Public Sector
Govt - Defence
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the nation

in brief

'SADF integration'

MEMBERS of the recently disbanded South African Defence Force, 31 and 32 Battalions were in an "advanced stage" of being integrated into the Country Defence Force, the ANC has alleged.

The claim was denied by SADF spokesman Colonel John Holt, who declined to comment further.

The ANC's Border president Sihemoko Sokupa said the ANC had received reliable information about the alleged "integration plans".

He could not provide details of how many soldiers were allegedly being integrated, but said they were finding a home in the CDF and not the police force.
NEWS FEATURE

SADF and cops ignored info on IFP's arms

By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

Police and army units in Alexandra have been given information about an alleged Inkatha Freedom Party arms hideout but have failed to search the house for nearly a week.

A former resident of the almost-deserted "Beirut" area in Alexandra, Mr. Michael Ngeweya (22), told Sowetan that an SADF contingent of three army trucks took him to the area on Tuesday to point out the house.

"When I did so they handed and said they would go back on their own and did not go in to search," he said.

But army spokesmen yesterday said there was no record of such an occurrence. The allegation comes amid a concerted police campaign to get people with illegal weapons to hand them in in an attempt to curb the escalating use of firearms.

Ngeweya, formerly of KwaMashu, Durban, said he had been staying in Beirut since June and left last Friday after he was accused of being an ANC informer.

The group of Inkatha members came to the house where I was staying and said I should tell the truth about my activities.

They started beating me and said they would kill me when a police patrol vehicle came around and they ran away.

"The police took me in the vehicle and I told them what I knew about the guns," he said.

When I was staying there there were meetings when we were told to form squads and kill all people who were not Zulus in Beirut. I know where they kept their guns."

"These men have AK-47 rifles, shotgun and self-made guns which they keep in the house on Third Avenue. The house is kept locked."

"The owner of the house ran away when the host led people and other IFP people were killing at random. Even now people are still killed. Before they kill you they rob you of everything you have.

Ngeweya said the police dropped him off in Second Avenue and left. "They never went to the house I told them about," Ngeweya said.

Police spokesman Warrant Officer Andrew Peke said police could not find any trace of the incident.

He said police were sometimes led into traps and attacked when following up such tips but said further investigation would be made of the allegations.

"SADF spokesman,

Moyd Jordan, said there were no records of such a case but said another tip off on Tuesday had been followed up in Alexandra and ammunition was found in a house.

He said the SADF treated every tip off about ammunition and ammunition seriously and said the matter was being handled at a high level to determine why it had not been followed up if it had been reported by the SADF troops on patrol in Alex.

IFP leader in the West Rand, Mr. Humphrey Nduvula, dismissed Ngeweya's statement as "rabbits" and said people got carried away and fabricated stories to please the media.

He said the IFP did not have a policy to kill non-Zulus in Alexandra or anywhere else and said there were no houses used by the organisation to hide ammunition."
Mandela orders probe of defence units

ANC leader Nelson Mandela said last night he had requested SA Communist Party chief Chris Hani and ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale to investigate the self-defence units (SDUs) in the Vaal after the organisation learnt its members were not complying with ANC guidelines outlawing the use of violence and intimidation. Some of the SDUs had got “out of hand” because they were under attack and there were no visible signs of the ANC defending them, he said in an interview on SABC-TV.

Mr Mandela said “drastic disciplinary” action would be taken against the SDUs if “talking” did not help. He added that the security forces were also intimidating people. The decision to send 5,000 security force members into 18 Reef townships had led to the perception that they would intimidate those wanting to take part in mass action.

Earlier, Mr Hani denied in an interview with The Star that he had said self-defence units of the ANC-led alliance were “running wild”, as reported in a Sunday newspaper.

Mr Hani said, however, that problems had been reported with some of the SDUs. “There is a report that an SDU in Phola Park overthrew a civic organisation,” he said.

Expressing his annoyance at the article, Mr Hani said “it put words in my mouth — things I never said.”

The SACP leader charged that some of the SDUs had been infiltrated by “the enemy.”

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, secretary-general of the National Party, said yesterday the ANC was “reaping the whirlwind of its own making”, reports Sapa.

He said the concept of the SDUs was “ill-conceived right from the start as part of the campaign to make the country ungovernable and as a means of flouting the authority of the police.”
SA Defier to be tried

JOHANNESBURG — Conscientious objector Mr Merrick Douglas was charged on Monday in the Randfontein Magistrate's Court for refusing to serve in the SA Defence Force, the End Conscription Campaign said yesterday.

The case was remanded for trial on September 2.

The ECC said in a statement the case had to be remanded because the state had incorrectly formulated the charge sheet. Mr Douglas' lawyers had been under the impression he was in court for failing to report and not for refusing to do military service.

Mr Douglas was called up for a 30-day camp starting on November 10, 1991. — Sapa (75L)
tough battle lies ahead
ANC Journal warns that

There is no turning back until the ANC will be firmly in control of the country and its institutions.

Toukon Sichaba
ANC Journal

Man charged for
crossing at a red light

KATHMANDU (Reuters) - A man has been charged with crossing a red light at a major intersection in the capital.

The case has sparked outrage among residents who claim the traffic lights are not functioning properly.

Some residents have even blocked the intersection with rocks and sandbags to prevent vehicles from passing through.

The police have promised to take action against those responsible for the traffic disruptions.

In other news, the government has announced plans to build a new hospital in the city to ease the strain on existing healthcare facilities.

The hospital will be located on the outskirts of the city and is expected to be completed within the next two years.

The project is expected to cost around $50 million and will be funded by the government.

The hospital will have multiple wings, each specializing in different areas of healthcare.

The government has also promised to provide free healthcare to all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic status.

In addition to the new hospital, the government is also planning to expand the existing healthcare facilities in the city to accommodate the growing population.
Armscor head to quit

ARMSCOR chairman J G J van Vuuren said in Pretoria yesterday he did not wish to be considered for a second term of office when his current term expired at the end of the month. Armscor said Van Vuuren had, however, indicated to Defence Minister Geine Louw he would be prepared to remain in office until his successor had been announced.
Dissident MPs to see Treurnicht

By Peter Fabricius Political Correspondent

Dissident rightwingers in the CP are to meet party leader Dr Andreas Treurnicht today in a last-ditch effort to avert a split in the party.

Dr Treurnicht expressed confidence that a split can be avoided although he believes the differences between the dissidents and the CP leadership are irreconcilable.

If today’s meeting fails, the five MPs, led by Potchefstroom MP Andries Beyers, could walk out immediately, probably to form a new party which they plan to call the Afrikaner Party.

The new group is prepared to enter an alliance with all parties to the Right of the ANC and PAC to advance the federal cause in negotiations.

It believes that a federal Afrikaner state could be the means to eventual independence for Afrikaners.

Mr Beyers said last night he expected the issue would be resolved at today’s meeting, after which a statement would be issued.

Draft dodgers: few prosecuted

Staff Reporter

The SADF was charging only a miniscule proportion of servicemen who failed to report for service, the End Conscription Campaign claimed yesterday.

"I would say that in the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court about half a dozen cases are going ahead each month," said ECC spokesman David Bruce.

Mr Bruce said this was despite the fact that consistently less than 30 percent of servicemen and sometimes less than 10 percent were reporting for camps.

He said that according to the ECC’s records, one person — camper Merrick Douglas — had been charged for refusing to serve in the SADF since June 1991.

Mr Douglas appeared in the Randfontein Magistrate’s Court on Monday for refusing to attend a 30-day camp in November.

The case was remanded for trial to September 2.

"This case will be the first refusal to serve charge since charges against Alan Storey and Wally Rontsch were withdrawn in June 1991," Mr Bruce said.

He said the ECC’s application to the Transvaal Supreme Court for a judicial finding on the legality of the "whites only" call-up would be heard on September 22.

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk denied that the SADF was carrying out prosecutions on a selective basis against servicemen who failed to report.

"Each failure to report is being investigated and the normal procedures are being followed," Major de Klerk said.

He added that it was not possible at short notice to provide a breakdown on the number of servicemen who were being prosecuted for failing to report for duty as opposed to those being charged for refusing to serve on grounds of conscience.
**NEWS SADF troops accused of massacre during Boipatong massacre • Quick news**

Yall inquiry opens
Vaal Inquiry opens

NEWS SADF troops accused of massacre during Boipatong massacre. Quick news

by Richard Cox

Commission opens this July

Witwatersrand Herald and Star in the

When men are battered, nuclear

Commission principal

Constitution committed to justice

Justice, however, is being done after

Justice is being done after

Commission principal

Constitution committed to justice

Justice, however, is being done after

Justice is being done after

Commission principal

Constitution committed to justice

Justice, however, is being done after

a week's worth of violence at the

Evidence that security forces involved

On 11/6/85 police intervened in killing of 49 people
Special treatment’ for armed wing

Govt, ANC struck deal on Umkhonto

GOVERNMENT and the ANC had concluded a deal on the status of the ANC’s armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe which effectively excluded it from the provisions of the national peace accord, according to a senior ANC official.

The agreement on close co-operation on the supplies, activities and existence of Umkhonto was disclosed in documents submitted to the national peace committee by ANC national executive committee member Sydney Mufamadi. The agreement is an elaboration of the D F Malan Accord dealing with the armed struggle.

The national peace committee is examining Umkhonto’s existence at the request of Inkatha, which has demanded that it be disbanded by next month. Inkatha, which argues that Umkhonto is a “private army” and therefore subject to the peace accord, has asked the committee to refer Umkhonto’s continued existence to arbitration.

Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi pulled out of a summit meeting with peace accord signatories President F W de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela partly because Umkhonto continued to exist a year after the peace accord was signed. The peace committee meets again today to discuss the conflict.

Mufamadi’s submission was made in February this year when Inkatha was refusing to sign a code of conduct for the security forces because Umkhonto continued to exist. It provided details of an ANC-government agreement on Umkhonto and its weapons which had previously been rejected as speculation by both parties.

Mufamadi said Umkhonto was keeping to the letter and spirit of the peace accord “notwithstanding the fact that its continued existence and operations are regulated by bilateral agreement and hence fall outside the accord”.

He said in his document “The existence of Umkhonto and the extent of its continued operations are matters covered by existing bilateral agreements between the ANC and government. The matters covered by these agreements and negotiations fall outside the scope of the peace accord as expressly provided for in the opening chapter of the accord which states: This Accord will not be construed so as to detract from the validity of bilateral agreements between any of the signatories.”

“Although the existence, function and operations of Umkhonto continue to be regulated by the bilateral accord, these will also be the proper subject of discussions at CODESA.”

According to Mufamadi, a working group set up in terms of the Pretoria Minute under which the ANC suspended its armed struggle two years ago, had agreed “amongst other things,” “to process of informing the government of the extent and nature of arms under its control. Such arms and ordnance will be placed under the joint control of any transitional authority and Umkhonto upon the formation of an interim government Umkhonto will be disbanded upon the completion of the process of transition to a democratic constitution.”

Mufamadi submitted that Inkatha was aware of the agreement when it was involved with peace accord negotiations.

“The existence of Umkhonto and the exclusion of matters covered by the (agreement) were explicitly dealt with during the negotiations of the accord. The DFP was represented during the negotiations of the accord.

“The reference to private armies in the accord plainly emanates from the signatories’ desire to regulate self-protection units The existence of Umkhonto falls outside the discussion of such units,” Mufamadi said.

Government has indicated it intends dealing with the issue of Umkhonto in its deliberations with the ANC on prisoners.
Rebels reject ceasefire in Mozambique

ROME — Mozambique’s government and rebels were today expected to sign an agreement fixing a precise calendar for peace, but hopes of an immediate end to the fighting were dimming fast.

President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama had refused his offer to sign an armistice that would go into effect at once and last until a full peace settlement had been worked out.

This is what the international community had been hoping for after 16 years of civil war that has cost over a million lives. The horrors of the conflict have now been compounded by a devastating drought this year.

Mr Chissano said it had been unfair to expect three days of talks in Rome to produce a complete ceasefire agreement, but did not conceal his disappointment that he would be leaving Rome without news of an immediate truce for his war-weary people.

Instead, negotiators are drawing up a joint declaration that should map the exact path to peace. — Sapa-Reuters

Hope for wage settlement with striking metalworkers

A settlement appears imminent between striking National Union of Metalworkers of SA members and car manufacturers following wage talks.

NUMSA spokesmen Dr Berno Fanaroff yesterday said more than 115,000 workers had been on strike since Monday.

The union meeting would be held on Monday following “good progress” in talks this week. Dr Fanaroff said a strike ballot would be held for the motor industry — including filling station employees and panelbeaters.

Later this month after negotiations deadlock last week, NUMSA and the employer body, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifs), seemed to be heading for a bitter battle after companies locked out workers on Wednesday.

Dr Fanaroff said the employers’ action was based on “incorrect advice” from Seifs that the strike action was illegal.

Seifs executive director Brian Angus has denied that Seifs advised companies to lock out workers. Seifs has applied for an interdict to declare the NUMSA strike illegal.

‘Integrate MK and SADF’

The sooner the armed wing of the ANC can be integrated into the SA Defence Force and together makes an apolitical force loyal only to the government of the day, the sooner distrust between them will be overcome.

The view of Britain’s retired director of Military Assistance Overseas, General Andrew Denns, was speaking at a conference in Pretoria yesterday arranged by the Institute for Defence Politics.

The Midrand-based institute is a non-profit trust seeking to assist the SA Defence Force become accountable and legitimate.

One way of reducing distrust in South Africa would be for the defence force to stop playing a role in internal security, General Denns said.
NEWS Indian teachers on duty • New turn in Goniwe probe

Minister linked to the Goniwe probe

Attorney-General tells Vlok he's "going to bleed" in light of probe:

Sowetan Correspondent

EASTERN Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgson has discovered a potentially explosive document which shows that before the death of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe, a Government minister chaired a sub-committee meeting of the State Security Council dealing with Goniwe.

An investigation has revealed that as a result of the discovery of the document, Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney General Malhebe Marais allegedly told Minister Adriaan Vlok in a telephone conversation at the beginning of June that he (Vlok) "is going to bleed".

Contacted last night, Vlok refused to comment on any of the allegation "because the Goniwe murders are being investigated by the Attorney General, and it would be improper to comment at this stage".

Hodgson was appointed by President FW de Klerk in May this year to investigate an alleged "death warrant" signal sent to the State Security Council by the SADF's Eastern Province Command on June 7 1985 - three weeks before Goniwe and three other anti-apartheid activists were murdered.

The alleged signal called for the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe and two of his colleagues.

The sub-committee, according to the document, was charged with discussing Goniwe's future as a teacher - in State employ - in Cradock.

Vlok, now Minister of Correctional Services, was at the time Deputy Minister of Law and Order and Defence.

The document will be produced as evidence in the reopened inquest into the Goniwe killings.

No date has been set for the inquest.

After its discovery in early June, Hodgson and Marais flew to London to interview former security police colonel John Horak about the document, and the structures and workings of the State Security Council.

Horak had formerly been employed in the secretariat of the SSC.

Hodgson is scheduled to travel to Pretoria next week to investigate the document further.

Sources close to the investigation believe that the telephone conversation was taped.

Hodgson has refused to comment on his investigation or the discovery of the document.

Adriaan Vlok ... "going to bleed"

The journal Africa Confidential reports in its issue of July 31 that Hodgson is understood to have been persuaded in the course of his investigation that the "Goniwe signal" was approved by the State Security Council.

Africa Confidential says such a meeting would have been attended by at least three Cabinet ministers who are still serving: Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, and Environment and Forestry Minister Magaus Malan, the former defence supremo.
Dramatic new turn in Goniwe inquiry

Weekend Argus Reporter

NEW information is reported to have been uncovered which shows that a sub-committee of the State Security Council had been investigating Cradock teacher and activist Matthew Goniwe just before his death.

The information is said to be contained in a potentially explosive document discovered by Eastern Cape Attorney-General Mr Michael Hodggen. He has been appointed by President F W de Klerk to investigate an alleged “death warrant” signal sent to the State Security Council by the SADF’s Eastern Province Command on June 7, 1985 — three weeks before Mr Goniwe and three others were murdered.

The alleged signal called for the “permanent removal from society” of Mr Goniwe and two of his colleagues.

The document will be produced as evidence in the reopened inquest into the Goniwe killings.

According to reports in some of the media, including the SABC TV News, the sub-committee mentioned in the document was chaired by Mr Adriaan Vlok, now Minister of Correctional Services and at the time Deputy Minister of Law and Order and Defence.

Mr Vlok has refused to comment on any of the allegations.

It is understood that the new document came to light in the course of the work of Mr Hodggen’s investigating team. The sub-committee, according to the document, was charged with discussing Mr Goniwe’s future as a teacher — in state employ — in Cradock.

After its discovery in early June, Mr Hodggen flew to London to interview former security police colonel Mr John Horak about the document.

Mr Horak had formerly been employed in the SSC secretariat.

Mr Hodggen is scheduled to travel to Pretoria next week to investigate the document further, among other matters. He refused to comment on his investigation or the discovery of the document.
The aftermath of the Gaza conflict has been marked by international condemnation and calls for peaceful resolution.

The conflict, which began in late summer, saw Israel launch a series of military operations against Gaza, resulting in widespread destruction and loss of life. The United Nations has expressed concern over the situation and called for a resumption of talks between Israel and Hamas to address the underlying conflict.

Israel, which has argued that its actions were necessary to stop Hamas from firing rockets into its territory, has faced criticism from the international community.

The United States has stated that it is committed to a two-state solution, calling for a sustained political effort to achieve a lasting peace.

The European Union has also urged Israel and Hamas to engage in direct negotiations, highlighting the importance of promoting dialogue and reconciliation.

The United Nations has appealed for a humanitarian ceasefire, calling on all parties to respect international law and protect civilians.

The conflict has also highlighted the need for increased international engagement, with calls for the establishment of a regional peace conference to bring together all stakeholders and address the underlying issues.
THE SA Defence Force hid two members of the Johannesburg city council spy ring for months to prevent them being questioned by police in connection with Dr David Webster's murder.

The men were whisked away from a Hillbrow hotel just a month before investigating officer Brigadier Floris Mostert arrived to question them in April 1990.

The cloak-and-dagger operation emerged after a month-long Sunday Times investigation into operations carried out by members of the spy ring.

The agents — Deck Greyling and Paul de Swardt — were told by an SADF legal adviser and a senior intelligence officer, Commandant PJ van der Berg, that they should "disappear" after evidence to the commission by fellow spy ring member Hannes Gouws on April 27 1990.

Gouws testified that Mr Greyling had told him two days earlier that the SADF's shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau had been responsible for the assassination of Dr Webster outside his Troyeville home on May 1 1989, and that Mr De Swardt had been the "hit man".

Secret

At the time Mr Greyling was working at the Cardiff Arms Hotel, owned by Johannesburg city councillor Dezree Simpson, and was in regular contact with the two agents, Mr Greyling was picked up at the hotel by Commandant Van der Berg and Mr De Swardt in a white Mercedes.

After a meeting with a SADF lawyer, the two men went to Nelspruit, where they stayed with friends.

Later, they returned to Boksburg to discuss future strategy with Commandant Van der Berg and were sent into hiding at Mopani, a desolate railway siding between Messina and Louis Trichardt.

Two months later, when plans to set up a tomato transporting business fell through, the men returned to Johannesburg and went their separate ways.

Mr De Swardt subsequently went into business as a fruit wholesaler, operating from Johannesburg's City Deep market, while Mr Greyling found work at another Hillbrow hotel.

Several months later, they were questioned by Brigadier Mostert, who said yesterday he had found no evidence that they were linked to Dr Webster's assassination.

SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg confirmed this week that Mr Greyling and Mr De Swardt were former members of military Intelligence at Witwatersrand Command. He said they had resigned from the SADF "towards the end of the 80s".

Commandant Van der Berg was now stationed at army headquarters in Pretoria, he said.

However, General Liebenberg denied all knowledge of a "dirty tricks" squad, formed in 1987.

Beating

The Sunday Times investigation shows that Commandant Van der Berg — senior staff officer, intelligence, at Wit Command at the time — instructed a Major Johan Loubsner to find a suitable secret training base for agents.

Among the projects carried out by members of the unit, an attack on hotelier Andre-Jacques van der Merwe and Andre Lombard while they were taking part in the anti-war play Somewhere on the Border.

Mr Johan Loubsner — formerly an SADF major — told the Sunday Times he and Commandant Van der Berg received orders for the attack "from defence headquarters in Pretoria".

"It was a time when anti-conscription fever was mounting, and the play was negative towards national service. The unit's objective was to get the play stopped," said Mr Loubsner.

"The original plan was to tar and feather one of the actors, but they resisted heavily, the situation got out of hand, and the unit agents ended up beating them with batons and fists and locking them in.

The unit was also responsible for disrupting and teargassing a concert by singer Jennifer Ferguson at the Market Theatre, burning two vehicles owned by Mrs Albertina Sulu, the surveillance of Mr Nelson Mandela's house in Soweto while it was under construction, a petrol bomb and hand grenade attack on a house and garage in Soweto, the petrol bombing of a house in Orange Grove and a hand grenade attack on two Israeli businessmen who had offices at Armadale Place in Johannesburg.

Serious

General Liebenberg said that, although the allegations were viewed as "a serious light", many of them were old and had been made during the Hiemstra commission.

"I will not tolerate misconduct or illegal actions by members of the defence force," he said. "I appeal to anyone with information about these allegedly illegal activities to contact the police or myself so it can be properly investigated."
About 200 people took part in the Women's Day celebrations organized by the ANC Women League in Alexandra Township yesterday.

Sunday 18th January

**Political Correspondent**

By Ismail Lategan

**SA Def and SDF had recently been**

**news in brief**

**No problem with recommendations by both Pude**

SADF Probe Hailed

**SADF welcomes probe into Umshindo war**

**NEWS**

Monday August 10, 1992

**SOWETAN**
Surprise! As Navy chief quits at 55
Parties back probe into security forces

Political Staff

The National Party and other leading political players have backed the United Nations call for a Goldstone Commission investigation into the security forces, the KwaZulu Police and the military wings of the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress.

But it became clear yesterday that Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's call for a general amnesty to encourage members of these organisations to testify about unlawful conduct will be controversial.

There is concern that a preemptive amnesty would provide an escape route for those responsible for killing high-profile activists such as the Cradock UDP leader Matthew Gomwe.

The ANC and the Democratic Party want full disclosure of the details of crimes committed by security force members who may receive amnesty or indemnity.

Backing recommendations in a report by the UN Secretary General, Mr Boutros Boutros Ghali, Mr Goldstone said at the weekend that unless the police and the Defence Force were fully investigated, "they will have no prospect of receiving the trust of the South African public".

National Party security spokesman Mr Henk Smit said yesterday that the NP supported in principle Mr Boutros Ghali's call for an investigation.

The security forces, and especially the police, would provide an objective and professional service to the public only if an impartial inquiry removed mistrust about them, he said.

The inquiry would also have to examine the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe and the PAC's military wing Apia.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus and PAC foreign secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim said they would react to Mr Boutros Ghali's proposal once they had studied it fully.

DP leader Mr Zach de Beer welcomed Mr Goldstone's call for an investigation and said a finding by a person of his "high authority" would convincingly settle the issue of alleged security force involvement in violence.

IFP spokesman Mr Walter Pelgate said that although the Goldstone Commission had no real ground for probing the KwaZulu police, the KwaZulu government would co-operate.

In another statement yesterday Mr Goldstone explained his view that a general amnesty would assist an inquiry into security forces and political armies.

He said amnesty for political prisoners would encourage members of all organisations to disclose any unlawful conduct.
Guidelines for integrated defence force

A team of military trainers and advisers — similar to the British one which acted as midwife at the birth of the Zimbabwe National Army — could help in the creation of a new SADF. BRENDAN SEERY reports.

The presence of British advisers and instructors in Zimbabwe had helped smooth the process of bringing together three enemies, none of whom had actually been defeated in battle. It also helped set standards in training which enabled the Zimbabwe National Army to show itself to be one of the best in Africa, as proved by its operations against Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

He said that if a similar training and advisory operation were to be started in South Africa, it would have to be headed by at least a three-star general, who would work at the "top level of defence management" to ease tensions between the SADF, MK and the homeland and other liberation movements' arms.

Ironically, neither the SADF nor MK was officially represented at the conference. Some senior SADF officers were present in civilian clothes in an unofficial capacity, and ANC officers also attended. A number of retired SADF generals, including former air force commanders General Jack Dutton and General Jan van Loggerenberg, were in the audience.

In the South African context, Major-General Dennis suggested specifically that:

- The sooner genuine integration could be achieved, the better, "since only then will ingrained distrust be overcome".
- The SADF must recognise the need to speedily incorporate MK and homeland army soldiers into key and senior positions.
- It would be preferable if the large numbers of MK cadres, "largely untrained for conventional operations", could be "suitably employed" rather than taken up in a new army, which would result in a force too large and costly for South Africa's requirements.
- The new SADF would have to be created as an apolitical one with loyalty to the government of the day and firmly under civilian control.
- A careful reassessment of force requirements should be made.

As a final point, Major-General Dennis suggested that, in parallel to the integration process in the SADF, there should be a "major commitment to the improvement of the general acceptability of the police".

The acting commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier T.T. Matanzana, said that when integration did take place, it would have to be at "equal levels" for all those involved, including the liberation armies and the homeland defence forces.

Brigadier Matanzana said that, until a "new dispensation" was arrived at in South Africa, all armies should suspend recruiting, military activities should be restricted to training only, and any military operations undertaken should be under a joint command. He also suggested that the SADF's Special Forces and its Directorate of Military Intelligence be dissolved and their members integrated into normal units.

Dr. Jackie Cilliers, co-director of the Institute for Defence Politics, made a call for the urgent establishment of a small commission of inquiry to look into the SADF's manpower requirements and to report on what form of service — whether voluntary professional, conscription, or ballot draft — should be used in the new South Africa.

Dr. Cilliers said the SADF could be reduced to about one-third of its current size, with a proportionally reduced role in the country's security.
Crucial massacre tapes erased

ALL tape recordings of radio messages between security force units on the night of the Boipatong massacre have been deleted, the Goldstone Commission has heard.

Major Christo Davidson, SAP officer investigating claims of security force involvement in the massacre, told the commission yesterday that radio calls were recorded on tape at the Vereeniging Internal Stability Unit, but that the calls from 5pm on June 17 to 3am on June 18 had been accidentally erased by the person on duty.

The attack on Boipatong residents, which left 43 people dead, is alleged to have begun just before 10pm.

Under cross-examination by Mr Arthur Chaskelton, counsel for the ANC, Major Davidson denied that the 13 hours of messages could have been deliberately erased by policemen wanting to cover up the events.

He said a technician he had consulted had claimed the calls had been recorded on the wrong side of the tape. However, Major Davidson added that the technician -- whose name he could not remember -- had never seen the tape. The policeman on duty had not realised that messages could be recorded on only one side of the tape.

Major Davidson admitted that the recordings contained critical evidence needed by the commission to establish the movements of the security forces that night.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone ordered that the tapes be fetched immediately and submitted to the commission.

Major Davidson said his investigation had shown that the only police vehicles which had gone to Boipatong that night were two Caspurs and a Nyala, which had all entered after 10.30pm. He said this was after the attackers had left the area.

The SAP had later called the SADF for reinforcement and two SADF vehicles had been dispatched.

By the time of the commission, the tapes from Pretoria had not returned. It was not clear who had instructed the person on duty to erase the tapes. The tape was sealed, everything remaining the same, he said.
Severed hand due in Gomwe case
WINDHOEK — The ANC and the opposition DTA of Namibia say that Koevoet members in South Africa should return to Namibia, according to Namib radio.

"They have to come back and enjoy the fruits of freedom in their country," ANC Windhoek representative Mr. Baba Schalk said of the controversial police paramilitary unit accused of fomenting township violence.

President F.W. de Klerk announced last month that Koevoet and 31 and 32 Battalions, which moved from Namibia to South Africa around the time of independence, would be disbanded.

DTA president Mr. Mishake Muyongo said some of the Koevoet members were forced by circumstances to cross the border to make a living.

The Koevoet members should be allowed to return and their situation be investigated.
Ex-officer sought over Gonnie signal

From Page 1

"From Page 1" Biggie, Colonel Hugo has made contact with the ANC's intelligence department and until recently assisted senior intelligence officers of the organisation in their investigation into the Gonnie murders. Colonel Hugo has now refused to co-operate with the ANC because he claims there is a leak in the intelligence department.

An SADF spokesman said this week the investigation into the disappearance of the document had been completed and handed to the eastern Cape Attorney General for his consideration. The SADF would not confirm that Colonel Hugo was being hunted.

A spokesman for Mr Hodgson's office said he had received the results of the SADF investigation, but said it would be unwise to make any decision about possible prosecution before the Gonnie inquiry had been conducted.

Denying Ms du Plessis's allegations, Colonel Hugo told the Star he knew of a shortlist of people suspected of leaking the information to Commandant Lourens du Plessis, whose name and signature appear on the signal, and Jaco Rossouw, who was in charge of the signals room at EP Command and the others were killed.

Some sources suggest Colonel Hugo did not take the document himself, but acted as a "facilitator".

SADF officials have been mystified by the disappearance of the alleged top-secret military signal - dated June 7, 1985 - requesting that Gonnie and the other activists be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency".

The signal refers to a conversation between a General van Rensburg of the State Security Council and the then Brigadier C.J. van der Westhuizen, who has since been promoted to general and is head of Military Intelligence.

Gonnie's mutilated body, along with those of three fellow activists, was found on the side of the road in the eastern Cape on June 29, three weeks after the alleged message was sent.

In May, President de Klerk ordered a new judicial probe into the allegations that some of his most senior military officers ordered the assassination.

General Holomisa, who earlier claimed that a file detailing involvement of the NP Government and its security apparatus in the killing of activists had "landed on his desk", told The Star he did not buy the documents from Colonel Hugo, and that although he "knew who he was", he had not met Colonel Hugo personally. Colonel Hugo, however, insists that he recently saw General Holomisa.

The SADF regarded the disappearance of the document in an extremely serious light and had appointed General Dirk Verbeek to find out who leaked it.

Colonel Hugo claims the document was probably stolen within a few days of the signal being sent from the EP Joint Management Committee to the secretariat of the State Security Council.

He says he believes his life is in danger.

It is known that Mr Hodgson and his team of investigators urgently want to speak to Colonel Hugo, and have tried to locate him at various addresses.
Borders are no obstacle

JENNIFER du Plessis says that in the last five years she has smuggled arms "throughout southern Africa."

Acting on behalf of a former CCB operative, she bought guns from an arms dealer in Swaziland. Once she delivered them to a CCB contact in New Brighton, on another occasion to a man in KwaMashu. The dealer in Swaziland—a Portuguese man—had a diversified trade, she said. He dealt in practically anything illegal, from gold to perfumes.

Describing the twilight world she inhabited, Ms. du Plessis told The Star of her transactions in Swaziland. "I phoned him, and we met at the Royal

Border posts with neighboring countries are no match for the gun runners, according to a self-confessed arms dealer. JACQUES PAUW finds that the tentacles of the weapons trade span the subcontinent.

Swaz Spa a few days later. The 'businessman' asked me 'What would you like today?'

"I said 'Hardware', and the deal was clinched in a few minutes."

The bulk order was for 40 AK-47s, at R350 each. One full magazine came with every rifle, with ammunition charged at R2 a round.

"The arms, packed in four crates, were delivered and loaded into my delivery van within 12 hours. I paid the dealer, and he accompanied me to the Oshoek border post, where he had contacts on both sides and ensured safe passage."

Ms. du Plessis says most arms dealers have contacts at border posts, who are bribed to guarantee safe passage. She claims she paid more than R20 000 for purchasing and delivering the weapons. It is a lucrative business, and Ms. du Plessis says she has personal knowledge of several former SADF Special Forces and CCB members currently involved in gun-smuggling operations from Mozambique.

They have, she says, Renamo contacts in Beira and Maputo providing them with arms. The weapons are usually transported through the Namaacha border post into Swaziland, and from there smuggled into South Africa.

According to evidence before the Harm's Commission of Inquiry, CCB co-ordinator for the Mozambique region, Pieter Botes testified that the organisation had bought some of its own weapons from Renamo contacts in Mozambique. Mr. Botes handed in to the commission a "shopping list" from CCB managing director Joe Verster. It instructed him to buy illegal weapons worth R2 million. The CCB used fishing vessels to transport the illegal arms, forging documents and bribing officials.

A former CCB operative, Leslie Lenz, told the Rand Supreme Court in 1990 that he used to smuggle poisons and explosives through Swaziland and the Namaacha border post into Mozambique. He also said he used to bribe customs officials.

Munitions memo... the list of armaments in Gert Hugo's own handwriting.
Hugo not in SADF's list

THE South African Defence Force had no need to question former Military Intelligence official Colonel Gert Hugo, spokesman Colonel John Rolt said.

Rolt said their investigations into the disappearance of a document implicating a general and the State Security Council in the deaths of four East Cape activists had been completed.

He was reacting to reports which said the SADF wanted to question Hugo about the alleged top secret signal which implicated an army general and the State Security Council in the 1985 murders. Hugo was on the run and in fear of his life, the reports said. - Sapa
Goniwe inquiries shifted to Pretoria

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The focus of the investigation into the murder of Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe has moved to Pretoria.

Eastern Cape attorney-general Mr Michael Hodgson said yesterday he was in Pretoria as part of the Goniwe investigation. He would not say whom he had questioned but only that he was following various leads.

Mr Hodgson confirmed that he had received a file from the SADF on the disappearance of a signal document linking the State Security Council to Mr Goniwe. He said the police had also been given copies of certain documents.

Meanwhile the SADF said yesterday that an investigation report on the disappearance of the document had been given to Mr Hodgson. SADF spokesman Colonel John Bolt said the SADF was not looking for former Military Intelligence official Colonel Gert Hugo. According to an affidavit from a former police agent Ms Jennifer du Plessis, Colonel Hugo told her he had sold Goniwe documents to Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

Col Bolt said the SADF had no need to question Colonel Hugo.
EAST LONDON. — The SADF wants to question the former head of the Eastern Province Command, Colonel Gert Hugo, about a secret document that was leaked this year, an army spokesman said.

The incriminating signal document implicated the present head of military intelligence and the State Security Council in the brutal assassinations of Mr. Matthew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape activists.

But the Defence Force spokesman, asking not to be named, emphasized that “Mr. Hugo is not the only possible source”, nor the prime suspect for the leak to Transkei’s Major-General Bantu Holomusa in May.

General Holomusa adamantly denied yesterday that he had bought the “Goniwe documents” from Colonel Hugo.

“I have had no connection with him since he was deported back to South Africa,” General Holomusa said.

In July last year, Colonel Hugo, then-head of Ciskei military intelligence, defected to Transkei. Suspecting he had not severed links with hostile Ciskei and South African intelligence services, the Transkei handed him over to the South African Embassy in Umtata.

The military attaché to the South African Embassy for Ciskei, Colonel Bill van der Londe, refused to comment yesterday on whether Colonel Hugo had threatened to expose military secrets unless he was left alone. — Ecoma
SADF wants to question colonel

A spokesman for the Eastern Province Command of the SA Defence Force said yesterday it would like to question a former colonel, Gert Hugo, about a top secret document published earlier this year.

His statement — following a report in The Star yesterday that the SADF wished to question Mr Hugo — contradicted an earlier claim by SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt.

Colonel Rolt said the SADF had no need to question Mr Hugo as its investigations into the disappearance of a document implicating a general and the State Security Council in the deaths of four eastern Cape activists had been completed.

The EP Command spokesman stressed that "Mr Hugo is not the only possible source" and not their prime suspect for the leak — Sapa-Ecna

— Merchants of destruction

— Page 10
To clear the slate

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's recommended probe into security forces and political arsenals has received a largely positive reception from the main players - government and the ANC - while they are now seeking clarification on certain details - including the mandate of such an investigation. The PAC (an exile) has rejected the idea out of hand, and Inkatha's...
FORMER members of the security forces are involved in selling illegal arms in South Africa.

The Star has a sworn affidavit by a former police undercover agent and self-confessed arms dealer which exposes the arms racket in detail. The Star has been able to verify important aspects of the affidavit.

Among those implicated are a former colonel in Military Intelligence, and an ex-member of a clandestine and deadly SADF counter-insurgency force.

Jennifer du Plessis, the former agent who says she wants to get out of the gun-running underworld, has told her extraordinary story to The Star. She says she is, for at least five years, smuggled arms throughout southern Africa. During this time, she was involved in deals with various members of the security forces.

The Star has confirmed that Ms du Plessis acted as an undercover police agent in Port Elizabeth, informing her police handler from time to time about illegal arms deals.

She says in an affidavit that she was offered arms on at least four occasions this year.

In May, a former colonel in Military Intelligence, Gert Hugo, visited Ms du Plessis at her home in Port Elizabeth, where a former SADF officer and member of the notorious eastern Cape counter-insurgency force "Hammer", John Scott, together with Mr Hugo, tried to sell a large arms cache to her. Mr Hugo allegedly said the arms came from Renamo in Mozambique and the "bantustans" and were buried near Queenstown on the border between SA and Ciskei. Mr Hugo is suspected of being connected to the leak of the "Gowrie scandal" earlier this year.

Shortly afterwards another police informant, Wayne Lu- dicker, wanted to sell a machine-guns and AK-47 and R-3 assault rifles to Ms du Plessis.

In January, as part of an attempted police entrapment plan, she bought an illegal Russian-manufactured Makarov pistol and 50 rounds of ammunition from Mr Scott. He promised her further arms, including AK-47, AKM and R-1 rifles. He allegedly said the arms were from SADF Command and "Spekskoppies" — Special Forces Headquarters near Pretoria.

Last week Mr Hugo again approached Ms du Plessis and offered her more weapons, including 50 AK-47 rifles and 70 R-3 rifles. He wanted a R5,000 deposit for the weapons.

The Star is in possession of "shopping lists" detailing the arms — in Mr Hugo’s and Mr Ludicker’s handwriting — as well as recordings confirming the other weapons deals.

Ms du Plessis has provided The Star with the names of two former Civil Co-operation Bureau members allegedly involved in the smuggling of arms from Mozambique to the eastern Cape and other areas. One of the members, who had close ties with Mr Hugo and the Hammer group, has his own security company in SA. He recently clinched a deal with Mozambique to provide security for the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme, giving him free access to Mozambique.

The Star has established that the second former CCB man recently left South Africa and is now living in Maputo. He is alleged to have left South Africa with R120,000 in cash.

Ms du Plessis says she has, on at least two occasions, bought AK-47s on behalf of the first CCB member from a Portuguese arms dealer in Swaziland. She claims she had to deliver the first consignment of arms to a CCB contact in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth, and the second to KwaMashu near Durban.

Confronted by The Star about the alleged deals, Mr Hugo denied he was trafficking in weapons. He described Ms du Plessis as a well-known arms dealer in the eastern Cape. Mr Scott refused to comment.

Mr Hugo admitted he and Mr Scott visited Ms du Plessis on May 22 and an arms cache was discussed. He said he was "playing along" as Ms du Plessis was trying to "set up" Ms du Plessis.

However, Mr Hugo said many former SADF officers in his position had access to illegal arms. Mr Hugo said he was penniless, had severe personal problems and would sell arms if it was necessary for his survival.

Mr Hugo, a former officer at the SADF’s Eastern Province Command and head of Ciskei Military Intelligence, was convicted of theft in Ciskei earlier this year. He received a suspended sentence. Mr Scott, also a former member of the SADF’s Special Forces, was sentenced two years ago after serving in the SADF for 22 years.

Ms du Plessis says in an affidavit that Mr Scott was in charge of a storeroom filled with foreign and local weaponry at EP Command. These weapons, which included improvised mines, plastic explosives, hand grenades and anti-personnel mines, were used by Hammer during operations.

Mr Scott told The Star he would not comment on the allegations. He admitted he was a Hammer member, and said "I was just involved in the admin side, like storeroom control."

In a tape-recorded conversation with Ms du Plessis, Mr Scott referred to his military career: "You knew I drove around in a blue van with radio and things. You knew I was a bit involved in the explosives side, bomb disposal side. And you, in fact, also saw me in Pretoria at the (military) school."

Mr Ludicker refused to comment, but said he was not dealing in arms. He said he had met Ms du Plessis twice but it was "personal."
The gun-runners' deadly shopping lists

FIFTY AK-47 assault rifles, 15 Uzi machine-guns, 70 R-3 rifles, 40 9 mm Beretta pistols, 40 Star pistols, mini-limpet mines, plastic explosives

This is the chilling "shopping list", worth about R40,000 in current black market prices, offered only two weeks ago by a former Military Intelligence officer to a self-confessed arms dealer who has now decided to extricate herself from the deadly weapons trade.

The "salesman" was former Military Intelligence colonel Gert Hugo, the "buyer" Jennifer du Plessis. The list is in Mr Hugo's own handwriting.

Mr Hugo said in a telephone conversation with Ms du Plessis that he was in partnership with "somebody else", and he had to confirm prices for the goods on offer. He said R450 was the "going rate" for an AK-47 assault rifle, but added he "would push" for a discounted deal — R500 a piece. He also said he had "five or six" RPG rocket launchers for sale.

Earlier this year, in May, Mr Hugo had tried to sell an arms cache to Ms du Plessis. He was then in the presence of John Scott, a former SADF officer and member of the notorious SADF "Hammer" group in the eastern Cape. Ms du Plessis claims Mr Scott also offered her a variety of arms, including AK-47s and plastic explosives.

The Star has further established that another police informant in the eastern Cape, Wayne Ludicker, tried to sell foreign arms to Ms du Plessis in June. According to Ms du Plessis, Mr Ludicker offered four AK-47s, four Uzi submachine-guns, four R-1 assault rifles and a rare Glock assassination pistol.

Mr Ludicker wanted R1,200 for an AK-47, R1,200 for an R-3, R600 for an Uzi, R700 for a Colt 45 revolver and R1,200 for the Glock.

In an affidavit drawn up during The Star's investigation, Ms du Plessis claims that Mr Hugo had told her he had an arms cache containing Renamo weapons and confiscated Ciskei weapons. The cache was in the Queenstown area. She said Mr Hugo offered her AK-47s, plastic explosives and detonators. He said he could not vouch for the reliability of the ammunition because of the dampness of the "digs".

"He said he wanted to get rid of the weapons in quantities of 30, 10 in a box, or everything in one go," Ms du Plessis says in her statement.

Asked by The Star about his arms cache, Mr Hugo said he was just "playing along with Scott". Asked by Ms du Plessis in a recorded conversation about Mr Hugo's arms cache, Mr Scott said "You've heard he was blustering about it, but he didn't say it was in the corner of Avenue A and Street B. He has certainly never told me where it is." Ms du Plessis said she bought a Makarov pistol from Mr Scott in January as part of an operation to entrap him. She said her handler, Major Phillip de Lange of the SAP's Crime Information Service in Port Elizabeth, was in charge of the operation.

Major de Lange refused to comment, but according to Ms du Plessis, she bought the Makarov and 50 rounds of ammunition from Mr Scott and handed the pistol over to the police. Mr Scott has never been arrested or questioned.

In a conversation between Mr Scott and Ms du Plessis last month, he said a former policeman who still has contacts in the force came to warn him to be careful.
Hammer unit shot 'Sparrow'

By EDDIE KOCH

An informant has told a senior police department official that a former eastern Cape "Hammer" member shot dead Matthew Goniwe's friend, Sparrow Mkhonto.

Eastern Cape Attorney General Michael Hodjen confirmed yesterday that he was working with a police informer, Jennie du Plessis, who had provided details of the 1985 murder of Goniwe and three colleagues, including Mkhonto.

Du Plessis alleged that former "Hammer" operative Warrant Officer John Scott personally killed Mkhonto. She said the 1985 operation in which Goniwe and his colleagues were abducted at a roadblock and killed was carried out jointly by the "Hammer" and a group of security policemen.

Another member of the Cape "Hammer" unit has told reporters that the unit, designed as a reaction force to neutralise anti-apartheid activists and disrupt the "enemy" during counter-insurgency operations, was involved in the operation to kill Goniwe.

"We went in (to the townships) in a wagon. This was a Toyota Hi-Ace with false number plates, equipped with a trommel (trunk) containing weapons, ammunition, flak jackets, etc. We were dressed as kaffirs, with our faces and hands blackened," he said.

It is clear that the Johannesburg "Hammer" unit operated in much the same way as the unit pioneered by General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen in the eastern Cape. The unit almost always operated in civilian clothing and worked closely with the riot unit of the South African Police.
General linked to Reef covert unit

The general under investigation for the Gonwes' murders has been linked to a Johannesburg unit active at the time of David Webster's murder. By EDDIE KOCH

"All the weapons were of Russian origin Makarovs, Scorpions, Tokars, AK47s and RPG7s. Gas masks and tear gas were also used. South African R4 and R5 rifles were also used." One of the training officers was a Captain Kupfer, who worked in the security department of the Johannesburg City Council as a bomb disposal expert, he said.

Frik Barnard, head of the now-dismantled Johannesburg security department, told the 1990 Hennie Commission of inquiry into the city's "spy ring" that some of his staff had attended a "Hammers' course." Barnard was a citizen force major from military intelligence at Wits Command when he ran the Johannesburg security department. He later retracted the claim that his personnel worked with the "Hammers' unit. His legal counsel described the training as an "intelligence course" for citizen force intelligence officers.

But a member of the city council's security department, Hannes Gouws, had earlier testified that he and others in the "spy ring" had formed a special unit together with members of MI6.

"We bummed down houses, intimidated people and broke arms and legs," Gouws told the commission. He said the group met every Friday at a secret SADF farm near Pretoria and that some training had taken place on the farm.

Gouws said he had been told that a member of the group was responsible for the assassination of Webster.

It is not clear if the covert group that Gouws served in is the same "Hammers" unit described by The Weekly Mail's source. It is possible that two or more hit teams operated out of Wits Command while it was under the command of Van der Westhuizen.

The SADF said that "the fact that Van der Westhuizen was the general officer commanding Wits Command at that time is irrelevant."

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt confirmed that the Wits Command headquarters, "like all South African army command headquarters, has a reaction force available for deployment should any military contingency arise."

But he denied that the unit "was used as a hit squad in Reef or any other townships. In Wits Command specifically, the reaction force had a standby role and was never deployed offensively."

"The SADF rejects the insinuation that there is something sinister about a normal reaction force and the fact that Van der Westhuizen was the commander at the time," Rolt said.

Deported IPP member Bruce Anderson allegedly bought in guns from Mozambique. Photo: JUSTIN SHOLK
The crucial inquiry into the brutal killings of Matthew Gonie and three other activists is beset with difficulties and might never succeed in solving the murders. A special Weekend Argus report by JACQUES PAUW

Three months into the Gonie probe, there are serious doubts about whether any substantive progress has been made and about the effectiveness of the investigation.

The probe started after the sensational revelation earlier this year of an alleged "death warrant" signal sent from the SAPD's Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council on June 7, 1995 — calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Gonie and others. President De Klerk appointed a judicial probe under Eastern Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgen and a high-powered team, who were told to prepare for a re-opened inquest under Eastern Cape Judge President N W Zietsman.

However, concern is mounting on several fronts, including:

Military Intelligence chief of staff Lieutenant General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen and others whose names appear on the "signal" have not been interviewed, nor have many former members of the security force "Hammer" unit, which has been mentioned to investigators as being possibly linked to the Gonie murders.

Former security force members associated with Eastern Province Command and the Hammer group in 1985 are actively trying to obstruct the investigation. One former Hammer member has claimed that the group's then-commanding officer was "looking after him". He said he was being "covered by Military Intelligence".

The investigators' telephones are being tapped by unknown people. A conversation between Mr Hodgen's deputy, Malhebe Maras, and Correctional Services Minister Adnaan Vlok was allegedly tapped in early June. In addition, members of the investigating team have been "followed around".

When investigators went to EP Command to search for relevant documents, several days after Mr De Klerk announced the probe, they found that a team from Military Intelligence in Pretoria had already been through them. The MI team said it was investigating the leak of the signal.

A former police informant, Jennifer du Plessis, who claimed she had vital information, was questioned by Mr Hodgen and then asked to make a statement to Military Intelligence. Ms Du Plessis says she felt compromised.

A former Hammer member, now a private detective, who volunteered his services to help the investigators, pulled out after a week, claiming the probe was going nowhere.

Mr Hodgen declined to comment on the progress of his investigation or on allegations that it had been impeded by "dirty tricks".

Meanwhile, some former Military Intelligence officers and operatives in the Eastern Cape have rushed to the African National Congress for protection or payment.

In the past three months, former security force members have approached the ANC's intelligence department, some of them promising more information on the Gonie killing in exchange for cash.

Large sums of money have allegedly been mentioned in the course of the ANC's attempts to pursue leads on the murder.

A former SADF officer and Hammer member was one of those who crossed over but now he has threatened to "take out" ANC officials who, he claims, have "stuffed him around" for two months.

The operative has asked that his identity be kept secret as there have already been "three attempts" on his life. He accused his former Hammer colleagues of trying to kill him.

The operative had offered to investigate the Gonie murders for the ANC in return for R3 000. "They agreed to finance my investigations, but I have not heard from them again. The ANC has breached a situation of confidence".

A former senior officer in Military Intelligence, Colonel Gert Hugo, confirmed recently that he had been cooperating for some time with the ANC and human rights organisations on the Gonie murder and military operations in the Cape and the Eastern Cape. He said his involvement with the ANC arose out of desperation and a shortage of money. However, he said, he had not been paid much by the ANC.

Colonel Hugo said the last time he had seen the ANC was a month ago. He now suspected there was a leak in the ANC's intelligence department.

ANC sources said Colonel Hugo promised to recruit an officer in Special Forces for them, but he had not been heard from again.

It is also understood that Commandant Laurens du Plessis, a senior Military Intelligence officer whose name and signature appear on the Gonie message, has been approached by the ANC which apparently offered protection in return for information. Commandant Du Plessis has not been available for comment.
EX-OFFICERS, AGENTS LOCK TO HELP ANC ON GONIVE
De Villiers: Hearing in camera?

PORT ELIZABETH.—The State wants the initial hearings of the trial of three men for the murder of farmer Andre de Villiers to be held in camera.

And Mr Valence Watson, an ANC member and friend of the murdered man, has been receiving death threats.

A police spokesman, Captain Henry Chalmers, said today one of the three men would appear in court in Kirkwood today, while the other two would appear tomorrow.

Police announced last night the arrest of the three, two of whom they said were members of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The murder had earlier been linked to the Goniwe investigation.

Captain Chalmers said an application would be made for the identities of the suspects to be protected, and the initial hearings to be held in camera, since an identification parade was still to be held.

Mr Watson said he had received death threats over the weekend. He said it was peculiar that while the suspects were supposedly in custody, he and his family were receiving death threats. — Ecna

See Page 5
Flushing the guilty out from society's sewers

The net seems to be drawing tighter around whoever it was who butchered Matthew Goniwe and his three colleagues on that fateful night in the Eastern Cape in 1985, writes political commentator SHAUN JOHNSON.

In a country known for its inability to solve political murders — who killed Robert Smit, Rick Turner, and so many others? — it would be naive to expect that, just because extrajudicial evidence has been turned up, the Goniwe case, indeed, will be solved.

However, there is reason to be hopeful, not least because more and more people who inhabited the dark security force-linked underground in and around Port Elizabeth are getting scared, and are starting to talk.

They certainly believe the investigation will not fizzle out like so many others before it, and have a shrewd suspicion that if a culprit is to be named, it is likely to be someone from their grubby ranks rather than the elevated echelons.

The Goniwe investigation has come to mean something beyond the painful, desperate desire of the activists' relatives and friends to know the truth. It has become a symbolic case against which current proposals for a general amnesty should be tested.

I have argued before that the purpose of identifying those responsible for these — and all other — unconscionable acts of barbarity is not retribution. Putting the murderers in jail will not bring Goniwe back to life, and will not contribute to the spirit of reconciliation without which the new South Africa cannot be born.

The purpose is disclosure and the laying to rest of the screeching ghosts that nightly shake South Africa from its fitful sleep. Without exorcism, the wailing will never stop.

There is, it seems to me, a workable and, on balance, a just way to apply an amnesty and at last wipe the bloody slate cleaner. It could be agreed by all sides that an amnesty for political crimes will come into effect on, say, September 1.

Between now and then, anyone who has been involved in such crimes would have to come forward (to a specially-appointed commission, perhaps) and fully disclose their deeds. This information would be made public, but the individuals would be indemnified from prosecution for any acts committed before the cut-off date.

The only condition would be that if it subsequently emerged that the disclosure was incomplete or incorrect in any way, the indemnity would be revoked.

To use the Goniwe case as an example, if the culprits came forward they would be identified and the sordid mystery unravelled immediately and without further cost — but, they would not be charged.

If they did not come forward within the specified period, the investigation would run its course and the full weight of the law would be brought to bear.

In passing eventual sentence, it would be considered an aggravating factor that the killers had spurned the chance to come clean.

The choice facing the guilty would be stark — confess, repent and start life anew, or be hunted down. All the political criminals hiding in the darkest reaches of our country would have to decide, once and for all.

The practical political benefits of such a scheme are obvious. We have scattered across South Africa today a terrifying number of people who have taken part in murders and never been caught.

Obviously, having once killed, the chances are that they will kill again, whether for political or financial gain, or plain habit. They have broken society's taboos, they live under the shadow of discovery, and they are lost to the new South Africa.

Such an amnesty would offer them a chance, perhaps the only chance, of finding a way back into civil society.

Once having been indemnified, their future behaviour would be severely constrained. The glare of public knowledge would, hopefully, immobilise their baser instincts.

If they chose the option of rehabilitation, they would spend the rest of their lives trying to prove themselves worthy citizens.

How much better a prospect that is for all of us than having them in society's sewers, wreaking havoc. Among others, participants in "third force" activities would be shown an escape route from the corners they have chosen to inhabit.

I could not dare to presume to speak for Matthew Goniwe's wife. I do not know whether she would accept that her husband's murderers should escape physical punishment.

It is certainly her right to demand revenge.

However, our history is so bloodstained and so labyrinthine that I cannot imagine another way of washing our hands and cleansing our hearts, so that we might start again.

I hope that this plan, or any plan which achieves similar aims, is taken up.

But, unless and until that happens, it is the moral duty of the politicians, officials, media and everyone else to pursue the killers in each and every case, and not to stop until they are found.
FORGET NOT THE

South Africa needs the truth to help heal the war wounds

BY TESOLA SELLO

AT THE government and ANC struggle to convey the image of conciliation, an important document released by Africa Watch would help the two navigate the minefield around this problem.

Focusing on Namibia, AW, a human rights group which monitors human rights throughout Africa, and is part of the worldwide Human Rights Watch movement, has published its annual report, detailing instances of human rights violations and pinpointing the perpetrators responsible.

This report, which looks at Namibia, breaks new ground in its documentation of human rights abuses in the country.

In the past, the government has denied the existence of human rights abuses in Namibia, saying that such allegations were the work of the international community.

The report, titled “Accountability in Namibia: Human Rights and the Transition to Democracy,” is of equal importance to SA.

Just like apartheid

The human rights situation in Namibia has been characterized as a “human rights sufferer” by international human rights organizations.

The 1990 independence and the subsequent political instability in Namibia, which resulted in the ouster of South African-backed white minority leader Sam Nujoma, have led to a deterioration in the human rights situation.

The most controversial aspect of the report was the allegation that a number of human rights violations, many of which were committed by South African forces, had been ignored or whitewashed by the South African government.

AW points out, however, that the danger exists that those persons charged with human rights violations may not be brought to justice due to the fact that the ANC has not yet established a formal system of accountability.

The report also highlights the need for the South African government to address the issue of human rights violations in Namibia, and to ensure that those responsible are held accountable.

Steve Biko’s spirit lives on.

The report calls for a “truth and reconciliation” process to be established in Namibia, and for the South African government to support such a process.

The report also calls for the South African government to support the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission in Namibia, and to ensure that those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable.

The report also highlights the need for the South African government to address the issue of human rights violations in Namibia, and to ensure that those responsible are held accountable.
AW points out, however, the danger exists that those per- 
doned may then conclude that they are above the law and may 
commit other violations.

The dilemma is likely to face 
any future black-dominated gov- 
ernment. The security forces are 
dominated by whites who hold 
most of the senior positions. That 
is no reason to trust any future 
government.

Bringing to book the repre- 
sentatives would most likely lead to 
destabilization of the new 
government. On the other hand let- 
ting them free is no guarantee 
that they will not repeat the 
wrongs. And what about the 
humanity of the victims?

Mysterious deaths

The other dilemma is that if 
an ANC government were to 
prosecute, even some of 
its members would be in the 
frame. The organization has 
admitted that wrongs were com- 
mitted in their detention camps 
in Angola. Among prominent 
ANC members who died under 
questionable circumstances was 
leading MK commander Thami 
Ngwenya.

Naming those responsible for 
human rights violations, says 
AW, is a way for society to 
confront that conduct. In addi- 
tion, Kazakhstan, and acknowledg- 
ing the truth may help to prevent 
similar abuses from occurring 
again.

The report comes at a time 
when there is talk that the coun-
try’s armed police forces—such 
as the PAC’s Aiko, the ANC’s 
MK and the SAP, the SAP 
and KwaSulu Police—be 
pushed by the Goldstone Commission

Last week former MK mem- 
bers who now call themselves 
the Reunited Exiles Committee 
(REC) threatened to assassinate 
ANC/MK leaders whom they 
elabour tortured them to 
death.

REC chairman Patrick 
Hoskins claimed that they 
had formed a squad to eliminate 
ANC and MK members unless 
those responsible for abuses 
were brought to justice. REC 
also claims that some MK activists 
have disappeared.

As SA abandons apartheid 
and moves towards an open and 
democratic society amid the talk 
of amnesty for all, the AW 
report has important lessons 
for the country.

Creating amnesty, no matter 
how desirable, may not necessarily 
be the best way of achieving 
national reconciliation. And solv-
Cops friendly, residents wary

By STAN MHLONGO

VAAL township residents this week received peace letters from smiling security force members deployed in the area.

Amid the violence and ongoing tension between police and residents, the notices pleaded for help in restoring peace and love to the troubled township.

The Vaal unrest, which began in 1984, has involved police and residents in chilling hate for hate games.

Many policemen and residents have been killed in violent clashes.

The animosity peaked at the Sebokeng massacre of 1990, when scores of residents were shot near the Sebokeng police station while on an illegal march to Vereeniging.

However, the night vigil massacre of 1991, where residents were gunned down, was the only exception when police were not implicated in the massacre of residents.

The Goldstone Commission into the Bophelong massacre of June 17, 1992, presently taking place in Vereeniging, has heard allegations by residents who claim the police were involved in the massacre.

So how would the police and troops eventually win the confidence of residents under the present blanket of animosity and hatred built by past clashes?

Seemingly taking a leaf from Norman Vincent Peale's novel 'How To Make Friends And Influence People,' the troops and security forces have marched boldly into the townships.

Mind you, this time there was little sign of aggression.

In fact, Makhe Mkhonta of Evaton remarked that it was the first time she had seen a smiling soldier—because the boys from the army and police descended on the Vaal townships wearing smiles on their faces.

"We are battling to bring peace and stability to the townships, please help us" the notices read.

The troops went a step ahead in their attempt to improve their communication exercise with the residents and got into action themselves.

They played football with the township kids and enjoyed a few laughs as they mingled with their bitter "former rivals"—the Vaal community.

However, Nhlanhla Mbatha of Evaton is sceptical about the return of peace and the removal of barricades in the Vaal by the troops.

"There is no denying that the deployment of troops has provided a calming effect on the trouble-torn Vaal townships," he said.

"What magical powers are they using? Or are they—as activists—have always suspected—the notorious third force behind the violence waged on blacks by the faceless vigilantes?"
The right to know versus The need to know

United Nations secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali has laid a heavy burden on Mr Justice Richard Goldstone in requesting him to investigate security forces and political armies in South Africa. BRIAN POTTINGER recalls some past attempts at probing the activities of the SADF

For the SA Defence Force, secrecy lies second only to honour in the list of desirable qualities.

Steeped in the art of clandestine warfare and sharpened by constant criticism at home and abroad, the SADF has over the years developed a culture of secrecy.

Judges, government officials, journalists, lawyers and parliamentarians have all, at one time or another, raised questions about the extent to which the military's access to official information is protected from the public and the press. The military's answer has been that this is a question of national security.

Here are some of the recent claims disputed by experts on South Africa's policies and military's way of doing things.

**The Auditor General**

The auditor-general is one of the most powerful public servants in the country. It is his job to watch all public spending and he is the first defence against corruption and mismanagement.

In Auditor-General Peter Worsley's own words, there were "endless problems" in the auditing of the multi-million rand Special Defence Account and the multi-milli

The Paracommittee of the Co-operative Co-operation Bureau, in a report of the army in 1996 to infiltrate the machinery of the state to the extent that it is to the advantage of the government".

The heart of the matter was that Mr Worsley wanted more information on auditing expenditure, the cost of the auditor and the compromise secrecy by giving occasional details.

The special report to Parliament in February 1991, Mr Worsley observed: "Notwithstanding the 1996 De Lange/SADF accord (an agreement about how to audit the SADF), repeated assurances to me that the department was not accessible to relevant financial and operational files as well as vouchers was, throughout, problematic."

The first report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts (the committee responsible for auditing the public purse and public money) embodies an unequivocal parliamentary directive that the SADF (or any other government agency) should be allowed access to all relevant records. My staff and I at all times had that statutory right anyway, but, in practice, the special operations (Special Forces) caused so many barriers that effective access to purely nominal auditing was not possible."

**The Secret**

In conclusion, Judge Hermanus de Jager, the commission chairman, said: "The SADF had been systematically obstructing the commission's work in an attempt to conceal the truth from the public."

Judge Hermanus then ruled that: "If the advocate who is represented by me, or any of the other advocates, for any reason, should fail to take any steps to discipline or court martial Mr Verster and the other SADF members, any advocate B. Bechtholdmann SC and M. Luthing布朗 in a

The SA Police Force, according to the report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, had to be satisfied that the SADF was not under the control of any other government agency (or any other government agency). The security forces and political armies in South Africa. BRIAN POTTINGER recalls some past attempts at probing the activities of the SADF
SOLDIERS

The Courts

THE courts remain the final adjudicator of dispute and defender of the freedoms of the individual. They have a separate power from that of the government and derive their authority from a different source in the constitution.

One of the most important cases to test the powers of the courts to inquire into, and decide upon, the activities of the SADF occurred in October 1988 in the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court. The End Conscription Campaign, a fierce critic of the SADF, asked the courts to protect members from an alleged campaign of harassment and intimidation by the defence force.

The SADF admitted responsibility for some of the charges against it but defended its campaign on the grounds that it was necessary to combat the harmful effect of the ECC's campaign against the SADF's defence effort.

But, more to the point, Lt-Gen Jan van Loggenenberg, then chief of staff operations, argued that the army's actions “falls outside the jurisdiction of this honourable court and is lawful by reason of the fact that a war in which the Republic of South Africa is engaged actually prevails within the territory of South West Africa and elsewhere in Southern Africa.”

Mr Justice J Selikowitz did not agree—a war, rebellion or civil uprising which did not actually threaten the republic or its constitution was not a war that could justify the state disregarding the law.

He found the SADF's campaign against the ECC unlawful and ordered the defence force not to harass or interfere with its members.

Parliament

PARLIAMENT is the sovereign authority in the country, the place where elected representatives of the people meet to ask or answer questions about national policies.

Through much of the 1980s, the SADF waged secret wars in Angola and Mozambique by supporting resistance groups. Later, in South Africa itself, elements of the army became involved in campaigns against “enemies of the state.” Opposition MPs in Parliament tabled numerous questions to then Minister of Defence Magnus Malan about allegations of South Africa's cross-border and internal adventures. Few were directly answered instead there were many evasions and denials.

The attitude of the SADF and its minister to parliamentary probing was best set out by Minister Magnus Malan on February 11 1988 when, responding to questions aimed at establishing whether the SADF supported the Angolan rebel group, Unita, he said “I do not regard the activities of the SADF above parliamentary discussion or as a closed book for the public.” When it, however, concerns sensitive projects and operations of the SA Defence Force, the principle of need-to-know should never be lost sight of.

From responses to questions in Parliament, it became clear what the defence force believed the public needed to know. It did not need to know, for example, of military operations in southern Angola, Mozambique or neighbouring states. It also did not need to know how many troops were deployed in black townships, their race, their function, how many were killed in the townships or whether they had bases in the townships.

The public also, did not even need to know the names of the people the SADF killed in cross-border raids. Nor did they need to know how many national servicemen were called up for service, how many refused or how many were granted exemptions.
Goniwe — the plot thickens

Mystery over who leaked document

CONFLICTING reports about an SADF search for Col Gert Hugo in connection with a leaked top-secret document allegedly implicating top SA officials in the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape activists could be an attempt to flush out the real source of the leak, says Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa.

A liaison officer for the Eastern Province Command of the SADF said earlier this week they would like to question Hugo, a former Military Intelligence officer, about the top-secret document publicised earlier this year.

But senior SADF spokesman Col John Roit said later there was "no need" to question Hugo as investigations into the leaking of the document had been completed and the SADF investigation report had already been referred to Eastern Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgen.

Implicated

The signal document implicated the present head of MI, Lt-Gen CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, and the State Security Council in the 1985 assassinations.

Holomisa has adamantly denied that he bought the "Goniwe documents" from Col Hugo.

He said it was possible that the reports about Hugo were just a tactic by MI to flush out the real source of the sensitive leaked document.

In July Hugo, the then head of Ciskei MI, defected to the Transkei.

However, suspecting he had not severed links with hostile Ciskei and SA intelligence services, Transkei handed him over to the SA embassy in Umtata.

The military attaché to the SA Embassy in Ciskei, Col Bill van der Linde, refused to comment on whether Col Hugo threatened to expose military secrets unless he was left alone.

But Hugo was reportedly heard last year threatening to reveal damaging secrets unless he was protected against prosecution in Ciskei.

In February he stood trial in Ciskei and was convicted of stealing money. He received a suspended jail sentence.

Hugo insisted the SADF was framing him by attributing the leak to him.

GETTING TO THE TRUTH... Matthew Goniwe and family. The top-secret document leaked this year implicates the State in the Cradock Four's deaths.

It was also reported this week that until recently Hugo was assisting the ANC's intelligence department with its investigation into the death of the Cradock Four.

Hugo's former King William's Town lawyer reportedly said the former intelligence officer might be tracked down at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg.

But a spokesman for the ANC's security department denied that the ANC was in contact with Hugo.

— Elnews-Sapa
THE EDITOR

The Editor's Note: The current political climate in our country is marked by a series of events that are both fascinating and alarming. The recent developments in the political arena have led to a significant change in the approach of the government towards certain policies. This has resulted in a shift in the stance of various stakeholders, including the media and civil society organizations.

RECORD

The record of the recent developments in the political arena highlights the importance of maintaining a balance between the interests of the state and the rights of the citizens. The government's decision to implement certain measures has been met with mixed reactions. While some see it as a necessary step to address the challenges faced by the country, others believe that it is an infringement of the citizens' rights.

ISSUE

The issue at hand is the need to strike a balance between the interests of the state and the rights of the citizens. The government should ensure that its policies are in line with the Constitution and the principles of democracy. It is essential to promote a culture of accountability and transparency in the governance system.

ATTITUDE

The attitude of the government towards the recent developments is crucial. It is necessary to maintain a constructive dialogue with the stakeholders to ensure that the interests of all are protected. The government should take into account the views of the citizens and engage in a meaningful discussion to arrive at a consensus.

PRACTICE

The practice of the government in implementing its policies is equally important. It is essential to ensure that the policies are implemented effectively and efficiently. The government should take necessary steps to address the concerns of the citizens and work towards the betterment of the society.
‘Factual misstatements’ and the ‘correct facts’

Statement by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation

1. Counsel for the South African Defence Force has drawn to the attention of this committee certain factual misstatements concerning the present inquiry which are contained in the Sunday Times of August 9 1992.

2.1 On page 1 it is stated that: "The SADF's hostility to probing by the Goldstone Commission came to the surface this week during the Boipatong massacre (sic) when counsel for the SADF refused to hand over a file demanded by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone. The file was eventually handed over after Judge Goldstone raised the possibility of holding the advocate in contempt."

2.2 There was no hostility by the SADF to "probing" by the committee.

2.3 On Wednesday, August 6 1992, counsel for the SADF informed the committee two documents requested by the ANC legal team would be made available only to the chairman. The chairman refused to receive documents which were not open for perusal by all the members of the committee. On the afternoon of August 7 1992, counsel for the SADF informed the committee that the documents were available for all the members of the committee. They were handed over to the committee.

2.4 After careful perusal of the documents, the committee ruled that they were irrelevant to the present inquiry and they were returned to the SADF counsel.

3. There was a reference by the chairman to contempt proceedings during an exchange with counsel for the SADF.

3.1 The reference in the editorial on page 10 of the same edition of the Sunday Times to the SADF trying "brazenly to withhold information from the commission" is similarly incorrect.

3.2 Nothing that has occurred during the present enquiry justifies the further comment in the editorial that "In the past week the SADF's brazen effort to withhold information from the commission has demonstrated that its (the SADF) officers still think they stand above the state and outside the law."

4.1 I would also draw attention to the misleading headline in bold lettering on page 1 of the newspaper. It reads "Judge urges SADF inquiry."

5. Counsel for the SADF has requested that the editor of the Sunday Times appear to explain the aforesaid misstatements. The committee considers that to be unnecessary. However the committee does request the editor of Sunday Times to publish the correct facts as set out in this statement with appropriate prominence in the next edition of the Sunday Times.

— Judge R J Goldstone, Vereeniging, August 10 1992
DURBAN — The South African Defence Force has confirmed its involvement in "authorised training activities" in a few African countries, but has strongly denied any knowledge of proposed similar programmes in Libya.

Confronted with allegations that South African recce were set to defy UN military sanctions against Libya in a deal to train elite troops for Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, Major Charl de Klerk said: "The SADF was lately involved in a few authorised training activities and support in African countries such as Angola, Malawi and Zaire."

Another SADF spokesman, Colonel John Roit, said: "The SADF has no knowledge of these allegations. The SADF does not have control or command over former members."

According to weekend press reports the Spanish company Handingair, controlled by Saudi Arabian arms dealer Adnan Kashoggi, claimed in a written proposal to the Libyans that the South African team of instructors were "drawn from one of the world's most experienced elite fighting units — the South African Reconnaissance Commandos."

A Libyan government official said in Tripoli that the report was "wrong and a mere fabrication." He was quoted by the Libyan news agency.

Own Correspondent, Sapa-AP
Ex-Recces face arms smuggling charges

Staff Reporter 35D 11/12/92

THREE former members of the SADF's elite Reconnaissance Battalion — recces — are expected to appear in the Supreme Court today on charges of smuggling weapons.

The three and a fourth man from George are to be tried on charges of illegally possessing and dealing in weapons, including AK-47 rifles and an RPG7 rocket-launcher, which were allegedly stolen from the SADF between 1988 and 1990.

Two are former officers and one an ex-sergeant.

The George man is alleged to have bought nine of the rifles and to have resold some of them.
‘Screen’ over Goniwe killers, claims Hugo

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Ciskei’s former military intelligence chief, Colonel Geri Hugo, alleged yesterday the South African security forces were throwing up a smokescreen to prevent the exposure of the Goniwe killers.

In an interview here he denied claims by former police agent Mrs Jennifer du Plessis that he had sold an SADF Goniwe signal order to Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

The signal order — which purports to direct the “permanent removal” of Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and others — was released by General Holomisa earlier this year.

The storm surrounding its exposure led to President F W de Klerk ordering a re-opening of the investigation of the 1985 deaths.

General Holomisa has suggested that Mrs Du Plessis’ allegations are part of an SADF operation to flush out the real person responsible for leaking him the so-called “death order”.

Colonel Hugo also rejected reports that he had defected to the ANC. “I have never helped the ANC or any organisation in investigating the Goniwe killings,” he said.
Mandela pledges all help with arming probe

ENDARTHEP: Part of the large crowd of staff and students who gathered to hear Dr. Alan Boeaskal, on the left, to ANC leader. Mr. Walter Mandela at the Peninsular Technical College yesterday.

HERETO TO YOU: Mr. Mandela acknowledged the support and assistance with the probe of the Election Commission.
Ex-Recce men to face arms charges

Supreme Court Reporter
TWO former members of the elite Reconnaissance Unit (Recce) and a George businessman will be asked in the Supreme Court this morning to plead to charges of possessing and dealing in 14 AK-47 assault rifles.

In addition, Mr Willem Snyders, Mr Andre Kloppers and Mr Ian Neville Bosman will be asked to plead to further charges of unlawfully being in possession of an RPG-75 rocket launcher and several hundred rounds of ammunition of different calibres and an elephant tusk.

Charges against a fourth man, Mr Coenraad Frederik van der Westhuizen, were withdrawn.

In its summary, the state alleges that the men possessed the rifles between 1988 and 1990 after Mr Snyders and Mr Kloppers obtained them and allegedly stored them at the Vredenburg home of Mr Van der Westhuizen.

He is alleged to have found a buyer on the instructions of Mr Snyders and sold the rifles to Mr Bosman, who in turn sold nine to other buyers.

On July 14 last year Mr Snyders was stopped by police near Joostenberg-vlakte after a search of his vehicle a crate addressed to him and containing two AK-47s and ammunition was seized.

The state alleges further that on Mr Van der Westhuizen's Durbanville farm, police confiscated an RPG-75 rocket launcher, arms, ammunition and SADF radios and equipment.
ANC counsel hits SADF

PRETORIA — The SADF had decided not to call certain witnesses because it was afraid their evidence would not survive cross-examination, legal counsel for the ANC said yesterday before a Goldstone Commission committee inquiring into the training in 1986 of 200 KwaZulu men in the Caprivi.

Argument began when Mr P Rabie, counsel for the SADF, submitted a memorandum to the committee indicating the defence force saw no reason to call more witnesses.

ANC counsel Mr David Soggot, SC, said the ANC believed the SADF would provide witnesses who would explain why the army had trained people destined only for the KwaZulu Police and why it had paid these people and paid for their accommodation.

According to its memorandum, the SADF had trained the 200 Zulus solely to protect KwaZulu government officials and Inkatha leaders.

Mr Rabie said the training followed attacks on these officials, and it was decided that high-ranking members of the two bodies would need protection at meetings, rallies and during journeys.

The committee will decide if the SADF should call further witnesses — Sapa
New army must serve new SA

WHAT is certain is that the defence force of the new South Africa will face the challenge of integrating soldiers who once faced each other in battle. The process may be fraught with controversy over the balance of power, but the objective of integration is undisputed.

What is disturbingly uncertain is whether or not the new army will renew the basic principles which saw it in the past to launch ruthless witchhunts for "enemies of the State" and spend huge sums of money on bigger and better machines of war.

There are widely varying views on how South Africa should position itself militarily now that the former perceived threat of communism and its so-called African liberation organs have petered out to make way for a process of reconciliation and peace.

The challenge facing the new army is how to adjust to peace-time and, at the same time, ensure that potential attackers are sufficiently deterred.

In a paper presented to a conference at the Institute for Strategic Studies in Pretoria, the SADF's Brigadier G P Krusys said assertively: "The defence force should mainly be engaged in preparation for the defence of South Africa."

"The utility of military power for safeguarding South Africa's national security in the Nineties will not be to wage war but to deter war."

"However, deterrence is only effective if a potential enemy is convinced its threat to use military force would prove counter-productive and that such employment would entail an unacceptable risk to itself," Brigadier Krusys says.

If this position were to be taken, it follows that the army would have to build up and maintain military hardware formidable enough to sow the seed of fear in potential enemies - a task requiring a substantial defence budget.

The maintenance of a credible military capability has another important role, according to Brigadier Krusys.

"Unless the conventional capability at least reflects the country's level of technological development, the people may be loath to serve in the armed forces."

"This is equally important in the medical field. In times of danger, unsophisticated military technology and care would be interpreted by the fighting men as an indication that the society they have to defend does not care about them," he said.

Brigadier Krusys proposes that the new defence force should be made up of a small, immediately available, mobile, balanced force, complemented by a suitable air component.

Although the full-time force should be small, it should be large enough to supply the reaction force and to train the whole military machine, including the part-time force.

Equipment should be updated once every 10 years.

The navy should have submarines, surface combat ships, logistical ships, minesweepers, manhunters, a naval dockyard and the capability to locate enemy submarines.

Brigadier Krusys also stressed the need to improve relations within the region and further afield with a view to forming defence treaties and alliances, thereby enhancing the deterrent capability.

As a peace-keeping force inside the country, the army would have limited involvement in civilian life.

Brigadier Krusys insists that the maintenance of law and order is the task of the police, and should not be confused with soldiering.

However, the defence force should render aid to under-developed areas in the form of assistance with administration, help in repairing infrastructure facilities, teaching basic farming and giving medical aid.

The approach envisaged by Laurie Nathan, a senior researcher at the Centre for Inter-group Studies and a member of the Military Research Group, is vastly different from that of Brigadier Krusys.

He fears that the current SADF security mentality, with its "narrow perspective which ignores the underlying reasons for conflict", may continue in the post-apartheid defence force.

"The defence force may seek to protect the majority of citizens, defend democracy and improve relations with neighbouring states, but its understanding of 'security' and 'threats to security', and the resultant strategies, may remain essentially military in character..." he says.

The more realistic route lies in the recognition of non-military threats to the security of people in the form of poverty, oppression, injustice and ecological problems, he says.

Mr Nathan, who is the regional cars that should substantially reduce the size of their armed forces and military expenditure in order to release funds for socio-economic development.

National security should become less "state-centric" and more attuned to meeting individual needs and rights.

A continental peace-keeping machinery should be set up to respond to situations of actual or potential conflict.

To this end, participating states should implement special training in peace-keeping for a contingent of their armies.

A non-aggression treaty should be concluded among African countries and incorporate a commitment by states to defend each other in the event of external military attack.

Mr Nathan is particularly concerned about the danger posed by the fact that the new defence force may be largely shaped by deals struck at the negotiating table, without an adequate process of long-term planning and formulating new security principles and objectives.

His view, unlike Brigadier Krusys's, is that the new South Africa needs an army focused on the threat to civilians and not on the threat of war.
SADF ‘afraid to call witnesses’

The Defence Force had decided not to call certain witnesses before a Goldstone Commission committee because it was afraid their evidence would not survive cross-examination, counsel for the ANC argued yesterday.

The claim was made in Pretoria before an inquiry into the training in 1986 of 200 KwaZulu men in the Caprivi, in what was then South West Africa.

Argument began when P Rabie, SADF counsel, submitted a memorandum to the committee indicating the force saw no reason to call more witnesses.

ANC counsel David Soggot, SC, argued that the SADF team was afraid their witnesses would not be able to survive cross-examination.

The ANC believed the SADF would provide witnesses who would explain the training of people destined only for the KwaZulu Police Force. Mr Soggot said the ANC had to know why the army was paying these people and why it had paid for their accommodation.

According to the memorandum, the SADF had trained 200 Zulu people in the Caprivi in 1986, solely to protect KwaZulu officials and Inkatha leaders.

Mr Rabie said the training followed attacks on these officials, and it was decided that high-ranking members would need protection at meetings, rallies and during journeys.

He further submitted that the group was given basic training in drilling, physical training, navigation/map-reading, first aid and shooting skills.

He said the 200 men had also received training in the use of normal support arms used in platoons, including mortars, RPG 7s, machine guns, pistols, handgrenades and flare-signals.

Earlier, witnesses had testified to the committee that the 200 tramenes were trained for attacks on activists.

Committee chairman Neil Rossouw said the committee would decide whether the SADF should call further witnesses — Sapa.

′One cannot just arrest policemen′ — Page 7
A DYING man's last words to his wife and a glimpse of four faces through a window are the vital clues in the murder of an Eastern Cape farmer who had key information about the slaying of activist Mr Matthew Goniwe.

Mr Andre Maasdorp de Villiers, 42, who had been providing information to the Press and the ANC about the notorious SADF Hammer unit — alleged to have been involved in the murders of Mr Goniwe and three colleagues in 1985 — was gunned down in an ambush on his Addo farm Athelstone on Monday night.

Eastern Cape police are offering a R10 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

ANC regional chairman in Port Elizabeth Mr Linda Mtu said Mr de Villiers died 45 minutes after he was shot, "but only after he had mentioned the name of a person to his wife. He said to his wife that this was the work of so-and-so."

Mr de Villiers' 18-year-old son Louis, who narrowly escaped death when the killers fired at him, saw four men standing next to his father's bakke seconds after the shooting.

Mr de Villiers' brother, Mr Francois de Villiers, said Louis and his mother Elizabeth were watching television when they heard two shots.

Louis rushed to the window and saw five men.

The men saw him at the window and shot at him, but missed. Louis ran outside with the family dogs and the men fled, Mr de Villiers said.

Another vital clue may be provided by a farm labourer who heard someone shout "stand still" as he was about to open the garage door for Mr de Villiers.

Eastern Cape police liaison officer Captain Henry Chalmers said a "full-scale force" of police was working on the case.

Police had determined that 9mm calibre guns were used to kill Mr de Villiers.

Captain Chalmers said police were investigating all possible avenues, including allegations that the Hammer Unit was involved.

But the initial investigation at the scene indicated the motive was robbery and that the slaying was not politically motivated.

Captain Chalmers said "bags were found at the scene and this would appear to indicate that the killers intended carrying things away."

The pattern of the attack was similar to other robberies.

"We are suspicious about this being a political killing because, firstly, there were five men at the scene which is unusual for a political murder and, secondly, they gunned down Mr de Villiers outside his home, where his family were and where there were several lights, running the risk of being identified."

An investigation into "third force" activities by The Argus's sister newspaper the Star last week revealed dramatic new allegations of Hammer involvement in the slaying of Mr Goniwe and his colleagues.

The ANC said it had a telephone call from Mr de Villiers about 4.30pm on Monday. He said he had released some documents to Weekend Argus and the Sunday Tribune.

Weekend Argus on Sunday reported details of Hammer unit members making use of a panel-beating business in which Mr de Villiers had shares.

The investigation quoted Mr John Scott, a former Hammer member. Yesterday Mr Scott was named by the ANC as one of those mentioned by Mr de Villiers in his testimony to the organisation.

The ANC's Eastern Cape region, which is inquiring independently into Mr Goniwe's death, said Mr de Villiers had provided information and promised more on the Hammer unit — an elite special forces group.
Goniwe informant murdered

PORT ELIZABETH: — A man in the process of disclosing information about the “Hammer Unit”, which was allegedly involved in the killing of activist Mr Matthew Goniwe, was killed on his farm near Addo on Monday night.

Mr André Masupolo de Villiers, 37, was gunned down at his farm Athlone, as he parked his vehicle at 8:00 am.

The ANC, which is inquiring into Mr Goniwe’s death, said yesterday that Mr De Villiers had given them information about the Hammer Unit, allegedly made up of security force members, and was to provide more.

Mr De Villiers’s son Louis, 18, was watching television on Monday night with his mother, Elizabeth, 37, when they heard three shots outside.

Louis rushed to the window and saw five men next to his father’s vehicle. The men saw him and shot at him, but missed. Louis ran outside with the family’s dogs and the men fled.

Mr Francois de Villiers, the dead man’s brother, said Louis had jumped into the back and driven his father into town, but could not find the doctor.

Mr De Villiers was certified dead by a doctor at the police station.

Mrs De Villiers said her husband had been gunned down by five “well-dressed men”.

She said that as he waited for a farm labourer to open the doors of the large shed adjoining the house, three shots rang out. He fell forward on to the wooden floor.

“They had just come to kill André, but they could have walked in and shot all of us,” Mrs De Villiers said. Her husband was wounded in a kidney and died about 20 minutes later.

She had no doubts “The killing is politically motivated”.

Mr Francois de Villiers said that as his brother died he whispered the name of ANC member Mr Valence Watson and said, “Tell him, he will work on it.”

Mr Watson said Mr De Villiers had uncovered corruption in a Port Elizabeth township which had funded the Hammer Unit and “lived in fear of his life.”

Mr Watson said the Hammer Unit were “only the foot soldiers”.

At a press conference at the ANC regional offices in Port Elizabeth yesterday, regional chairman Mr Linda Mxolisi Mr De Villiers had died after he voluntarily approached the ANC’s Matthew Goniwe Task Force with information.

Mr Mxolisi said Mr De Villiers was one of those brave comrades who came forward and volunteered to speak to the ANC about what he had suspected.

“He was very concerned. Our links with him started three months ago but he had not given us much except to tell us about the use of a panel beating business — in which he had shares — by some individuals to change car registration number plates and to respray those cars.

“He told us the men who brought the cars always wore balaclava caps and he recognized some of them as members of the Hammer Unit and this made him suspicious.”

“Mr De Villiers had mentioned some names” — Staff Reporter and Sapa
Arms charges: Three guilty

Supreme Court Reporter
TWO former members of the elite Reconnaissance Unit (Recces) and a George amateur gunsmith were convicted in the Supreme Court yesterday of several charges of unlawfully possessing arms and ammunition.

The conviction of Willem Hendrik Snyder, Andre Klopper and Ian Neville Bosman came after they had been asked to plead to 10 charges.

Snyders admitted that between 1988 and last year he had unlawfully possessed 14 AK-47 rifles — later delivered to Bosman — and that on July 14 last year he had unlawfully possessed two AK-47's.

He pleaded guilty to unlawfully possessing 317 7.62mm rounds of ammunition but denied having unlawfully possessed an RPG-75 rocket launcher and pleaded not guilty of possessing other arms and ammunition.

In his statement Klopper, a former sergeant and gun enthusiast, denied having unlawfully possessed the 14 AK-47 rifles. He admitted having possessed two found in possession of Snyder, who had asked him to get rid of them. After making certain inquiries he returned the rifles to Snyder.

Transferred
Klopper said he had obtained the RPG-75 rocket launcher at Ondangwa for training purposes.

He was transferred to Pretoria and his possessions and gear were sent to the Republic.

He further admitted he had unlawfully possessed 250 7.62mm rounds which had been obtained at Ondangwa, as well as other weapons and ammunition, parts and signal equipment.

Bosman told the court that between 1988 and 1989 he had unlawfully received nine AK-47 rifles and 143 rounds of ammunition which he gave to friends and fellow gun enthusiasts.

He further admitted unlawful possession of several rifles, rifle barrels and ammunition of varying calibres.

The hearing continues today.
Ex-Recce members convicted

CAPE TOWN — Two former members of the SADF Reconnaissance Unit and another accused pleaded guilty and were convicted in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday on several charges of illegally possessing and dealing in weapons, including AK-47 assault rifles.

A retired colonel from Durbanville, Willem Bosman, was convicted for receiving nine AK-47 rifles from Snyder and selling them.

Bosman, who maintained he was a gun enthusiast, was also found guilty of possessing a number of unlicensed firearms and ammunition.

Evidence in mitigation of sentence will be heard today.

— Sapa
No arrests have been made and police have referred inquiries to police headquarters in Pretoria.

An ANC spokesman said yesterday: "Our links with him (Mr de Villiers) started three months ago. But he had not given us much except telling us about the base of their panel-beating premises by some individuals to change number plates of cars and to repaint the cars."

"Mr de Villiers had mentioned some names, one of them that of John Scott, who is linked to the Hammer unit," he said.

In the course of the Star's investigation, another former Hammer member who was volunteering information said there had been three attempts on his life in recent weeks.

The investigation also revealed that there were serious problems with eastern Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgson's probe into the Gqomwe murders, ordered by President de Klerk in May after the revelation of an alleged military "death signal". A witness, who provided Mr Hodgson with a list of names of people allegedly involved in the murders, complained that she had not been given protection.

An informant on the notorious SADF "Hammer" unit — which is suspected of involvement in the 1986 murders of Matthew Gqomwe and 'three other activists' has been shot dead in the eastern Cape.

Andre Maasdorp de Villiers (42) was killed as he tried to park his bakkie on his Addo farm, Athlone, at 8.20 pm on Monday. He had been giving information to the ANC and the press about Hammer, and was in the process of revealing more.

A Star investigation into "third force" activities last week revealed dramatic new allegations of Hammer involvement in the brutal slaying of Gqomwe and his colleagues. The investigation quoted John Scott, a former Hammer member. Yesterday Mr Scott was named by the ANC as one of those mentioned by Mr de Villiers.

The ANC's eastern Cape region, which is inquiring independently into Mr Gqomwe's death, said Mr de Villiers had provided information about the Hammer unit — an elite special forces group founded by the present chief of Military Intelligence, General CP "Joef" van der Westhuizen to combat black resistance — and had promised more.

The ANC said it received a telephone call from Mr de Villiers at about 4.30 pm on Monday, in which he said he had released some documents to the Sunday Tribune. A report in the newspaper gave details of Hammer unit members making use of a panel-beating business in which Mr de Villiers had shares.

According to Francois de Villiers, the dead man's brother, Mr de Villiers's son Louis was watching television on Monday night with his mother Elizabeth, when they heard two shots fired outside. Louis rushed to the window and saw four men next to his father's vehicle.

The men saw him at the window and shot at him, but missed Louis ran outside with dogs, and the men ran away. Louis drove his father into town but could not find a doctor. Mr de Villiers was certified dead at the police station.
Slain farmer ‘knew his life was in danger’

PORT ELIZABETH — Murdered eastern Cape farmer Andre de Villiers was convinced his life was in danger and made MP Eddie Trest promise he would not divulge his name when inquiring about the allegedly SADF Hammer Unit, Trest said yesterday.

The DP MP for Port Elizabeth Central said when he met De Villiers, the farmer had been extremely nervous.

The ANC has alleged that De Villiers — who was shot on his Addo farm on Monday — was killed for political reasons because he had information that could shed more light on the murder of eastern Cape activist Matthew Gumwe in 1985.

Trest said when the Gumwe inquest was reopened, he had contacted De Villiers and asked him to give further information or speak to the Attorney-General. "He refused to do so and again stressed that his life was in danger," Trest said.

Trest gave him the name of a journalist to whom De Villiers believed he had spoken.

De Villiers told Trest he had shared information on the Hammer unit with eastern Cape ANC member, Valance Watson.

"During my discussion with Mr de Villiers, I was always under the impression he was withholding information, but was unable to persuade him to give me further details," Trest said.

...The shooting of De Villiers "provided strong circumstantial evidence that his fears were not unfounded", Trest said.

He said he would submit a memorandum to the State President's office containing the information he had received from De Villiers.

Meanwhile, Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Tertius Delport has denied receiving any information from De Villiers concerning the Hammer unit as alleged by Watson earlier this week.

Delport said De Villiers had been a personal acquaintance and a member of his Sunday River constituency but had never supplied him with details of the alleged hit squad.

Eastern Cape police say the chances are slim that the murder was politically inspired. They said a bag had been found at the scene of the murder, indicating that robbery had been the motive.

Draft AIDS and HIV charter released

CAPE TOWN — "A draft AIDS charter setting out rights and duties of people affected by the disease, and also by the HIV virus, was made public in Cape Town yesterday, Sapa reports.

It is signed by more than 40 organisations and was released with the final issue of the Medical Research Council's AIDS Bulletin.

In a Bulletin article, one of the Charter's compilers, Prof Edwin Cameron of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the document did not demand more for people living with HIV or AIDS than their basic human rights entitlement.

"But it demands they should not get less," he said.

A significant aspect of the charter is the clause stipulating that people with HIV or AIDS have the duty to respect the physical integrity of others and to take appropriate steps to ensure this where necessary.

This clause may foretell the conventional reactionary response that such documents speak only of rights and not of duties.

It was hoped to launch the final version of the charter this year or about World AIDS Day on December 1.

"Meanwhile, LINDA ENSink reports that Medical Research Council (MRC) president-elect Prof Walter Prozesky said at the launch that the magnitude of the AIDS threat had not been met with an equal magnitude by government.

He said there was a need to raise awareness amongst decision-makers about the AIDS threat, and appealed for private sector financial support for the Bulletin.

Prozesky said the MRC had estimated that by 2008 there would be about 4 million HIV positive people in SA, 250 000 AIDS cases and about 200 000 AIDS deaths.
‘Killer was hit

STEFAN BREMMER
Staff Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH – Family and friends have attacked police statements that Mr André de Villiers, gunned down at his Addo farm on Monday after disclosing alleged hit-squad activities, seems a victim of a common crime.

They point to evidence which seems to contradict police statements yesterday that robbery was the possible motive.

The evidence includes Mr de Villiers’ dying words that “this is a political set-up” and signs that the killer was a professional marksman.

Eastern Cape police commissioner, Major General Keos Calitz, said yesterday preliminary investigations indicated the motive was “a normal criminal act”.

Police said their evidence was:

• Empty bags found at the scene, probably intended to remove loot.

• Five people would not be used to assassinate someone.

• The pattern of the attack was the same as at “countless” farm robberies in the Eastern Cape.

HURGER BASE? Auto Bodyworks, a panelbeating firm in Port Elizabeth, where Hammer activities allegedly took place Mr de Villiers was co-owner with Mr Dave Mandel until about seven years ago.

• The attack took place in a well-lit area next to the house.

• A political assassin would rather have ambushed the car outside in the street, where he could not have been identified.

But Mr de Villiers’ son, Louis, 18, who rushed his father to a doctor and the police station after the attack, yesterday reacted with indignation.

He said he believed his father’s dying words “Listen, (name given) is behind this. It’s a political set-up and a cover-up. Ask Valence Watson about it.”

Mr de Villiers, 42, had earlier given information on hit-squad activities to the ANC’s task force investigating the Matthew Gomwe murders and to Mr Watson, an ANC member and friend from their rugby-playing days. Both played for Eastern Province in the 70s.

Louis de Villiers yesterday also disputed the police argument about the yard being well-lit, saying two of the three outside lights were the movement-sensitive type and would only have switched on after the arrival of his father’s bakkie.

He added “The house was open all day and night. All the doors were open. If they had wanted to rob they could have simply come in and shot us all.”

Mr Watson commented on the police statement yesterday: “Of course they will say that. But his dying words to his son was that it was political and a cover-up.”

A damning man had no need to lie, he said.

An Argus team at the De Villiers farm saw yesterday that three shots fired by the assailant—only one apparently did the shooting while three or four looked on—at Louis and his stepmother, Elizabeth, as they looked from a window meters away. Mr de Villiers had been shot, were well-directed.

The police had not been well-directed.

Mr Watson’s brother, Roderick, who was at the farm during the attack, said he was lying in the barn when the bullets entered the window. He said he had two small cuts in his face. His father had been shot in the thigh.

The_search for the gun used in the attack was fruitless.

The police have obtained Mr de Villiers’ bank statements, but have not found anything that might clarify the attack.

The post-mortem examination will take place today.

Mr Watson believes the new developments could have provided new information. It could have been a useful lead in the Gomwe investigation.

The police have already decided to upgrade the investigation to second degree murder, after the family requested a full investigation. They have also raised suspicion about the roles of the police and the community in the attack.

The police have also been accused of not providing any information to the family about the investigation. The family has been left in the dark as to what is happening.

The police have been accused of not providing any information to the family about the investigation. They have also raised suspicion about the roles of the police and the community in the attack.
Recce kept AKs
for CCB friend

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A former Recce yesterday told the Supreme Court he kept a crate of 14 AK-47s, confiscated from "the enemy" during the Nambian bush war, for a friend who was a member of the CCB.

Willem Snyders (46) was convicted on Tuesday of several charges of unlawfully possessing arms and ammunition.

Snyders told the court he spent 23 years in the SADF, fought in Special Forces. In 1978 he was in a Military Intelligence section in Nambia. He often delivered weapons, confiscated in operations against the enemy, to Unita. The SADF did not ask for details.

A good friend, Commandant Corrie Meer-

holdz, asked him to get a crate of AK-47s for him.

When the Angolan war ended, Snyders resigned and took the crate to his farmhouse near Durban-

ville.

Commandant Meerholdz was a member of the CCB, and, had told him he wanted to "pull a few tricks.

Snyders and the weapons were to be used to fight the enemy he had "fought for 23 years" He thought Commandant Meerholdz wanted to "do something on his own," but he had died in a car crash in 1989.

Two other AK-47s were his personal weapons which he had used in operations and kept as souvenirs.

The hearing resumes today.
While assisting the ANC with its investigation into the Gomwe murders, Andre de Villiers, named a Port Elizabeth hotelier, Grahama Lombard, as having been involved in "Hammer" - the elite SADF special unit implicated in the 1985 killings.

A Star investigation into "third force" activities reveals that Mr Lombard is a former major in Military Intelligence, and that he was once second in command of Hammer at Eastern Province Command.

According to The Star's information, Mr Lombard was some time ago suspended from the SADF, after allegedly threatening to blow up military policemen with a hand grenade.

ANC member Valerie Watson confirmed that Mr Lombard's name had been mentioned by Mr de Villiers.

The Star understands that Mr Lombard is closely linked to former Hammer operative John Scott, who has been named in connection with the Gomwe case.

According to the ANC's eastern Cape region, in the course of his three month-long contact with the organisation Mr de Villiers claimed Mr Lombard was one of those who regularly attended meetings between security police and former Hammer operatives at his panel-beating shop. Connected by the Star yesterday, Mr Lombard said from Port Elizabeth that he would not comment on any of the allegations.
Addo killing: Suspects named

PORT ELIZABETH — Police last night released the names of the three men who have appeared in court in connection with the murder of Mr Andre de Villiers, the Addo farmer who was shot outside his home last Monday.

The men are Mr Xolani McIntosh, 23, Mr Tamsanga Maki, 22, and Mr Landlele Sitshole, 23.

One of the men appeared in the Kirkwood Magistrate's Court on Monday. The other two appeared in the same court yesterday.

Their appearances were brief, they were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed to September 1, when the men will appear in the court at Addo.

Mr De Villiers was shot hours after he spoke to ANC member Mr Valence Watson about information he intended to disclose about the Hammer unit, which has been mentioned in connection with the killing of Mr Matthew Gonnie and three other Cradock activists.

The names of the suspects were withheld and their court appearances held in camera so as not to prejudice identification parades held on Monday and last night, police duty officer Captain Johan Victor said last night.

The police took one of the suspects to Mr De Villiers's farm, Atherstone, yesterday as part of the investigation.

Police are still searching for the fourth suspect.
'I could easily have disposed of weapons'

LIBBY PEACOCK
Supreme Court Reporter

A FORMER Defence Force Recce, who has been convicted of illegally possessing arms and ammunition, told the Supreme Court he could easily have got rid of the weapons, but did not want them to fall into the wrong hands.

Willem Snyders yesterday told the court he kept a crate with 14 AK-47 rifles for a friend, Commandant Corrie Meerholdz, who was a Civil Co-operation Bureau member.

His co-accused, Andre Klopper and Jan Bosman, were also convicted on several charges of illegally possessing arms and ammunition.

Snyders acquired the rifles during his last operation with Unita while he was in a military intelligence unit at Oshakati.

He used to supply arms to the Unita forces and asked his Unita opposite number whether he could take a crate with the 14 rifles back to South Africa.

Snyders said he did not know what Commandant Meerholdz wanted to do with the AK-47s. When Commandant Meerholdz died in a car crash in 1989 he had no idea what to do with the weapons.

He said that at the time there was much publicity in the media about the CCB and "nobody trusted anybody." He took the weapons to the Vredenburg home of a friend, Mr Coenraad van der Westhuizen, who knew people in the security police and thought he might be able to get the weapons back to the security forces.

Later Mr Van der Westhuizen said it did not look possible "to do it that way."

They then gave six of the rifles to Bosman, a George gunsmith, who was "a great lover of — and collector of — weapons, and a man of integrity."

When he asked Mr Van der Westhuizen in April last year what had happened to the other six rifles, he said he had thrown them into the sea, Snyders told the court.

Snyders said he would easily have been able to get rid of the weapons, but did not want to have them fall into "the wrong hands."

The trial continues.

Mr Justice Seilikowitz is on the Bench, sitting with assessors Mr J H Booysen and Mr J T Gansberg. Mr M Stowe is prosecuting. Mr F J Murray, Mr H van Graan and Mr P M Mostert are appearing for the men.
SADF board to probe rumoured ration fraud

A BOARD of inquiry had been appointed by the SA Defence Force to investigate possible fraud in the supply of rations, Mr J A van den Berge, a spokesman for the Auditor-General, disclosed yesterday.

This followed preliminary investigations by audit staff and the SADF's Inspector-General that indicated fraud had been committed.

Mr Van den Berge said this after being approached about rumours that members of the Auditor-General's staff had uncovered fraud in the navy.

"However, he said the board of inquiry covered all sections of the SADF and not just the navy."
GUN ENTHUSIAST
Ian Bosman

EX-RECCE
Hendrik Snyders (right). Behind him is Colonel Willem Welgemeer, a witness

FORMER SERGEANT
André Klopper

Commando guilty of hoarding AK-47s

By YVETTE VAN BREDAC
A former colonel in the elite Reconnaissance Unit (Recce) lied to the security police in an attempt to gain rewards for handing in AK-47 rifles he had acquired while in Namibia with the SADF, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Hendrik Willem Snyders, 48, a former commander, was testifying after being convicted of unlawfully possessing 14 AK-47 rifles between 1988 and last year and two more AK-47 rifles on July 14 last year.

He also pleaded guilty to possessing 377 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition.

His two co-accused, André Klopper, a former sergeant attached to the 101 Battalion in Namibia, and Ian Bosman, a George gun enthusiast, were also convicted on several charges of illegally possessing various arms and ammunition.

Snyders blamed his bad financial situation for his attempt at monetary gain from the weapons.

Testifying in mitigation of sentence yesterday, Snyders said he was attached to the army for 23 years and for the last eight to the Recce. He held the rank of commander at the time of his resignation from the army.

In 1988 he was seconded to Military Intelligence based at Oshakati in Namibia. His duties included liaising with his Unita counterpart in Angola and planning certain operations, which included the delivery of arms and equipment.

Often he delivered "written-off" SADF equipment to Unita and weapons confiscated from Swapo in military operations.

After delivering cases of weapons to Unita, the commander of the fifth military region there gave him permission to keep 14 AK-47s.

In 1988 the Angolan war ended and he resigned from the army. He brought the guns to Cape Town and stored them in the locked wine cellar of his Durbanville farm, he told the court.

He had not contacted Commandant Meerholdz to tell him of his acquisition as the commander had not expressed any urgency for the weapons nor had he communicated his plans for them.

After Commandant Meerholdz was killed in a car accident in 1989 he hid the weapons in his parent's caravan.

He then told former SADF Captain, C F van der Westhuizen, who was acquitted of the all charges in the same hearing, that he had the guns.

He lied to the police to protect himself. Telling them that certain members of his former troops were able to "sniff out" the guns and that he had an "Oombo" to hand the weapons to the police.

The police knew nothing of the 14 AK-47 rifles until he volunteered the information and his admissions led to the arrests of the others.

The hearing continues today.
Watson 'is next on Hammer death list'

STEFANUS BRUMMER
Editorial Writer

PORT ELIZABETH. — Valentijn Watson, friend and confidant of murdered Addo farmer Mr. Louis de Villiers, believes he is "next on the list."

Mr. Watson, who works for the ANC's human resources department, is the person Mr. de Villiers confided in about the SADF's clandestine Hammer unit in the months before his death.

Mr. Watson said a source had alleged that "laughing" Hammer members had said he was next.

He said Mr. de Villiers approached him with allegations about a huge fraud involving the Ibhayi Town Council and the Hammer unit after going to the police, his Member of Parliament, Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Mrs. Tertius Delport, and Democratic Party MP Mr. Eddie Trent, without success.

"André, who was apolitical, went to the police. He trusted them. He went to his Member of Parliament. He trusted him. He went to Trent. He trusted him. Then eventually he came to me in desperation."

Mr. Delport has denied being approached by Mr. de Villiers, but Mr. Trent has confirmed that he was approached.

Mr. Watson said Mr. de Villiers had stumbled on the alleged Ibhayi fraud and Hammer activities when he was partner in a Port Elizabeth panelbeating business.

An example of the alleged fraud was to "get a vehicle from the Ibhayi Town Council to fix up a dent that would cost R100, but they would charge R10,000," Mr. Watson said.

A cell of Hammer operatives also used the panel shop as a meeting place.

"They would come and have their meetings there. They would arrive and change their number plates."
Youth arrested after hold-up

Staff Reporter
POLICE arrested a teenager after Mr Thomas Jefferies, father of Springbok cricketer Stephen Jefferies, had been held up at gunpoint and robbed of his car and jewellery, worth about R20,000, at Phuthaditjaba last month.

Mr Thomas Jefferies said yesterday that his car, which was insured, was recovered "all smashed up" three days later.

A 17-year-old from Langa was arrested on Wednesday and will appear in court, a police spokesman said.

SRC students 

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\text{impressive} \quad \text{C111823}
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Staff Reporter
CAPE TOWN Mayor Mr Frank van der Velde said this week that he was impressed with the culture of students standing for UCT SRC elections, when he interrogated candidates for the elections, as part of the SRC election campaign.

"The new SRC will be a credit to the UCT student body," Mr Van der Velde said.

DP MP Mrs Dene Smuts and NOSC spokeswoman Ms Cheryl Roberts will also interview candidates.

Gun nut’ sold five AK-47s

Supreme Court Reporter

A 58-YEAR-OLD George "gun nut" told the Supreme Court yesterday that he did not find it strange when a Reconnaissance Unit (Recce) member asked him to sell AK-47 assault rifles.

Ian Neville Bosman, who told the court he was an amateur gunsmith, was giving evidence in a trial in which he and a former Recce colonel, Wilhelm Snabbers, and a former sergeant, André Klopper, have been convicted on several counts of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

Bosman gave evidence of being offered AK-47 rifles for R700 each by Mr Coenrad van der Westhuizen, a colleague of his son, who was a Recce.

He assumed the rifles came from the operational area and did not find it strange, he said.

He had sold four of the rifles to friends whom he accepted were responsible people without radical political sentiments. His son had also sold him an AK-47, which he sold to a friend.

The court heard that four of the men to whom Bosman had sold AK-47s and ammunition had been convicted and jailed for varying periods.

Evidence by Snabbers was that while seconded to military intelligence at Oshakati, Namibia, where his duties included liaising with his Unita counterpart in Angola, he often delivered "written-off" SADF equipment to Unita and weapons confiscated from SWAPO during military operations.

In September 1988 a good friend, Commandant Corrie Meerkhotz — a member of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB) — asked him if he could get some AK-47s because he "wanted to pull a couple of tricks".

After delivering cases of weapons to Unita, he was given permission by the commander of the Fifth Military Region in Angola to keep 14 AK-47s.

When the Angolan war ended in 1989 he resigned from the army and brought the guns to Cape Town. He stored them in the locked wine cellar of his Durbanville farm, Snabbers said.

After Commandant Meerkhotz was killed in a car accident in 1989 he hid the weapons in his parents' garage.

The trial continues on Tuesday.
Businessman was in secret unit

'Hammer' man speaks

No effort to be spared on Addo case — FW

From page 1:

Goniwe 247

to counter the reign of terror any potential witness many face," the ANC said.

Law and Order Minister Mr Herreus Kriel said in Pretoria yesterday that the murder investigation would be placed under the personal direction of regional police commissioner Major-General Kooi Calitz.

A senior investigative team would be formed immediately to probe the case as a matter of urgency.

"I wish to give the assurance that everything possible will be done to apprehend those responsible for this murder and to establish the truth and motive behind his killing," the minister said.
Navy sex harassment widespread

By ROG CRESW

Oct 21/892
I sold AK-47s, gunsmith testifies

CAPE TOWN — A 58-year-old "gun nut" yesterday told the Cape Town Supreme Court he did not think it strange when an SADF reconnaissance unit member asked him to sell AK-47 assault rifles.

Ian Neville Bosman, a gunsmith from George, was giving evidence in a trial in which he and former Recces Willem Snyders and Andre Klopper, have been convicted on several counts of unlawful possession of arms and ammunition.

Snyders said he had been attached to the army for 33 years. In 1988 he was seconded to Military Intelligence at Oshakati, Namibia, to liaise with Unita.

In September 1988 a good friend, Commandant Corrie Meerholdz — a member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau — asked him whether he could get AK-47 rifles for "a couple of tricks". After delivering weapons to Unita, a Unita commander gave him 14 AK-47 rifles.

When the Angolan war ended in 1988, he resigned from the army and brought the guns to Cape Town. Commandant Meerholdz was killed in a car accident in 1989.

Bosman said his son was a Recces, and he had met some of his colleagues. One was Coenrad van der Westhuizen, who offered him AK-47s for R700 each in 1988 for resale. He assumed the rifles came from the operational area.

He sold four of the rifles to friends whom he accepted were responsible people. The court heard that several of the men Bosman had sold AK-47 rifles and ammunition to had been convicted and jailed for varying periods. The trial continues — Sapa
General testifies in probe

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

SA Defence Force chief General Kat Liebenberg
told a Goldstone Com-
misson committee yes-
terday that he knew
nothing of the military
training in 1986 of 200
KwaZulu men in the Ca-
pruvi until newspaper re-
ports appeared.
The committee is in-
vestigating various
events linked to alleged
Inkatha-instigated vi-
elence in Vaal Triangle
townships. The current
probe is linked by virtue
evidence of that town-
ship gangsters known as
the Black Cat gang were
trained at the same
Natal military camp
(Mkasi) where members
of the 200-strong Kwa-
Zulu unit were at one
stage housed.

General Liebenberg
was called to give evi-
dence after a heated ex-
terchange on Tuesday over
the SADF counsel’s sub-
mission that he saw no
reason to call SADF wit-
nesses over the issue.

ANC counsel David
Soggot, SC, insisted that
an SADF witness testify.

However, the general’s
short testimony pro-
voked further argument.
“We have been trying
for months to get the
army here. Now, the
general tells us he is as
ignorant as the man in
the street,” Mr Soggot
told the committee.

The general said he
had ordered his officers
to investigate allegations
that the SADF had train-
ed 200 KwaZulu men in
1986, and had been in-
formed that the intelli-
gence division had co-
dordinated the training sole-
ly for the purposes of
training guards for the
protection of senior
KwaZulu officials and
Inkatha leaders.

Mr Soggot asked Gen-
eral Liebenberg to sup-
ply the identity of the
“person who was aware of
the project.” General Lie-
benberg supplied the
committee with a name
written on paper.

Earlier he denied that
the SADF front com-
pany, Creek Consultants,
alleged to have co-ordin-
ated the project, had any
links with the training.
SADF dia use 'front companies'
Nothing unlawful special unit man

By Shaun Johnson and Esther Waugh

David Mandel, the former business partner of murdered "Hammer" informant André de Villiers, yesterday hotly denied any involvement in wrongdoing by SADF Special Forces.

He confirmed, however, that he had served in Special Forces, attached to Eastern Province Command.

Before his murder, Mr. de Villiers told the ANC that "security policemen and Hammer members" had held meetings at the Port Elizabeth panel-beating workshop which he once owned with Mr. Mandel. He also alleged corruption involving Special Forces and the Umgababa City Council. According to the ANC, Mr. de Villiers'claimed Mr. Mandel was involved.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Mandel said it was absurd to claim he was involved in either the alleged council frauds or illegal SADF activities.

He said Mr. de Villiers did not actively take part in the panel-beating business and seldom visited the premises.
"I sold six AKs"

Buyers were friends, not radicals, says 'gun nut'

Libby Peacock
Supreme Court Reporter

A gun enthusiast who has been convicted of illegally possessing firearms and ammunition doubted whether people who had bought AK 47 assault rifles from him had radical political sentiments, he told the Supreme Court.

Ian Bosman, 58, of George, who sold six rifles to four friends, told the court yesterday: "I am not a political activist and would not be friends with them if they were radicals."

Bosman, former Recces Willem Snyders, 48, and Andre Klopper, 40, have been convicted of several charges of possessing arms and ammunition.

Describing himself as a "gun nut", Bosman told the court he retired at 49 and settled near George, where he repaired guns free of charge, as that was his "philosophy."

Through his son, a Defence Force Recce, he had met Captain Coenraad van der Westhuizen, who offered him AK 47 rifles for about R700 each in 1998. Charges against Captain Van der Westhuizen have been withdrawn.

Bosman said he was not interested but said he would ask his friends. He sold six rifles to four friends, two of whom were also "gun nuts."

He later obtained two more AK 47s from Captain Van der Westhuizen and one from his son, who asked him to "get rid of it". He made no profit from the sales, all to people who were responsible and had safety.

State advocate Mr Mike Stowe put it to him that only one of the AK 47s was kept in a safe and some had been resold.

Klopper told the court he was not present when his personal goods were packed and sent to South Africa from Namibia after the bush war.

He was not aware that some weapons, including a RPG-75 rocket launcher, had been packed. When he found them several months later he was too scared to hand them in as he feared a court martial.

He eventually moved the weapons into Snyders's possession but told the court he never realised it would have been better to hand them in.

Snyders told the court that he kept a crate of 14 AK 47s for a friend, Commandant Corrie Meerholdz, of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

When Commandant Meerholdz died in a car crash in 1999 he did not know what to do with them, so he took them to Captain Van der Westhuizen, a friend, and later gave six to Bosman to sell.

The hearing continues.

Mr Justice Selkowitz is on the bench, with Mr JH Boopser and Mr JT Ginsberg as assessors. Mr M Stowe appears for the State and Mr FJ Murray, Mr RJ van Graan and Mr PM Mostert for the defence.
Army trained Zulus

PRETORIA — The head of the SA Defence Force told a Goldstone Commission committee yesterday that a project involving the military training of 200 KwaZulu men in Caprivi in 1986 was co-ordinated by the army's intelligence section.

General Andreas Jakobus Liebenberg testified before the committee investigating allegations published in a weekly newspaper this year concerning the training of the men. He said the intelligence section was in charge of the project in which the men were trained for the protection of KwaZulu government and Inkatha leaders.

Before he took over as head of the SADF, he did not know how the companies worked, but later came to know about them, Gen Liebenberg said.

He said he ordered an investigation about the training of the men and the findings were submitted to the committee.

Counsel for the SADF, Mr P. Rabie, objected about the line of cross-examination from the African National Congress counsel, Mr David Soggot.

Mr Soggot argued it looked like the SADF was still trying to evade the issue, because the general said he knew nothing.

He said the ANC committee wanted someone who knew about the project or was involved in it. — Sapa
New Armscor chairman

PRETORIA — Mr Johan Moolman, a former chief executive and vice-chairman of Federale Volksbeleggings, has been appointed chairman of Armscor, Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw announced yesterday.
Conweise's ghost haunts Cabinet ministers
Hammer unit funded by defrauding panelbeater

By BEVERLEY GARSON
Port Elizabeth
THE panelbeating business of murdered eastern Cape businessman Andre de Villiers was used to defraud a black local authority of money. The money was then used to help fund the "Hammer" unit.

This was alleged yesterday by African National Congress member Valency Watson. He said De Villiers had told him this before his death.

De Villiers was gunned down outside his farmhouse in Addo on Monday, four hours after telling the ANC he had new information on the Gonabe murders. "Hammer" is the name given to a citizen force unit that has been linked to the Gonabe murders.

According to Watson, top officials in the District Community Council (DCC) sent council vehicles to the panelbeating workshop, auto

Rode Works, for minor repairs. He said the DCC was invoiced for inflated amounts.

This money was then used to fund part of the operations of the Hammer unit, according to Watson.

He also said De Villiers had gone to the police with the information and given all the amounts involved, but that a Brigadier Eric Swyden of the South African Defence Force had stopped the investigations conducted by a policeman, a Major Steenkamp.

Watson said De Villiers told him that the investigation was stopped by top cabinet ministers.

Meanwhile, Democratic Party MP Tito Tsvetkodi said he also had information about the friends at Dlatha, but did not want to reveal the information because he might be called as a witness in the future. — Pen
‘Defence unit link in security attacks’

PRETORIA — There had been a substantial increase in attacks on the security forces since the implementation of Self-Defence Units (SDUs) in black townships in 1990, South African Army chief Lieutenant-General George Meiring said yesterday.

Addressing a municipal parade at army headquarters, General Meiring said despite denials that SDUs formed part of the ANC’s military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), activities were already being veiled in the guise of SDUs. It would not be far-fetched to believe MK would later be concealed in total in SDUs, he said.

There were a large number of established SDUs, members of which received crash course training by MK in Alexandra township outside Johannesburg. In addition, members of the Boipatong SDU had recently been arrested in Bethlehem after allegedly committing murders in the area, General Meiring said.

The attacks on security forces occurred especially in areas where established SDUs existed.

South African Communist Party secretary-general Mr Chris Hani had reportedly said “proposals were being awaited on how to get better control over these SDUs.”
ANC: Probe 'executions'

In the meanwhile, the government, its spokespersons, and surrogates deliberately create the impression that such weapons are from ANC arms caches.

"The ANC demands an immediate end to the campaign of assassination and disinformation directed against the ANC. It is high time that the real villains are exposed and brought to justice. It is urgent for all security forces to be placed under one command structure, under multi-party control," the ANC said.

The ANC said it was convinced that the biggest source of illegal arms in South Africa involved past and serving officers of the security services. "Many of these arms invariably end up in the hands of robbers and gangsters."
AWB training camps get nod from govt

Political Correspondent

THE government yesterday okayed the continued operation of AWB training camps for purposes of "individual self-defence".

However, Law and Order Minister Mr Herman Kriel emphasised after a meeting with AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche that the government and police "will allow no one to take the law into their own hands". Mr Kriel also said no political organisation would be allowed to take over the functions of the police or the defence force.

At the Pretoria meeting, Mr Terre'Blanche agreed to a proposal that the police be kept "fully and openly informed" about the AWB's activities to ensure that these did not contravene the law relating to the training of private armies.

Mr Terre'Blanche said after the meeting that he wished to challenge "the communists", and umkhonto weSizwe to let the SAP monitor their camps.
arrests in Addo murder

Police hold 'MK' men

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — Two men, claimed by police to be trained umkhonto weSizwe soldiers of the ANC's military wing, and another black man have been arrested in connection with the murder last week of Addo farmer Mr Andre de Villiers.

In their announcement yesterday, police said they were still looking for a fourth man.

Mr de Villiers was gunned down on his farm shortly after 6am last Monday.

Police regional commissioner, Major-General Koos Calitz, said police had also confiscated a 9mm Makarov pistol of Russian origin. All three people and the firearm had been "positively linked" to the murder.

The ANC, however, said last night that the arrest was a "political murder".

General Calitz said: "The arrests followed one of the most intensive investigations ever launched by the police in the Eastern Cape. An intensive search for a fourth suspect is continuing unabated. An arrest is expected soon."

"It is now obvious to the SACP why the ANC held a press conference within hours of the murder of Mr De Villiers and maliciously created the perception that it was a 'political' murder."

"The ANC must now explain to the broad community how it is possible that a so-called ANC informer, who had supplied such vital information and evidently still had such vital information, should be murdered by members of the ANC's military wing."

Mr De Villiers's brother Francois last night said the family was reasonably satisfied with the information at their disposal that the man who had pulled the trigger had been apprehended.

"But we are not satisfied yet as to why it had occurred. This had not yet been cleared up.

"We had a meeting with General Calitz again this afternoon and he assured us that the investigations into the other two aspects of the matter (the İhlayi fraud and Hammer unit) would be continued."

"I again brought it to his attention that my brother was not an ANC informer, but in fact a concerned citizen who had certain information to pass on to police. He had unselfishly tried to pass the information on to police and the government before that."

Mr de Villiers's sister, Monique, said that her brother had been a "man of courage and a patriot."

Arrests

Today's arrest followed the announcement by General Calitz that the ANC had confirmed its worst fears about the "propaganda role" played by police, as well as the party political affiliations and antagonisms.

But last night, Mr Watson said: "First of all I am repeating what Andre de Villiers said to me and the last words he said to his son Louis — does that not say it all?"

"Another thing which is important is that the so-called perpetrators are in custody. Why then have members of my family, including my aged mother, received death threats?"

Mr Watson also queried the fact that Port Elizabeth Central MP Mr Eddie Trent had not been "attacked" in the police statement.

"It is because I am an ANC member that I was attacked — I'm just repeating what I was told.

"Andre was not an informer, he was helping to uncover this murderous cancer in our society. He was a man of courage and a patriot."

'Propaganda'

Democratic Party MP Mr Trent, who was also given certain information by Mr de Villiers recently, said last night that he was delighted the alleged murderers had been arrested.

A spokesman for the ANC last night said the announcement by General Calitz confirmed its worst fears about the "propaganda role" played by police, as well as the party political affiliations and antagonisms.

"Without releasing any names police have announced not only that two trained MK soldiers were arrested in connection with the murder of Mr De Villiers, but have also pronounced on their guilt. They chose to ignore any due process of law or court procedures."

"The entire statement is an attack on the ANC. This is not the province of comment for any police force."

"This is not the first time that the police make wild statements about the ANC, only to find the accusations simply fizzle out, having served their propaganda and disinformation purpose."

Mr De Villiers, 42, was shot by gunmen outside his home, while his wife and children sat inside watching television.

Mr De Villiers died 45 minutes later of a bullet wound in the back, as his son Louis, 13, was driving around the small town with his father in the bakke, trying to reach a doctor.

His widow, Mrs Liz de Villiers, said at the weekend that she was convinced the motive for the killing was not robbery, as nobody else had been harmed.
Third force still active, former colonel
War and poverty

Death as they see it

Refugees die with
Police have arrested two "trained soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe" and a third man in connection with the murder last week of Addo farmer and "Hammer" unit informant Andre de Villiers.

The sensational turn of events - the ANC-ruled last week that Mr de Villiers had been assassinated to prevent him speaking about secret police "muddeka" - has led to immediate claims of a "cover-up" from Valence Watson, an ANC member and close friend of the dead man. Separately, the ANC accused police of "propaganda" and of ignoring the due process of law in pronouncing on the suspects' guilt.

In a statement last week, General Coetzee Calitz of the Cape police called the three suspects had been "positively linked to the murder". A Russian-made 9mm Makarov pistol had also been seized.

"The arrests followed one of the most intensive investigations launched by the SA Police in the eastern Cape," according to General Calitz. "An intensive search for a fourth suspect is continuing and an arrest is expected to follow shortly.

"The murder of Mr de Villiers last Monday was raised at the highest level, with the Democratic Party urging President de Klerk to establish a special commission of inquiry. The shooting also fuelled fears about the safety of witnesses to political crimes, as Mr de Villiers had been giving information about the activities of the eastern Cape "Hammer" unit - which is allegedly implicated in the 1986 Goniwe killings and other acts of terrorism."

But General Calitz attacked those who "in an arrogant manner" and without proof spread wild rumours and statements about a political murder.

The SAP has also been accused of "cover-ups" and the Government, the president and the SAP were discredited," this now obvious..."
Murder Row Grows

The war continues to rage on as the conflict escalates between the two nations. Tensions are high as tensions continue to mount. The situation is dire, and the prospects for peace are slim. The stakes are high, and the consequences of failure are catastrophic.

In the face of this mounting crisis, the international community is responding with urgency. Leaders from around the world are meeting to discuss对策 and work towards a resolution. The pressure is on, and everyone is hoping for a positive outcome.

Meanwhile, back home, the impact of the conflict is being felt. Families are struggling, and businesses are suffering. The future is uncertain, and the challenges ahead are巨大.

In this moment of crisis, it is more important than ever to come together as a community and support one another. We must remain strong and resilient, and work towards a brighter future for all.

The war continues to rage on, but together, we can make a difference.
New claims on 'third force'...

MIAMI: the fiercest States' war is getting into strength.

Authorities said the Miami area was being hit hard with bombings and gunfire.

President P.W. Botha's State Security Council was operating on the basis of minimal political accountability.

Hugo, the ANC called on the Goldstone Commission to advertise its White Paper programme.

Mr Brian Currim, director of Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), said Colonel Hugo was a reliable and accurate source.

Mr Currim said the government was not investigating the possibility of a third force because it had publicly claimed there was no such thing.

ANC spokesman, Ms Gill Marcus said past activities of the security forces had to be made public for the political process to go forward.

The Law and Order Ministry was looking into meetings yesterday and no spokesmen could be reached for comment.
Exposed — Corp Plot In Event of ANC Takeover

By Shaun Johnston
Spy sent into the cold over Coetzee caper

By Shaun Johnson

The SADF has sacked an agent involved in the London "Dark Coetzee plot" for acting "outside the instructions given by the SADF and in accordance with his own agenda."

Following inquiries by The Star, the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, and the Commission of the SA Police, General Johan van der Merwe, jointly confirmed that a departmental investigation ordered by President F W de Klerk was being conducted by the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence. The committee has been charged with investigating the agent's activities during his posting abroad.

The agent's actions were discovered when the SADF received reports from the agent. The investigations revealed that the agent had been acting on his own initiative, without prior authorization from the SADF. The agent was subsequently suspended and later sacked.

The SADF has also announced that it will take action against any other members of the agent's network. A special task force has been established to investigate the matter further.

The revelations have caused shock and condemnation, with many calling for a thorough investigation into the matter. The SADF has assured the public that it will take all necessary steps to ensure that such incidents do not happen again.

- By Shaun Johnson

Plot

Criminal investigations were continuing "in close association with the Attorney-General" once these were completed. Thereafter "the relevant ministers will decide on further appropriate actions."

The Star put further questions to the SADF yesterday, but no reply had been received at the time of going to press.

When the affair was first revealed, it was alleged that a police and army investigation ordered by President F W de Klerk was being conducted by the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence. The committee has been charged with investigating the agent's activities during his posting abroad.

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- By Shaun Johnson

"Agent"

The SADF fires 'rogue agent' fired over Coetzee caper

"Agent" named in Coetzee plot

By Shaun Johnson

The SADF has fired "a rogue agent" involved in the London "Dark Coetzee plot." The agent was sacked after investigations revealed that he had acted on his own initiative, without prior authorization from the SADF.

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The SADF fires 'rogue agent'

A rogue agent was fired by the SADF over the London "Dark Coetzee plot." The agent was involved in plans to assassinate a British agent working for the ANC.

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- By Shaun Johnson
Coetzee death plot’ man booted out after FW orders probe

SADF secret agent sacked

Political Staff

AN AGENT involved in the London “Dirk Coetzee plot” has been sacked by the SA Defence Force for acting “outside instructions given by the SADF and in accordance with his own agenda”.

Chief of the SA Defence Force General Kat Liebenberg and Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe confirmed that a departmental investigation ordered by President De Klerk into the sensational arrest of two SADF agents in London in April has been completed.

As a result, SADF agent Leon Flores, formerly a member of the Vilakazi counter-insurgency unit, was found guilty of misconduct and fired.

Captain Pamela du Randt, former personal assistant to chief of military intelligence General CP “Joffel” van der Westhuizen, was “found to be innocent”.

Police are investigating possible criminal charges against Mr Flores, whose whereabouts are unknown. Captain De Randt, according to an SADF/SAP statement, “is currently stationed at army headquarters”.

The statement did not give any indication of what Mr Flores had been found guilty of and did not elaborate on the SADF “instructions” which led to the two agents’ mission in London.

But police said in the extension of the investigation, did not expose any other irregularities and no other action is being considered against any other member of the SADF.

Criminal investigations were continuing in close association with the Attorney-General and he would make a decision on prosecution once these were completed. Therefore, the relevant ministers will decide on further appropriate actions.

When the affair was first disclosed it was alleged that the two agents had been caught by British intelligence while setting up an assassination plot against renegade former policemen Dirk Coetzee, now in exile in London.

It was claimed that contact had been made with Ulster Loyalists, who would carry out the killing. Mr Coetzee was a key source in exposures about security force-linked “hit squads”.

The two agents were allowed to return to South Africa after intensive questioning in London, and there was contact on the issue between British Prime Minister Mr John Major and President De Klerk.

The SADF/SAP statement said “ongoing communication between the British and South African authorities has taken place,” and a British embassy source confirmed London had been kept informed “every step of the way”.

Contacted in London last night, Mr Coetzee said he feared another attempt on his life would be made, and said he was “changing addresses every three months.”

It is understood that a special Scotland Yard report on an incident reveals that Mr Flores and Captain Du Randt flew to London on April 11, soon after having been given Coetzee’s address.

British Intelligence tipped off Scotland Yard about their arrival and the two were followed from Heathrow Airport. British agents were in possession of a photograph of Mr Flores, taken when he was in Swaziland.

Mr Flores and Captain du Randt, who were met at Heathrow by an Ulster Loyalist, were then followed to the Three Kings pub in West Kensington, where they met three more Loyalists.

Scotland Yard believes the intention was to “set up” rather than carry out the assassination.

Mr Flores and Captain du Randt were monitored by Scotland Yard until April 15, when they were arrested.
Third Force exists - officer

A FORMER senior officer in the SADF Military Intelligence has broken cover to support claims about a current Third Force network made up of serving and former members of the State's security apparatus.

He has told American and British newspapers that this Third Force is today actively fomenting black-on-black violence, sabotaging the negotiations process, and planning to retain an independent power base irrespective of any negotiated settlement.

Colonel Gert Hugo is the second most senior source from within security circles to have gone public on the Third Force.

He says he knows from direct experience that such a network is now operating, with the support of top figures in the security forces.
De Villiers murder suspects are named

PORT ELIZABETH. — Three men who have appeared briefly in court charged with murdering Addo farmer Mr Andre de Villiers, who was shot dead outside his home last Monday, have been named by the police.

They are Mr Xolani Ngcacane, 23, Mr Tamsanga Oliver Mah, 22, and Mr Lundile Sithemela, 23. They appeared in the Kirkwood Magistrate’s Court but were not asked to plead.

The hearing was postponed to September 1, when the men will appear in court at Addo. Police are still searching for a fourth suspect.

The men’s names had earlier been withheld pending identification parades, which were held on Monday and last night.

Mr De Villiers’s widow Liz, 37, attended the identification parade, as did his employee Mr Greg Higgins.

Police took one of the suspects to Atherstone farm yesterday as part of the investigation.

Mr De Villiers was shot hours after he spoke to ANC member Mr Valence Watson about information he would disclose concerning the activities of an undercover SADF unit known as “Hammer”.

The unit was allegedly responsible for the killings seven years ago of United Democratic Front activists Mr Matthew Gouw and three other UDF activists.

ANC regional president Linda Mtshali said she had been given the names of the accused and would comment after meeting lawyers today.

ANC spokesman Mr Gill Marcus declined to say if two of the men were members of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, as police allege, and said she would issue a statement only after the ANC had completed its own investigation into the matter.

Mr Watson claimed he had received a death threat on the telephone last night from a man who spoke English with an Afrikaans accent.

The caller apparently said “Is that Valence Watson? I have a bullet with your name on it,” then put the phone down. — Sapa
A disaffected former senior South African intelligence officer says that contingency plans exist for a military takeover if the old white-dominated order is ever genuinely threatened.

Colonel Gert Hugo, who resigned his commission in July 1991 after a 12-year career in military intelligence, says that he and his commanding officer received a top-secret message from Pretoria in early 1990, shortly after Nelson Mandela’s release.

The officer, who is now 62, said he was aware of the document, which is referred to as “a silent coup,” in the event of the African National Congress reaching the threshold of power.

“In early 1990, shortly after Mandela’s release, all SADF groups in South Africa received a top-secret signal from Pretoria,” he said. “I was the senior intelligence officer in Group Eight, East London, at the time. The signal, which was addressed only to top-level officers and the commanding officer, warned of a threat of uprisings, anarchy and revolutionary overthrow spearheaded by the ANC.”

“With the signal, but it was absolutely clear, was that we had to make contingency plans for a total military takeover whenever this happened. My officer commanding, for example, envisaged imposing martial law - judge, jury and executioner.”

And Hugo, who retains close links with the military, said the plan still exists today.

Under lockdown, Hugo agreed to give an on-the-record interview engaged in dirty tricks operations as recently as last year, he has worked closely with the most contentious, and least known, figure on the South African political scene today, General Christoffel van der Westhuizen, the head of MI-6.

Van der Westhuizen is the man whose name appeared in an earlier signal document authorising “the permanent removal from society” of four black political activists assassinated in 1985.

He is the man who must ultimately take the blame for the MI-6 plot revealed in the Independent last month to kill the London-based police defector, Dirk Coetzees. Such has been de Klerk’s powerlessness that, three months after the initial exposure, the general has not even been suspended from his duties, leaving him free to deploy MI-6’s vast resources to the task of covering up his tracks.

Hugo takes it as read that MI-6 has been turning the wheel of political violence which has claimed 7000 lives in the past two years.

Some of the attacks, some of the train massacres for example, bear the unmistakable hallmarks of the Special Forces reconnaissance regiments. Others are pure Koevoet (the fearsome “Crowbar” police unit used in the Namibian war)." The phenomenon generally of “black-on-black” killings - the township wars between Inkatha and ANC supporters - "has been a dream come true." But now, after countless allegations of orchestrated mass murder, De Klerk is under growing domestic and international pressure to axe some heads. Why doesn’t he?" The most powerful reason why he can’t act is that he and his ministers don’t know even the half of what is still going on today, but they’re still implicated because many of them were part of the system under Botha.

The perceived threat represented by “the enemy”, the ANC, was magnified “2000 percent” by a military intelligence apparatus eager to secure huge budgets from the politicians and by individual officers eager to enhance their own importance and that of their operational regions.

An example of this hyperbole is provided in a secret military document obtained by the Independent and dated as recently as 17 January 1991, which shows that the ANC is still classified as “the enemy” and is perceived to have intensified its “revolutionary momentum.”

“Aim of enemy”, the document says, “is to take over the Government of the RSA through negotiations, while retaining the ability to violently overthrow the Government.”

The secret military document reveals detailed contingencies involving political manipulation - including the media - and counter-insurgency urban operations.

As chief of SIS, Hugo watched the unfolding of what he called a classic “total strategy” scheme to develop, through the creation of a political party known as the African National Congress (ANC), a perfect replica of the Inkatha project.

The difference being that whereas the branch of the Zulu nation represented by Inkatha was recruited to the “total strategy” cause in the mid-Eighties, the ADM and the leader of the Ciskei, Oupa Gqozo were enlisted in 1990, well into De Klerk’s rule and after negotiations with the ANC had begun.

“...the perception that negotiations will be helped along in De Klerk’s favour that is, in favour of the whites - if the machine keeps turning over there are no more motives. Like the fear that, ‘God! I’m going to lose my job!’ There’s the motivation of being guilty as hell. And very, very important is to understand these people, there’s the buzz of the game, the addiction to power,” - The Independent, London.
with a mission
An ex-soldier
Secret Inkwork Runs Amok

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Johannesburg: A former colonel in military intelligence has claimed the SADF was planning a coup in early 1990.

Colonel Gert Hugo said contingency plans for a coup were sent to SADF units in late 1989 and early 1990. According to Colonel Hugo, who served with the East London-based military Group Eight, a top secret message was sent to his unit from Pretoria in mid-1990 shortly after the ANC president was released. The message amounted to a plan for a "silent coup" in the event of the African National Congress reaching the threshold of power, Col. Hugo said.

He said the signal warned of a threat of uprising, anarchy and revolutionary overthrow spearheaded by the ANC. Col. Hugo resigned from the SADF in 1990 to head the intelligence wing of the Ciskei Defence Force. He was dismissed from the CDF in 1991 following a theft trial involving $13,000.

According to the former colonel, President de Klerk was severely constrained in taking action against officers involved in "third force" activities as Military Intelligence had so much "dirt" on the cabinet that the generals had become virtually "untouchable." DP national chairman Mr. Ken Andrew said there were now so many inexplicable incidences of politically inspired violence in the Northern Province that the allegations of a "third force" were increasing in number.

"Colonel Hugo's claims that the alleged covert units operated independently of the rest of the intelligence community bears out what the Democratic Party's research department warned during the 1990s," Mr. Andrew said. — Sapa
Illegal firearms 'serious offence'

Supreme Court Reporter

WHILE the violence sweeping the country must be ended by politicians, the court should also play a role by sending a message that the illegal possession of firearms was a serious offence, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Mike Slowe, counsel for the state, said this during argument in the trial of former Reconnaissance Unit members Willem Snayers, Andre Kloppers and businessman Ian Neville Bosman.

Snayers, a retired colonel, was convicted of possessing and supplying 14 AK-47 assault rifles and possessing 377 x7.62 rounds of ammunition and another two AK-47s.

The Sports rifles

Kloppers, a former sergeant, was convicted of possessing two AK-47s, 260 x 7.62 rounds, an RPG-75 rocket launcher, several sports rifles and a revolver, and theft of SADF equipment, including radios and several rounds of differing ammunition.

Bosman was convicted of possessing and supplying nine AK-47s, several rifle barrels and ammunition.

Mr Pietman Mostert, counsel for Bosman, said he had not made a profit from selling the rifles and they had not been used to commit crimes.

Mr Justice S Sekowitz said he would pass sentence this afternoon.
Police probe fired SADF agent

POLICE are investigating whether the SA Defence Force agent fired for acting outside his instructions when he allegedly tried to set up an assassination of former police captain Dirk Coetzee had committed any crime.

Law and Order spokesman Captan Craig Kolze yesterday said police were investigating whether disgraced agent Mr Leon Flores had committed any crime that he could be charged for in South Africa.

Mr Flores and Captan Pamela du Randt, who the army claims were sent to London in April to investigate alleged links between the ANC and the IRA, were detained by Scotland Yard detectives for allegedly trying to organise the assassination of Mr Coetzee, who has supplied information about alleged security force hit squads.

The two South Africans were deported from Britain shortly after their arrest and became the subject of a departmental hearing ordered by President FW de Klerk.

Captan Du Randt, a former personal assistant to controversial Military Intelligence chief General Christoffel van der Westhuizen, was found to be innocent and is presently stationed at army headquarters.

Defence Force spokesman Majol Charld de Klerk said the military do not know where Mr Flores is. Neither is it their concern, as he has left the army.

Mr Coetzee left the police force in 1969 and fled to Zambua, where he spoke out about his role as commander of a supposed police murder squad comprising mainly ANC turncoats, based at Vlakplaas near Pretoria.

He sought asylum in Britain in March 1991, joined the ANC and has lived there under police protection ever since. — Johannesburg Bureau, Sapa-AFP
‘Coetzee plot’: SADF refuses to divulge why it fired agent

By Shaun Johnson and Jacques Pauw

The SADF has refused to reveal the reason for the sacking of Leon Flores, one of its agents arrested in London in connection with the "Derk Coetzee plot".

In a statement to The Star yesterday, a defence force spokesman declined to elaborate on earlier confirmation from the heads of the SADF and SA Police that Mr Flores had been fired for acting "outside instructions given by the SADF and in accordance with his own agenda".

The spokesman said a police investigation "was continuing, and therefore the defence force has no further comment."

After the arrest in London in April of Mr Flores, a former member of the Vlakplaas counter-insurgency unit, and Captain Pamela du Randt, former personal assistant to current Military Intelligence chief General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, it was alleged that an assassination plot had been hatched against renegade police captain Dirk Coetzee.

Responding to inquiries by The Star, the SADF and SAP chiefs revealed that a departmental investigation ordered by President FW de Klerk had been completed, and that as a result Mr Flores had been sacked and Captain du Randt exonerated.

The SADF said Mr Flores "is no longer in the employ of the defence force and it is therefore his prerogative to reveal his whereabouts or grant interviews".

Repeated attempts by The Star to contact Captain du Randt — who is "currently stationed at army headquarters", according to the SADF — were unsuccessful. The Star was told by army headquarters in Pretoria, as well as SADF offices in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, that no Captain du Randt was stationed there.

Yesterday, in response to further Star inquiries, the SADF reiterated its statement that the two agents had been in London to investigate possible "terrorism" links between the Irish Republican Army and the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe.

This has been questioned by sources at Scotland Yard.
Goldstone wants to question Hugo on 'third force'

By Shaun Johnson

This week of dramatic allegations has catapulted Col. Hugo into the public eye. In the first of a series of press conferences, Hugo, flanked by his colleagues, addressed the charges. "We are not a 'third force,'" he said. "We are not undermining the government. We are fighting for a just society."
AWB to open training camps for inspection

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbevordering has agreed to open its training camps to inspection by the SA Police to ensure that it is not contravening the newly promulgated law forbidding private armies.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel announced this yesterday after meeting an AWB delegation under its leader, Eugene TerreBlanche, in Pretoria to discuss the Criminal Law Second Amendment Act which became law on July 31.

It prohibits organisations with a military character from organising, training, equipping or arming members or supporters to usurp police or SA Defence Force functions.

Mr Kriel said he had informed Mr TerreBlanche that the Government and SAP had no objection to groups training people for individual self-defence, but that training of a group of people to perform tasks that were SAP or SADF duties would contravene the new law.

He had also stressed that the Government and the SAP would allow no one to take the law into his own hands, and no political organisation would be allowed to take over the functions of the SAP or SADF.

To determine whether AWB activities contravened the law and to avoid potential conflict, Mr Kriel suggested to Mr TerreBlanche that he keep the SAP fully informed of the AWB's activities.

"Mr TerreBlanche agreed to this suggestion and extended an invitation to the SA Police to monitor AWB training camps and activities. This was accepted by the Commissioner of SA Police, General Johan van der Merwe."

Lawyers from both sides would meet soon to arrange the monitoring.

AWB deputy leader Ernie van der Westhuizen confirmed Mr Kriel's statement but added that the AWB had also suggested that the ANC should throw open the training camps of its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, to the police to ensure it was not contravening the new law.

He said Mr Kriel seemed to like the idea. "But obviously he can't throw open ANC camps to the police," he added.

"We are carrying on with our training camps because they do not contravene the law."

Hernus Kriel ... met AWB leader in Pretoria

Eugene TerreBlanche ... extended invitation to police.
Ex-Recces get two years for AK-47s

Supreme Court Reporter

TWO former members of the Reconnaissance Unit (Recces) were jailed in the Supreme Court yesterday for an effective two years each on charges of possessing and distributing AK-47 assault rifles.

Both Willem Hendrik Snyders, 41, and Andre Klopper, 40, were granted leave to appeal against sentence only.

A third man, Ian Neville Bosman, 38, received totally suspended sentences for possessing nine AK-47 rifles, the illegal possession of several other firearms and 2,000 rounds of ammunition of varying calibres.

Snyders was sentenced to six years imprisonment of which four years were conditionally suspended for five years, four years imprisonment of which two years were conditionally suspended for five years.

FREE TO GO... Ian Bosman (left) with counsel Mr Pietman Mostert. Bosman received suspended sentences for unlawful possession of firearms.

Klopper was sentenced to three years of which two years were conditionally suspended for five years, four years of which two years were suspended for five years, four months imprisonment, conditionally suspended for five years and three years of which 18 months were suspended for five years.

Ian Neville Bosman was sentenced to three years suspended for five years, two years suspended for five years, four years suspended, and one year suspended.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice S Seliskowitz, said he would fail in his duty if he did not jail Snyman and Klopper. The damage which could have been done with the weapons counted against the men.

Regarding Bosman, the judge said his actions had shown a total disregard for the law when he sold the AK-47s to friends.
Murder suspects are MK and ANC

Political Staff

TWO of the men who appeared in court in Kirkwood on Tuesday in connection with the murder of Mr André de Villiers are trained soldiers of the African National Congress military wing. Mkhonto weSizwe

Both Mr Xolani Mehlane, 23, and Mr Tam sangqa Mali, 22, are members, ANC media spokesman Mr Phila Nkayi said yesterday.

The third accused, Mr Lundoile Stehela, 23, is not a member.

Police are still searching for a fourth suspect.

Mr Nkayi said the ANC had met the three men's families and lawyers yesterday. He would not say whether the ANC would assist with the legal costs of any of the men, but that a statement would be made once they had looked at the "whole situation."

The men appeared in court on Monday and Tuesday. They were not asked to plead and have been remanded in custody until September 22.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said earlier the ANC wanted access to the three men.
Flores fired:

Reasone

JOHANNESBURG — Controversial agent Mr Leon Flores was fired by the SADF for overstepping his “line function”, army spokesman Major Charl de Klerk said yesterday.

Mr Flores was assigned to investigate possible links between the Irish Republican Army and umkhonto we-sizwe, he said.

Mr Flores was arrested in London in April for his alleged involvement in an assassination plot against renegade police captain Dirk Coetsee.

Mr Flores was allowed to return to South Africa after intensive questioning, and is reportedly considering legal action against the SADF for unfair dismissal. — Johannesburg Bureau, Sapa
EIGHTEEN COMMUNIST INJURED IN TWO DAYS

NPOST OUT, HIT SQUAD

TRECE KILLED, 7 HURT

NEWS

Soldiers come to squads defence of Guimmen attack commissars on Reel Iran
Ex-Recces face two years' jail

LIBBY PEACOCK
Supreme Court Reporter

TWO former Defence Force Recces have been given effective two-year prison sentences for illegally possessing firearms, including dangerous war weapons, and ammunition.

But Willem Snyders, 48, and André Klopper, 40, were granted leave to appeal against their sentences immediately after sentence was passed in the Supreme Court yesterday and they were each freed on R3 000 appeal bail.

A third accused, George Ian Bosman, 58, who told the court he was a "gun nut" who had been a weapon collector and restorer for many years, was given a totally suspended sentence.

Mr Justice Selkowitz said Bosman seemed to have no respect for the law, but he took into account his age, the fact that he acted only as a go-between without making any profit from the weapon sales and the fact that he had to forfeit all his guns and ammunition to the State.

The judge said he would not be doing his duty if he did not send Snyders—a former Paul Roos High School head boy—and Klopper to jail.

Snyders had told the court that he brought 14 AK 47 rifles to South Africa from the operational area for a friend in the CCB, Commandant Corrie Meerholdz.

"For reasons which I cannot understand, he made no attempt to let Commandant Meerholdz know that he had the AKs," the judge said.

He instead stored the rifles in a crate at his Durbanville farm.

Snyders, who had been on a "profit hunt", had also lied to the police about his two "personal" AK 47s and tried to hand them in for money.

Klopper had testified he was not present when his personal goods were packed and sent back to South Africa from Namibia at the end of the bush war.

He was not aware that some weapons, including a RPG-75 rocket launcher, had been packed with his personal belongings.

When he discovered them months later, he was "very scared".

Mr Justice Selkowitz said he did not accept Klopper's explanation that he did not hand in the weapons as he feared an investigation.

Klopper had also made no attempt to get licences for some "sport rifles" he was found in possession of.

It seemed Bosman had totally disregarded the law, Mr Justice Selkowitz said.

The fact that the three men knew and had experience of weapons counted against them.
"ANC in secret meeting with MI"

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Controversial SADF Military Intelligence (MI) chief General CP Joffie van der Westhuizen has held a secret meeting with the ANC's top intelligence officials and has told them that there is a third force operating in South Africa, sources claim.

High-ranking intelligence sources told The Argus that the meeting took place in Johannesburg three weeks ago.

Among those present were General Van der Westhuizen, ANC intelligence chiefs Joe Nhlanhla and Patrick "Terror" Lekota, and Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise.

Following inquiries from The Argus, the SADF last night confirmed that such a meeting took place, but without giving details, questioned The Argus's account of the proceedings.

The sources say the meeting took place at the initiative of General Van der Westhuizen.

A member of his staff approached ANC intelligence and the meeting was arranged. General Van der Westhuizen attended personally.

General Van der Westhuizen is reported to have said to the three ANC officials that the intelligence community had to facilitate the negotiations process.

According to the sources, the MI chief told the ANC that he knew who the third force was, and that MI and the ANC should together hunt this force.

In its statement the SADF said: "This is not the first time that Defence Force officers at this level have held discussions with the ANC. As far as the Defence Force is concerned, the content of these discussions is regarded as confidential."

"The Defence Force, therefore, considers itself bound by the confidentiality of the meeting and is not prepared to unilaterally divulge the content of the discussions."

"The Defence Force, however, points that your inquiry does not accurately reflect the meeting."

The SADF added that "Lieutenant-General Van der Westhuizen was not the only one present at the discussions and the Defence Force was not the only department represented. All relevant authorities were informed of the meeting."

General Van der Westhuizen reportedly also said that there were moves in the SADF to discredit him.

He and the three ANC officials were due to meet again last Thursday, but The Argus was not able to establish whether this meeting took place.

General Van der Westhuizen has for some months been among the most controversial and inaccessible of senior SADF officers.

His name appeared on the alleged Gomwe "death warrant" signal, published in May.

General Van der Westhuizen was then a brigadier-in-charge of Eastern Province Command."
Two former Recces sentenced

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Two former Defence Force Recces were yesterday given effective two-year prison sentences for illegally possessing firearms, including dangerous war weapons.

Willem Snyders (48) and Andre Klopper (40) were granted leave to appeal after sentence was passed in the Supreme Court. They were freed on R3,000 appeal bail each.

A third accused, George Ian Bosman (58), was given a suspended sentence.

Snyders had told the court he brought 14 AK-47 rifles to South Africa from the operational area for a friend in the CCB, Commandant Corrie Meerhoord.

He made no attempt to let the commandant know he had the AKs, the judge said.

Klopper had testified he was not present when his personal goods were packed and sent back to South Africa from Namibia at the end of the bush war. He was not aware that weapons, including an RPG-75 rocket launcher, had been packed with his belongings.

On three different counts of possessing a total of 16 AK-47 rifles and 277 rounds of ammunition, Snyders was sentenced to an effective two years' jail.

On five counts of possessing arms, including 2 AK-47 rifles, an RPG rocket launcher, several further guns and loose barrels and 260 rounds of ammunition, and for the theft of SADF signal equipment, Kloppe was also sentenced to an effective two years.

Bosman was given suspended sentences of three, two, four and one years for possessing several AK-47 rifles, other arms and ammunition.
Top general confirms Third Force MI chief’s secret

By Jacques Paul and Shaun Johnson

Controversial SADF Military Intelligence (MI) chief Lieutenant-General C.P. “Joffie” van der Westhuizen has held a secret meeting with the ANC’s top intelligence officials and told them there is a Third Force operating in South Africa, sources claim.

High-ranking intelligence sources told The Star the meeting took place in Johannesburg three weeks ago. Among those present were the MI chief, ANC chiefs of intelligence and security Joe Nkabinde and Patrick Tertius Mkhonto, and Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise.

Following inquiries from The Star, the SADF last week confirmed that such a meeting took place, but without giving details. Questioned The Star’s account of the proceedings, they said: “The sources say the meeting took place at the initiative of the general.”

General van der Westhuizen reportedly told the three ANC officials that the “intelligence community” had to facilitate the negotiations process. According to the sources, the MI chief told the ANC he knew who the Third Force was, and that MI and the ANC should negotiate with that force.

In its statement, the SADF said: “This is not the first time that Defence Force officers at this level have held discussions with the ANC. As far as the Defence Force is concerned, the content of these discussions is regarded as confidential.”

Discrediting the claim, the SADF added: “Lieutenant-General van der Westhuizen was not the only one present and the Defence Force was not the only department represented. All relevant authorities were informed of the meeting.”

“General van der Westhuizen reportedly also said that there were moves in the SADF to discredit him and the three ANC officials were due to meet again last Thursday.”

Mr Nkabinde and Mr Mkhonto could not be reached for comment last night.

General van der Westhuizen has for some months been among the most controversial — and inaccessible — of senior SADF officers. His name appeared on the alleged “Hammer” group “death warrant” signal, published on May 8. He was then a brigadier in charge of the Eastern Province Command. The signal is alleged to have requested permission for the “permanent removal from society” of Mr Mkhonto and two other activists.

He was also the founder in 1983 of the “Hammer” unit, an SADF group set up to counter black resistance. “Hammer” has been repeatedly implicated in the Mkhonto killings, and is currently the subject of a probe.

General van der Westhuizen was again in the spotlight last month when it was revealed that two SADF intelligence agents had been arrested in London on suspicion of involvement in an alleged “plot” to kill renegade policeman Dirk Coetsee.

One of the agents, Leon Flores, has been fired after a departmental investigation. His associate, Captain Pamela du Randt — a former personal assistant to General van der Westhuizen — was cleared by the department.
TWO former Spescom Electronics employees with suspected CCB links had threatened to make sensitive disclosures about the company's activities if the company did not drop court actions against them, Spescom executive chairman Tony Farah alleged yesterday.

Spescom has been in business for 15 years with military equipment making up part of its sales.

Two court actions — one civil matter relating to an employee's alleged diversion of several million rand's worth of Armscor contracts from Spescom, and another employee's alleged criminal fraud involving more than R700 000 — were currently in the Pretoria Supreme Court and the Wynberg Magistrate's Court respectively.

The police confirmed yesterday that allegations of extortion were being investigated.

Last year, Spescom alleged, it was discovered that a senior accountant had defrauded the company of R742 488.

Belgard Petrus Coetzer appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on August 11 in connection with the matter. The case was postponed to September 18.

Spescom has also initiated legal action against a former senior marketing executive for diverting Spescom business from Armscor into a close corporation in which he had an interest.

Pretoria Supreme Court judge Piet van Dyk last year granted an order against "Ringo" Kruger for payment of almost R1m — the profit Spescom estimated it would have earned had the business not been diverted to Geo International Trading. The court proceedings were held in camera.

Since Kruger had already declared himself insolvent, Spescom had turned to Geo in an attempt to recover its losses.

Farah claimed that an investigation into Geo International and its members gave

with suspected CCB links

"What on the face of it appeared to be two fairly normal and separate legal issues, however, started taking a sinister turn when similar threats emanated from people linked to the two cases," Farah said.

The threats allegedly directed at Spescom were that potentially harmful commercial disclosures would be made if the company proceeded with legal action.

"Spescom has been involved in a variety of engineering-related business activities serving a broad spectrum of industry for 15 years. Taking that the two persons were both senior employees, and by virtue of their positions privy to certain confidential information, the company did not take the threats lightly," Farah said.

Spescom's management decided the interests of the company would be best served if the company's lawful rights were enforced, Farah added.

He stressed that the full financial effect of the losses allegedly caused by the two employees were absorbed in Spescom's company.
How SADF props up Gqozo

South Africa's Military Intelligence is aiding Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo by providing him with an infusion of money and an ANC propagandist organisation as a bulwark against the African National Congress. By EDDIE KOCH

Ciskei strongman Brigadier Oupa Gqozo is building an intricate web of political and financial support from within the South African Military Intelligence (SADF) to ensure his survival as the leader of the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) - Gqozo's regime has been dubbed a "ANC-infiltrated" regime by military intelligence insiders.

The military's involvement in Gqozo's affairs is part of a larger strategy to "neutralize" the ANC by providing him with financial and political support. This support includes regular payoffs to Gqozo's personal security detail, a network of informants in the Ciskei Defence Force, and the use of military bases in Ciskei for personal use.

The military's role in Gqozo's regime is a continuation of a long history of intervention in South Africa's political landscape. The military has a history of supporting the Nationalist regime, and continues to play a role in supporting white supremacist regimes in South Africa.

The military's involvement in Gqozo's regime raises questions about the role of the military in South Africa's political landscape. The military's role in supporting white supremacist regimes is an ongoing concern, and raises questions about the future of South Africa's political landscape.

Despite the military's involvement in Gqozo's regime, it is clear that the ANC is determined to continue its push towards a more democratic South Africa. The ANC's efforts to "neutralize" Gqozo's regime are a sign of its commitment to this goal.

The military's role in Gqozo's regime is a reminder of the ongoing challenges facing South Africa's political landscape. The ANC's efforts to "neutralize" Gqozo's regime are a sign of its commitment to democratic principles, and the ongoing challenges facing the ANC's commitment to democracy.
‘Third force’ discounted

JOHANNESBURG. — The theory of "third force" involvement in the ongoing political violence was discounted yesterday by the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman.

Speaking at a national security conference at the Nasrec complex outside Johannesburg, Mr Kane-Berman said research at the SAIRR suggested a worldwide disinformation campaign on the violence in S.A.

He charged that organisations such as the International Commission of Jurists and the Human Rights Commission suppressed facts about the violence which did not support their theories.

Mr Kane-Berman claimed that the objective of the campaign was to give some kind of United Nations status to one-sided reports. These reports tended to point the finger at the hostels and the security forces as the causes of violence.

Through the discrediting and demoralising of the security forces, he said, these would be put under joint government and ANC control, leaving uMkhonto weSizwe with a free hand.
MI chief meets ANC for talks

Political Correspondent

The meeting between the ANC and the head of Military Intelligence, General C P "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, took place after the general had been linked to an alleged death warrant on UDF activist Mr Matthew Gonwe.

The SADF and the ANC confirmed yesterday that the meeting had been held and said meetings between the intelligence officials of the two organisations would continue.

Neither the government nor the ANC was prepared to go into detail yesterday about the contents of the discussions between their "super spooks".

However, Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw dismissed reports that his controversial MI chief had told three ANC officials a "third force" was operating in South Africa and suggested that MI and the ANC should hunt down the force together.

Sapa reports that Mr Louw denied at a press conference that the establishment of a joint inquiry into a third force had been the object of the talks.

He said bilateral discussions between MI and ANC intelligence officials took place from time to time and he foresaw further meetings.

Asked if joint control of the security forces to assist in getting negotiations going again was on the agenda of these meetings, Mr Louw said "Bilateral, and discussions of this nature, take place from time to time and have taken place before and will take place in future."

The SADF said General Van der Westhuizen was not the "only one" at the discussions.
Firm alleges threats by two ex-employees

JOHANNESBURG — Two former Spescom Electronics employees had threatened to make sensitive disclosures about the company's activities if the company did not drop court actions against them, Spescom executive chairman Mr Tony Farah alleged yesterday.

Two court actions — one civil matter relating to an employee's alleged diversion of several million rands worth of Armscor contracts from Spescom, and another employee's alleged criminal fraud involving more than R700 000 — were currently in the Pretoria Supreme Court and the Wynberg Magistrate's Court respectively.

The police confirmed yesterday that allegations of extortion were being investigated.

Last year, Spescom alleged, it was discovered that a senior accountant had defrauded the company of R742 496.

Mr Helgard Petrus Coetzer appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on August 11. The case was postponed to September 12.

Spescom has also initiated legal action against a former senior marketing executive for diverting Spescom business from Armscor into a close corporation in which he had an interest.

In Pretoria last year Mr Justice Van Dyk granted an order against Dr "Bungo" Kruger for payment of almost R1 million — the profit Spescom estimated it would have earned had the business not been diverted to Geo International Trading.
Ambrose wants new post

By GLYNNS UNDERHILL

WARRANT-OFFICER Thomas Ambrose, who was recently acquitted by a court martial of sexual harassment charges, has asked for a new appointment in the navy, he said yesterday.

Now on leave for a few days, W/O Ambrose said he would not be leaving Simon's Town.

"I will go farming in nine years when I retire and I am not going anywhere before that," he said.

W/O Ambrose was acquitted earlier this month on charges of sexual harassment brought before a court martial by four Navy swans.

Captain Richard Stephen, director of naval public relations, said that naval headquarters had no statement to make on the future of W/O Ambrose "at this stage".

"Any possible change in his situation or his position in the navy will be released if and when it may occur," he said.

Captain Stephen would not comment on the outcome of investigations into the conduct of W/O Ambrose captured in a photograph published in the Cape Times.

W/O Ambrose stuck out his tongue at Cape Times photographer Benny Gool during a break in court martial proceedings and he was snapped doing so.

The picture sparked a flood of public complaints that he had disgraced his uniform.

Photographer Benny Gool said that a man claiming to be Warrant-Officer Ambrose had phoned him at home to complain about the picture.

"He said that he wasn't happy and that I should expect a lot of calls from friends of his," he said.
'Third Force reports part of a plot'

The theory of Third Force involvement in political violence was discounted yesterday by the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, John Kane-Berman.

Speaking at a national security conference near Johannesburg, Mr Kane-Berman said the institute's research suggested a worldwide disinformation campaign on the violence in South Africa.

One of the features of this campaign was the Third Force theory, yet no hard evidence had been produced to prove the existence of a Third Force.

He said the aim of the campaign was to give some kind of United Nations status to one-sided reports. These reports tended to point the finger at the hostels and the security forces as the causes of violence.

By discrediting the security forces, he claimed, these would be put under joint Government and ANC control. — Sapa
Checkmate predicted as power play takes its toll

LIKING the political struggle to a hard-fought chess game between those desperate for the survival of apartheid power and the majority hungering for a place in the sun, the Human Rights Commission asserts that "Checkmate is nigh", for pro-apartheid forces, including the Government.

After two years of intence political violence, in which at least 6,229 people have died, South Africa is very near the point where the minority will concede that it is too costly to cling to power, the HRC argues in a newly released report entitled "Checkmate for apartheid power?"

When "the pain of holding on to power begins to exceed the pain of letting go", the apartheid, power bloc will agree to free and fair elections — and effectively to its own political eclipse, the report states.

The HRC calculates that in elections based on proportional representation, the NP and its allies could muster at the utmost 30 percent of all votes. A maximum 92 percent of white voters, 90 percent of coloured and Indian voters and 16 percent of black voters would opt for the NP and its associates.

Despite this, the Government will soon bow to the demand for elections, the HRC reckons, largely because the strategy of destabilisation has begun to undermine — rather than reinforce — the strategy of reform.

The HRC is among those groups which claim the roots of political violence are not mere political rivalry between Inkatha and the ANC. It argues that violence stems from a deliberate policy of destabilisation by the Government, its armed forces and their surrogates and that it is a logical successor to the "total strategy" employed by the Government against the liberation movement in the 1960s.

The HRC pursues this argument in "Checkmate", taking account of patterns of violence, evidence of collusion between agents of violence and the State, and the role of South African armed forces elsewhere in the region.

Certainly no proponent of the "rogue element" theory of violence, the HRC nonetheless observes that recently "destabilisation seems to have run out of control".

"The forces initially unleashed by the apartheid Government in this strategy of destabilisation now seem to have taken on a momentum and agenda of their own. Strong and resolute action by their erstwhile master will be necessary to bring them to heel," the report states.

It views the stakeholders in apartheid as reasonably differentiated, ranging from the Government and its constituencys, to the security establishment and the civil service, the homeland governments and the business community, which constituted "prime beneficiaries" of apartheid.

The agencies of violence — or "centres of destabilisation", in the report's terminology — are equally varied, spanning regular police and military units, covert agencies, homeland armies and police forces, vigilante forces and hit squads.

The report suggests that both the "out of control" nature of the violence and early pressures to give up all ploys for minority control stem from this differentiation among apartheid stakeholders.

Economic pressures for democratic change are becoming irresistible, the report argues. Because of the violence, the economy is no healthier in the age of reform than it was during the emergency years.

"We are currently in our third successive year of negative growth, with no prospects of stemming the capital bleeding, let alone reversing it, unless the world's financial system can be convinced that South Africa is politically stable and a secure area in which to place loans and investments," the report argues.

In the negotiating process a number of "power sharing" proposals had been put forth by the Government camp, but they have been unequivocally rejected as popular for a democratic settlement has been mobilised. The issues at stake in negotiation can no longer be obscured, says the HRC: "With all the irrelevances swept aside, the issue of transfer of power to the majority stands alone."

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Dimensions of violence

The HRC puts the start of "destabilisation" at July 1990, when political violence hit the Reef. There are the dimensions of the violence, according to HRC monitors:

- Total death toll: 6,229 — of which 3,139 occurred in year one and 3,090 in year two.
- Rate of fatalities: An average of 260 a month or 8,333 a day over two years.
- Places of violence: PWV — 34.7 percent of deaths; Natal — 32.2 percent; other regions — 8.9 percent.
- Sources of death: Vigilante-related (including killings by pro-ANC forces) — 81.2 percent; security forces — 5.7 percent; hit squads — 2 percent; right wing — 0.5 percent.
- Trends in violence: Major massacres (more than 10 deaths) — 34 in year one and 15 in year two. Trai deaths — 67 in year one, 227 in year two.
MI did meet ANC men

Defence minister denies meeting was to discuss "third force"

DEFENCE Minister Gene Louw yesterday confirmed that military intelligence and ANC intelligence officials had met.

But he denied the purpose of the meeting was to jointly seek out a so-called "third force."

At a Press conference in Pretoria, Louw was asked to comment on reports that Military Intelligence chief Joffel van der Westhuizen had met the ANC intelligence chief to jointly investigate the existence of a third force.

Louw said that discussions between the Government and ANC intelligence officials took place from time to time, and would take place again in the future.

These discussions were of a general nature and he could not disclose the contents of the discussions unilaterally.

Asked specifically if one of the meetings had discussed joint action against a third force, Louw said that the so-called third force may have "cropped up" in discussions, but strongly denied any suggestions of a joint operation to counter it.

"If anyone here knows of a third force, please let me know so that I can do something about it," Louw said.
Armscor to be probed

PRETORIA — Alleged irregularities in certain Armscor contracts relating to the acquisition of armaments are to be investigated by the Office for Serious Economic Offences, Justice Minister Mr Kobs Coetsee announced yesterday.

Mr Coetsee said in a statement he had asked Serious Economic Offences director Mr Jan Swanepoel, SC, to conduct the investigation.

This request followed certain information received from Witswatersrand attorney-general Mr Klaus von Lieres, the statement said. An investigation into the issue of personal gain on the part of individuals was already in progress, it said.

Wrestling with the recession
CONIWE SURPRISE

on A-G Probe

LOW SPEAKS

CR24973

Seal reveal to Green England
Hugo offered to play double role – SADF

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

FORMER Military Intelligence officer Gert Hugo this month offered to act as a double agent for Military Intelligence among journalists and the ANC, the SA Defence Force claimed yesterday Hugo made allegations to The Star this week about a “third force”.

SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg also claimed Hugo was guilty of stealing R18 000 of Ciskei state funds and was wanted in Ciskei for desertion and other transgressions.

He said he had information that Hugo had now left SA or was about to do so “in association with, among others, a British journalist Therefore it is not unreasonable to assume that he will be making even more wild claims in the near future”.

Hugo told The Star this week that a third force of past and present security force officers was actively working to stoke violence and thereby sabotage negotiations. He also alleged that the SADF had drawn up a contingency plan in 1990 to launch a “silent coup”. Both claims were denied by the SADF.

Liebenberg said yesterday that Hugo was being regarded in certain quarters as the main and most credible source of military affairs in South Africa.

“Nothing could be further from the truth and for this reason I am now divulging some details of his military career”.

He said Hugo, after serving in the SADF and rising to the rank of commandant in Eastern Province Command, resigned in July 1990 and moved to the Ciskei Defence Force as chief of Military Intelligence in August 1990.

“In July 1991 the chief of the Ciskei Defence Forces ordered a financial audit into Colonel Hugo’s section and an amount of R16 000 could not be accounted for.

“Colonel Hugo then deserted from the Ciskei Defence Force and sought political asylum in Transkei. He was extradited to Ciskei from Transkei and was convicted of the theft of state funds amounting to R18 000.”

“He was sentenced to six years’ imprisonment suspended for five years and ordered to pay back the R18 000 in annual instalments payable in December of each year to be completed by February 1997.”

“In July 1992 Colonel Hugo, through his acquaintances in the defence force, contacted the Military Intelligence Division (MID) and offered his services to act as a double agent against the ANC.

“On August 18 this year, when he realised that he was in disfavour with the ANC and could get no further reaction from the MID, he finally offered his services as a double agent in press circles and implied that this would enable the defence force to leak disinformation to the press and in this way manipulate the press.”

Hugo could not be contacted to respond to Liebenberg’s statement.

TROOPS at Home

Unicor

AN estimatking member National Union of Workers of (Numsa) demonstrates in front of Johanne...
Agent to claim for unfair dismissal

PRETORIA — Documents containing claims that former SADF secret agent Mr Leon Flores was unfairly sacked are under consideration by the state ombudsman's office, legal counsel Mr Wim Cornelius confirmed yesterday.

"We submitted papers stating unfair labour practices conducted by the SADF concerning Mr Flores as well as other matters relevant to my client to the offices of the state ombudsman Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, on Thursday afternoon," Mr Cornelius said.

Claims

Mr Cornelius said he expected a reply from the ombudsman by next week and "failing this I will take the matter up in the Industrial Court in terms of labour legislation".

He was unable to divulge details of possible financial claims by Mr Flores to his former employer, the SADF, "at this stage".

The SADF said on Wednesday that Mr Flores, who had been employed by Military Intelligence as a civilian agent, had been sacked because he had "overstepped his "line function".—— Sapa"
SADF ‘is victim of smears’

THE South African Defence Force is not a rogue organisation and no soldier is above the law, says Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw.

He was speaking yesterday at a passing-out parade for national servicemen at the South African Medical Services training ground in Voortrekkerhoogte.

He said some newspapers blatantly used their reporters to implicate the SADF in a variety of activities like illegal gun-running, mercenary activity in other countries and even violence.

Mr Louw said the SADF could defend itself against these allegations because it was bound by the fact that "the law must take its course".

He appealed to all parties not to apportion blame and guilt.

Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw claims the Defence Force is the victim of a smear campaign implicating it in unlawful activities, including the killing of Mr André Maasdorp de Villiers of the Eastern Cape.

VUYO BAVUMA
Weekend Argus Reporter

before proper investigations had taken place.

Allegations that the SADF was thwarting investigations into the Goniwe murders were not true.

"I want to assure you that the Defence Force went out of its way to co-operate with the Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape and his team. "Every member of the SADF, including General Joffel van der Westhuizen, has made a statement and has been interrogated." The SADF had the necessary mechanisms and instruments to deal with complaints, allegations and accusations.

Mr Louw said the SADF had to be clean, honourable and untarnished in all its actions. Any "elements" who made themselves guilty of misconduct or irregularities would be acted against most strictly.

"The whole Defence Force, its good honour and name are greater than any possible individual interests. "No soldier is above the law, but is subject to the same laws as any other citizen," said Mr Louw.
Agent ‘offered to be double agent’

Political Staff

THE former Military Intelligence officer Colonel Gert Hugo, who this week claimed security forces had a secret coup plan, had been convicted of theft and had offered to be a double agent in the ANC, Defence Force Head General Kat Liebenberg said yesterday.

He was also still a member of the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF), although suspended, and was wanted for “destruction, improper disclosure of information, disobeying a lawful command and scandalous behaviour”, General Liebenberg issued a scathing account of Colonel Hugo’s military career in anticipation of new revelations by him to the media.

He said according to information at his disposal Colonel Hugo had left the country with a British journalist.

Colonel Hugo, a former MI officer in the SADF as well as a former Head of Military Intelligence in the CDF, this week claimed knowledge of a sinister “third force” and a secret state contingency plan which would amount to a coup d’etat if the ANC came to power.

The general said it was not “unreasonable to assume he (Colonel Hugo) was making more wild claims in the future”. For a supposedly credible source of information Colonel Hugo’s knowledge was negligible, the general said.

To page 3

Agent’s unfair dismissal claim — Page 2

Fair go for fun in Atl

Hugo

Colonel Hugo, 30, had joined the army as a recruit in the Armoured Corps in 1974 and remained there in the Armoured Corps as an instructor with a sergeant’s rank until 1986, said General Liebenberg.

According to his army curriculum vitae, Colonel Hugo was commissioned as a lieutenant in 1979. In 1985 he was promoted to major and in 1986 he reached his highest military rank in the SADF — that of commandant.

He was attached to the Military Intelligence Division (MID) for only three years (1983 to 1986) and served in Oshakati, northern Namibia.

“In 1985 he was posted to Eastern Province Command as a staff officer and during this period he also served at Group 8 Headquarters in East London.”

Colonel Hugo resigned from the SADF in July 1990 and joined the CDF in August of that year as chief of Military Intelligence.

In July 1991 a CDF audit found R56,000 unaccounted for in Colonel Hugo’s section.

“Colonel Hugo then deserted from the CDF and sought political asylum in the Transkei,” General Liebenberg said.

“He was extradited to the Ciskei from the Transkei, and subsequently convicted of the theft of state funds amounting to R18,800. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment suspended for five years and ordered to pay back the amount.” A warrant for his arrest was later issued, and was still in force in the Ciskei.

General Liebenberg said Colonel Hugo had contacted the MID in July this year offering his services as a double agent against the ANC.

“On August 18 this year he offered his services as a double agent to press circles and implied this would enable the SADF to leak disinformation to the press and in this way manipulate the press.”
A critique of the current LSD research must lead to the question, 'Why are we not going away?'

Critics often argue that the use of LSD is detrimental and that it should be banned. However, I believe that the potential benefits of LSD research far outweigh the potential risks. LSD has been shown to have a number of positive effects on the mind and body, including reduced anxiety, increased creativity, and improved interpersonal relationships. Therefore, I believe that the use of LSD should not be banned, but rather encouraged and studied further.

As for the potential risks, I believe that they can be mitigated through careful research and regulation. LSD should be used only under the supervision of trained professionals, and its use should be restricted to those individuals who have been properly evaluated and determined to be suitable candidates.

In conclusion, I believe that the potential benefits of LSD research far outweigh the potential risks. The use of LSD should not be banned, but rather encouraged and studied further. By following this approach, we can reap the benefits of LSD while minimizing the potential risks.
Armscor confronts firm

French task force raids

Armscor confronts firm

French task force raids
‘De Villiers spoke of dangerous info’

Talk of dirty tricks in high places

MURDERED Addo farmer
Andre de Villiers had talked of a “Cabinet-level cover-up” before his death, says ANC member Valence Watson.

Watson this week made a statement to the acting Attorney-General of the eastern Cape, Mike Hodgson.

Watson earlier refused to give a statement to the police on the grounds that they were trying to cover up the murder by saying the motive was robbery.

He said this week he had changed his mind after Hodgson telephoned him to ask for a statement. The statement has also been given to the police. Watson said the outcome of the investigation would prove what they had done with his information.

Hodgson is investigating the murder of Matthew Gonewe and three other Craddock activists.

The ANC has linked the death of De Villiers to the Gonewe investigation. De Villiers had been passing on information on the Hammer Unit linked to the Gonewe killing.

In the statement, Watson said he had been a close friend of De Villiers for over 20 years. Watson said he met with De Villiers on numerous occasions to speak about “dangerous information” he (De Villiers) had.

According to the statement, discussions between Watson and De Villiers included allegations about Hammer activity, fraud, the Gonewe murders and drug smuggling.

Andre said the cover-up begins at Cabinet level and in the highest echelons in the state security machinery. Andre stressed that Hammer was only the tip of the iceberg.

Andre stressed these operations could do what they liked as they were protected at the highest level, even up to Cabinet level. They were beyond prosecution.

He said that the covert security establishment had unbelievable control over the government,” said Watson.

He said De Villiers later told him about “Hammer” activities. Allegations of drug smuggling to fund the “covert operations” of the Hammer unit were also made.

‘Andre was afraid’

He stressed that Hammer was only one of the issues, and that “this was much bigger”. Andre stressed that Hammer was not purely an SADF operation but elements within Hammer were involved with “much bigger fish”.

Andre was extremely afraid that the information he had could lead to him being killed by the people about whom he had information,” said Watson.

According to the statement De Villiers also said the security police were connected to Hammer.

Watson said his friend also told him about killings in Port Elizabeth and Ultenhage and about the assassinations of “those trade-unionists or politicians” in Bluewater Bay area.

I asked him if he knew the names and he said the name Gonewe was one of them and the names of Calata, Mhlahlu and Mfono were also among the murder victims.

“Hey stressed that the Gonewe killings were not the only ones and that there were other killings,” said the statement.

Watson said the police, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Tertius Delport, and Democratic Party MP Eddie Trent were approached by De Villiers.

De Villiers apparently started telling them about the Ibhayi City Council fraud “knowing that if correctly investigated the rest of the information would surface”.

Watson said he also took the ANC’s Gonewe Task Force to see De Villiers.

“There we met Willie,” Watson told about people in minibus vehicles arriving after business hours at Auto Body Works. Willie’s job was to change the number plates,” said the statement.

Watson also named five people identified by his friend as having been involved in killings and operations at Auto Body Works.

“During the meeting at the Body Works, people – among them the ones named – wore baseball caps, gloves, overalls, carried guns and rifles with telescopic sights,” said Watson. – Pen
SADF issues denial

THE SADF has rejected allegations it was responsible for an alleged chemical attack on a Mozambican commando unit near the border between the two countries in January. Mozambican armed forces, alleged last week black SA troops had fired a chemical weapon in connivance with Renamo rebels.
SADF denies claim about 'third force'

Van der Westhuizen's name has been linked to an alleged instruction order for the killing of Matthew Gonwe and two other eastern Cape leaders in 1985.

Both the ANC and SADF have confirmed that the meeting took place.

The ANC declined to disclose details of the discussions. The SADF, however, said the general theme of the meeting had been the concern of the parties about instability in the country.

Sapa reports that Defence Minister Gena Louw denied on Friday that the object of the meeting had been to facilitate joint action against a third force.
Probe into fraud, theft at Armscor

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Senior Armscor officials were questioned late yesterday afternoon by members of the Office for Serious Economic Offences about alleged irregularities in certain armament acquisition contracts.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee has asked the office's director Jan Swanepoel to urgently investigate possible fraud and allegations of personal gain on the part of certain Armscor employees.

Mr Coetsee ordered the probe after receiving information from Witwatersrand attorney-general Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, SC.

Mr Swanepoel said yesterday's discussion with Armscor executives was aimed at establishing the direction the investigation would take.

"The investigation is in a very early stage," Mr Swanepoel said. At this stage the allegations involved fraud and theft.

Examining all Armscor contracts formed part of the investigation, he said.

Armscor earlier confirmed that an employee, Mr Nico Palm, had been suspended on July 6 pending an internal disciplinary investigation into alleged irregularities.

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Armscor quizzed on fraud claims

SENIOR Armscor officials were questioned late yesterday afternoon by members of the Office for Serious Economic Offences about alleged irregularities in certain armament acquisition contracts.

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He ordered the probe after receiving information from Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lawes und Wilkau.

Swanepoel said yesterday's discussions with Armscor executives would help establish the direction of the investigation.

"The investigation is in a very early stage and we still have to establish exactly what we will have to investigate," Swanepoel said. At this stage the allegations involved fraud and theft.

Examining all Armscor contracts formed part of the investigation, he said.

Swanepoel said a visit to the Midrand offices of Spescom Electronics Ltd on Saturday had been in response to "information received."

"We are investigating Armscor, not Spescom, and we experienced absolutely no problems in obtaining certain information relating to Armscor contracts from them (Spescom)," he said.

After talks with Armscor officials his office would be in a position to say what direction the investigation would take.

"Only then will we know if any other companies somehow connected with Armscor contracts will be used to assist," he concluded.
CONSCRIPTS who had not reported for military service in the past would not be prosecuted, the SADF said yesterday.

Prosecutions already in progress in civilian courts could be suspended at the request of the accused, SADF public relations director Col L Weyers said yesterday.

Conscripts were being offered a "fair opportunity" to avail themselves of the wider scope for conscientious objection in the new Defence Amendment Act of 1992 if they were called up for service at a later stage, Weyers said.

The SADF warned that the suspension of prosecutions was "merely a one-time arrangement" to ease in the new Act.

Those already in possession of call-up instructions, or those who received a call-up after yesterday, were required to report for duty or ask for deferment or exemption. Conscripts could also apply to be classified as conscientious objectors.

People who had not done their initial national service because they had not reported on the due date would now be allocated to the January 1993 intake. Similarly, those who did not respond to call-ups to the citizen force or the commandos would be rescheduled for future tours of duty.

"The SADF accepts that there were in the past persons who refused or failed to report for military service on the basis of conscientious objection which, at that time, had not yet been recognised by the Act," Weyers said.

Failure to report for military service was still a contravention of the Defence Act of 1957 and conscripts who failed to report in future would be dealt with in terms of the Act's legal procedure.
Reprieve for call-up dodgers
Economic growth stressed

GENERATING economic growth in Johannesburg would be a key factor in framing urban planning policies, the city council agreed last week.

All the council’s future projects would be evaluated according to a new set of five strategic criteria.

These included the project’s potential for generating economic growth, the alleviation of homelessness, and care for the environment, said city planning director Japie Hugo.

The other two criteria were the economic integration of the city, through densification and inner-city development, and the streamlining of planning legislation and bureaucracy, he said.

“With limited resources available to the city, we would be evaluating all actions and projects to determine whether they will be making a meaningful contribution to the five strategic issues,” Hugo said.

“In a report approved by the council last week, it was stated that the gearing of all planning policies to the five strategic criteria would ensure the relevance and appropriateness of the planning department’s work and hence maximise both its effectiveness and its credibility to the end-user.”

Hugo said because of years of apartheid-based planning policies, SA cities compared unfavourably with major international cities in terms of economic integration and viability.

“The World Bank has said that for the SA economy to work, the cities must work as economic units, they must be economically functional.

“We have a situation where the average black commuter pays a greater percentage of his income on transport than on housing, and Johannesburg is the only major city in the world where the last high-rise residential project, Ponte Tower, was constructed more than 20 years ago.”

The five strategic criteria were aimed at encouraging Johannesburg’s economic and social viability, Hugo said.

Armscor shows world its hardware

ABOUT 300 international guests, some of them buyers, are expected to attend an Armscor exhibition in Johannesburg during November.

Armscor said at the weekend that its decision to display its wares came at a time when the SA defence industry faced new political and economic realities.

There was a need to shift research and development, and production and supply to international market demands. Armscor had also been actively exploring commercial opportunities for a broad range of products. It had succeeded in developing a number of combat-tested specialist armaments, and a number of other products had proved successful internationally.

Despite an overtraded arms market, Armscor believed it still had a significant advantage over competitors.

The Defence Exposition of SA ‘92 will take place from November 17-21 at Nasrec. The local defence industry will be represented by all major contractors.

A total of 150 exhibitors from the armaments industry will display 18 different themes including artillery, armour, infantry/air-droppable systems, special forces, law enforcement equipment, telecommunications, electronic warfare and air defence systems.
'Ex-employees sparked probe to force dropping of charges'

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Spescom, the Armscor subcontractor currently at the centre of a Government fraud probe concerning international arms deals, has suggested that former employees sparked the investigation in an attempt to force the company to drop criminal charges against them.

Spescom's files have been examined by the Office for Serious Economic Offences in the first move in an investigation into alleged fraud and corruption in the arms industry.

The investigation reportedly centres on clandestine foreign arms deals involving millions of rand paid and protected from exposure by the Official Secrets Act.

Attorneys acting for Spescom chairman Tony Farih said in a statement yesterday that two former Spescom employees, with suspected Civil Co-operation Bureau, had threatened to make harmful disclosures about the company's activities if court actions against them were not dropped.

One of the former employees, "Bogo" Kruger, had been found by a court to have diverted contracts to a close corporation, Geo International Trading (GIT), in which he had an interest.

Investigations into GIT at the time revealed that a "silent partner," former Armscor employee N. Palms, had CCB links. He, Mr Kruger and others had been instrumental in diverting business from Spescom into GIT.

Another former Spescom employee, Helgارد Coetzee, is to appear in court this month in connection with charges of fraud involving R42 488.

The statement said investigations had shown that Mr Coetzee was involved in the diversion of Spescom funds into the account of an organisation formerly linked to the CCB.

The statement said that during the visit to Spescom's offices by the Office for Serious Economic Offences, both Mr Coetzee and Mr Palm were present and had directed a search.

"Spescom believes that the events described as a continuation of an orchestrated attempt to force Spescom to drop the criminal charges against Coetzee, and to desist from inquiring into the unlawful activities of Mr Palms and his associates," the statement said.

Armscor, in a statement, has welcomed the probe, saying it would co-operate fully.
Conscientious objectors will not face prosecution

The South African Defence Force has decided not to prosecute people who refused to report for military conscription on the basis of conscientious objection before the Defence Amendment Act took effect on July-6, the SADF announced yesterday.

The amended Act allows these people to be classified as conscientious objectors by the Conscientious Objection Board. Those with prosecutions already instituted against them may make representations to the attorney-general concerned to have them discontinued. The SADF would not object to this.

Those who had not yet done their initial national service because they had refused or failed to report would be allocated to the January 1993 intake and called up for duty in that period.

Similarly, those who had failed to report for service in the Citizen Force or the Commandos would be called up for future duty. — Staff Reporter
Call-up objectors won't be prosecuted

PRETORIA. — The South African Defence Force will not proceed with prosecutions against people who refuse or fail to report for military service.

SADF spokesman Col. L. Weyer said yesterday the suspension of pending prosecutions was, however, "merely a one-time arrangement" to make allowance for the Defence Amendment Act to apply.

He said the Defence Amendment Act, which took effect on July 6, provided for conscientious objectors called up for military service to apply for classification as such to the Conscientious Objection Board.

Colonel Weyer said in cases where prosecution had already been instituted in civilian courts against people who had refused or failed to report for military duty, they could make representations to the Attorney-General concerned not to proceed with the action.

— Sapa
National service changes called for

Political Staff

THE decision by the SA Defence Force not to proceed with the prosecution of people who failed to report for military service did nothing to solve or alleviate the problem of conscription, the Democratic Party's defence spokesman, General Bob Rogers, said yesterday.

Far more imaginative steps were required, he said in a statement.

Unless the violence and near anarchy in South Africa were brought under control as a 'matter of urgency', there would be no future for the country.

He felt that the present task of the Defence Force was one of the most important it had ever undertaken.

The DP believed the Defence Force 'should continue being composed of citizen force and members continue to be called up when required in an emergency for the present compulsory national service was applicable to whites only and must obviously be changed.'
ANC joins forum to tackle education crisis

THE ANC, Azapo and 11 political, trade union and pupils' organisations are to tackle the education crisis.

The national education conference vowed yesterday to "engage the state and business through the mechanism of a forum" in an attempt to restructure the schooling system.

At a news conference yesterday, ANC education head John Samuel announced that the new forum would launch a "mass educational campaign" to back the forum's demands. No details of the campaign were available yesterday.

The initiative began early last year when a delegation, headed by ANC president Nelson Mandela, met President PW de Klerk to discuss the crisis. But political organisations' diverging views have delayed formulation of a strategy to resolve the education problem.

Samuel said organisations had finally reached consensus on a number of issues.

He said the forum had requested a meeting with De Klerk next month, and had invited government to take part in discussions on negotiations with the PAC, which until now has rejected the forum, were also under way.

Because of the private sector's considerable investment in education, Samuel said, it was important that it be drawn into the structure to ensure resources were used to the maximum benefit of pupils.

The forum would focus on key actors such as Saccola and the Joint Education Trust, a structure set up by business and community organisations.

Samuel said the forum would look at the reallocation of educational resources and especially the waste involved in the re-trenchment of thousands of teachers from white schools.

Samuel said the forum should have binding powers and should not operate as an advisory body.

A principle of the forum was that government had to accept sole responsibility for the crisis in education, and the forum would not be party to co-managing a resolution of the problem, he said.

An independent body would be established to ensure that decisions made by the forum were implemented.

Meanwhile, thousands of Soweto teachers embark on a strike today to protest against the alleged dismissal of two colleagues. The action comes less than two months before year-end exams in the government schools.

SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) assistant general secretary Thulas Nxesi said the strike was likely to spread to other areas. Teachers in KwaZulu Natal and Transvaal meet today to discuss solidarity action.

Jo'burg advocates to defend objectors for free

A group of advocates at the Johannesburg Bar yesterday formed a roster to provide free legal assistance to anyone charged with failing or refusing to perform military service or related offenses.

About 35 advocates, including five senior counsel, indicated their willingness to provide the service.

End Conscription Campaign (ECC) chairman Chris de Villiers said the initiative was independent and not linked to the ECC.

Meanwhile, De Villiers said the alternative to military service available to conscientious objectors up to three years in government service was unacceptable.

Reacting to an announcement by the SADF that it would not prosecute conscripts who had failed to report for national service prior to August 26, De Villiers said it was an attempt to make propaganda out of the status quo. No conscripts were being prosecuted anyway.

The SADF said conscripts were being offered a "one-time" opportunity to avail themselves of the wider scope for conscientious objection provided for in the new Defence Amendment Act of 1992.

"This is merely a bluff and we predict that the number of prosecutions will continue to drop," De Villiers said, adding that the Defence Act was no longer valid since the scrapping of the Population Registration Act.

The ECC was not aware of any conscript facing prosecution for failing to report for national service in the January and July 1992 intakes, and only 8% of those who failed to report last year were prosecuted, De Villiers stated.

He predicted that very few, if any, conscripts would register as conscientious objects due to the "punitive and unacceptable" alternative offered.

In terms of the Act, objectors could be ordered to do continuous government service for up to three years while receiving the pay of an SADF private.

Only 8% of campers who failed to report during last year faced prosecution, De Villiers said.
Kriel claims police saved govt

BLOEMFONTEIN — It was only the presence of the SAP and the SA Defence Force that prevented a violent overthrow of the government by the ANC and SACP, Law and Order Minister Mr Hermus Kriel said yesterday.

Addressing the NP's Free State congress here, he also said it was nonsensical to claim the police were part of the violence, and denied there was any organised "third force".

"It is only the SAP that stands between law and order and anarchy in this country," he said.

It was the strategy of the ANC and SACP to destroy the credibility of the security forces and achieve joint control, clearing the way to take over in South Africa, he said.

With regard to the so-called third force, Mr Kriel said he could say categorically that it did not exist on the organised basis that had been claimed — Sapa
‘Impractical’ to scrap SADF

PRETORIA — It would be “totally impractical” to scrap the entire SA Defence Force and create a new defence force, Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn said here yesterday.

Reacting to this recent suggestion, apparently by the ANC, he said: “We in the SADF have hundreds of thousands of highly trained people while the ANC just does not have the manpower to fill this void.”

General Steyn, speaking at an informal briefing for military correspondents, said a small professional defence force backed by some form of conscription would be best suited to the military needs of a new South Africa.

Such a system would be financially most viable during the current recessionist period which was expected to continue for a considerable time.

He discounted a suggested full volunteer force, as this, he said, would be acceptable only in a homogeneous society.

“However, during adverse economic periods there is always the trend by the less affluent to join the civil service — and that includes the defence force.”

But the less affluent were often less educated. Also, when the economy improved many volunteers would return to the private sector.

“We also need highly educated personnel to man and operate ‘hi-tech’ equipment as well as doctors, engineers and accountants” and it would be best to draw such people through the present conscription system, he said.

General Steyn said the SADF supported affirmative action in promoting black officers to executive positions. Black people were often “educationally disadvantaged”, however, and this had to be “put right.” At present there is one black colonel in the SADF."
No ‘organised’ third force exists, says govt

BLOEMFONTEIN — Government yesterday categorically denied the existence of a third force "on an organised basis".

And Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel told delegates at the NP Free State congress all that stood in the way of a violent takeover by the ANC and the communists were the SAP and the SADF.

However, he said police urgently needed better training.

He said many of them were dying because they did not know how to deal with crisis situations properly.

Kriel dismissed allegations that the security forces were fomenting violence, saying it did not make sense for police to participate in violence as this would make them more vulnerable to death or injury.

"Only the SAP stands between law and order and anarchy in this country," he said during his spirited defence of the SAP.

He accused the ANC and the SACP of trying to destroy the credibility of the security forces by calling for joint control of the SAP and SADF.

Once they had achieved this objective, they would be in a position to take overall control of the country.

He said government would not allow this because this would lead to anarchy and chaos.

Kriel said as a result of new police initiatives since March to combat crime, serious crime had declined by 3.7% in May and 9% in June.

He made an appeal for more people to join the police reservists, noting that the law had been changed to allow members of the police to belong to political parties.

Young and older males were needed to help secure the safety of neighbourhoods and serve as farm guards.

After his speech he said the police were conducting discussions with the Red Cross to assist in monitoring the treatment of prisoners at police cells.

Kriel said the police had already stated that they were prepared to assist the Red Cross.

He also said the six magistrates that would act as inspectors of cells had been identified.

The police hierarchy were talking to them to see if they would agree to take the job.

Kriel would not release names or give further details saying he would do this once he released the findings of the investigation into the allegations of independent pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman.

The Minister said he had received the report and was busy discussing it with Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and the attorneys-general.
Security chiefs take stand on ANC, SACP

PETER FABRICIUS  
Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — Government ministers in charge of the security forces have firmly shunned any suggestions of the ANC gaining joint control over the police or the SA Defence Force.

This emerged in tough speeches at the National Party's Free State congress here yesterday.

Intimidation at polls 'a threat'

PETER FABRICIUS  
Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN — The government is drawing up a package of measures to curb intimidation during the country's first fully non-racial elections, now expected to take place next year.

Expressing concern that intimidation would be a feature of the elections, Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar spelled out the plan to delegates at the National Party's Free State congress here yesterday.

He emphasised that the measures would have to be negotiated with other parties. They include:

- An independent election commission, possibly headed by a judge, to monitor elections and especially intimidation;
- Bringing in international monitors;
- De-politicising polling stations by banning any form of political propaganda from a wide area around them;
- Using neutral observers, instead of party officials, inside polling stations;
- Obliging political parties to sign a declaration saying they would not employ intimidation;
- Using ballot papers without numbers as Namibia had;
- Mounting a publicity campaign to ensure voters knew their ballots were secret.

Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach dismissed the ANC's demand that its military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) be integrated into the SA Defence Force.

Earlier, Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel said the SAP was the only bulwark against African National Congress and Communist Party attempts to seize power in South Africa.

He said the ANC and SACP's intention was to remove the SAP as an obstacle to its arms by undermining its credibility and trying to seize joint control of it.

Mr Kriel strongly rejected claims that there was a third force in South Africa "in an organised form".

He said police had no interest in instigating violence because they were the ones who suffered trying to stop it.

Mr Breytenbach said that no government shared its military might with any other political party.

It was "silly and willful" of the ANC to persist with its demands for MK to be integrated.

"Other points made at the congress:

- Deputy Justice Minister Mr Dane Schutte said he favoured a return to the death penalty because some crimes were so reprehensible they deserved no other punishment.

- He accepted it would be unsuitable to reintroduce it now because it was part of the current negotiations on a bill of rights within a new constitution.

- Tourism Minister Mr Org Marais predicted a 20 percent boost in tourism to South Africa if political violence ended.

- Education Minister Mr Piet Marais warned white parents that tough times lay ahead for them as the government continued to close the education gap.

- Mr Kriel said that new measures introduced by the police in April — including putting more bobbies on the beat — had helped to bring down the incidence of serious crime by 3.7 percent in May and nine percent in June.
SADF will end all-white mode

BY STEPHANE BOTHA

THE all-white conscription system would probably be phased out in the near future, newly appointed SADF chief-of-staff Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn said yesterday.

However, media suggestions that the entire Defence Force be scrapped and a fresh start made were an "emotional and idiotic" approach, Steyn said.

"The idea might sound good in certain political quarters, but scrapping the defence force was impractical because replacing the hundreds of thousands of highly trained people currently serving would not be easy," he said.

"The SADF would most likely decide on a mixture of conscripts and volunteers, but no final decision on the matter had been taken.

"Then again, a selective draft system also poses serious problems. We do not have all the answers," Steyn said.

The biggest problem faced by any defence force in the world was the question of securing manpower when it was needed.

He agreed with the concept of a small but effective defence force, but said the concept of a small voluntary force, as had been suggested, was an over-simplification.

Steyn denied "trial by media" perceptions that the SADF was out of control, and said several effective measures were in place to keep an eye on the activities of the force such as the Defence Act, the Auditor-General, the national peace secretariat, courts and most importantly the media."
Radiation Exposure. The reason was that the town was destroyed by a nuclear explosion.

The town was a closed community, and the people lived in an isolated environment. The town was surrounded by a fence, and the only way to enter was through a gate that was guarded 24 hours a day. The people in the town were not allowed to leave, and they were not allowed to have contact with the outside world.

The people in the town were not allowed to work, and they were not allowed to go to school. They were not allowed to have any type of entertainment, and they were not allowed to have any type of communication

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SADF drops charges over call-up refusal

By Michael Sparks

The SADF announced on Monday that people who had cases pending would have the charges withdrawn only if they applied for objector status. Mr. Douglas has refused to do that.

If objector status was granted, conscripts would be liable for full-time community service for 1½ times as long as their outstanding military commitment, at the pay of a private.

At a press conference on Tuesday, ECC Johannesburg chairman Chris de Villiers described this as "just as punitive as before."
A small professional defence force backed by some form of conscription system would be best suited to the military needs of a new South Africa, SADF Chief-of-Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn said yesterday.

Addressing military correspondents at Voortrekkerhoogte, General Steyn said there were several options relating to staffing of the future defence force which would have to be discussed by SA Defence Force chiefs and politicians in a democratic SA.

He said a small and dedicated professional defence force supplemented by a possibly selective conscription system would be financially most viable during the current recession.

General Steyn discounted a suggested full volunteer force.

"During adverse economic periods there is always the trend by the less affluent to join the civil service and that includes the defence force," he said. - Sapa
SADF ‘should start again’

Staff Reporter

A new South African Defence Force should start from scratch and should not incorporate the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, according to released Soviet spy Deter Gerhardt.

The former commander of the Simon’s Town naval base, who was interviewed on Radio 702 from Basle, Switzerland, following his release last week, said the SADF represented the white minority and was the military wing of the ruling National Party.

To change that after a new government was elected would cause “considerable problems”, Mr Gerhardt said, stressing that that was his “personal view”.

He added that while in jail he had prepared a number of position papers and written up ideas on what the future SADF should look like, though he was not yet prepared to disclose any details.

He said he was unlikely to serve in a future defence force, saying he was too old and his appointment would be too contentious. But he did keep the way open to act as a consultant.

Mr Gerhardt refused to be drawn on whether he would be returning to South Africa, but added he had received a telegram from ANC president Nelson Mandela, saying he hoped Mr Gerhardt would soon return as “there is much work to be done”.

Mr Gerhardt was convicted of high treason in 1963 and sentenced to life imprisonment. He served nine years before President F W de Klerk released him after the personal intervention of Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Asked whether he had spied for the Soviet Union for love or for money, Mr Gerhardt said the money was “irrelevant”.

Mr Gerhardt referred to the “extremely inequitable system of government” which favoured the whites.

He added that he could not comment on his activities as a spy.
Unreliable’ HIV test raises risks

THE HIV test is unreliable — and every patient should be considered a potential Aids victim, delegates at the annual congress of the SA Orthopaedic Association were told during an Aids symposium at the Cape Sun yesterday.

Professor Deon Knobel, the head of the Department of Forensic Medicine at UCT and chief specialist for the Department of National Health, said the HIV test was totally ineffective for 13 months during the “window period” preceding acute infection. Often it would be impossible to test patients such as those in trauma or those who did not consent, he said, making “universal safety precautions the only way to ensure the doctor was protected from infection”.

These precautions include special protective clothing and prescribed ways of handling blood and sharp instruments.

Professor Eimhard Erken of the Department of Surgery at Wits University said most provincial hospitals in SA were “a long way from achieving these standards” owing to a lack of funds.

He recommended that no elective surgery be performed if no HIV test was forthcoming.

According to Medical and Dental Council guidelines no doctor may refuse to treat an infected patient.

Anthony Perkins goes home to die

Los Angeles. — Aids victim Anthony Perkins, the actor who starred as the killer in “Psycho”, has gone home from hospital here to die.

Looking skeletal, the 5’8” actor left hospital here weighing just 54kg after a two-month stay.

Perkins (60), who is married and has two teenage sons, left holding on to the arm of his wife, Berry.

The disease was diagnosed two years ago. Perkins, who has admitted he had homosexual “encounters” in the past, recently told a friend: “I’ve finally accepted the fact that I’m dying.”

The star has not worked for more than a year and his family have struggled to keep his battle against AIDS a secret.

‘Arrogance’ by SAAF denied

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Foreign Affairs denied yesterday that reportedly “arrogant” behaviour by SA Air Force personnel assisting in the Angolan elections had strained relations between the two countries.

Reports have claimed the SAAF tour of duty in Angola was cut short after airmen were “enormously insensitive”.

But a Foreign Affairs spokesman said the SAAF presence had been extended rather than curtailed.

‘K’eqe, SA in border talks

PRETORIA. — South Africa and the Transkei yesterday agreed to defuse the tension following incidents along the border of the countries.

This was said in a joint statement by Transkeian leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Nenier Schoeman and Law and Order Deputy Minister Mr Gert Wybergh after a meeting in Umtata.

The meeting follows suspected acts of arson in the north-eastern Cape region in which almost 1 000 people were left homeless — Sapa.
Black brass to lead the Army? Hint by general

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Defence Force will "closely consider" filling senior posts, made vacant by early retirement, with black officers to gain credibility in the eyes of all South Africans.

Speaking at a breakfast for military correspondents in Voortrekkerhoogte this week, Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, Chief of Defence Force Staff, said the SADF was "probably not credible" in the eyes of the population.

"Credibility is relative. The SADF is credible from a professional point of view because we have not lost a battle, but we are probably not yet credible from a basis of race," he said.

He said the future of this credibility lay largely in the black officers already serving in the SADF.

"We have to look very closely at this group,"

His statement followed news of senior police officers being given early retirement and closely pre-empted announcements of massive lay-offs to come in the SADF.

These lay-offs are expected to, as far as possible, take the form of early retirement of senior SADF personnel.

General Steyn said the early retirement of senior officers was providing an excellent opportunity for the Defence Force to "improve the imbalance.”

"The SADF wants to close the qualification and education gap between races and is helping everyone to advance themselves.”

However, he ruled out merging the African National Congress military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) with the SADF as a way to address the imbalance.

"Mixing the SADF with MK would be like trying to cross a horse with a rabbit," he said.
Pretoria 12. The
SADF's preparedness to
meet its commitments
would not be affected by
large budget cuts, De-
defence and Public Works
Minister Mr Gene Louw
said yesterday — Sapa
THE SA Air Force has chosen a foreign company to fill the estimated R600-million contract to replace its ageing Harvard trainers. The decision means the irrevocable loss of hard-gained expertise and jobs that could have led to a thriving indigenous aircraft industry with export potential.

The aircraft chosen by the SAAF is the Swiss manufactured Pilatus PC-7. The SA contender was the CSIR and Atlas Aviation-developed new-generation trainer Project Orod, which has revolutionary composite materials. The other contenders were Pilatus, in use throughout the world, Embraer of Brazil and Aerspatial of France.

The Swiss price is said by aviation sources to have been "significantly" cheaper than the others. Unconfirmed reports say the SAAF has chosen a mix-and-match of Pilatus variations that amount to a largely untested model with a downgraded engine.

Johannes Fritz, CSIR director for the division of aeronautical systems and technology, says, "We were informed by Denel that its offer for a new trainer aircraft for the SAAF was not accepted by Armscor."

"Denel's offer was based on the composite materials technology demonstrator which was developed in conjunction with CSIR."

An Armscor spokesman said that a final decision would be taken by the Minister of Defence and that an announcement would be made later.
More muscle for arms fraud force

By DE WET POTGIETER

THE special task force appointed by the Minister of Justice to probe alleged fraud and corruption in the multibillion-rand arms industry is to be expanded.

Office for Serious Economic Offences director Jan Swanepeol confirmed on Friday that the size of his team would be increased.

The task force, appointed a week ago, made its first arrest on Friday.

Former Armscor official JJJ Kymdell, 41, of Elands Park, appeared in the Pretoria magistrate's court on charges of fraud and corruption involving R3-million. He was released on R100 000 bail yesterday.

Mr Kymdell was suspended from Armscor after a disciplinary hearing earlier this year and arrested by General Nolte Holme and Major Derick Parke, both of the OSEO team.

Mr Swanepeol said "scores" of people had been questioned and interviewed by task force members.

He said a number of people from the private sector, the SA Defence Force, Armscor and its subsidiaries had volunteered information about clandestine arms deals in the past week.

Among the new deals believed to be under investigation are the activities of a South African electronics company which allegedly received millions of rand in commission for the sale of G5 and G6 artillery pieces to Iran and Iraq in the 80s.
Armscor to be sued over sales to Iraqs

Own Correspondent

LONDON.—Armscor may be sued in SA for commission claimed on arms sales of up to $4.5bn allegedly made to Iraq, says a report in The Observer yesterday.

It claims the action is being considered by a Cypriot businessman, Mahat Safour, who says he was cut out of dealings with Iraq after he had introduced Armscor's representatives to officials in Baghdad.

Iran war

Safour's company, Silver Eagle Enterprises, is already suing for $45m in a breach of contract case against International Technology Operations, controlled by the Cochrane family, based in Zimbabwe and SA.

The case has been brought in Guernsey, Channel Islands, where both companies are registered and it is alleged that the Cochranes acted for Armscor in sales to Iraq during its war with Iran.
ANC probes aircraft deal

THE ANC is investigating a breach of the
UN arms embargo after moves by the SA-
Air Force to buy a Swiss trainer aircraft to
replace its Harvard fleet.
ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yest-
day the organisation would approach
the UN once these investigations were
completed. He said the ANC was also con-
cerned at the expertise which would be lost
should a local project be scrapped.

In a separate development, a source said
Denel's attack helicopter programme, the
Rooivalk, would be scrapped from March
because of a lack of funding.

Denel spokesman Paul Holtzhausen said
the company could not comment on the
Rooivalk programme. But he said the
SADF had informed Denel verbally that it
would not proceed with Denel's proposal
for a local trainer aircraft.

The source said budget cuts in the SADF
had apparently prompted the SAAF to pur-
chase the Swiss Pilatus PC-7. An SAAF
spokesman denied yesterday that it would
sell its Harvard aircraft to Pilatus Air as
part payment for the new trainer aircraft.

Joint developers of the local aircraft —
Denel and CSIR — will be hardest hit.
About 50 contract workers, mostly foreign,
were expected to be retrenched at Denel,
and about 300 new jobs would no longer be
created.

The source said the CSIR had spent
about R12m developing the plane. The
source said the local trainer, at R70m-R80m
a plane, would be cheaper to maintain and
was technologically superior.

Spokesmen at Swiss-based Pilatus Air
Ltd were unavailable for comment. Arms-
cor refused to comment and CSIR presi-
dent Brian Clark failed to respond to re-
quests for comment.
Cosatu plans to charge MI general

By Thabo Leshile
Labour Reporter

General Christoffel "Joffel" van der Westhuizen and security force members allegedly implicated in death squad activities could soon find themselves faced with charges — if the Congress of SA Trade Unions has its way.

Cosatu's executive committee said yesterday it was investigating bringing private charges against the Military Intelligence (MI) chief and other security force personnel. The decision to consider legal action was taken at the committee's three-day meeting which ended on Friday.

General van der Westhuizen has been named in allegations concerning the deaths of Matthew Goniwe and three other UDF activists. President FW de Klerk has ordered an inquiry into the deaths.

Cosatu spokesman Neil Coleman said a situation where people allegedly implicated in murders of government opponents and other hit-squad activities continue to be paid salaries by taxpayers could not be tolerated.

The meeting rejected as unconvincing "recent attempts by the Government to window-dress the SAP — shuffling SAP generals at the top, while leaving the paramilitary and hit-squad structures intact".

It also demanded the expulsion or confinement to barracks and disarming of the controversial former Namibian counter-insurgency police unit, Koevoet.

President de Klerk recently announced the disbandment of the unit and its reintegration into the normal security forces.

Cosatu also resolved to intensify its mass action campaign. A major national campaigns conference would be held from September 11 to 13 to finalise what action to take in relation to the strike at hospitals, labour legislation in Bophuthatswana and other homelands, as well as the drought, food prices and the rights of farmworkers.

The executive committee also decided to continue taking part in the structures of the National Peace Accord despite concern about problems preventing its effective implementation.

On the National Economic Forum (NEF), Cosatu reaffirmed its commitment to negotiations between the major players on the "burning economic issues affecting the majority".

Cosatu is still awaiting confirmation from the Government of a final date for the first plenary session of the NEF.

The committee also expressed its concern that while negotiations on the NEF were taking place, the Government and business were engaged in "unilateral economic restructuring leading, inter alia, to massive job losses".

A decision was taken to seek a meeting with Manpower Minister Leon Wessels to resolve these problems, before a final decision was taken on whether to take part in the restructured National Manpower Commission.
SAAF plan may axe staff, bases

THE SA Air Force (SAAF) may soon close several air bases and cut staff numbers as part of a rationalisation programme, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday.

In an attempt to cut capital and operating expenditure, development projects either would be cancelled or replaced, SAAF chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said. He did not say how many jobs would be abolished.

"Certain changes to the structure of the air force will have to be made to accommodate the total adjustment. One of the most important decisions in this context is to combine similar aircraft types, which were previously based at different air bases, at a central base," Kriel said.

This could lead to a number of bases and squadrons being closed or moved, he said.

The units which might be affected were:
- The Harvards from Central Flying School Durban might be moved to Langbaanweg, where the SAAF’s basic flying training can be re-established to prepare for phasing in new training aircraft.
- The Impalas from Pietersburg and Langbaanweg could be relocated to Hoedspruit, where advanced fighter training can be continued, and
- The Cheetah aircraft at Pietersburg might be moved to Louis Trichardt and absorbed into the Cheetah squadron at the base at present, Kriel said.

"Because of these changes Central Flying School Durban and Air Force Base (AFB) Pietersburg can be closed down," he said.

To facilitate further savings, the SAAF was also considering scaling down AFB Durban to an independent helicopter squadron only, the disbanding of the helicopter squadron at Hoedspruit, the withdrawal from service of the C100 (Transall) cargo aircraft of 29 Squadron and the moving of regimental training from Hoedspruit to the SAAF Gymnasium at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Kriel said the rationalisation and subsequent scaling down of the air force could result in fewer personnel. This would be managed in the best interests of the organisation and the affected people.

The reductions were aimed at contributing to government’s reduced state spending plan to make more funds available for private sector development, he said.

Despite the large adjustment, the SAAF would still be able to meet its operational commitments by presenting credible offensive and conventional capability.

It would also still be in a position to perform its secondary role — supplying air support to other security forces as well as to other government departments and institutions, Kriel said.
Air force bases to close in rationalisation drive

By Helen Grange 
Pretoria Bureau

The SA Air Force (SAAF) — the first target of the Government’s decision to cut State spending — yesterday announced several steps it would take to reduce capital as well as operational expenditure.

Among the measures to be taken is the closure of the Pietersburg and Springs air force bases and disbandment or relocation of some flying squadrons.

Steps include:

- The disbandment of Hoedspruit’s helicopter squadron, which will be absorbed into remaining helicopter squadrons.
- The disbandment of the Hoedspruit air force regiment. Future regimental training will take place at the SAAF Gymnasium.
- The withdrawal from service of the C-160 cargo aircraft of 28 Squadron.
- The scaling down of the Durban base to an independent helicopter squadron only.

SAAF chief Lieutenant-General James Kriel said in a statement that because of the above steps, the number of personnel would also be reduced.

Atlas Aircraft Corporation has had a proposal to manufacture a local trainer aircraft rejected and it is believed that a programme to produce Roovalk helicopters has been scrapped.
Another Armscor employee sacked

By Helen Granger

 Pretoria Bureau

The first arrest of an Armscor official last week was made last week but it is a "whistleblower", not a partner in the company, where the numbers were alleged to have been colluded. 

Charged

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Armscor employee dismissed after hearing

Armscor employee Nico Palm has been found guilty by an internal disciplinary committee of irregularities in diverting arms contracts to a company in which he had an interest, an Armscor spokesman said last night.

Palm was immediately dismissed and the matter would now be handed to the SAP for criminal investigation, the spokesman said.

Palm was found guilty of initiating a process whereby Armscor contracts were placed with a close corporation in which he had an interest.

He is believed to be a "silent partner" in the close corporation Geo International Trading — currently involved in liquidation proceedings in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Spescom Electronics earlier this year was granted an order against a former employee and member of Geo International, "Bango" Kruger, for almost R1m — the profit Spescom estimated it would have earned had Armscor contracts not been diverted to Geo International.

Kruger has been declared insolvent and Spescom has moved to get the money from Geo International.

Court proceedings are being held in camera.

Last week, former SADF Special Forces head and former CCB chairman Maj-Gen Joep Joubert was subpoenaed to give evidence at the liquidation hearing, amid allegations Geo International had strong CCB links.

Spescom executive chairman Tony Farrah confirmed last night his company was continuing with liquidation proceedings against Geo International and that the next court date was set for November 30.

The Office for Serious Economic Offences is investigating possible fraudulent transactions and possible personal gain by employees of Armscor.

Control education spending, says DP

MUCH stricter control was needed over education departments' spending — some of which amounted to a black hole, DP education spokesman Roger Burrows said yesterday.

Burrows said the DP did not believe that the current 22% of the state budget allocated to education could be increased. But, he said, government needed to reassess its priorities.

Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Culture has made Tafelberg School in Cape Town available to the Department of Education and Training (DET).

National Education Minister Piet Marais said the school was made available in light of the DET's immediate need for the accommodation.
Armscor fraud: Arrest expected

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Police are expected to arrest a second former Armscor employee, alleged to have had links with the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), in the wake of a finding by Armscor that he is guilty of fraud.

Mr Nico Palm, an Armscor official who was suspended in July due to suspicion that he was involved in fraudulent transactions, was summarily dismissed yesterday in view of the finding that he had "placed Armscor contracts with a closed corporation in which he had interests".

It is reliably understood that Mr Palm was a "silent partner" in the recently-liquidated closed corporation Geo International Trading, whose members were alleged to have had links with the CCB.

The first arrest of an Armscor official, Mr J J G Kymdell, was made last week — also following an internal Armscor investigation which found him guilty of fraud.

Mr Kymdell, charged with fraud and corruption involving R3 million, was released on R100 000 bail last weekend.

The arms industry is being investigated by the Office for Serious Economic Offences, which is seeking evidence of alleged foreign arms deals involving billions of rands.

Mr Palm apparently accompanied the office when it vouched the premises of an Armscor contractor, Spescom, a week ago.

Lawyers acting for Spescom managing director Mr Tony Farah have since disclosed that two former Spescom employees were allegedly involved with Mr Palm in diverting Spescom contracts and funds into Geo Trading International.

One of the men, Mr Helgard Coetzee, is due to appear in court later this month on charges of fraud involving R742 483.
Armscor fire
2nd employee

PRETORIA: Another Armscor employee has been dismissed after an internal disciplinary committee found him guilty of irregularities. The case had been handed over to the police, Armscor said yesterday. Mr N Pulpa was found guilty of initiating a process whereby Armscor contracts were placed with a close corporation in which he had an interest. CT 10/09/92.

Armscor dismissed Mr J G Knydell on June 22 for similar infringements — Sapa.
Soldier charged with murder of headman, family

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A soldier has been arrested and charged with the murder in the Richmond district, three weeks ago, of a traditional headman and his family.

This was confirmed today by police liaison officer for Maritzburg Captain Henry Budhram.

He said police had arrested Rifleman Jeffrey Khubane, 24, a member of 121 Battalion stationed at Mtubatuba.

Rifleman Khubane had already appeared briefly in the Richmond Magistrate’s Court and had been remanded in custody until September 18.

It is alleged the Richmond killings were carried out by a group of men reported to be wearing Defence Force uniforms and balaclavas.

They allegedly arrived at the home of headman and IPP leader Mr Fana Nzemande and claimed to be members of the police firearms unit.

The men allegedly took possession of Mr Nzemande’s gun, lined the family up against a wall and shot them.

“Mr Nzemande’s wife, their nine-year-old daughter and three sons, aged four, 12 and 15, were killed. Two other daughters were wounded.”
Soldier held for Inkatha family killing

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
A SOUTH AFRICAN soldier has been arrested in connection with the murder of an Inkatha leader, Mr Fana Nzemani, and his family at Ukobeni near Richmond in the Natal Midlands. Army spokeswoman Major Merle Meyer confirmed yesterday that Rifleman V Khubane, a member of 121 Battalion, was arrested on August 27—four days after the killing—after investigations by the SAP and SA Defence Force.

Shortly before the announcement, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha distributed at an international press conference a memorandum sent to UN Secretary-General Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali illustrating what he claimed was the role of the ANC-SACP alliance as “one common denominator” in the violence sweeping the country.

Among the incidents he used to illustrate his argument was the shooting of Mr Nzemani and his wife and children by several men wearing security uniforms last month. Inkatha has previously accused the ANC of the killings.

The memorandum drawn up by the SA government for the secretary-general states “Tragic as the loss of life at Bisho is, it is not more tragic than the loss of life of supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party.”

The document then goes on to cite examples of attacks on Inkatha supporters.


“They were dressed in army-type uniforms and falsely identified themselves as members of the police firearms unit.

“They demanded to see and check his firearms, then lined up the family and shot the parents together with their three sons and two daughters.”
South Africa's Military Intelligence (MI) establishment was actively involved in turning Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo from an ANC supporter to an opponent of the ANC alliance, former MI officer Gert Hugo claimed yesterday.

Talking on a talk show on Radio 702, the dissident officer claimed events in Ciskei were merely an example of similar influences exerted in all the homelands.

Mr Hugo made headlines a month ago when he told The Star of contingency plans for a military takeover if the government ever seemed to be losing control.

"Gqozo was in line with the progressive alliance (the ANC). Their structures helped to bring Ciskei under control after the coup," he said.

But a man identified as an SADF officer and long-standing friend of Brigadier Gqozo's arrived in Ciskei and started a front company which fed disinformation to the Ciskei leader.

"Soon thereafter Gqozo made a 180-degree turn," Mr Hugo said, adding that Brigadier Gqozo was constantly told of an alleged Umkhonto we Susebe plot, originating in Transkei, to kill him.

"That situation led to Gqozo becoming so paranoid that he went totally anti-ANC," Mr Hugo said.

Mr Hugo said he was not saying the operation was totally controlled by Pretoria, the SADF officer could have overstepped his bounds. "But then at least Pretoria has to admit there is some sort of invisible force running around and sowing discord."

He added there was still a group within the security forces "hell-bent on countering the total onslaught."

It was these activities which finally convinced him to go public with his revelations, he said.
Faces Land War

Kalabar community refuses to be evicted

SADF school

Lawyers were seeking an urgent court order yesterday to stop the SADF from removing members of the community from their homes. In the meanwhile, the community has resolved to fight on.

From its army home

The ANC has launched a campaign to prevent the SADF from evicting members of the community from their homes. The community has resolved to fight on.

He who stands on guard outside the gate will not only be safe, but will also bring victory to the community. The ANC has launched a campaign to prevent the SADF from removing members of the community from their homes. In the meanwhile, the community has resolved to fight on.

Meanwhile, a group of community members were seen on the outskirts of the town, preparing for a protest.
Families to leave army land

Staff Reporter

NEARLY 100 families of the 117 living on the SADF's Lohatla battle school terrain in the Kalahari, have agreed to move, the SADF said yesterday.

Some families, descendants of Griqua chief Andries Waterboer, have lived on the land for over a century.

The National Land Commission said last week some families were being pressured into moving and it would seek a court order to halt the moves until it was established which families wanted to move.

A SADF spokesman said the SADF did not move people against their will, even when they did not have legal claim to the state-owned land.

He said children were at risk of picking up live ammunition in the veld which caught fire sometimes. The community in the middle of the battle school grounds had severely restricted activities, he said.
Army chief 'informed' that MK is stockpiling weapons

PRETORIA — SA’s army chief Gen George Meiring said at the weekend he had information to indicate that MK was involved in the stockpiling of weapons including small arms, a 122mm rocket launcher and Ciskei police and military uniforms.

He said he had also been informed that MK intended assassinating Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo.

A major cause for concern was reports that MK members from the PWV area and the Transkei, as well as MK members of “self-defence” units from Motherwell, New Brighton, KwaZakele and Cradock were sent into the Ciskei area to create violence, he said.

He said indications were that shots fired from the crowd at members of the Ciskei Defence Force triggered the bush shoot- ings in which 26 people died.

There were indications, too, that prior to the march members of the column were provided with weapons

Some were found on bodies in and around the stadium. Handgrenades were also confiscated at a roadblock.

Members of the Ciskei Defence Force and police were being assaulted and robbed of weapons, and there was widespread intimidation in Ciskei following last week’s tragedy at Busho Stadium.

Meiring rejected ANC claims that the SADF was involved in the tragedy. He also denied an allegation that 91 and 32 battalions were to be incorporated into the Ciskei Defence Force.

It was untrue, he said, that SADF chief of staff intelligence Gen C P van der Westhuizen had instructed the Ciskei Defence Force to use force in order to crush the demonstration.

He said statements reported in the media over the past few days had not contributed to calming the situation. The ANC’s Chris Hanu was reported to have said Ciskei police and defence force members would be killed. Roanne Kasrils, a march leader at Busho, had said people of the Ciskei had to take up arms against Gqozo.

Any further escalation of this situation could spill over, posing a direct threat not only to innocent lives, but also to peace and stability in SA, Meiring added.

Newspaper reports at the weekend said officers seconded from the SADF and former SADF members were in almost total control of the Ciskei army. Among them were Ciskei Defence Force chief Brig Marcus Oelshag and Ciskei operations chief of staff Col Ernst Schubesberger.

A SADF spokesman yesterday said that Schubesberger, who City Press yesterday alleged had given the order for Ciskei troops to fire on ANC marchers last week, had never been an SADF member.

The spokesman said it was not unusual for seconded military personnel to form part of the command structures of the armies they were seconded to.

Salaries of the seconded officers were paid by Foreign Affairs and not the SADF as was alleged, the spokesman said.

Ciskei Police Commissioner Johan Victor was named by renegade policeman Dirk Coetzee as a former commander of the Saps, centre of alleged hit squad activities in SA.
'Covert MK action will continue'

THE stated increase in the incidence of people posing as security force members might indicate a planned strategy to discredit the security forces and inhibit the maintenance of peace and stability, the Deputy Chief of the Army, Major-General J A Klopper, said yesterday.

He said at a colour parade at Wynberg that such a strategy would not be tolerated.

Although Mr Nelson Mandela had asked ANC and MK members to distance themselves from violence, SADF intelligence sources reported that an MK commanding officer had told members that although the ANC distanced itself from blatant violence, covert military operations would continue.

If and when such members of MK were arrested for the possession of security force uniforms, it would be condemned by the ANC's NEC — but such actions were not prohibited by the committee.

It was obvious MK had no intention of stopping its killings and brutalities. Part of the promotion for further mass action had been a call for the use of the "Leupap Option", described in ANC literature as people transferring power to themselves in an insurrectionary moment — Sapa.
Shrinkage losses affect turnover

WILSON ZWANE

The SA retail industry stands to lose more than R1bn or 2% of its annual turnover this year through shrinkage, according to an electronic surveillance company. 21009 149112

"Some large retailers will lose as much as R50m," Securesearch GM Bryan McDermott said yesterday.

Retailers canvassed yesterday agreed that shrinkage was a serious threat, which affected turnover.

OK Bazaars and Pick ‘n Pay estimated that losses through shrinkage averaged 1% of annual turnover.

Pick ‘n Pay GM Mike van der Merwe said the problem was international and was more grave during recessions.

McDermott agreed and said the retail industry worldwide stood to lose R160bn this year. People were not stealing for "fun but to survive."

He said sophisticated networks were in operation to acquire stolen goods and find markets for them.

To protect their goods, retailers had to follow the international trend and install electronic surveillance equipment, McDermott said.

SADF uniforms misused monitor

MEN in SADF uniforms who were killing residents of several Natal townships could be part of a third force, Durban-based DP unrest monitor Roy Ainslie said yesterday.

"There are elements in the country who are determined to destabilise the situation. One of the things they are doing could be this (masquerading as SADF troops)."

Regulations were needed to cut down on the availability of SADF and police uniforms to the public, Ainslie said. An SADF source said greater control over the distribution of uniforms was being investigated.

In the latest incident, a man named in SADF and police uniforms killed eight Inkatha supporters in Umgababa on Monday, raising the toll in this type of violence to 32 in recent weeks, latest figures show.

SAPA reports Natal regional police commissioner Lt-Gen Cilum Skeyes has offered a R20 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the Umagababa attack.

Three killed in train violence

IN A bloody incident of violence against commuters, three people were killed and nine injured on a train as it passed through four stations on the Soweto line yesterday morning.

The killings came as negotiations over commuter safety between the SA Rail Commuter Corporation, police and ANC-aligned groups remained on hold after Friday's decision to consult constituencies.

Police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said the killings were probably all committed by one gang of youths.

One of the victims, a woman, was stabbed to death before being stripped naked and flung from the train, he said. Another of the corpses was removed from the train at Langlaagte Station by people wanting to provide medical assistance.

In spite of this the train's run continued uninterrupted and two more bodies were thrown off between Longdell and Highgate stations.

Asked why the train had not been stopped or searched between the stations, Opperman said police could not be everywhere at once "that is impossible because in our region alone there are over 200 railway stations and only nine of them are in Soweto," he said.

Two more people were injured in a separate incident on the East Rand.

Cosatu said in a statement yesterday that train killings were linked to covert activity which had also sparked renewed violence in Natal.

"Since the revelations by Felix Nlimene that Recce units were perpetrating massacres on the trains, not a single attacker has been jailed, despite the scores of attacks and deaths which have taken place."

Bhamjee bid to appeal fails

RAY HARTLEY

THE last avenue open to former soccer kingpin Abdul Bhamjee to appeal against a 14-year Rand Supreme Court prison sentence for stealing R74m was closed this week when Chief Justice Michael Corbett dismissed his petition for leave to do so.

Three earlier attempts by Bhamjee to obtain leave to appeal before trial judge MJ Strydom also failed.

The former NSL public relations officer was convicted in January on 33 counts of theft involving NSL money.

He pleaded not guilty,
ON THE TRAIL: Members of the informed brain search a brain region known as the amygdala, which helps the brain respond to stimuli as threatening or safe.

ON PAGE 12: Unseen gunshot open fire in the dark, police patrols are their prey.

WHAT'S GOING ON? A biomarkers research team is studying the brain to understand how it responds to stimuli.
Dangerous for men on patrol

The Western Cape is one of the most dangerous areas in the country for policemen on patrol, according to official police statistics. Since the beginning of this year, two policemen have been gunned down and 74 injured. Nationwide, 48 policemen have been killed and 246 injured.

Some of the recent incidents recorded here are:

- July 24 - In another pre-dawn attack, gunmen fired on a police foot patrol investigating a reported shooting incident in Khayelitsha. Two men, one with a rifle and a pistol, were seen between shacks.
- August 8 - Internal Stability Unit member warrant officer Braam Lombaard seriously wounded while chasing a suspect in KTC squatter camp.
- August 10 - Shots fired at a police patrol in Khayelitsha. No one injured.
- August 24 - Sergeant R. Z. Matroos lost control of his vehicle after being ambushed in Khayelitsha.
- August 30 - Security forces picked up 14 spent R4 rifle shells after shots were fired at a Defence Force foot patrol at Site B, Khayelitsha. No one injured, no arrests.

Police blame MK 'rogues'

Rogue elements in the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, are behind attacks on police patrols in the Peninsula's black townships, police spokesman Captain Alie Laubscher said. He said police had identified people responsible for the attacks, adding 'it is only a matter of time before we arrest them'.

But ANC spokesman Mr Mzwonke Jacobs rejected the rogue element allegation. He said 'This is not the first time police have made statements of this nature. They are without foundation. If police have evidence about MK involvement, rogue or otherwise, it is their duty to produce it'.

'Failing this, they should desist from what amounts to no more than a cheap smear campaign.'

Mr Jacobs condemned 'all acts of violence' in Khayelitsha and elsewhere.

Pan Africanist Congress spokesman Mr Barney Desai said 'In a normal society one would have sympathy with police who, after all, uphold the law. But this is not a normal society.'

He said township residents viewed police with 'hatred'.

He could not comment on attacks on police as he did not know who was responsible.

'What I say would be mere speculation.'

Meanwhile, police have withdrawn 'soft vehicles' from patrol duty in areas such as Khayelitsha, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

They have been replaced by 'hard vehicles' such as Casspirs.

Policemen have also been issued with bullet-proof vests.

'We place a high priority on the safety of our men,'

Captain Laubscher said the 'cowardly' attacks on police only helped to improve the camaraderie among the men in the field.

SHOT UP: Two policemen discuss a successful manhunt in Manenberg which led to the capture of four suspects following a shoot-out with police.
THE increase in the incidence of people posing as security force members may indicate a planned strategy to deliberately discredit the security forces and inhibit the maintenance of peace and stability, says the deputy chief of the Army, Major-General J A Klopper.

He said at a colour parade at Wynberg that such a strategy would not be tolerated.

General Klopper said that although ANC president Nelson Mandela had requested ANC and MK members to distance themselves from violence, the SADF’s intelligence sources reported that an MK commanding officer had said to members that although the ANC distanced itself from blatant violence, covert military operations would continue.

General Klopper said it was obvious that MK had no intention of stopping its killings and brutalities.

Part of the promotion for further mass action had been a call for the use of the “Leipzig Option” which was described in ANC literature as people transferring power to themselves in an insurrectionary movement.

General Klopper said further rationalisation of SADF personnel was necessary to reduce the size of the Defence Force, but details had not been finalised and further announcements would be made through the proper channels.

168 policemen murdered

PRETORIA. — A total of 168 policemen have been murdered so far this year, of whom 70 had been on duty and 90 off duty.

The figures were given by General Daantjie Huggett, of the SAP Violent Crimes Investigation Unit, who said attacks on policemen were “shocking and their lives had become cheap”.

Sapa.
Togs change for SA army

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The South African army is poised to replace its brown field dress after a dramatic increase in the number of criminals wearing SADF uniforms while carrying out attacks.

It is understood the issue will receive urgent attention when it comes before Parliament during next month's sitting.

Unauthorised wearing of the uniforms will be outlawed and become punishable.

The current Defence Act does not prohibit the wearing of brown by civilians but the proposed amendment will change this.

The changing of the pattern and amending the Defence Act became necessary to prevent people from using articles of uniform "while committing acts of violence for political or other reasons as is happening at present", an SADF spokesman said.

Other arms of the Defence Force — the Navy and Air Force — are not expected to be affected by the change of uniform.

Eyewitness reports allege that people masquerading as army troops have launched attacks throughout the country, and latest figures show that 25 people have been killed in these types of attacks in recent weeks.

The latest attack in Natal was on a bakkie on the South Coast where eight people were killed. Survivors alleged that the attackers were wearing SADF uniforms.

This week Durban-based DP unrest monitor Mr Roy Amslie called for regulations to be imposed to cut down on the availability of uniforms.

He said the men in SADF uniforms who were killing people in Natal townships could be part of a third force.
ANC seeks probe of SADF’s ‘E TVl war’

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
Crime Reporter

The ANC is to ask the Goldstone Commission to start an inquiry into allegations that the SA Defence Force is conducting a low-intensity war against the ANC in kaNgwane and in the eastern Transvaal.

ANC eastern Transvaal publicity secretary Jackson Mthembu told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that the United Nations would be asked to intervene in the "open destabilisation" of the ANC by the SADF.

He claimed at least eight ANC members, mostly Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres, had been shot, assaulted or tortured by SADF troops in the area since the beginning of last month.

Judas Miahela told the press conference he had been beaten up and a companion shot by SADF troops at a roadblock in Mangweni village near Komatipoort on August 23. The companion, Johannes Lubisi, showed a bullet wound in his thigh.

Another cadre, Robert Khumalo, said he was crippled by a muscular disorder which began when he was tortured by SADF soldiers in Pretoria, near Nelspruit, on August 28.

Mr Mthembu said repeated complaints to the police about the SADF had failed.

SAP liaison officer Lieutenant Theo du Bruin said last night that the ANC had not contacted the police with complaints about the defence force.

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolf said the army viewed the allegations in a serious light and would not condone, justify or hide any irregularities committed by its members.

He said civilians had taken to wearing army uniforms while committing crimes.
JOHANNESBURG. — Claims that South African army units were conducting a reign of terror in the Eastern Transvaal homeland of KaNgwane were made by the ANC’s regional executive committee yesterday.

ANC Eastern Transvaal spokesman Mr Jackson Mambu told a press conference two men had been seriously assaulted and three had been shot in four separate attacks by uniformed soldiers in KaNgwane late in August.

Army spokesman Colonel John Holt said the army did not condone, justify or hide any irregularities on the part of its members. The allegations would be investigated.

He said indications were that non-members of the army were implicated in acts of violence while wearing army uniforms.

The ANC claimed its Eastern Transvaal regional office had been inundated with complaints of rape, torture, theft and physical abuse of KaNgwane residents. — Sapa
Leash for Homelands

Govt prepares to clip wings of independent states
Family flies high on 1937 blimp ticket

SADF CHEMIST KAL LISANG 'badly burned' by Cofucha gas

SADF CHEMIST KAL LISANG was badly burned by Cofucha gas.
STUNNING allegations that millions of rand were siphoned through Credit Co-operation Bureau (CCB) front companies out of Pretoria Bank have been made by a senior Masterbond source. *Star* 19/11/92.

Pretoria Bank played a major role in the fortunes of the R800-million property investment company which crashed shortly after the bank was put into provisional liquidation.

Since the fall of Pretoria Bank, details of lucrative kickbacks recycled by bank officials for approving shaky loans have emerged.

The source believes many millions of rand were lost via the CCB fronts in this way. He has an intimate knowledge of Masterbond's workings and participated in decision-making at the highest levels of the company.

Masterbond intended taking over the bank last year but backed out when it discovered '4 Bank's bad debts of R40 million. The bank was left under curatorship.

Police and the Niel Commission have confirmed that CCB fronts were clients of the bank, but the bank's curators have not examined this fact after 12 months of administering the bank's finances.

Evidence

A source close to the bank's curators said they had not uncovered any evil deeds of CCB officials.

This may have dramatic implications for the police investigation into the bank, as it is believed they are aware of a number of curators' report before deciding if further investigations are necessary.

The curators' source did not wish to be identified. He was surprised to learn that former bank director Stan Lee worked as a financial staff officer for the CCB.

Lee had told them this during the curators' hearings into the bank.

Charges are expected to be laid soon against several people in connection with fraud at Pretoria Bank, but police say, as far as they know, none of them is connected in any way with the CCB fronts.

A police spokesman said the CCB companies were not being investigated in connection with fraud at the bank.

He added that police would not hesitate to act if irregularities did surface and called on anyone with information about fraud to hand it over to the police.

The Masterbond source, who did not wish to be identified, claimed the bank's collapse sparked off a chain of events eventually brought about the fall of Masterbond.

Brendan Templeton, who is assisting the Niel Commission's investigation into Masterbond, confirmed the CCB line of business with Pretoria Bank.

They were clients of the bank. They had made deposits, but did not know how they were illegally taken.

Money just because they made withdrawals.

"If anybody lost money because of them, I'm sure it can be claimed back from the Department of Defence."

"I know some of the CCB fronts made money and some didn't. But it wasn't their primary function to make money," Clem added.

He would not give names of any of the front companies, but promised to investigate the claims.

"The source said Masterbond intended taking over Pretoria Bank in order to comply with the new Deposit Taking Institutions Act."

Masterbond had agreed to take over the bank's bad debts, which it was told, in November 1990, amounted to about R7 million.

But on the eve of the takeover on April 12, Masterbond directors were horrified to discover that the debts exceeded R40 million.

Shortly afterwards, the Masterbond source said Pretoria Bank and Masterbond director Lawrence Ferrin informed the other directors that he believed the debts had been caused by money going to CCB front companies.

"Ferrin discovered (the funds were going to the CCB) at the end of 1990 and it was after April 12, after the bad news of the R40 million, that he said (to the directors) that the money had gone into the CCB."

Another employee at the bank had confirmed what Ferrin had told them, he said.

Perrin would not comment when approached by Saturday Star. He said he had passed on all his information to the Niel Commission, which is investigating the Masterbond collapse. "I don't believe anything will be achieved by speculating in the press," he added.

Clem was also not willing to speak about Perrin's evidence because the Niel Commission had not started its hearings.

A former employee of Special Forces, Stan Lee, was a director of Pretoria Bank, denied passing money on to CCB front companies. He told the Saturday Star that he was a financial staff officer with Special Forces before joining the bank.

"I know a whole lot of people are speculating, but the CCB got all its money out of the Special Funds Account. Pretoria Bank did not supply it with money."

"Someone in Pretoria Bank did come up with a weird idea earlier on, but we never implemented it," he said. He would not elaborate.

Another Pretoria Bank director, Piet Strydom, admitted during an inquiry held in terms of the Companies Act last year that he took kick-backs from companies in return for loans.
Mercenaries linked to Libyan assignment

Mercenaries who are being sent from South Africa to Zaire to protect President Mobutu Sese Seko against an uprising in his country are believed to be the same men who were to be sent to Libya to train shock troops for Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

A senior military source told The Star the men had been recruited to go to Zaire after an operation in Libya was shelved when the UN Security Council decided to maintain embargoes against Libya last month.

After the Libyan operation was aborted, a Johannesburg-based company called Campagne Internationale obtained the Libyan recruitment lists and set up the Zaire operation.

Colonel Jan Breytenbach, formerly commander of the disbanded SADF 32 Battalion, who is believed to be the leader of the operation, was unavailable for comment last night.

A Sunday newspaper report yesterday said two detachments of mercenaries had left for Zaire and another was due in a week. Their duties would be to guard mines and other vital installations from attacks and to squash any internal rebellion.

The SADF and Department of Foreign Affairs last night denied any involvement in the operation — Staff Reporter.
The arms industries in South Africa, Afghanistan, and Nigeria received millions of dollars.

According to reports, the South African arms company Black Water received millions of dollars in deals with the Nigerian government. The company was involved in the supply of arms and training for Nigerian forces in their fight against Boko Haram. However, there were concerns raised about the lack of transparency in the deals and the potential for corruption.

In Afghanistan, the US company Northrop Grumman was reportedly involved in a deal to supply arms to the Afghan government. The deal was worth millions of dollars and raised questions about the effectiveness of the arms in the country's ongoing conflict.

The Nigerian government has been accused of receiving arms from various companies, including those from South Africa and Afghanistan, with little to no oversight. This has raised concerns about the potential for misuse of the arms and the impact on the local population.

The arms deals in these countries have been criticized for their potential for misuse and the lack of transparency in their execution. There is a need for stricter oversight and regulation to ensure that these deals are used for the benefit of the local population and not for other purposes.

In South Africa, the arms industry has been heavily criticized for its role in supporting the government's pursuit of arms deals, often at the expense of other social issues. The arms industry has been accused of profiting from the arms deals, while the population continues to suffer from poverty and lack of access to basic services.
Exposé: Armcor Illegal deals

Armcor horned safari minifiers and became a haven for shady characters.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Tuesday September 22 1992
SOWETAN
SADF unit must quit - IFP

Security forces accused of collusion with African National Congress in Natal township:

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has called for the removal of 121 Battalion - the South African Defence Force's so-called coloured unit - from Wembezzi, near Estcourt.

In a statement at the weekend, the organisation accused the security forces of collusion with the African National Congress in the township.

A spokesman for the IFP, Mr Ed Tillett, said that the organisation's chairman, Mr Duke Mbangwa, had been forced to flee the township because he believed the SAP were in collusion with the ANC to assas-

He added that Mbangwa was arrested 15 times "on trumped-up charges" ranging from attempted murder to illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

Mbangwa had been acquitted in every case because of lack of evidence.
Kriel rejects ANC criticism of probe

PRETORIA - Law and Order Minister Herman Kriel yesterday accused the ANC of seeking to 'selectively moralise' for insisting that SAP members who had committed crimes should be brought to trial but not ANC members.

In a hard-hitting speech to the Johannesburg Press Club, Kriel said that his department would take no part in 'politicising the police', and would not accept the ANC's rejection of an independent commission of inquiry into the police's role in the Sharpeville massacre.

He accused the ANC of acting hypocritically. "It is the ANC's job to fight for racial equality and to demand respect for the rule of law," he said. "But if an ANC member is convicted of murder, the ANC demands an independent commission of inquiry to find out what happened. But if a SAP member is convicted of murder, the ANC demands the SAP be guaranteed to get his conviction quashed."

Kriel said his department would not be swayed by political pressures, and would not allow the ANC to use the police as an instrument of political rivalry.

"We are not going to allow the ANC to use the police as a weapon in its political battles," he said. "We are not going to allow the police to be used as a tool for political propaganda."

The ANC's insistence on an independent commission of inquiry was proof of its links with those who had "abandoned the struggle for the liberation of the black people" in the past, he said.

The SAP was accused of not being impartial, but when it investigated political crimes, something other than impartiality was expected of it, he said. Police could not grant immunity to any member but were expected to grant confidentiality to members of certain political organisations.

He denied ANC charges that the SAP was involved in a strategy to obtain amnesty for members of the security forces by investigating crimes allegedly committed by senior ANC members to force a trade-off.

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Rotsi said the investigation of senior ANC members appeared to have gained new momentum only because people who had information about crimes committed some time ago were back in the country.

-- Comment Page 14

Court to rule on conscription

STEINMAR BOTHA

A FULL bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court will be asked tomorrow to decide on the validity of conscription of white servicemen in terms of the Defence Act.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has filed legal action against the Defence Minister and the chief of SADF, attacking the legality of the Act.

Counsel for the ECC will argue that the repeal of the Population Registration Act -- to which the Defence Act refers for its definition of "whites" -- has rendered the whites-only call-up legally invalid.

If the ECC application is successful, all call-ups issued since the repeal of the Population Registration Act will be invalid, and there will be no legal basis for conscripts to continue military service.

"Even if the application is unsuccessful, it will focus attention once again on the anomaly of a racially selective military call-up, at a time when racist legislation has largely been phased out," ECC Johannesburg chairman Chris de Villiers said yesterday.

Government wanted a citizen force mobilisation option, he said...
THE SADF and the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) have established a "joint operations centre" in King William's Town to respond to crisis in the Ciskei.

Eastern Province Command spokesman Commandant Johan Engelbrecht said the conditions "make joint co-operation necessary".

The centre was established about two weeks ago and was there "to coordinate all activities", according to an officer stationed there. The officer, who declined to be named, said the SADF was there "to cover the whole area of the Ciskei" and to lend support if conflict flares. SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt confirmed South Africa still had forces on standby in the Ciskei. - Ecn
'We'll take up arms'

WHITES were just as prepared as the African National Congress was to take up weapons to fight for their nation, AWB leader Mr Andrew Ford said yesterday.

Ford said the time for politics had passed and right-wing organisations were expanding into a powerful movement and building underground organisations like the ANC was.

He said right-wingers no longer recognised the laws of the country - as the ANC apparently did not - which had been promulgated by a "terrorist government".
Army hopes to cushion retrenchments

THE SA Army had laid down a retrenchment procedure to implement its rationalisation process as humanely as possible, Chief of the Army Li-Gen Georg Meiring said in a statement yesterday.

Although the planning of the process was at an advanced stage and rationalisation would be completed by March next year, nothing had been finalised yet, he said.

Meiring could not give numbers or details of changes to the existing army structure. He said to avoid rumour-mongering a set procedure would be followed.

This included personal interviews, opportunities for affected individuals to make representations and counselling by an advice committee.
ECC fails in bid to end conscription

THE call-up by the SADF of only white males for compulsory military service was lawful in spite of the repeal of the Population Registration Act, a full bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

Three senior judges, including Judge-President Frans Eloff,Dismissed costs an application by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) to declare unlawful and invalid the current conscription policy of the SADF whereby only men formerly classified as white were subject to call-up in terms of the Defence Act.

The Defence Act makes it compulsory for all South Africans to perform military service except "females or persons who are not white as defined in Section 1 of the Population Registration Act 1959," the court said.

The ECC, represented by Edwin Cameron, argued that the Population Registration Act Repeal Act 114 of 1991 had therefore rendered the conscription system unlawful.

"The purpose of the Repeal Act was to extinguish race as a statutory phenomenon in SA law. The Act entailed that the definition of a 'white person' no longer existed," Cameron argued.

Eloff, with Advocate-General Pret van der Walt and Judge Henk van der Vyver concurring, rejected the submission on the grounds that for the purpose of the Defence Act, the definition of "whites" as previous...

Call-up

Eloff said:

Although the Repeal Act stated that the population register was not to be kept up to date, the existing register was to remain unchanged enabling the SADF to ascertain who would be liable to report for military service during SA's transition period, he said.

An ECC application for leave to appeal against the judgment was dismissed.

Defence Minister Gen Louw welcomed the court ruling.

"In spite of the judgment, the SADF and I have for some time been investigating how the manpower requirements of the Defence Force could be satisfied in order to provide an effective and professional service. Guidelines in this respect will be announced in due course," Louw said.
Army terms 'humane' 

(Staff Reporter)

The South African army has announced procedures to ensure retrenchments — announced earlier this month — will be done as humanely as possible.

In a statement yesterday, Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Merring said no details of the rationalisation programme had been finalised but it was expected the announcement would lead to speculation and rumours due to uncertainty.

General Merring said each individual would be granted a personal interview with his or her commanding officer in which the situation would be discussed.

An official letter setting out details would then be drawn up.

Each person would also be given the opportunity to make representations to army headquarters. Final decisions on retrenchments would only be made after these submissions had been taken into consideration.

General Merring said advice committees had also been established to assist people affected.

He appealed to people not to spread rumours.
Bid to end whites-only call-up fails

An End-Conscription Campaign's application to have whites-only conscription declared unlawful was dismissed with costs by a full bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Eloff, supported by Mr Justice van der Walt and Mr Justice van Dyk, dismissed the ECC's contention that the repeal of the Population Registration Act in 1991 had rendered the call-up of whites invalid.

Mr Justice Eloff said the Population Repeal Act did not delete statutory provisions of the Defence Act and that its provisions did not apply to people who were not white as defined in the Population Registration Act of 1950.

The ECC was ordered to pay the costs of its application.

It was also refused leave to appeal against the judgment on the grounds that there were not sufficient prospects of success on appeal. However, the ECC said it would petition for leave to appeal.

The judge said he had no reason to think Parliament had intended the Population Registration Repeal Act to have any effect on the section of the Defence Act referring to compulsory military service.

The intention of Parliament was only to repeal certain laws which were carefully specified, Mr Justice Eloff said.

He quoted the Chief of the Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, who said in an affidavit any change to military service due to political and constitutional transition in South Africa must be legally and constitutionally effected.

Counsel for the ECC, Edwin Cameron, argued the Population Registration Act was repealed to extinguish race as a statutory phenomenon.

Accordingly, a policy of whites-only conscription was partial and unequal and not mandated by statutory authority, Mr Cameron said.

In the same application — against the Minister of Defence, the Chief of the Defence Force and the Commanding Officer Modderfontein Commando — Richard Rule was refused an order setting aside his call-up instructions to report to the command for a camp.

Defence Minister Gene Louw welcomed the court's ruling, saying it removed uncertainty about the national service system. He hinted at imminent changes in the system.

He said notwithstanding the judgment, he and the SADF had for some time been investigating how to meet the manpower requirements for the SADF to provide an effective and professional service.

The ECC said last night that the decision emphasised the inconsistency of the Government's reforms.

"While there is a demand that the ANC disband Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Government continues to train young white men for its own private army, the SADF." — Sapa-Own Correspondent.
Man with suspected CCB links found guilty of fraud

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

A man alleged to have had links with the Civil Co-operation Bureau has been found guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court of fraud involving R200 000.

Helgard Coetzer, a former employee of Spescom — an armscor subcontractor — was found guilty last Friday during an in-camera hearing initiated by Spescom.

Sentencing has been postponed to November 10. It is not known whether Coetzer has applied for, or been granted, bail.

Spescom director Tony Farah said Coetzer had been accused of diverting Spescom funds into a number of accounts, one allegedly linked to the CCB.

Coetzer was allegedly operating "in cahoots" with another former Spescom employee, "Bingo" Kruger, who received a court judgment against him for diverting Spescom contracts to a close-corporation called Geo International Trading.

Geo, which was recently liquidated in an action brought by Spescom, was allegedly run by the CCB and its associates as a front company into which weapons contracts and payments were diverted.

Illicit transactions in the arms industry are being probed by the Office for Serious Economic Offences.
More retrenchments afoot in arms sector

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

Thousands more retrenchments are expected as the SA Defence Force’s rationalisation programme continues, affecting the arms manufacturing industry in particular.

Atlas Aviation, a division of Denel which manufactures aircraft for the SA Air Force, is expected to face major cutbacks in staff numbers.

Atlas recently suffered a stinging rationalisation blow with the cancellation of support for the Roovalk helicopter programme.

The SA Air Force did, however, throw out a life-line to the arms industry recently by announcing that R75 million of its budget would be spent locally.

Other divisions of Denel, which was formed after the privatisation of certain Armscor subsidiaries, are also expected to face scores of retrenchments, although it has refused to comment on numbers.

Ripples of anxiety have spread among those affected, especially those with financial commitments or little prospect of gaining alternative work in specialised fields.

The SA Army said this week that retrenchments in its ranks would be carried out as humanely as possible.

Each individual is to be granted a personal interview and will be given the opportunity to make representations to army headquarters.

Final decisions on retrenchments would be made only after these submissions had been considered, the army said.
THE Democratic Party would encourage an interim government to examine the Defence Act and consider amendments, to allow for national service conscription to be replaced by a voluntary system.

Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers said yesterday (23/4) that the DP defence spokesman said the Pretoria Supreme Court judgment on Wednesday dismissing the End Conscription Campaign's application to have whites-only conscription declared invalid came as no surprise.

The DP had said earlier this year that the scrapping of the Population Registration Act, or the invalidation of the Defence Act, would result in a declaration of war.
Conscripts to defy racist call-up

By GAVIN EVANS

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) is calling on conscripts to defy their call-ups and to refuse to cooperate with the South African Defence Force, in reaction to Wednesday's supreme court judgment affirming the legal validity of whites-only compulsory military service.

Former imprisoned conscientious objector David Bruce said the organisation would launch the high-profile "Non-Co-operation Campaign" next month.

- We will be calling on conscripts who are liable for call-ups not even to apply for deferment or for community service," said Bruce.

ECC representative Nan Cross said her organisation was now ignoring section 121C of the Defence Act, and was calling for conscripts not to serve in the SADF.

"We're getting hundreds of conscripts phoning us, asking what to do, and we're telling them that if they make a stand they're highly unlikely to be prosecuted, and even if they are the maximum fine for failure to report is a R600 fine.

She said they were trying to arrange a meeting with Defence Minister Gene Louw, and were planning to petition the chief justice for leave to appeal against Wednesday's judgment in which the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Eloff, and two other supreme court judges dismissed an application by the ECC for a declaratory order that the Defence Act no longer sanctions an exclusively white male call-up.

This means that the definition of race in the now-repealed Population Registration Act is still a valid basis for military conscription.

"This trial took me back to the 1950s and early 1960s. They went into detailed discussion of how you define a white and how you define a black. It's clear from the judgment that apartheid is still much alive on the statute books, despite what President FW de Klerk has been telling the world," said Cross.

Louw welcomed the court's decision but has left the way open for the replacement of the current conscription system. "In spite of the judgment, the Defence Force and I have for some time been investigating how the manpower requirements of the Defence Force could be satisfied in order to provide an effective and professional service. Guidelines in this respect will be announced in due course."

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL
PIETERMARITZBURG

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This innovative one year program is offered jointly by the departments of Sociology in Pietermaritzburg and Durban, in association with the School of Rural Community Development.

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By Justin Pearce

MILITARY call-up for white men stays, according to a court case this week. But the End Conscription Campaign, which lost the case, is launching a defiance campaign against enforced enlistment.

The campaign will take the form of a register of people who refuse to co-operate with the present system of conscription.

ECC national organiser Mr David Bruce said large numbers of conscripts were ignoring their call-ups or refusing outright to serve.

The ECC says the campaign intends "not to devalue or discourage these forms of resistance but to give more of a cutting edge to opposition to conscription."

On Wednesday the ECC was unsuccessful in a Transvaal Supreme Court application challenging the validity of the existing conscription legislation.

The application was made jointly by the ECC and Mr Richard Rule, who is liable for a camp call-up.

No leave was given to appeal against the judgement, and the ECC intends to petition the Chief Justice for leave to appeal.

ECC spokesperson Ms Nan Cross said the ruling highlights the inconsistencies of the government's reform measures.

"The definition of race by personal physical characteristics is one of the most repugnant remnants of apartheid. Reminders of this legacy were heard in the arguments and precedents quoted in the Supreme Court today," Cross said

Lawyer Mr Alan Dodson explained at a public meeting on Monday night that in terms of South African administrative law, racial discrimination was forbidden except in the many cases where discrimination was entrenched in statutory law.

The application is being defended on the grounds that since the scrapping of the Population Registration Act, the category "white" has no force in law.

According to this argument, the new Defence Act is invalid as it enforces the conscription only of white people.

The Defence Amendment Act that was passed earlier this year allows for non-military national service if conscripts have moral or political objections to military duty.

The ECC has objected to this on the grounds of its racist nature, and because non-military service must be performed in a government department.
CONSCRIPTS who have completed National Service and who are still eligible for camps will not be able to elect secondment for Neighbourhood Watch duties, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

This follows a report yesterday which said a pilot project in Hout Bay would allow conscripts to elect secondment to neighbourhood watch duties.

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Villiers said people who had completed National Service were entitled to join neighbourhood watch schemes and become police reservists but would still have to report for camps if called up.

Yesterday's report claimed the neighbourhood watch option may be extended nationally depending on its success in Hout Bay, where up to 200 conscripts could be eligible.

Police spokesman Colonel Anthony Dewhurst said last month neighbourhood watch duties had nothing to do with the defence force, and were a voluntary community service.
Arms-making industry to feel retrenchment 'bite'

**The Argus Correspondent**

PRETORIA — Thousands more retrenchments are expected as the SA Defence Force's rationalisation programme continues, affecting the arms manufacturing industry in particular.

Atlas Aviation, a division of Denel which manufactures aircraft for the SA Air Force, is expected to face major cutbacks in staff numbers.

Atlas recently suffered a stinging rationalisation blow with the cancellation of support for the Rooivalk helicopter programme.

The SA Air Force did, however, throw out a lifeline to the arms industry recently by announcing that R75-million of its budget would be spent locally.

Other divisions of Denel, which was formed after the privatisation of certain Armscor subsidiaries, are also expected to face scores of retrenchments, although it has refused to comment on numbers.

It is known that a number of employees in the arms industry will work their final month in March next year. Ripples of anxiety have spread among those affected, especially those with financial commitments or little prospect of getting new work.

The SA Army said this week that retrenchments in its ranks would be done as humanely as possible.

Each individual will be granted a personal interview and be given the opportunity to make representations to Army headquarters.

Final decisions on retrenchments would only be made after these submissions had been considered, the SA Army said.
Secrets of SA nuclear weapons revealed

HUGH ROBERTON, The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The International Atomic Energy Agency claims South Africa has secretly produced as much as 400 kg of weapons-grade uranium — enough to fuel about 25 nuclear weapons.

The latest issue of Nuclear Fuel, one of the world’s leading scientific journals, which is published by McGraw-Hill Incorporated of New York, quotes IAEA officials, and cites documents — some obtained under the Freedom of Information Act from the Central Intelligence Agency — to support its claim.

It reports that South African declarations to the IAEA reveal it received some low-enrichment uranium “of Chinese origin” that had not been used as “feedstock for higher enrichment”, and that this and other South African data had supported intelligence estimates that production at the decommissioned Valindaba plant was far higher than previously published figures indicated.

A national television network yesterday quoted extensively from the report in a prime-time news broadcast, suggesting that the disclosures in the article could spur renewed speculation that South Africa secretly stockpiled nuclear weapons before signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1984.

Nuclear Week quoted the chief executive of the South African Atomic Energy Corporation, Dr Waldo Stumpf, as having refused to confirm or deny that South Africa had a nuclear weapons programme.

“You must be naive if you think I am going to answer that question,” Mr Stumpf is quoted as having said.

The article quotes “official sources” as saying that IAEA safeguards experts had determined that South Africa produced “far in excess of 200 kg of high-enriched uranium” at the pilot enrichment plant at Valindaba, a facility that has been decommissioned, and that “the amount of weapons-grade material produced there might have been” well in excess of 400 kg.

This had “indirectly confirmed that South Africa had an active and secret nuclear weapons development programme”, since no South African nuclear facility required uranium “enriched to levels above 45 percent U 235”, according to the article.

“Given new estimates of the amount of fuel needed for a country to make its first nuclear weapon”, Iraq had planned to make a fission bomb with about 15 kg. “South Africa’s presumed high-enrichment uranium inventory could fuel about 25 nuclear weapons.”

Intelligence reports had led to a recent attempt by the US administration to persuade South Africa to publicly declare that it had a programme to develop nuclear weapons during the 1970s and 1980s.

(To page 5.)
SOUTH AFRICA has not been stockpiling weapons-grade uranium, SA Atomic Energy Corporation chief executive Dr Waldo Stumpf has said yesterday.

He was reacting to an article in the American magazine Nuclear Fuel which said the International Atomic Energy Agency had claimed South Africa had stockpiled 400kg of weapons-grade uranium, enough for about 25 nuclear weapons.

According to Nuclear Fuel, IAEA sources said inspections of the now-decommissioned Valindaba plant since South Africa signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty last year had shown an “apparent discrepancy” in the nuclear materials it had calculated at the plant.

Dr Stumpf said yesterday SA had declared all of its nuclear activities, going back 15 years, after the treaty was signed, but calculation faults had crept in because certain analytical systems had been inaccurate.
Mass SADF retrenchments get under way

SEVERAL thousand army members — including officers — received retrenchment letters this week.

The retrenchments form part of government’s drive to cut back on public service numbers.

The SADF yesterday refused to say how many people had been sent letters, but sources said it could run into several thousand. Media reports yesterday said 3,000 army employees were affected.

The SADF said the official letters were not in any way final and that those who had received them could approach a special board set up to handle representations for continued employment. Commanding officers could also make representations on behalf of employees.

The army’s rationalisation process was expected to be completed by March.

An army spokesman said groups most affected by the retrenchment process were those close to retirement age and those with G3 and G4 medical classification — soldiers who are not fully fit.

Civilians employed by the army would also be retrenched.

The spokesman said it was not SADF policy to release any staff statistics and said the matter was “sensitive”; as retrenchments had not been finalised.

“Exact numbers and figures of SADF members are classified information and as a rule numbers are only disclosed on request in Parliament,” he said.

Earlier this month, army chief Lt-Gen. Georg Meiring announced a retrenchment procedure which he said was an attempt to implement the rationalisation process as sensitively as possible.

To avoid rumour-mongering, a set procedure including personal interviews with those affected, opportunities for individuals to make representations and counselling by an advice committee would be followed, Meiring said.
NOTICE 879 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
DRAFT BILL ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The Draft Bill on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are published hereunder for general information, comments and alternative proposals.

Comments should be addressed in writing to the Chairman of the Committee for Non-Proliferation Legislation and must reach his office before 23 October 1992.

G. J. SMITH,
Chairman of the Committee for Non-Proliferation Legislation
P. O. Box 7063
PRETORIA
0001

Tel. (012) 428-0512.
Fax (012) 347-0063
25 September 1992

BILL

To provide for the establishment of a legal person to control and handle matters relating to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in the Republic; to determine its objects, functions, powers and duties; to prescribe the manner in which it is controlled and managed; to regulate its employee and financial aspects; and to provide for matters in connection therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:

Definitions
1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

(i) "Armscor" means the Armaments Development and Production Corporation of South Africa Limited, established in terms of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act No. 57 of 1968), (xvi)

(ii) "Atomic Energy Corporation" means the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Limited, established in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act, 1982 (Act No. 92 of 1982), (i)

(iii) "biological warfare agent" means living organisms, including viruses or infectious material derived from them, which is used for hostile purposes to cause disease or death in humans, animals and plants, and which usually depend for their primary effects on their ability to multiply in the organism attacked, (iii)

(iv) "board of enquiry" means a board of enquiry established in terms of section 19, (xxa)

KENNISGEWING 879 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID
KONSEPWETSONTWERP OP DIE NIE-PROLIFERAASIE VAN WAPENS VAN MASSIEWE VERNIETIGING

Die konsepwetsontwerp op die nie-proliferasie van wapens van massiewe vernietiging word hieronder vir algemene inligting, kommentaar en alternatiewe voorstelle gepubliseer.

Kommentaar moet skriflik aan die Voorvitter van die Wetskomitee vir Nie-proliferasie Wetgewing geryk en moet sy kantoor voor 23 Oktober 1992 bereik.

G. J. SMITH,
Voorvitter van die Wetskomitee vir Nie-proliferasie Wetgewing.
Posbus 7063
PRETORIA
0001.

Tel. (012) 428-0512
Fax. (012) 347-0063.

WETSONTWERP

Om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling van 'n regjspersoon om aangeleentheid in die Republiek wat betrekking het op die proliferasie van wapens van massiewe vernietiging te beheer en te behartig; sy oogmerke, werksaamhede, bevoegdheede en pligte te bepaal; die wyse waarop hy beheer en bestuur word, voor te skryf; sy werknamesaangeleentheid en geldsake te reël; en voorsiening te maak vir aangeleentheid wat daarmee in verband staan.

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident en die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:

Woordomskrywings
1. In hierdie Wet, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

(i) "Atomenergiekorporasie" die Atomenergiekorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk, ingestel ingevolge die Wet op Kernenergie, 1982 (Wet No. 92 van 1982); (ii)

(ii) "beheerde goedere" goedere wat kan bydra tot die ontwerp, ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, ontlooping, instandhouding en aanwending van wapens van massiewe vernietiging en wat kragtens artikel 25 deur die Minister as beheerde goedere verklaar word deur kennisgewing in die Staatskoe rant; (vii)

(iii) "biologiese wapen-reagens" lewende organismes, insluitende viruses of besmetlike materiaal wat daaruit voortkom, wat vir vynandige doeleindes aangewend word om sekties in of die dood van mense, diere en plantes te veroorsaak, en wat gewoonlik vir hulle primêre effekte afhanklik is van hulle vermoe om in die organismes wat aangeval word te vermenigvuldig, (iii)
(v) "chemical warfare agent" means any chemical, regardless of origin or of method of production, which may pose a real or potential risk as a weapon of mass destruction and which through the specific application of its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans, animals or the environment; (iv)

(vi) "chief executive officer" means the person appointed by the Council in terms of section 12 (1) as the chief executive officer of the National Authority; (xii)

(vii) "controlled goods" means goods that may contribute to the design, development, production, deployment, maintenance and use of weapons of mass destruction and which is in terms of section 25 designated by the Minister as controlled goods by notice in the Gazette; (i)

(viii) "Council" means the Council of the National Authority referred to in section 7; (xxvi)

(ix) "data" means any data or information of a technical or other nature and which include, but is not limited to blueprints, diagrams, plans, models, formulae, engineering designs, specifications, manuals and instructions, whether written or recorded by means of any electronic, magnetic or optical process; (v)

(x) "defensive capability" means the ability to research, develop, procure, produce and utilize countermeasures, specifically for the protection against the effects of weapons of mass destruction; (xxxi)

(xi) "dual-use capabilities" means capabilities in terms of technologies, know-how, materials, equipment and facilities established or obtained for commercial or conventional military purposes that can contribute to proliferation when it is transferred or exported; (vii)

(xii) "export" means to take or send goods from the Republic to another state or to cause goods to be so taken or sent out; (xxx)

(xiii) "facility" means any premise, structure or installation designed, adapted or equipped for the performing of a process or activity; (vii)

(xiv) "goods" includes technology, data, processes, activities, facilities, substances, materials, items, equipment, components, assemblies or systems; (x)

(xv) "government institution" means any—
(a) body, company or closed corporation established by or under any law, or
(b) other institution or body recognized by the Minister by notice in the Gazette; (xxiii)

(iv) "chemische wapen-reagens" enige chemiese stof, ongeag die oorsprong of bereidingsmetode daarvan, wat 'n wesenlike of potensiele risiko inhou om as wapen van massewwe vermietiging te dien, en wat deur die spesifieke aanwending van sy chemiese inwerking op lewensprosesse die dood, tydelike ongeskiktheid of permanente skade aan mens, diere of die omgewing kan veroorsaak, (v)

(v) "data" enige data of inligting van 'n tegniese of ander aard en wat blouduikke, diagramme, plante, modelle, formules, ingeneursontwerpe, spesifike, handelings en instruksies in geskwe kromme of geberg deur middel van enige elektrone, magnetiese of optiese proses, mag insluit, maar nie daartoe beperk is nie; (ix)

(vi) "deurvoer" die vervoer van goeder van een staat na 'n ander oor die grondegebied van, of deur die lugruim of seegebied van die Republiek; (xxxiii)

(vii) "dubbeldelige vermoëns" daardie vermoëns in terme van tegnologiese, kundighede, materiale, toerusting en fasilitate wat daargestel of bekoms is van kundig, of konvensionele militêre doeleindes en wat kan hydraat tot die proliferasie van wapens van massewve vermietiging indien dit oorge- dra of uitgeoer word; (xi)

(viii) "fasilitê" enige terrein, struktuur of aanleg wat ontwerp, aangepas of toegerus is vir die uitvoering van enige proses of aktiviteit, (xii)

(ix) "foto" ook 'n skryfel, videoband, rolprent of x-straalfoto; (xxxi)

(x) "goedere" ook enige tegnologie, data, prosesse, aktiwiteite, fasilitate, stowwe, materiaal, items, toerusting, komponente, opstellings of stelsels; (xiv)

(xi) "heruitvoer" die uitvoer van ingevoerde goedere na 'n ander staat as waarvan die goedere aanvanklik ingevoer is; (xxvii)

(xii) "hierdie Wet" ook 'n regulasie; (xxxiv)

(xiii) "hoof- uitvoerende beampte" die persoon wat kragtens artikel 12 (1) deur die Raad as die hoof-uitvoerende beampte van die Nasionale Gesagstiggaam aangestel is; (vi)

(xiv) "Inspekteur" enige persoon wat kragtens artikel 28 as inspekteur aangestel is, (xvi)

(xv) "Invoer" om goedere van buiten die landsgrense in die Republiek in te bring of om aanleiding te gee daartoe dat goedere in die Republiek ingebring word; (xiv)

(xvi) "Krykgor" die Krygstukkorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk, ingestel ingevolge die Wet op Krygstugontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet No 57 van 1968), (i)

(xvii) "Minister" die Minister van Handel en Nywerheid, (xvii)
| (xvi) “import” means to bring goods from outside the Republic into the Republic or to cause goods to be so brought into the Republic. | (xvii) “monster” die minimum hoeveelheid wat benodig word om die nodige prosedures uit te voer ten einde 'n betroubare aanduiding van die aard of samestelling te verkry wat verteenwoordigend is van die versameling of groter geheel waarvan die monster geneem is, (xxix) |
| (xviii) “inspector” means any person appointed as an inspector in terms of section 28, (xv) | (xx) “nasionale bate” enige goedere wat kragtens artikel 33 (1) tot nasionale bate verklar is, (xx) |
| (xix) “Minister” means the Minister of Trade and Industry, (xviii) | (xxi) “Nasionale Geslagsligaam” die Nasionale Geslagsligaam vir die Nie-proliferasie van Wapens van Massiewe Verrigting wat by artikel 4 ingestel is; (xx) |
| (xx) “national asset” means any goods declared as a national asset in terms of section 33 (1), (xx) | (xxii) “nie-proliferasie” die nie-proliferasie van wapens van massiewe verrigting, (xxi) |
| (xxi) “National Authority” means the National Authority for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction established in terms of section 4, (xx) | (xxii) “ondersoekraad” ’n ondersoekraad kragtens artikel 19 ingestel, (iv) |
| (xxii) “non-proliferation” means the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, (xxi) | (xxiii) “overheidsinstelling” enige— |
| (xxiii) “permit” means any permit issued under section 25 (1), (xxiv) | (a) by of kragtens wet ingestel de liggaam, maatskappy of beslote korporasie; of |
| (xxiv) “photograph” includes any still photograph, slide, video or cinematographic photography or X-ray photograph, (ix) | (b) ander instelling of liggaam deur die Minister by kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant erken, (xv) |
| (xxv) “premise” means any place where any facility or installation is situated or being erected, or where any activity is performed, (xxx) | (xxiv) “permit” enige permit wat kragtens artikel 25 (1) uitgereik is; (xxxi) |
| (xxvi) “prescribed” means prescribed by regulation, (xxxiv) | (xxv) “proliferasie” die proliferasie van wapens van massiewe verrigting; (xxvi) |
| (xxvii) “proliferation” means the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, (xxv) | (xxvi) “Raad” die Raad van die Nasionale Geslagsligaam waarna in artikel 7 verwys word; (viii) |
| (xxviii) “re-export” means the export of imported goods to a state different to the one the goods had originally been imported from, (x) | (xxvii) “stelsel” ’n samestelling van deel of komponente wat ’n spesifieke fuksie of versameling van funksies vorm; (xxviii) |
| (xxviii) “regulation” means any regulation made under this Act, (xxviii) | (xxviii) “regulasie” ’n regulasie ingewyde hierdie Wet uitgevaardig; (xxvii) |
| (xxix) “sample” means the minimum quantity taken in accordance with such procedures which produce a representative indication as to the nature or composition of the batch or whole from which the sample is extracted, (xxix) | (xxix) “tegnologie” enige kundigheid, inligting, data, toerusting, fasilitete of enige vorm van kennis wat nodig is vir die ontwerp, ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, onderhou of aanwending van enige goedere of die uitvoering van enige aktiwiteit wat gemaak is ter beheer van hou; (xxxi) |
| (xxx) “system” means a set of connected parts or components that fulfil a specific function or set of functions, (xxvii) | (xxx) “terrein” enige plek waar enige fasiliteit of aanleg gelee is of opgerig word, of waar enige aktiwiteit bedryf word, (xxvii) |
| (xxxi) “technology” means any expertise, information, data, equipment, facilities, or knowledge however depicted, recorded or manifested, which is required for the design, development, manufacture, deployment, maintenance or use of any goods or the performance of any activity related thereto, (xxx) | (xxx) “uitvoer” om goedere vanuit die Republiek na ’n ander land of vreemde grondgebied te neem of te versend of om aanspraak te gee daartoe dat goedere uit die Republiek geneem of versend word; (xxi) |
| (xxxii) “this Act” includes any regulation, (xii) | (xxxiii) “verdedigingsvermoe” die Vermoe van teenmaatreëls en middelde die geneemming of verskaffing van wapens van massiewe verrigting na te vors, te ontdek, aan te skaf, te vervaardig, te onderhou, en aan te wend; (x) |
| (xxxiii) “transfer” means the conveyance of goods from one state to another by passing over the territory of the Republic, either by land or sea or air, (vi) | (xxxiii) “voertuig” enige voertuig wat op die land, ter see of as lugvaartuig vir die doel van goedere gebruik word; (xxvii) |
| (xxxiv) “vehicle” means any vehicle of any type used for conveyance on land, on the sea or in the air, (xxxiii) | (xxxiv) “voorgeskryf” by regulasie; (xxv) |
Non-proliferation policy

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, determine a general non-proliferation policy with the object to—

(a) support measures and initiatives to prevent the proliferation and development of weapons of mass destruction,

(b) encourage bilateral and multilateral efforts seeking the elimination of weapons of mass destruction;

(c) prohibit, whether for offensive or defensive purposes, the development, production or otherwise acquirement, as well as any stockpiling and transferring of any type of weapon of mass destruction,

(d) control the use, transfer and export of dual-use capabilities;

(e) introduce instruments, if not already in existence, to implement and execute the policy,

(f) prohibit all nuclear explosions and tests;

(g) discouragement of other states to pursue nuclear explosions and tests;

(h) refrain the right to establish, maintain and enhance—

(i) a defensive capability,

(ii) military capabilities not dependent upon toxic, infective or nuclear effects as a means of warfare;

(iii) capabilities for domestic law enforcement and domestic control;

(iv) capabilities for industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical or other peaceful purposes;

(v) exchange information and co-operate with other states as well as with international organisations sharing the same principles and objectives as embodied in the policy of the Republic regarding non-proliferation.

(2) The policy contemplated in subsection (1) may be amended by the Minister after consultation with the Council and with the concurrence of—

(a) each Minister charged with the administration of any law which in the opinion of the Minister relates to non-proliferation; and

(b) the Minister of Finance.

(3) Subject to subsection (2), the Minister may at any time by like notice substitute, withdraw or amend the policy determined in terms of subsection (1).

Bepaling van beleid

2. (1) Behoudens subartikel (2) kan die Minister by kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant die algemene beleid rakende nie-protserase bepaal wat gevolg moet word met die oog op die—

(a) ondersteuning van maatregels en initiatiewe wat daarop geng is om die proliferase en ontwikkeling van wapens van massiewe vernietiging te voorkom,

(b) aanmoediging van bilaterale en multilaterale pogings wat na die eliminering van sodanige wapens streef; 

(c) verbod, hetsy vir doeleindes van aanval of verdoving, op die ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, verskuiwing, opberging of deuver van wapens van massiewe vernietiging;

(d) beheer van die aanwending, oordraag en uitvoer van dubbeldoelgelyke vermoëns;

(e) daartoe van instrumente, indien dit nog nie bestaan nie, om toe te eien dat beleid gelymfgeimplementeer en uitgeoefen word,

(f) verbod op alle kernontploffings en -toetses;

(g) ontmoediging van ander state om voort te gaan met kernontploffings en -toetses;

(h) behoud van die reg op die daartoe, instandhouding en bevordering van—

(i) 'n verdedigingsvermoe,

(ii) militêre vermoë wat nie van loekise-, besmetlike- of kern-eeffekte as wyse van oorlogvoering afhanglik is nie,

(iii) vermoë wat vir binnelandse wetsoepassing en oproepbeheer nodig is;

(iv) vermoë op die gebiede van die nywerhede, landbou, navorsing, medisinye, die farmaseytiese bedryf en ander vreedsmate toepassing,

(l) uitruiming van migtiging en samewerking met ander state en internasionale organisasies wat derselde besinings onderskryf en oogmerke naspreek as wat in die Republiek se beleid rakende nie-protserase verwel is

(2) Die beleid beoog in subartikel (1) kan deur die Minister gewysig word na oordeel met die Raad, en met die instemming van—

(a) elke Minister wat belas is met die uitvoering van 'n wet wat na die oordeel van die Minister betrekking het op nie-proliferase-aangeneemhede, en

(b) die Minister van Finansies.

(3) Behoudens subartikel (2) kan die Minister die beleid wat ingevolge subartikel (1) bepaal is, te enge tyd by dergelyke kennisgewing vervang, intrek of wysig
Compliance with policy

3. Each Minister upon whom or government institution upon which any power has been conferred or to whom or which any duty has been assigned in connection with the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by or under any law, shall exercise such power and perform such duty in accordance with the policy as determined by the Minister in terms of section 2.

Establishment of National Authority for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

4. There is hereby established a legal person known as the National Authority for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Objects of National Authority

5. Subject to the provisions of the Import and Export Control Act, 1963 (Act No. 45 of 1963), the Armsments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act No. 57 of 1968), and the Nuclear Energy Act, 1982 (Act No. 92 of 1982), and in co-operation and consultation with the Atomic Energy Corporation and Armscor, the objects of the National Authority are to exercise control over the research, development, manufacture, stockpiling, import, export, re-export and transfer of goods which may contribute to the design, development, manufacture, deployment, maintenance or use of weapons of mass destruction

Functions of National Authority

6. (1) The National Authority shall—

(a) manage all activities with regard to non-proliferation and to provide information, guidance and instruction in connection therewith;

(b) as far as possible obtain the co-operation of and give assistance to governments of other states, as well as foreign and international bodies having objects similar to those of the National Authority, and to obtain membership of international bodies with such objects;

(c) obtain the co-operation of state departments and other government institutions, representatives of any branch of commerce and industry and other persons so as to accomplish the necessary control over proliferation;

(d) issue permits in terms of section 25,

(e) administer the registration process referred to in section 25 (3),

(f) determine and collect all data and samples it deems necessary to meet its objects;

(g) examine and inspect and co-ordinate inspections or examinations of controlled goods,

(h) frame and issue or cause the framing and issuing of codes of conduct with regard to non-proliferation and shall assist any person or state department in the preparation and framing of codes of conduct to limit proliferation.

Nakoming van beleid

3. Elke Minister en overheidsinstantie aan wie 'n bevoegdheid of plig in verband met nie-proliferasie-aanleenthede by of kragtens 'n wet opgeëis is, moet toetsen dat daardie bevoegdheid of plig uitgeoefen of uitgeoefen word coreekomstig die beleid ingevolge artikel 2 bepaal

Instelling van Nasionale Gesagliggaam vir Nie-proliferasie van Wapens van Massiewe Vermigting

4. Daar word 'n regstpersoon, bekend as die Nasionale Gesagliggaam vir die Nie-proliferasie van Wapens van Massiewe Vermigting, ingestel.

Oogmerke van Nasionale Gesagliggaam

5. Die oogmerke van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam is om behoudens die bepaling van die Wet op Invloer-en Uitoeverbeheer, 1963 (Wet No. 45 van 1963), die Wet op Krystallontwikkeling en Vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet No. 57 van 1968), en die Wet op Kemienergie, 1982 (Wet No. 92 van 1982), en in samewerking en oorlog met die Atoomenergiekorporasie en Krygkor, navorsing, ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, opbouing, invoer, uitvoer, heruitvoer en deurvoer van goedere wat kan bydra tot die ontwerp, ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, ontwikkeling, instandhouding of aanwending van wapens van massiewe vermigting te beheer.

Werksaamhede van Nasionale Gesagliggaam

6. (1) Die werksaamhede van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam is om—

(a) alle aktiwiteite betrefende nie-proliferasie-aangelykeheid te bestuur en om leiding, instruksies en inligging wat daarmee verband hou aan betrokkenes te verskaf,

(b) sover as moontlik die samewerking te verkry van, en bystand te verleen aan, regering van ander state en buitelandse en internasionale liggame wat dieselfde oogmerke as die Nasionale Gesagliggaam het, en waar moontlik lidmaatskap van sodanige internasionale liggame te verkry,

(c) die samewerking van staatsdepartemente, ander overheidsinstellings, verteenwoordigers van enige vertakking van die handel en nywerheid en ander betrokke partye te verkry ten einde die nodige beheer oor proliferasie te bewerkstellig,

(d) permiitte wat in artikel 25 beoog word, uit te reik,

(e) die proses van registrasie wat in artikel 25 (3) beoog word, te behartig,

(f) alle data en monsters wat hy nodig ag ten einde sy oogmerke te bereik, te bepaal en in te same,

(g) ondersoeke en inspeksies met betrekking tot beheerde goedere uit te voer en te koördineer,

(h) toe te sien dat toepaslike gedragskodes met betrekking tot nie-proliferasie-aangelykeheid opgestel en uitgereik word, en om enige persoon of staatsdepartement wat hierby betrokke is, met hulp en advies by te staan;
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(i) assist in ensuring that trade and commercial secrets which are of national interest, are not compromised by or during the execution of proper activities or procedures aimed at non-proliferation;

(ii) provide the required facilities necessary for achieving its objects;

(k) define and indicate as it may deem necessary, goods to the Minister for inclusion as controlled goods in terms of section 25;

(l) in order to achieve its objects—

(i) with the approval of the Council, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, alienate, hire or let immovable property, or establish laboratories or other facilities;

(ii) purchase or otherwise acquire, hold or alienate movable property, and hire or let such property as well as any services;

(m) make rules regarding—

(i) the care, safekeeping and protection of the property of the National Authority, including the system of bookkeeping and accounting to be followed;

(ii) the handling of the financial and administrative affairs of the National Authority,

(n) unless the Minister otherwise directs, at a request or challenge in terms of any bilateral or multilateral agreement or treaty to which the Republic is a signatory or which it supports, or whenever the National Authority deems it necessary with respect to the control of proliferation in terms of the provisions of this Act—

(i) cause the necessary examinations or inspections and co-ordination of such examinations or inspections to be carried out or analyses to be made in respect of any goods or activity;

(ii) furnish reports in connection with such examinations, inspections or analyses, subject to such conditions, including conditions as to the disclosure of information contained therein, as the National Authority may prescribe;

(o) in addition to the functions assigned to it by this Act or any other act, do all such things as are conducive to the achievement of the objects of the National Authority

Council of National Authority

7. (1) The affairs of the National Authority shall be managed and controlled by a Council known as the Council of the National Authority on the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction

(2) The Council shall consist of—

(a) a chairman appointed by the Minister and who, in the opinion of the Minister, shall be a person with special knowledge or experience of matters connected with the objects of the National Authority,

(i) bystand te verleen ten einde te verseker dat handels- en kommersiële vertrouklikheid wat van nasionale belang is, tydens die uitvoering van alle aktiwiteite met betrekking tot nie-proliferasie-aangeleenthede, gehandhaaf word,

(j) toe te sien dat die nodige faciliteite beskikbaar is ten einde sy oogmerke te bereik;

(k) soos wat hy nodig ag, goedere te defnere en aan die Minister uit te wys vir klassifikasie as beheerde goedere in termen van artikel 25,

(l) ten einde hom in staat te stel om sy oogmerke te bereik—

(i) met die goedkeuring van die Raad, onroerende goed aan te koop of op 'n ander wyse te verkry, of te best, vertevreem, huur of verhuur, en

(ii) roerende goed aan te koop of op 'n ander wyse te verkry, of te best of vertevreem, en sodanige goed asook enige dienste te huur of te verhuur;

(m) reëls om betreffende—

(i) die versorging, bewaring en beveiliging van sy eiendom, met inbegrip van die stelsel van boekhouding en verantwoording wat gevolg moet word;

(ii) die handterings van sy geldelike en administratiewe sake;

(n) tans die Minister anders bepaal, op versoek van, of indien gedaag ooreenkomsstig bepaalings van enige bilaterale of multilaterale ooreenkoms of verdrag wat die Republiek aangegaan het of ondersteun, of wanneer die Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam dit nodig ag ten opsigte van proliferasiebeheer in termen van hierdie Wet—

(i) toe te sien dat die nodige ondersoeke, ontleedings of inspeksies uitgeoer word en hierdie aktiwiteite te koördineer;

(ii) verslae uit te reek betreffende sodanige ondersoeke, ontleedings of inspeksies, onderhewig aan die voorwaardes wat die Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam mag stel, insluitende voorwaardes betreffende die bekendmaking van onligting in die verslae,

(o) bo en behalwe die werksaamhede wat deur hierdie Wet of enige ander wet aan die Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam toegeweys is, enige ander werk- saamhede te verreg wat ten doel het om by te dra tot die effektiewe bereiking sy oogmerke

Raad van Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam

7. (1) Die sake van die Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam word bestuur en beheer deur 'n Raad wat bekend staan as die Raad van die Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam vir die Nie-proliferasie van Wapens van Massiewe Vertoning

(2) Die Raad bestaan uit—

(a) 'n voorstoor wat deur die Minister aangestel word en wat, na die ooreelde van die Minister, 'n persoon is wat or toepaslike kennis of ondervinding beskik met betrekking tot sake wat verband hou met die oogmerke van die Nasionale Gesagsgliggaam,
(b) the chief executive officer as ex officio member and vice-chairman of the Council, who shall during the absence or incapacity of the chairman act as chairman,
(c) a representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs designated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
(d) a representative of the South African Defence Force or Armscor designated by the Minister of Defence;
(e) a representative of the Atomic Energy Corporation designated by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, and
(f) as many other members as the Minister may deem necessary and who shall be appointed by the Minister and shall have special knowledge or experience of matters connected with the objects of the National Authority.

(3) The members of the Council, except the chief executive officer, shall hold office for such period, but not exceeding three years, as the Minister may determine at the time of his appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(4) The Minister may at any time terminate the period of office of any member appointed under subsection (2) (a) or (f) if there are good reasons for doing so.

(5) The Minister shall fill a casual vacancy on the Council, in the case of—
(a) the chairman, by the appointment of another person as chairman, and
(b) any other member appointed under subsection (2)(f), by the appointment of another person for the unexpired term of office of such member.

(6) The National Authority shall from its funds pay to any member of the Council who is not the chief executive officer or in the full-time service of the State, such remuneration and allowances as the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance shall determine.

(7) A member who is in the full-time service of the State shall not in respect of his services rendered as a member of the Council be paid any remuneration in addition to his salary by virtue of such service but such member may be paid such travel or subsistence allowance incurred by him in connection with the affairs of the National Authority as the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance determine: Provided that, except upon the recommendation of the Commission for Administration established in terms of section 2 of the Act on the Commission for Administration, 1984 (Act No. 65 of 1984), such allowances shall not exceed those which are payable to such a person in respect of his work in the service of the State.

Functions of Council

8. (1) The Council shall advise the Minister with regard to any matter which it deems necessary and falling within the purview of this Act.

(2) The Council may formulate on broad national lines the policy which it will adopt with the Minister’s approval in order to achieve the objects of the National Authority.

(b) die hoof- uitvoerende beampte as ex officio-lid en vise-voorsitter van die Raad, wat gedurende die afwesigheid of onbekwaamheid van die voorssitter as voorssitter optree,
(c) ’n verteenwoordiger van die Departement van Buitenlandse Sake, aangewys deur die Minister van Buitenlandse Sake;
(d) ’n verteenwoordiger van óf die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag óf Krygkor, aangewys deur die Minister van Verdediging,
(e) ’n verteenwoordiger van die Atoomenergiekorporasie, aangewys deur die Minister van Mineraal- en Energie sake; en
(f) soveel ander lede as wat die Minister nodig ag, wat deur die Minister aangestel word en wat oor toepaslike kennis of ondervinding beskik met betrekking tot sake wat verband hou met die oogmerke van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam.

(3) ’n Lid van die Raad, behalwe die hoof- uitvoerende beampte, beklei sy amp vir die tydperk, maar hoogstens drie jaar, wat die Minister ten tyde van sy aanstelling bepaal, en mag heraangestel word.

(4) Die Minister kan te enger tyd die amptsternyn van ’n lid wat kragsens subartikel (2)(a) of (f) aangestel is, beëindig indien daar grondige redes vir so ’n stap bestaan.

(5) Die Minister vul ’n toevallige vakature in die Raad deur in die geval van—
(a) die voorssitter, iemand anders as voorssitter aan te stel, en
(b) enige ander lid wat krangsens subartikel (2)(f) aangestel is, ’n ander persoon vir die onverstreke deel van die betrokke lid se amptsternyn aan te stel.

(6) Die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam betaal uit sy fondse aan enige lid van die Raad wat nie die hoof- uitvoerende beampte of iemand wat in die heelydsye diens van die Staat is nie, sodanige vergoeding en toelaas as wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal.

(7) ’n Lid wat in die heelydsye diens van die Staat is, is nie geregtig op enige vergoeding addisioneel tot sy salaris vir dienste gelewer as lid van die Raad nie, maar aan so ’n lid mag wel sodanige reis- en verblyftoelaas betaal word as wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal, ter vergoeding van uitgewes deur hom aangegaan wat verband hou met die sake van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam: Met dien verstande dat, behalwe op aanbeveling van die Kommissie vir Administrasie, ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op die Kommissie vir Administrasie, 1984 (Wet No. 65 van 1984), sodanige toelaas nie groter mag wees as die wat aan so iemand ten opsigte van sy werk in diens van die Staat betaalbaar is nie.

Werkzaamhede van Raad

8. (1) Die Raad bedien die Minister van advies ten opsigte van enige aangeleentheid wat hy nodig ag en wat binne die bestek van hierdie Wet val.

(2) Die Raad kan, met die goedkeuring van die Minister, op bree nasionale vlak beleid formeer wat hy nodig ag ten einde die oogmerke van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam te bereik.
Meetings of Council

9. (1) Meetings of the Council shall be held at such times and places as the chairman of the Council may determine.

(2) The chairman of the Council may at any time convene a special meeting of the Council by giving notice to other members of the time and place thereof.

(3) If both the chairman and the vice-chairman are absent from a meeting of the Council, the members present shall elect one of their number to preside at that meeting.

(4) The quorum for a meeting of the Council shall consist of at least half of the members of the Council.

(5) A decision of the Council shall be taken by resolution of the majority of votes of the members present at a meeting of the Council, and in the event of an equality of votes on any matter, the person presiding at the meeting concerned shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote.

Executive committee of Council

10. (1) The Council may establish an executive committee consisting of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Council and two other members of the Council, designated annually by the Council. Provided that the Council may at any time dissolve that committee or terminate the membership of any member thereof.

(2) The chairman and vice-chairman of the Council shall be chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the executive committee.

(3) If for any reason a vacancy occurs in the membership of the designated members of the executive committee, the Council shall designate another member of the Council as a member of the executive committee for the unexpired portion of the year.

(4) The Council may in respect of a designated member of the executive committee designate an alternate member, who shall, in the absence of the designated member concerned, from any meeting of the executive committee, at that meeting have all the rights, privileges, powers and duties of that member in whose place he is designated.

(5) The quorum for a meeting of the executive committee shall be three members of the executive committee.

(6) A decision of the executive committee shall be taken by resolution of the majority of the members present at a meeting of the executive committee, and in the event of an equality of votes on any matter, the person presiding at the meeting concerned shall have a casting vote in addition to this deliberative vote.

(7) The executive committee may, subject to the directions of the Council, during periods between meetings of the Council perform such of the functions of the Council as the Council may authorize it to perform, and anything done by the executive committee in the performance of any such function shall be of force and effect unless it is amended or set aside by the Council at its next meeting.

(8) The Council shall from the funds of the National Authority pay to a member of the executive committee who is not in the full-time service of the State such additional remuneration and allowances as the Minister, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, shall determine.

Vergadering van Raad

9. (1) Vergaderings van die Raad word gehou op die tye en plekke wat die voorooras van die Raad bepaal.

(2) Die voorooras van die Raad kan te eniger tyd 'n spesiale vergadering belê deur kennis van die tyd en plek daarvan aan ander lede te gee.

(3) Indien sowel die voorooras as die vise-voorooras van 'n vergadering van die Raad afwees is, kies die aanwezige lede uit hul midde iemand om by daardie vergadering voort te set.

(4) Ten minste vyftig persent van die lede van die Raad maak 'n kworum vir 'n vergadering uit.

(5) 'n Besluit van die Raad word geneem by meerderheid van stemme van die lede wat op 'n vergadering van die Raad aanwezig is, en by 'n staking van stemme oor enge aangeleenthed, het die persoon wat deur die betrokke vergadering voorst, benewens sy beraadslagende stem 'n beslissende stem.

Uitvoerende komitee van Raad

10. (1) Die Raad kan 'n uitvoerende komitee instel wat bestaan uit die voorooras en vise-voorooras van die Raad en twee ander lede van die Raad wat jaarliks deur die Raad aangewys word. Met dien verstande dat die Raad te eniger tyd daardie komitee kan ontbind of die lidmaatskappy van 'n lid daarvan kan beëindig.

(2) Die voorooras en vise-voorooras van die Raad is onderskeidelik voorooras en vise-voorooras van die uitvoerende komitee.

(3) Indien daar om enge rede 'n vakature in die leden van die lede van die uitvoerende komitee ontstaan, moet die Raad vir die onverstrekte gedeelte van die jaar 'n ander lid van die Raad as lid van die uitvoerende komitee aanwyk.

(4) Die Raad kan ten opsigte van 'n lid van die uitvoerende komitee 'n plaasvervanginge lid aanwyk, wat by afwesigheid van die betrokke lid van 'n vergadering van die uitvoerende komitee, by daardie vergadering al die rege, voorrege, bevoegdheede en pligte het van die lid in wie se plek hy aangewys is.

(5) Die kworum vir 'n vergadering van die uitvoerende komitee is drie lede van die uitvoerende komitee.

(6) 'n Besluit van die uitvoerende komitee word geneem by meerderheid van stemme van die lede wat by 'n vergadering van die uitvoerende komitee aanwezig is, en by 'n staking van stemme oor enge aangeleenthed, het die persoon wat deur die betrokke vergadering voorst, benewens sy beraadslagende stem 'n beslissende stem.

(7) Die uitvoerende komitee kan, onderworpe aan die voorwysing van die Raad, gedurende tydperke tussen vergaderings van die Raad die werkzaamhede van die Raad verreg wat die Raad hom magtig om te verreg, en enge wat deur die uitvoerende komitee gedoen is by die vergening van so 'n werkzaamheid, is van krag tans dit deur die Raad by sy eersvolgende vergadering gewysig of tersyde gestel word.

(8) Die Raad betaal uit die fondse van die Gesondigbaarheid van 'n lid van die uitvoerende komitee wat nie in die heilige, deens van die Staat is nie, die bykomende besoldiging en toelaes wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal.
Committees of Council

11. (1) The Council may from time to time establish such committees as it may deem necessary, to assist it in the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers, and may appoint any person as a member of such a committee, even if such a person is not connected with either the National Authority or the Council.

(2) The Council may at any time dissolve a committee established under subsection (1) or terminate the membership of any member of such a committee.

(3) The Council may from the funds of the National Authority pay to any member of a committee established under subsection (1), such remuneration and allowances as the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance shall determine, and the provisions of section 7 (7) in respect of the payment of allowances to a person who is in the full-time service of the State, shall mutatis mutandis apply in respect of such payment of allowances to a member of such a committee who is in such service of the State.

Chief executive officer

12. (1) The Council shall on such conditions as it may determine, appoint a person who holds suitable scientific or technical qualifications and is approved by the Minister, as chief executive officer of the National Authority.

(2) The chief executive officer of the National Authority shall also be the vice-chairman of the Council and shall perform his functions with due observance of the policy and directions of the Council.

(3) The chief executive officer may, if authorized thereto by the Council and on such conditions as the Council may determine, take any decision which the National Authority may take in connection with the institution of any civil proceeding by the National Authority or the defence of any civil action instituted against the National Authority.

(4) Whenever the chief executive officer is for any reason absent or unable to perform his functions or the office of chief executive officer is vacant, the Council may designate any person approved by the Minister to act as chief executive officer during the chief executive officer's absence or inability or until the vacancy is filled.

Staff of National Authority

13. (1) The Minister shall appoint such staff of the National Authority as he deems necessary for achieving the objects of the National Authority.

(2) The National Authority shall out of its funds pay to its employees such remuneration, allowances, subsidies and other benefits as the Council may determine in accordance with a system approved for that purpose by the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

(3) The National Authority may, subject to the provisions of subsection (2), with the approval of the Minister, granted with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, make rules regarding the conditions of service of the members of its staff, and may make any rule so made, known in such manner as the National Authority may deem fit.

Komitees van Raad

11. (1) Die Raad kan van tyd tot tyd die komitees instel wat hy nodig ag om hom by die vergneming van sy werkzaamhede behulpzaam te wees, en kan enigeemand as lid van so 'n komitee aanwy, al is so iemand nie verbonde aan óf die Raad óf die Nasionale Gesagliggaam nie.

(2) Die Raad kan te eniger tyd 'n komitee wat kragtens subartikel (1) ingestel is, ontbind of die lidmaatskap van 'n lid van so 'n komitee beëindig.

(3) Die Raad kan uit die fondse van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam aan 'n lid van 'n komitee kragtens sub-artikel (1) ingestel, die besoldiging en toelaes betaal wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal. Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van artikel 7 (7) mutatis mutandis van toepassing is in die geval van 'n lid van so 'n komitee wat in die heetlyke diens van die Staat is.

Hoof- uitvoerende beambte

12. (1) Die Raad stel op die voorwaardes wat hy bepaal, iemand wat oor toepaslike wetenskaplike of tegniese kwalifikasies beskik en wat deur die Minister goedgekeur is, as hoof-uitvoerende beambte van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam aan.

(2) Die hoof-uitvoerende beambte van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam is ook die visie-voorsitter van die Raad en vermag sy werkzaamhede onderworpe aan die beleid en voorskrifte van die Raad.

(3) Die hoof-uitvoerende beambte kan, indien deur die Raad daartoe gemagte en op die voorwaardes wat die Raad bepaal, enige ondernemers waartoe die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan neem in verband met die instelling van enige sovelle vergneming deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam of die verdediging van enige sovelle vergneming wat teen die Nasionale Gesagliggaam ingestel word.

(4) Wanneer die hoof-uitvoerende beambte om die een of ander rede afwezig is of nie in staat is om sy werkzaamhede te vervul nie of die pos van hoof-uitvoerende beambte vakant is, kan die Raad iemand wat die Minister goedgekeur, aanstel om gedurende die hoof-uitvoerende beambte se afwezigheid of onvermoe of tóòt dat die vakature gevul is, as hoof-uitvoerende beambte op te tree.

Personeel van Nasionale Gesagliggaam

13. (1) Die Minister stel die personeel van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam aan wat hy nodig ag ter bereiking van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam se oogmerke.

(2) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam betaal uit sy fondse aan sy werknemers sodanige vergoeding, toelaes, subsidies en ander byvoorbeeld wat die Raad ooreenkoms met 'n stelsel wat deur die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies goedgekeur is, bepaal.

(3) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan, behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (2) en met die goedkeuring van die Minister, verleen met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies, reeds maak met betrekking tot die diensvoorwaardes van sy personeel, en kan enige sodanige ree bekend maak op die wyse wat die Nasionale Gesagliggaam goedgevind.
(4) The National Authority may, on such conditions as it may deem fit and with the consent of the member concerned, second an employee, either for a particular service or for a period of time, to the service of a department of State, the government of any other state, or a body in or outside the Republic, provided such an employee's rights, privileges and benefits by virtue of his conditions of service as an employee of the National Authority are not adversely affected by such secondment.

(5) (a) Every person who, in the opinion of the Minister, was in the service of Armscor, the South African Defence Force or the Atomic Energy Corporation immediately before the commencement of this Act and who was then engaged in functions now vested in the National Authority shall, with the concurrence of the relevant Ministers, as from such commencement, be transferred to the service of the National Authority as an employee of the National Authority with retention of the conditions of service (including remuneration and other service benefits) which then applied to him.

(b) Such person shall be deemed to have been appointed in terms of subsection (1), his conditions of service shall be deemed to have been determined under subsection (2), service rendered by him as an employee of Armscor, the South African Defence Force or the Atomic Energy Corporation, shall be deemed to have been rendered by him as an employee of the National Authority, and any leave, pension or other benefits acquired by him by reason of his service with Armscor, the South African Defence Force or the Atomic Energy Corporation, shall be deemed to have been acquired by him in the service of the National Authority.

(c) The remuneration of a person who by virtue of this section became an employee of the National Authority shall not without his approval be reduced solely as a result of the provisions of this section.

Financing of National Authority

14. (1) The funds of the National Authority shall consist of—

(a) money appropriated by Parliament to enable the National Authority to perform its functions,

(b) money borrowed by the National Authority;

(c) interest on investments by the National Authority;

(d) donations or contributions received by the National Authority from any source.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (4), the National Authority shall utilize its funds for defraying expenses in connection with the performance of its functions in accordance with the relevant statement of its estimated income and expenditure referred to in subsection (3), as approved by the Minister. Provided that the National Authority—

(a) may utilize any amount or portion of an amount required to be so utilized for a particular purpose in connection with a specified matter, for any other purpose in connection with that matter,

(b) the National Authority may, on such conditions as it may deem fit and with the consent of the member concerned, second an employee, either for a particular service or for a period of time, to the service of another department of State, the government of any other state, or a body in or outside the Republic, provided such an employee's rights, privileges and benefits by virtue of his conditions of service as an employee of the National Authority are not adversely affected by such secondment.

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(a) may utilize any amount or portion of an amount required to be so utilized for a particular purpose in connection with a specified matter, for any other purpose in connection with that matter,
(b) may carry forward any balance of such funds remaining at the end of the financial year concerned, to its next financial year for defraying any expenses in connection with the performance of its functions; and

(c) shall, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b), utilize any donation or contribution contemplated in subsection (1) (d) in accordance with the conditions, if any, imposed by the donor or contributor concerned

(3) The National Authority shall in each financial year submit a statement of its estimated income and expenditure during the next financial year, to the Minister for his approval, granted with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance

(4) The National Authority may invest any unexpended portion of its funds with the Public Investment Commissioners referred to in section 2 of the Act on Public Investment Commissioners, 1984 (Act No 45 of 1984), or in such other manner as the Minister may determine with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance

(5) The Council may authorize the establishment of such reserves as it may deem necessary or expedient and the crediting of any reserve account with such amounts.

Accounting Officer

15. The chief executive officer shall be the accounting officer charged with the responsibility of accounting for all the money received, and for all payments made by the National Authority

Auditing and annual report

16. (1) The Auditor-General shall audit the accounts and balance sheet of the National Authority

(2) The National Authority shall—

(a) furnished to the Minister such information as he may from time to time call for in connection with the activities and financial position of the National Authority, and

(b) submit to the Minister an annual report, which shall include a balance sheet, a statement of income and expenditure certified by the Auditor-General and such other particulars as the Minister may require

(3) The Minister shall lay the annual report, referred to in subsection (2) (b), upon the Table of Parliament within 14 days after receipt thereof if Parliament is then in ordinary session or, if Parliament is not then in ordinary session, within 14 days of the commencement of its next ensuing ordinary session.

Delegation of powers and assignment of duties

17. (1) The Council may—

(a) subject to such conditions as it may impose in writing, delegate or assign to the chairman of the Council, the chief executive officer or a committee established under section 11, or any employee of the National Authority, any power or duty conferred or imposed on it by this Act or any regulation or rule made or in force under this Act;

(b) enige saldo van sodanige fondse wat aan die einde van die betrokke boekjaar oorbly, na sy volgende boekjaar kan oordra ter bestyding van enige uitgawes in verband met die vervlyging van sy werkzaamhede, en

(c) ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe (a) en (b), skenking en bydraes in subartikel (1) (d) beoog, moet aanwend ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes, as daar is, wat die betrokke skenker of bydraer opgeë het

(3) Die Nasionale Ges�igliggaam moet in elke boekjaar 'n staat van sy geraamde inkomste en uitgawes gedurende die volgende boekjaar, aan die Minister voorgê vir sy goedkeuring, verleen met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies

(4) Die Nasionale Gesligliggaam kan enige onbestede gedeelte van sy fondse belê by die Openbare Beleggingskommissaries bedoe in artikel 2 van die Wep op die Openbare Beleggingskommissaries, 1984 (Wep No 45 van 1984), of op sodanige ander wyse as wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal

(5) Die Raad kan toestemming gee vir die skep van sodanige reserve as wat hy nodig of wenslik ag en die kredieting van enige reserverekening met sodanige bedrae.

Rekenpligtige beantwoord

15. Die hoof- uitvoerende beantwoord is die rekenpligtige beantwoord belas met die verantwoording van al die geld ontvang, en van al die betalings gedaan, deur die Nasionale Gesligliggaam.

Ouditering en jaarverslag

16. (1) Die Ouditeur-generaal moet die rekenings en balansstaat van die Nasionale Gesligliggaam ouditeer.

(2) Die Nasionale Gesligliggaam moet aan die Minister—

(a) die inligting verstrekg wat hy van tyd tot tyd in verband met die bedrywighede en geldelike omstandighede van die Nasionale Gesligliggaam aanvra; en

(b) 'n jaarverslag voorgê, wat 'n balansstaat, 'n staat van inkomste en uitgawes deur die Ouditeur-generaal gesertifieer en die ander besonderhede wat die Minister verlang, moet bevat.

(3) Die Minister moet die jaarverslag in subartikel (2) (b) vermeld, binne 14 dae na ontvangs daarvan in die Parlement of Tafel 18 as die Parlement dan in gewone sessie is of, as die Parlement nie dan in gewone sessie is nie, binne 14 dae na die aanvang van sy eenvolgende gewone sessie.

Delegering van bevoegdhede en toekenniing van pligte

17. (1) Die Raad kan—

(a) aan die voorstêder van die Raad, die hoof- uitvoerende beantwoord of 'n komitee wat kragsens artikel 11 ingestel is, of aan enige werknemer van die Nasionale Gesligliggaam enige bevoegdheid of pîg wat kragsens hierdie Wet aan hom opgeë of opgedra is, deleger of toe- wys, onderhewig aan sodanige skriflike voor- waardes as wat die Raad mag neerê,
(b) authorize the chairman, any other member of the Council, the chief executive officer or any employee of the National Authority or a committee established under section 11, in writing to perform any duty assigned by, or in terms of this Act.

(2) The chief executive officer may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, in writing delegate or assign to any employee of the National Authority any power or duty—

(a) delegated or assigned to him under subsection (1), unless the Council has in its delegation or assignment concerned stipulated otherwise, or

(b) conferred or imposed on him by this Act

(3) The Council or the chief executive officer shall not be divested or relieved of any power or duty delegated or assigned by him and may amend or set aside any decision taken in the exercise or performance of such a power or duty

Exercise of powers outside Republic

18. (1) The National Authority may, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon and with the approval of the Minister, granted with the concurrence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, support the non-proliferation activities by any person or body in any state.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall, in so far as they can be applied, apply mutatis mutandis in connection with the exercise by the National Authority of its powers in terms of subsection (1) as if the state in which it so exercises its powers were within the Republic

Board of enquiry

19. (1) The Minister may from time to time appoint a board of enquiry to assist him with the investigation of a matter or appeal relating to the provisions of this Act.

(2) A board of enquiry shall consist of—

(a) (i) a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa;

(ii) a magistrate or retired magistrate,

(iii) a person allowed to practice as an advocate in terms of the Admission of Advocates Act, 1964 (Act No. 74 of 1964), or

(iv) a person allowed to practice as a lawyer in terms of the Attorneys Act, 1979 (Act No. 53 of 1979),

who, in the judgement of the Minister, is knowledgeable in respect of proliferation control matters and is appointed as chairman by the Minister; and

(b) as many other persons as the Minister may deem necessary and, in his judgement, possess such specialised knowledge regarding the matter to be investigated by the board of enquiry

(3) A session of the board of enquiry shall take place on the date, time and place which the chairman may designate and he shall inform the Minister and concerned parties in writing thereof

(b) die voorsitter, enige ander lid van die Raad, die hoof- uitvoerende beampte, enige werknerm van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam of 'n komitee kragtens artikel 11 ingestel, skriftelik magtig om 'n plig by of kragtens hierdie Wet aan die Raad toegeweys, te vervaardig.

(2) Die hoof- uitvoerende beampte kan, onderhewig aan die voorwaarden wat by mag oplei, aan enige werknerm van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam enige bevoegdheid of plig skriftelik deleger of toewys wat—

(a) kragtens subartikel (1) aan hom gedelegeer of toewys is, ten tysie die Raad in sy delegering of toewysing anders bepaal het, of

(b) by hierdie Wet aan hom opgelei of opgedra is

(3) Die Raad of die hoof- uitvoerende beampte is nie ontloof of enige bevoegdheid of onthef van enige plig wat by deleger nie, en mag enige beslissing van 'n persoon wat geneem word in die uitoefening van pligte of bevoegdheid aan hom gedelegeer, wysig of herroep

Bevoegdheide buite Republiek

18. (1) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan, op voorwaardes waartoe hy instem en op wyses wat hy goedvind, met die goedkeuring van die Minister wat met die instemming van die Minister van Buitelandse Sake verleen is, aksies van enige persoon of liggaam in enige ander staat wat nie-proliferasie ten deel het, steun.

(2) Die bepalings van hierdie Wet geld, vir sover dit toegewe kan word, mutatis mutandis ten opsigte van die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam in subartikel (1), asof die staat waarin hy sy bevoegdheid uitoefen binne die Republiek is

Ondersoekraad

19. (1) Die Minister stel van tyd tot tyd 'n ondersoekraad aan om hom behulp saam te wees met die beoordeling van 'n aangeleenthede of 'n appèl ingeval die bepalings van hierdie Wet.

(2) 'n Ondersoekraad bestaan uit—

(a) (i) 'n regter of afgetrede regter van die Hooggeregshof van Suid-Afrika,

(ii) 'n landdros of afgetrede landdros,

(iii) iemand wat ingeval die Wet op die Toelaag van Advokate, 1964 (Wet No. 74 van 1964), toegelaat is om as 'n advokaat te prakiseer; of

(iv) iemand wat ingeval die Wet op Prokureurs, 1979 (Wet No. 53 van 1979), toegelaat is om as 'n prokureur te prakiseer.

what na die oordeel van die Minister oor die nodige kennis beskik van aangeleenthede wat verband hou met die beheer oor proliferasie, en wat deur die Minister as voorsitter aangestel word; en

(b) soveel ander persone as wat die Minister nodig ag en wat na sy oordeel oor die nodige kennis beskik oor die aangeleenthede wat die ondersoekraad moet oorweeg

(3) 'n Siting van 'n ondersoekraad vind plaas op die datum, tyd en plek wat die voorsitter bepaal en hy stel die Minister en die betrokke partye skriftelik daarvan in kennis
(4) For the purposes of its investigation a board of enquiry may—

(a) summon any person who in its judgement is believed to be able to furnish any information on the subject of the investigation or to have in his possession or under his control any book, document, data, information, goods or other object relating to the subject of investigation, to appear before the board of enquiry at a time and place specified in the summons, to be questioned or to produce that book, document, data, information, goods or other object,

(b) impose an oath or elicit a declaration from a person called as witness before the board of enquiry;

(c) call a person present at the investigation as a witness and require of him to submit any book, document, data, information, goods or other object in his possession or under his control.

(5) A summons referred to in subsection (4) (a) shall—

(a) be in the prescribed form;

(b) be signed by the chairman of the board of enquiry,

(c) be served in the prescribed manner.

(6) A session of the board of enquiry shall be held in public, unless the Minister indicates to the contrary.

(7) The findings of the board of enquiry and reasons therefore shall not be disclosed by the board of enquiry, but shall be presented to the Minister in writing.

(8) The Council may pay from the funds of the National Authority to any member of the board of enquiry who is not in the full-time service of the State such remuneration and allowances as the Minister with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance may determine.

(9) The chairman of the board of enquiry shall appoint, with the concurrence of the chief executive officer, as many employees of the National Authority necessary to assist the board of enquiry with the administrative work related to its investigation.

Secrecy

20. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), a member of the Council, any member of a committee of the Council, the chief executive officer, an employee or member of a committee of the National Authority, any inspector or any other person who is or was concerned in the performance of any function in terms of this Act, shall not disclose any information which he obtained in the performance of such a function.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of the disclosure of information—

(a) to the Minister,

(b) to any person who of necessity requires it for the performance of his functions in terms of this Act.

(4) 'Onderzoekraad kan vir die doeleindes van die ondersoek—

(a) iemand wat na sy oordeel weselike inligting kan verstreik aangaande die onderwerp van die ondersoek of wat hy veroordeel enge boek, dokument, data, inligting, goedere of ander voorwerp wat op die onderwerp van die ondersoek betrekking het, in sy besit of onder sy beheer het, met gedien om voor genoemde ondersoekraad te verskyn op 'n tyd en plek wat in die laasgewe gespesifieer word, om ondervra te word of om genoemde boek, dokument, data, inligting, goedere of ander voorwerp aan die ondersoekraad te oorkondig;

(b) iemand wat by die ondersoek as 'n getui geopgeroep word, 'n eed oplei of 'n bevestiging van hom aanheem;

(c) iemand wat by die ondersoek teenwoordig is, as 'n getui oproep en van hom vers om enge boek, dokument, data, inligting, goedere of ander voorwerp wat in sy besit of bewaring of onder sy beheer is, voor te lé.

(5) 'n Lasgewen bedoel in subartikel (4) (a) moet—

(a) in die voorgeskrywre formaat wees;

(b) deur die voorsetter van die ondersoekraad ondergetekene wees;

(c) op die voorgeskrywre wyse uitgerek word.

(6) 'n Sittin van 'n ondersoekraad word in die openbaar gehou, tensy die Minister anders gelas.

(7) Die bevindings van 'n ondersoekraad en die redes vir die bevindings word nie deur 'n ondersoekraad bekendgemaak nie, maar word skriflik aan die Minister meegedeel.

(8) Die Raad betaal uit die fondse van die Nasionale Gesaglikkgaam aan enige lid van 'n ondersoekraad wat nie in die heilrykheid diens van die Staat is nie, die besoldiging en toelaes wat die Minister met die instemming van die Minister van Finansies bepaal.

(9) Die voorsetter van 'n ondersoekraad wys, met die instemming van die hoof-uitvoerende beambte, soveel werkemnes van die Nasionale Gesaglikkgaam as nodig is aan om die ondersoekraad met die administratiewe werk verbonde aan sy ondersoek by te staan.

Geheimhouding

20. (1) Behoudens die bepalinge van subartikel (2) mag 'n lid van die Raad, 'n lid van enige komitee van die Raad, die hoof-uitvoerende beambte, enige werkemner of lid van 'n komitee van die Nasionale Gesaglikkgaam, 'n inspектор of enige iemand anders wat by die vernietiging van 'n werksaamheid ingevolge hierdie Wet betrokke is of was, geen inligting wat hy by die vernietiging van so 'n werksaamheid verkry het, openbaar nie.

(2) Die bepalinge van subartikel (1) is nie van toepassing nie ten opsigte van die openbaring van inligting—

(a) aan die Minister;

(b) aan enige persoon wat diens noodsaaklik is vir die vernietiging van sy werksaamhede ingevolge hierdie Wet nodig het;
(c) by any person who of necessity supplies it in the performance of his functions in terms of this Act,
(d) which is required in terms of any law or as evidence in any court of law,
(e) to any competent authority within the Republic, or outside the Republic only with the written consent of the Council, which requires it for the institution, or an investigation with a view to the institution, of any criminal prosecution,
(f) by or on the authority of the Minister, Council or National Authority

(3) The disclosure, whether contrary to the provisions of subsection (1) or not, of information in connection with an invention shall not prejudice the rights of the National Authority or any other person to obtain a patent in respect of such an invention

Certain acts not interpreted as assurances or guarantees

21. The fact that anything has been done under this Act by the Minister, the Council, the National Authority, any committee of the Council, any member of the Council or of the staff of the National Authority or any person in the service of the State with regard to any article, material, substance, act or matter, shall not be interpreted as an assurance or a guarantee of any nature in respect of any such article, material, substance, act or matter.

Limitation of liability

22. The State or any person in the service of the State, the Minister, the Council, the National Authority, any committee of the Council, any member of the Council or of the staff of the National Authority shall not be liable in respect of anything done under this Act in good faith and without negligence.

Liquidation of National Authority

23. The National Authority shall not be liquidated except by or under an Act of Parliament

Conclusion and ratification of conventions, treaties and agreements

24. (1) The State President may, by proclamation in the Gazette, add to this Act any Schedule in which the provisions of an international convention, treaty or agreement with regard to the control of weapons of mass destruction entered into or ratified by the Government of the Republic are included

   (a) The Minister may, by proclamation in the Gazette, amend the Schedule—

   (i) to give effect to any amendment of or addition to a convention, treaty or agreement referred to in subsection (1) which may be made from time to time and is ratified by the Government of the Republic;

   (ii) by the substitution of a convention, treaty or agreement appearing therein by a new convention, treaty or agreement entered into or ratified under subsection (1),

(c) deur enge persoon wat dit noodsaaklik ken as die verantwoordelikheids onderneming van sy werkzaamhede ingevolge hierdie Wet verstrek,
(d) wat ingevolge enge wet of as getuens in 'n geregshof vereis word,
(e) aan enge bevoegde gesagspersoon binne die Republiek, of buite die Republiek met die skrifdelike goedkeuring van die Raad, wat dit vir die instelling, van 'n ondersoek met die oog op die instelling, van 'n strafregtelike vervolging nodig het,
(f) deur of op gesag van die Minister, die Raad of die Nasionale Gesagliggaam.

(3) Die openbare ringte, hetsy in stryd met die bepalinge van subparagraaf (1) al dan nie, van inligting in verband met 'n uitvoering, doen nie afbreuk aan die regte van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam of 'n ander persoon om ten opsigte van so 'n uitvoering 'n patent te bekom nie.

Sekere aktries nie as versekering of waarborg vertolk nie

21. Die feit dat engiets kragtens hierdie Wet deur die Minister, die Raad, die Nasionale Gesagliggaam, enige komitee van die Raad, enige lid van die Raad of van die personeel van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam of enige persoon in diens van die Staat gedoen is met betrekking tot enige artikel, materiaal, stof, handeling of aangeleenthed, word nie vertolk as 'n versekering of waarborg van enge aard aard ten opsigte van so 'n artikel, materiaal, stof, handeling of aangeleenthed nie.

Beperking van aanspreeklikheid

22. Die Staat of enge persoon in diens van die Staat, die Minister, die Raad, die Nasionale Gesagliggaam, enige komitee van die Raad, enige lid van die Raad of van die personeel van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam is nie aanspreeklik ten opsigte van engiets wat te goeder trou en sonder nalatigheid kragtens hierdie Wet gedoen is nie.

Likwidasie van Nasionale Gesagliggaam

23. Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam word nie gekwieder nie behalwe by of kragtens 'n wet van die Parlement

Aangaan en bekrachtiging van konvensies, verdrae en ooreenkomsste

24. (1) Die Staatspresident kan by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant by hierdie Wet enige Skedule voeg waarin die bepalinge van 'n internasionale konvensie, verdrag of ooreenkomst met betrekking tot die beheer van wapens van massiewe vermenging wat deur die Regering van die Republiek aangegaan of bekrachtig is, opgeneem word

   (a) Die Minister kan by proklamasie in die Staatskoerant, die Skedule wyg—

   (i) om gevolg te gee aan enge wysiging van of byvoeging tot 'n konvensie, verdrag of ooreenkomst in subparagraaf (1) bedoel wat van tyd tot tyd aangebring mag word en deur die Regering van die Republiek bekrachtig is,

   (ii) deur die vervanging van 'n konvensie, verdrag of ooreenkomst daarin vervat, met 'n nuwe konvensie, verdrag of ooreenkomst wat in termen van subparagraaf (1) deur die Regering van Republiek aangegaan of bekrachtig is,
(b) A proclamation in terms of paragraph (a) may be given retrospective effect from the date upon which the Government ratified the amendment, addition or the new convention, treaty or agreement.

(3) On the date of commencement of a proclamation in terms of subsection (1) or (2), the convention, treaty or agreement or the amendment thereof or the addition thereto, as the case may be, shall have the force of law and apply in the Republic.

(4) The Minister shall lay a copy of any proclamation issued under subsection (1) or (2) upon the Table in Parliament within 14 days after the date of publication thereof in the Gazette if Parliament is then in ordinary session or, if Parliament is not then in ordinary session, within 14 days of the commencement of its next ensuing ordinary session.

Controlled goods, permits and registration

25. (1) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the National Authority, whenever he deems it necessary or expedient for non-proliferation or the control thereof, by notice in the Gazette designate controlled goods of which the—

(a) import, export, re-export or transfer is prohibited,

(b) import, export, re-export or transfer is limited or controlled and subject to the issuing of a permit by the National Authority;

(c) manufacturing, procurement, use, operation, stockpiling, transport or controlling by any means, is prohibited,

(d) manufacturing, procurement, use, operation, stockpiling, transport or controlling by any means, subject to the issuing of a permit by the National Authority.

(2) The Minister may, on the recommendation of the National Authority, amend lists of controlled goods by notice in the Gazette.

(3) Any person in control of goods designated as controlled goods in terms of subsection (1) or any related activity, must register with the National Authority in the prescribed way and furnish all relevant information requested by the National Authority.

(4) A permit referred to in subsection (1) (b) may lay down conditions regarding—

(a) quantities of controlled goods provided for by the permit;

(b) end use requirements and end use verification of any controlled goods;

(c) states from which may be imported or whereto may be exported;

(d) the period for which the permit is valid,

(e) the ports, airports or border posts which may be used for import, export, re-export or transfer.

(b) ’n Proklamasi in termes van paragraaf (a) kan terugwerkend geskied vanaf die datum waarop die Regering die wysiging, byvoeging of die nuwe konvense, verdrag of ooreenkomst bekrachtig het.

(3) Die konvense, verdrag of ooreenkomst of die wysiging daaraan of die byvoeging daarop na gelang van die geval, is regsgeldig en van toepassing in die Republiek op die datum van inwerkingtreding van die proklamasi kragtens subartikel (1) of (2).

(4) Die Minister moet ’n afskrif van enige proklamasi wat kragtens subartikel (1) of (2) uitgevaardigd word in die Parlement ter Tafel bene 14 dae na publikasie daarvan in die Staatskoerant as die Parlement dan in gewone sessie is, of as die Parlement dan nie in gewone sessie is nie, bene 14 dae na die aanvang van die eersvolgende gewone sessie.

Beheerde goedere, permissies en registreerings

25. (1) Die Minister kan op aanbeveling van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam te eniger tyd wanneer hy dit nodig of wenslik ag ten opsight van die prolikerasie of die bestuur daarvan, deur kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant, beheerde goedere aanwy—

(a) waarvan die invoer, uitvoer, heruitvoer of deurvoer verbied word;

(b) waarvan die invoer, uitvoer, heruitvoer of deurvoer beperk of beheer word, en slegs mag plaasvind kragtens ’n permit wat deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam uitgereik is;

(c) waarvan die vervaardiging, verkryging op enige wyse, die gebruik of bedryf van, die opbergings, vervoer of enige wyse van beskikking oor sodanige goedere verbied word;

(d) waarvan die vervaardiging, verkryging op enige wyse, die gebruik of bedryf van, die opbergings, vervoer of enige wyse van beskikking oor sodanige goedere slegs mag plaasvind kragtens ’n permit wat deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam uitgereik is;

(2) Die Minister kan, op aanbeveling van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam, deur kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant lys van beheerde goedere wys.

(3) Enige persoon wat in beheer is van enige aktiwiteit rakende beheerde goedere beoog in subartikel (1), of wat die eenaar is van, of in beheer is van, of beskik oor enige beheerde goedere, moet by die Nasionale Gesagliggaam op die voorgeskrywe wyse registreer, met verstrekking van alle teraaslike inligting deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam verlang.

(4) ’n Permit in subartikel (1) (b) beoog, kan onder andere voorwaardes neerstel betreffende—

(a) hoeveelhede van beheerde goedere waarvoor die permit voorsiening maak;

(b) die eindgebruik en verfaksie van sodanige eindgebruik van die beheerde goedere;

(c) state waarneen uitgevoer of waarvandaan ingevoer kan word;

(d) die tydperk waarvoor die permit geldig is;

(e) die havens, lughavens of grensposte wat by die in-, uit- of deurvoer betrokke mag wees.
(5) The National Authority may at any time if it has reason to believe that the holder of a permit issued in terms of subsection (1) (b) or (d) contravenes or fails to comply with any condition under which the permit was issued, suspend or revoke the permit with immediate effect, and notify the holder of that permit within 30 days in writing of the reasons for the suspension or revocation.

(6) A suspension in terms of subsection (5) remains in effect until the holder of the permit has taken measures to the satisfaction of the National Authority to remove the reasons for suspension, in which case the National Authority may cancel the suspension.

(7) The Minister may at any time suspend or revoke a permit issued in terms of subsection (1) (b) or (d) if he deems the permitted activity to be in conflict with national interests.

(8) The holder of any permit which has been revoked or has lapsed due to affluence of time, shall at the written request of the National Authority forthwith return that permit to the National Authority.

Codes of conduct

26. (1) The National Authority may issue codes of conduct describing procedures and methods to be followed during the performance of certain activities concerning the control of proliferation.

(2) The National Authority may amend or withdraw any such code of conduct.

(3) The National Authority shall cause a code of conduct or any amendment or withdrawal of a code of conduct to be made known by notice in the Gazette.

Furnishing of information and reports

27. (1) The National Authority or any person authorized by the National Authority may in writing direct any person who designs, develops, manufactures, markets, imports, exports, re-exports, transfers, supplies or stores goods in the course of his business or trade or otherwise handles or disposes of any goods, to furnish the National Authority within a specified period, or regularly at a specified interval, with any information at his disposal, accompanied by the relevant data and other documents, as contained in the instruction, in relation to the design, development, manufacture, marketing, export, importation, transfer, supply or storage of the goods in question.

(2) Upon completion of any investigation, inspection or verification according to section 29 (1) or (2), or at times or intervals indicated by the Minister, the National Authority shall prepare a report in writing for submission to the Minister containing comprehensive particulars and recommendations regarding any contravention or risk of contravention of any provision of this Act.

Appointment of inspectors

28. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the National Authority may appoint as many members of the staff of the National Authority or any persons in the service of the State, as are deemed necessary or expedient, as inspectors for the purposes of this Act.

(5) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan te eniger tyd wanneer hy 'n redelike vermoede het dat die houer van 'n permit wat kragtens subartikel (1) (b) of (d) uitgereik is, voorwaardes waaronder die permit uitgereik is, vertrek, die permit met onmiddellike effek intrek of opskort, en binne 30 dae skriftelik aan die permithouer die redes vir opskort of intrekking verstrekk

(6) Die opskorting kragtens subartikel (5) bly van krug totdat die permithouer na die oordeel van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam voldoende stappe geneem het om die redes wat tot die opskorting geneem het, uit die weg te ruim, waarna die Nasionale Gesagliggaam die opskorting kan terugtrek.

(7) Die Minister kan te eniger tyd 'n permit opskort of intrek indien hy van mening is dat die aktiwiteite wat deur die permit gemagtig is, teenetrydig is met nasionale belange.

(8) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan 'n persoon wie se permit ingetrek is of vervel het na verstrykting van dié geldigheidstydperk daarvan, skriftelik gelas om daardie permit binne 'n voorgeskrewe tydperk aan die Nasionale Gesagliggaam terug te versoek.

Gedragskodes

26. (1) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan gedragskodes utrek waarm aan die procedures en metodes wat gevolg moet word tydens die uitvoering van spesifieke handelinge wat met proliferasiebeheer verband hou, uiteengesit word.

(2) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam kan enige sodanie gedragskode te eniger tyd intrek of wyssig.

(3) Enige uitrekking, intrekking of wysing van 'n gedragskode word deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam bekend gemaak deur kennisgeving in die Staatskoerant.

Verstrekking van inligting en verslae

27. (1) Die Nasionale Gesagliggaam of enige persoon deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam daartoe gemagtig, kan enige persoon wat in beheer is van die ontwerp, ontwikkeling, vervaardiging, bemarking, invoer, uitvoer, heruitvoer of deurvoer van beheerde goeder, of wat in die verloop van sy besigheid in beheerde goeder handel dryf of sodanige goeder opberg of op ene ander wyse beheer het oor die hantening van beheerde goeder, gelas om aan die Nasionale Gesagliggaam binne 'n spesifieke tydperk, of gereeld na verloop van gespesifiseerde tydsintervalle, enige inligting, data of dokumente tot sy beskikking wat op hierdie Wet betrekking het, te voorstien.

(2) Na afhandeling van enige ondersoek, inspeksie of verifikasie-handeling wat kragtens artikel 29 (1) of (2) uitgevoer is, of op bepaalde tye soos deur die Minister bepaal, word 'n skriftelike verslag deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam vir die Minister voorberei waarm besonderhede verstrekk en aanbevelings gemaak word betreffende die verbetering of risiko van verbetering van enige bepaling van hierdie Wet.
(2) No person shall be appointed under subsection (1) as an inspector unless the National Authority is of the opinion that he is suitably qualified and his proficiency is such as to render him capable of performing the functions of an inspector in an efficient manner.

(3) (a) An inspector shall be furnished with a certificate stating that he has been appointed as an inspector for the purposes of this Act.

(b) A certificate contemplated in paragraph (a) shall be signed by the chief executive officer.

**Inspection and verification**

29. (1) Any inspector authorized by the Council may, on producing, if so required, a duly authenticated document showing his authority—

(a) with the necessary equipment enter any place or set foot on any premises or any vehicle where he has reason to suspect that any controlled goods may be found or where any activity in this regard is performed,

(b) investigate such place, vehicle and premises or any object or substance which may be found therein or thereupon or any service or activity being performed therein or thereupon

(2) Any inspector may at any time enter, with the necessary equipment any place, vehicle or premises where controlled goods are developed, manufactured, stored or kept under a permit and there in relation to that place, vehicle or premises carry out such inspection as he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the conditions of the permit have been or are being complied with.

(3) For the purposes of an investigation in terms of subsections (1) and (2), the inspector may be accompanied by any other person or number of persons, irrespective of nationality, whether in the employ of the National Authority or not, as indicated in the document depicting his authority.

(4) An inspector entering a place, vehicle or premises in terms of subsection (1) or (2) may take an interpreter with him.

(5) If an inspector has in general or in a particular case been instructed thereto by the National Authority in writing, he may, for the purposes of this Act enter, with the necessary equipment, any place, vehicle or premises as referred to in subsection (1) or (2) and there in relation to that place, vehicle or premises—

(a) examine, make measurements, take samples, photographs, or any other proof of the existence or former existence of controlled goods in or upon the premises or vehicle concerned, used or suspected to be intended for use in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction, and open any package or container in or upon the premises or vehicle which contains or is suspected to contain controlled goods;

(2) Niemand word kragtens subarticel (1) as 'n inspektor aangestel nie tenby die Nasionale Gesagliggaam van oordeel is dat hy paslik gekwalifiseer is en oor die nodige kundigheid beskik om hom in staat te stel om die werksoamhede van 'n inspektor op 'n doelmatige wyse te verrig.

(3) (a) 'n Inspektor word voorsien van 'n sertifikaat waarin vermeld word dat hy as 'n inspektor vir die doeleindes van hierdie Wet aangestel is,

(b) 'n Sertifikaat beoog in paragraaf (a) word deur die hoof-uitvoerende beambte onderteken.

**Inspeksie en verifikasie**

29. (1) Enige inspektor wat deur die Raad daartoe gemagtig is, en na die toon van dokumente wat sy magtiging bevestig indien hy versoek word om dit te doen, kan—

(a) met die nodige toerusting enige plek of terrein waarop of voertuig waarin hy 'n redelike vermoede het dat daar beheerde goedere is of waar enige aksie wat daarmee verband hou, bedryf word, betree,

(b) enige sodanige plek, terrein of voertuig of enige voorwerp of stof wat hy daarof of daarin vind, of enige diens wat gelever word of aksie wat verrig word, ondersoek

(2) Enige inspektor mag te enger tyd en met die nodige toerusting enige plek, terrein of voertuig waarop of waarin beheerde goedere kragtens 'npermit ontwikkels, vervaardig, geberg of bewaar word, betree en ten opsigte van daardie plek, terrein of voertuig sodanige inspeksië uitvoer as wat hy nodig ag ten einde vas te stel of die voorwaardes waarvonder die permit uitgereik is, nagekom word.

(3) Vir die doeleindes van 'n ondersoek in subarticels (1) en (2) beoog, kan die inspektor vergesel word van enige ander persoon of persone waarvoor in die dokument wat aan hom magtiging verleen voorsoening gemaak word, ongeag van nasionaliteit en of die persoon of persone in diens van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam is al dan nie.

(4) 'n Inspektor wat kragtens subarticels (1) en (2) 'n plek, terrein of voertuig betree, mag van 'n toek vergesel word

(5) Indien 'n inspektor in die algemeen of in 'n besondere geval deur die Nasionale Gesagliggaam skriftelik daaroor opdrag gegee is, kan hy met die nodige toerusting enige plek, terrein of voertuig waarna in subarticel (1) of (2) verwys word, betree en vir die doeleindes van hierdie Wet ten opsigte van sodanige plek, terrein of voertuig—

(a) ondersoek en metings doen, monsters, foto's of enige ander bewys neem van die aanwezigheid of vroegere aanwezigheid van beheerde goedere wat gebruik is vir, of waarvan vermoed word dat dit bestem was vir die vervaardiging van wapens van massewee vernietiging, en enige verpakking ofhouer aldaar wat beheerde goedere bevat of wat hy vermoed beheerde goedere bevat, oopmaak,
(b) examine any activity, operation or process carried on, in, or upon the said premises or vehicle.

(c) at any time demand from any person that he immediately, or at a time and place fixed by the said inspector, produce to him any book, notice, record, list, data or other document which is in the possession or custody or under the control of that person or any other person on his behalf;

(d) examine such a book, notice, record, list, data or other document, and make copies thereof or extracts therefrom if it relates to any controlled goods or activity referred to in section 25 (1) or to any permit, and require from any person referred to in paragraph (c) an explanation of any record or entry therein, and seize such a book, notice, record, list, data or other document if in his opinion it may afford evidence of any offence in terms of this Act;

(e) with regard to any matter which he is investigating, question, either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he may deem fit, any person whom he finds in or upon premises entered by him in terms of subsection (1) or (2), or whom he on reasonable grounds suspects to be or to have been employed in or upon such premises or to have possession or custody of or control over anything referred to in this section;

(f) order any person referred to in paragraph (c) or (e) to appear before him at a time and place fixed by him, and at that time and place question that person with regard to any matter which is being investigated by him;

(g) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed

Submission of samples

30. (1) Any person who requires a permit in terms of section 25 (b) or (d) or must register in terms of section 25 (3), shall at the written request of the National Authority, within a period stated in the request—

(a) transmit to the National Authority such samples as may be specified in the request, of the goods concerned for examination, testing or analysis; or

(b) furnished to the National Authority such information as may be so specified with regard to the goods concerned or the design, development and manufacture thereof.

(2) The National Authority may cause a sample obtained in terms of subsection (1) (a) or taken in terms of section 29 (5) (a) to be examined, tested or analyzed by an appointed or contracted laboratory or in the National Authority's own facilities in order to ascertain whether or not—

(a) the goods comply with the conditions of the permit issued in respect thereof;

(b) enige akse of enige bewerking of proses wat op genoemde plek of terrein of in genoemde voertuig uitgeoewer word, ondersoek;

(c) te enger tyd van enige persoon eis dat hy onverwyld, of op 'n tyd en plek deur genoemde inspектор bepaal, aan hom enige boek, kennisgewing, aantekening, lys, data of enige ander dokument voorë wat in die best of bewarring of onder die beheer is van daardie persoon of 'n ander persoon ten behoeve van hom;

(d) sodanige boek, kennisgewing, aantekening, lys, data of enige ander dokument ondersoek en afskrifte daarvan of uittreksels daaruit maak in dien dit in verband staan met enige beheerde goedere of permit, en van enige persoon in paragraaf (c) beoog 'n verdadeliking van betreffende enige aanswyn of inligting daarin, op genoemde boek, kennisgewing, aantekening, lys, data of enige ander dokument beslag lê in dien dit na sy oordeel as gelaens kan dien van 'n misderyf in termen van hierdie Wet;

(e) enige persoon wat hy op of in genoemde plek, terrein of voertuig aantref wat hy kragtens sub- artikel (1) of (2) betree, of van wey hy redelike vermoede het dat die persoon in diens is of was op of in sodanige plek of terrein, of dat die persoon enigsins waarna in hierdie artikel verwys word in sy best of in sy bewaring het of daaroor beheer het, of alleen of in die teemwoordigheid van enige ander persoon, soos hy goedvind, ondersoek met betrekking tot enige saak wat hy ondersoek,

(f) enige persoon beoog in paragraaf (c) of (e) gesels om voor hom te verskyn op 'n tyd en plek wat hy bepaal, en op daardie tyd en plek daardie persoon ondersoek oor enige aangeleenthede wat deur hom ondersoek word,

(g) enige ander voorgeskrewe bevoegdighede uit oefen of pligte verven.

Voorlegging van monsters

30. (1) Enige persoon wat kragtens artikel 25 (1) (b) of (d) 'n permit moet verkyk of wat in termen van artikel 25 (3) geregister moet word, moet indien die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam dit skynlik verzoek, binne die tydperk in die versoek aangedui—

(a) aan die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam sodanige monsters voorsien as wat in die versoek gespesifiseer word, van die beheerde goedere ten opsigte waarvan die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam ondersoek, toets of ontleedings beoog, of

(b) aan die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam sodanige inligting verskaf betreffende beheerde goedere of die ontwerp, ontwikkeling en vervaardiging daarvan wat in die versoek gespesifiseer is.

(2) Die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam sien toe dat 'n monster wat kragtens sub-artikel (1) (a) verkyk of kragtens artikel 29 (5) (a) geneem is, in 'n laboratorium wat deur die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam gekontrakteer of aangestel is, of in die Nasionale Gesigsgligaam se eie laboratoriums, ondersoek, getoets of ontleed word om vas te stel of—

(a) die beheerde goedere voldoen aan voorwaardes van 'n permit wat ten opsigte daarvan uitgebrei is,
(b) the goods are prohibited under section 25 (1) (a) or (c)

(3) The result of any examination, test or analysis of any sample, shall, until the contrary is proved, for all purposes be deemed to be valid for the whole consignment or batch from which the sample was obtained or taken

(4) The National Authority shall not be under any obligation to return samples submitted under subsection (1) (a) or taken in terms of section 29 (5) (a) to the owner or to the place where sampling took place, or to compensate the owner thereof.

(5) The National Authority shall bear the cost of any duplicate sample or material requested for the repeating of the same examination conducted in terms of subsection (2)

Seizure of goods

31. (1) The National Authority may direct an inspector to seize or cause to be seized—

(a) all goods for which a permit in terms of section 25 (1) (b) or (d) is needed, but for which no such permit has been applied for;

(b) all goods which do not comply with the conditions of a permit;

(c) all goods prohibited in terms of section 25 (1) (a);

(d) all, or the excess above a limitation, of goods limited in terms of section 25 (1);

(e) any goods, document, book or object which may afford evidence of any offence in terms of this Act,

and remove from, or leave on, the place, premises or vehicle concerned any such goods, document, book or object or any quantity thereof and if he considers it necessary, leave on such goods, document, book or object or the container thereof, any identification mark or seal which is considered necessary.

(2) Pending disposal in terms of subsection (1), an inspector may remove or cause to be removed such goods, document, book or object seized under subsection (1) to a place of safekeeping designated by the National Authority.

(3) An inspector shall furnish the owner or person in control of, or who has in his custody, anything seized and removed in terms of subsection (1), with a receipt

Disposal of goods

32. (1) The National Authority, may, after approval of the Council, and subject to the terms of section 23 and the Dangerous Materials Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973), and after the lapse of a period of 30 days after a notice to this effect in the Gazette, without an appeal in terms of section 35 (1) being lodged, when deemed necessary or expedient for non-proliferation or the control thereof, dispose of or destroy or cause to be disposed of or destroyed such controlled goods, documents, books or objects seized in terms of section 31 (1) in the manner prescribed.

(b) die goedere kragtens artikel 25 (1) (a) of (c) verbode is

(3) Totdat die teendeel bewys is, word die resultate van enige ondersoek, toets of ontleedend wat op 'n monster uitgevoer is, geag as geldig vir die hele besending of versameling van goedere waarvan die monster geneem is.

(4) Daar is geen verantwoordelikheid op die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam om monsters kragtens subartikel (1) (a) ontvanger of kragtens artikel 25 (9) (a) geneem aan die eienaar daarvan terug te besorg of na die plek waar die monsters geneem is terug te neem of die eienaar daarvan daarvoor te vergoed ne

(5) Die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam dra die koste verbonde aan die eienaar van duplikaat monsters indien dit nodig is om 'n ondersoek wat in subartikel (2) beoog word te herhaal.

Beslaglegging op goedere

31. (1) Die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam kan 'n inspekteur gelaas om toe te sien dat beslag geët word op—

(a) alle beheerde goedere waarvoor 'n permit kragtens artikel 25 (1) (b) of (d) benodig word, en waarvoor nie om sodanige permit aansoek gedaan nie;

(b) alle beheerde goedere wat nie in ooreenstemming met die voorwaardes van 'n permit is nie;

(c) alle beheerde goedere wat kragtens artikel 25 (1) (a) of (c) verbode is;

(d) alle goedere, of die hoeveelheid wat 'n vasgestelde limiet te bowe gaan, van goedere wat kragtens artikel 25 (1) beperk word;

(e) enige goedere, document, boek of ander voorwerp wat as getuensis kan dien ten opsigte van enige misdryf in terme van hierdie Wet,

en om enige sodanige goedere, document, boek of ander voorwerp van die plek, terrein of voorwerp te verwys van, of indien hy dit goedvind om dit daar te laat staan om enige identifikasiemerk of seel wat hy nodig ag daarop aan te bring.

(2) In afwyking op 'n besluit betreffende die wegdoening van enige beheerde goedere, dokument, boek of ander voorwerp waarop kragtens subartikel (1) beslag geët is, kan 'n inspekteur sodanige beheerde goedere, dokumente, boeke of ander voorwerpe verwys of laat verwys na 'n plek van veilige bewaring wat deur die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam aangewys word.

(3) 'n Inspekteur rek 'n ontvangsbewys uit aan die eienaar of aan die persoon in beheer van of aan die persoon in wie se sorg sodanige beheerde goedere, dokumente, boeke of ander voorwerp is waarop beslag geët word.

Wegdoening van goedere

32. (1) Die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam kan met die goedkeuring van die Raad en behoudens die beplannings van artikel 23 en die Wet op Gevaarhoudende Stowwe, 1973 (Wet No 15 van 1973), en na verloop van 'n tydperk van 30 dae nadat kennis tot dien effek in die Staatskrant gegee is en indien geen appel kragtens artikel 35 (1) aanhang gemaak is nie, indien hy dit nodig of gewens ag ten opsigte van ne-proliferasie of die beheer daarvan, enige beheerde goedere, dokumente, boeke of ander voorwerpe waarop kragtens artikel 31 (1) beslag geët is, op die voorafgeskrywe wyse wegdoen of vernietig
Powers of Council in connection with safeguarding national assets

33. (1) The Council may by notice in the Gazette declare any controlled goods as a national asset.

(2) If the Council deems it necessary in the interest of the State or in the public interest, or to prevent compromise of the technical or economic position of the Republic, it may take such measures or cause measures to be taken as it considers necessary for the protection or safeguarding of a national asset in cases where an inspector, during the execution of his duties, in accompanied by any foreign national in terms of section 29 (3).

(3) The Council may, notwithstanding measures imposed in terms of subsection (2), require a person in control of a national asset to adhere to a code of conduct referred to in section 26 and to prepare and submit action plans, plans for special exercises or zoning plans to the Council in order to protect the security and confidentiality of the national asset concerned.

(4) Any person who owns or is in control of any goods which, in his opinion, is of special value to the Republic in economic or security terms, may apply to the Council in the prescribed manner for such goods to be registered as a national asset.

Victimization forbidden

34. (1) An employer shall not dismiss any employee from his service, or reduce the rate of his remuneration, or otherwise alter his conditions of service to conditions which are less favourable to him, or alter his position as compared with that of his co-employers to his disadvantage, by reason of the fact, or because he suspects or believes, whether the suspicion or belief is justified or correct or not, that that employee—

(a) has given to the National Authority or any representative thereof any information which in terms of this Act he could be required to give,

(b) has complied with any lawful demand or order of a person duly authorized by the National Authority,

(c) has given evidence at any proceedings in terms of this Act.

(2) The execution of any disposal or destruction in terms of subsection (1) and no such disposal or destruction shall take place until resolution of such an appeal has indicated that such disposal or destruction may take place.

(3) The costs incurred by the National Authority in seizing, safekeeping or disposal of seized goods, documents, books or objects shall be recoverable from the owner, or person responsible therefor at the time that a contravention of this Act took place.

(2) Die uitvoering van enige wegdiening of vermie- ting wat in subartikel (1) beteken word, word in geval van 'n appel wat kragtens artikel 35 (1) getoets word, opgeskort en nie hervat voordat die uitkoms van sodane appel bepaal dat daarmee voortgegaan mag word nie.

(3) Die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam kan kostes mee- gebrag deur die beslaglegging op, bewaring of weg- diening van beheerde goedere, dokumente, boeke of ander voorwerpe van die eenaar of die persoon ver- antwoordelik daarvoor ten tyde van die misdryf ver- haal.

Bevoegdheede van Raad ten opsigte van beveiliging van nasionale bate

33. (1) Die Raad kan deur kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant enige beheerde goederen tot nasionale bate verklaar.

(2) Die Raad kan, indien hy dit nodig vind in belang van die Staat of in die openbare belang, of om blootstelling van die Republiek se tegniese of ekonomiese posisie te voorkom, sodanige maatreëls tref of laat tref as wat hy nodig ag vir die beheer en beskerming van 'n nasionale bate in gevalle waar 'n inspecteur tydens uitvoering van sy pligte kragtens artikel 29 (3) deur enige buitelandse burger vergesel word.

(3) Nieteenstaande maatreëls ingestel kragtens subartikel (2), kan die Raad van 'n persoon in beheer van 'n nasionale bate veroor om op te tree volgens 'n gedragingskode beoog in artikel 26 en om akseptasieplanye, planye vir spesiale oefeninge of soneringstelsels voor te berei en aan die Raad voor te lé ten einde die sekerheid en vertrouwlikheid van die betrokke nasionale bate te beskerm.

(4) Enige persoon wat in besit of beheer is van enige beheerde goederen wat na sy mening van spesiale ekono- mismese of sekerheidswaarde vir die Republiek is, kan op die voorgeskrewe wyse by die Raad aansoek doen dat geconstateerde beheerde goederen geregistreer word as nasionale bate.

Viktimasie verbode

34. (1) 'n Werkgever mag nie 'n werknemer uit sy diens ontslaan, of die skaal van sy besoldiging vermind- der, of sy diensvoorwaardes anders inspreklik verander na voorwaardes wat vir hom minder gunstig is, of sy posi- sie in vergelyking met dié van sy mede-werknemers tot sy nadeel verander nie, as gevolg van dié feit, of om- rede hy vermoed of glo, hetsy die vermoede of geloof geregverdig of juis is al dan nie, dat daardie werk- nemer—

(a) aan die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam of enige ver- teenwoordiger daarvan enige inligting verstrek het wat ingevolge hierdie Wet van hom gevorder kon word om te verstrek;

(b) voldoen het aan 'n wettige eis of bevel van 'n geneagligde persoon van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam;

(c) by enige vordering ingevolge hierdie Wet getu as afgeë het
(2) Whenever any employer is in terms of subsection (1) charged with having dismissed any employee from his service, or reduced the rate of his remuneration, or otherwise altered his conditions of service to conditions less favourable to him, or altered his position as compared with that of his co-employees to his disadvantage, by reason of any fact referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of that subsection and the charge, or by reason of his suspicion or belief in the existence of such a fact referred to in the charge, and it is proved that the accused dismissed that employee, or reduced the rate of his remuneration, or otherwise altered his conditions of service to conditions less favourable to him, or altered his position as compared to that of his co-employees to his disadvantage, the accused shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have done so by reason of the fact or suspicion or belief referred to in the charge.

(3) The court convicting an employer of a contravention of subsection (1) may, in addition to any other penalty which it may impose—

(a) if the subject of the charge was the reduction of the rate of remuneration of an employee, the alteration in any other manner of his conditions of service to conditions which are less favourable to him, or the alteration of his position as compared with that of his co-employees to his disadvantage, order that employer to reinstate, with effect from the date on which that reduction or alteration came into operation, that employee in the position in which he was immediately prior to the said reduction or alteration; or

(b) if the subject of the charge was the dismissal of an employee, order that employer to pay that employee as compensation such amount, not exceeding three months' remuneration calculated at the rate of the remuneration which he was receiving at the time of his dismissal, as the court may determine.

(4) Any order made under subsection (2) (b) shall have the effect of a civil judgment in favour of the employee concerned.

Appeal

35. (1) Any person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the National Authority to refuse to issue to him a permit required in terms of the stipulations of this Act, or to withdraw a permit issued to him, or to seize any goods, or to dispose of any goods, or any decision of the National Authority in terms of a provision of this Act which affects such a person, may appeal to the Minister, who may confirm, amend or set aside the decision of the National Authority.

(2) A decision of the National Authority to withdraw a permit issued to any person, shall not be suspended by reason of an appeal under subsection (1) by such a person against that decision.

(3) A decision by the Minister with regard to an appeal shall for all purposes be regarded as a decision of the National Authority.

(2) Wanneer 'n werkgever ingevolge subartikel (1) daarvan aangekla word dat hy 'n werknemer uit sy diens ontslaan het, of die skaal van sy besoldiging verkrimmer het, of sy diensvorderings andersins verander het na voorwaardes wat vir hom minder gunstig is, of sy posisie in vergelyking met die van sy medewerknemers tot sy nadeel verander het, as gevolg van 'n feit in paragraaf (a), (b) of (c) van daardie subartikel en die aanklag vermeld, of as gevolg van sy vermoede aangaande of geloof in die bestaan van so 'n feit in die aanklag vermeld, en daar bewys word dat die beskuldigde daardie werknemer ontslaan het, of die skaal van sy besoldiging verander het, of sy diensvorderings andersins verander het na voorwaardes wat vir hom minder gunstig is, of sy posisie in vergelyking met die van sy medewerknemers tot sy nadeel verander het, word vermoed, totdat die teen-deel bewys word, dat die beskuldigde dit gedoen het as gevolg van die feit of vermoede of geloof in die aanklag vermeld.

(3) Die hof wat 'n werkgever aan 'n oortreding van subartikel (1) skuldig bevind, kan benewens enige ander straf wat hy mag oplep—

(a) indien die onderwerp van die aanklager die verandering van 'n werkgever se skaal van besoldiging, die verandering op 'n ander wyse van sy diensvorderings na voorwaardes wat vir hom minder gunstig is, of die verandering van sy posisie in vergelyking met die van sy medewerkers tot sy nadeel was, daardie werkgever beveel om, met ingang van die datum waarop daardie verandering of verandering in werking getree het, daardie werknemer te herstel in die posisie waarin hy onmiddellik voor genoemde vermindering of verandering was, of

(b) indien die onderwerp van die aanklager die ontslag van 'n werknemer was, daardie werkgever beveel om daardie werknemer as vergoed die bedrag, wat nie meer mag wees nie as drie maande se besoldiging bereken teen die skaal van die besoldiging wat hy ten tyde van sy ontslag ontvang het, te betaal wat die hof bepaal.

(4) 'n Beveel gemaak kragtens subartikel (3) (b) het die uitwerking van 'n swaai vonnis ten gunste van die betrokke werknemer.

Appel

35. (1) Iemand wat ontevrede is met 'n besluit van die Nasionale Gesagssliggaam om die uitreiking aan hom van 'n permit wat hy ingevolge 'n bepaling van hierdie Wet nodig het, te weer, of om 'n permit wat aan hom uitgereik is, in te trek, of om beslag te lê op goeder, of om goeder weg te doen, of enige beslissing van die Nasionale Gesagssliggaam in termen van die bepaling van hierdie Wet, kan na die Minister apel, wat die besluit van die Nasionale Gesagssliggaam kan bekrachtig, wysig of tersydse stel.

(2) 'n Besluit van die Nasionale Gesagssliggaam om 'n permit wat aan 'n persoon uitgereik is, in te trek, word nie opgeskort ten gevolge van 'n appèl kragtens subartikel (1) deur so 'n persoon teen daardie besluit nie.

(3) 'n Besluit van die Minister ten opsigte van 'n appèl word vir al doelendes geag 'n besluit van die Nasionale Gesagssliggaam te wees.
Prohibition on application for certain patents in states outside Republic

36. No citizen of the Republic or a person domiciled in the Republic, may, without the written consent of the National Authority, apply for a patent relating to a national asset in terms of this Act, in a state outside the Republic.

(2) Consent in terms of subsection (1) may be given on such conditions as determined by the National Authority.

Regulations

37. (1) The Minister may make regulations as to—
(a) the circumstances under which a member of the Council shall vacate office,
(b) the filling of casual vacancies on the Council and the appointment of persons to act for absent members;
(c) the procedure at meetings of the Council,
(d) conditions or restrictions subject to which the Council shall manage and control the affairs or the National Authority;
(e) conditions or restrictions subject to which the National Authority shall conduct its affairs;
(f) the keeping of minutes and books of account of the National Authority;
(g) the conditions under which application for a permit is made, and the disclosure of information related thereto,
(h) the conditions under which a permit is issued, and the disclosure of information related thereto,
(i) the issuing, control of the use or application of a code of conduct or any category of codes of conduct;
(j) the submission of information in terms of section 27 (1);
(k) the keeping of records, minutes and books of account by any person subject to registration or a permit under this Act;
(l) the contents of reports to be furnished to the Minister in terms of this Act;
(m) the functions of the National Authority and the way in which such functions shall be executed,
(n) conditions and procedures for application by a person in terms of section 33 (4) for registration as a national asset and information to be supplied in relation thereto,
(o) powers and duties of inspectors;
(p) conditions, procedures, periods of notice and circumstances under which an inspector may gain access to any facility, vehicle or premises,

Verbod op aansoek om sekere patente buite Republiek

36. Geen burger van die Republiek of persoon wat in die Republiek gedomiese is mag sonder die skriflike toestemming van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam in 'n staat buite die Republiek aansoek doen om 'n patent wat verband hou met 'n nasionale bate in terme van hierdie Wet nie.

(2) Toestemming in subartikel (1) beoog, word gegee op sodanige voorwaardes as wat die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam bepaal.

Regulasies

37. (1) Die Minister kan regulasies uitvaardig betreffende—
(a) die omstandighede waaronder 'n lid van die Raad sy amp ontruim;
(b) die vuil van toevallige vakaturen op die Raad en die aanstelling van persone om namens afwezige lede op te tree;
(c) die procedure tydens vergaderings van die Raad;
(d) voorwaardes en beperkings waaraan die bestuur en beheer van die sake van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam deur die Raad onderhewig is;
(e) voorwaardes en beperkings waaraan die werkzaamhede van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam onderhewig is,
(f) die byhou van notules en finansiële state van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam,
(g) die voorwaardes waaronder aansoek om 'n permit gedoen word en die bekendmaking van inligting in verband daarmee;
(h) die voorwaardes waaronder 'n permit uitgereik word en die bekendmaking van inligting in verband daarmee;
(i) die uitreiking, beheer oor die gebruik van, of aansoek om 'n gedragskode of enige kategorie van gedragskodes;
(j) die voorlegging van inligting in terme van artikel 27 (1),
(k) die byhou van registers, notules en finansiële state deur enige persoon wat aan registrasie of die uitreiking van 'n permit kragtens hierdie Wet onderworpe is;
(l) die formaat van verslae wat kragtens hierdie Wet aan die Minister voorgestel moet word;
(m) die werkzaamhede van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam en die wye waarop dit uitgeoefen word;
(n) voorwaardes en procedures vir aansoek deur 'n persoon om kragtens artikel 33 (4) as nasionale bate geregistreer te word, en die inligting wat in verband hiermee verstrek moet word;
(o) bevoegdheids- en pligte van inspekteurs,
(p) voorwaardes, procedures en tydperke van kennisgewing met betrekking tot en omstandighede waaronder inspekteurs plekke, terreine of voertuie kan betree;
(q) conditions, procedures and circumstances under which an inspection or verification may be conducted;

(r) procedures to be followed in the event when goods are seized in terms of section 31 (1);

(s) the application of requirements and provisions of international conventions, treaties or agreements subscribed to or ratified by the State;

(t) the procedure to be followed in connection with an appeal to the Minister under section 35 (1), and the period within which such an appeal shall be lodged;

(u) the recovery of losses or damage caused to the National Authority by persons who are or were members of the staff of the National Authority and, in connection therewith, the application mutatis mutandis of any provision of section 34 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1975 (Act No. 66 of 1975);

(v) generally all matters for which the Minister in consultation with the National Authority deems it necessary or expedient to make regulations in order to achieve the objects of this Act.

(2) Different regulations may be made under subsection (1) in respect of different categories of goods or persons.

(3) Any regulation made under subsection (1) may in respect of any contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith, prescribe a penalty of a fine or to a term of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

Offences and penalties

38. (1) Any person who—

(a) contravenes, or fails to comply with any provision of section 19 (4), 20 (1), 27 (1), 29 (5) or 30 (1),

(b) contravenes, or fails to comply with any provision of section 25 or 26;

(c) contravenes, or fails to comply with any provision of section 33 (2) or (3) or section 36;

(d) falsely represents any goods or activity to be not of a nature or kind applicable to this Act;

(e) falsely holds himself out to be an employee or inspector of the National Authority or to be authorized by the National Authority;

(f) makes any relevant statement to an employee, inspector of the National Authority or an authorized person which is false in any material respect, knowing it to be false;

(g) refuses or fails to answer to the best of his knowledge any relevant question which an employee or inspector of the National Authority or authorized person has in the exercise of his powers put to him,

(h) refuses or fails to comply to the best of his ability with any lawful requirement, demand or order of an employee or inspector of the National Authority or authorized person; or

(g) voorwaardes en procedures met betrekking tot en omstandighede waaronder inspeksies of ventikusses uitgeoer kan word,

(r) prosedures wat gevolg moet word wanneer op goedere kragtens artikel 31 (1) beslag geło word;

(s) die toepassing van vereistes en bepalings van internasionale konvensies, verdrae en ooreenkomste onder dekter of geratificeer deur die Staat,

(t) die prosedure wat in verband met 'n appèl na die Minister kragtens artikel 35 (1) gevolg moet word, en die tydperk waarinne so 'n appèl ingediend moet word;

(u) die verhaling van verliese of skade wat die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam berokken is deur perseone wat lede van die personeel van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam is of was en, in verband daarmee, die toepassing mutatis mutandis van enge bepalings van artikel 34 van die Skatlikes- en Ouditwet, 1975 (Wet No. 66 van 1975);

(v) in die algemeen, enige aangeleenthede ten opsigte waarvan hy dit nodig of dienstig ag om regulasies uit te vaardig vir die bereiking van die oogmerke van hierdie Wet.

(2) Verskillende regulasies kan kragtens subartikel (1) uitgevaardig word ten opsigte van verskillende kategoriee van goedere of perseone.

(3) Enige regulasie wat kragtens subartikel (1) uitgevaardig is, kan ten opsigte van enige oordoping daarvan of versuur om daaraan te voldoen 'n straf voorafgaarlik wat 'n boete of gevangenissefstraf vir 'n tydperk van 10 jaar, of daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenissefstraf, nie te bowe gaan nie.

Misdrywe en strawwe

38. (1) Iemand wat—

(a) die bepalings van artikel 19 (4), 20 (1), 27 (1), 29 (5) of 30 (1) oortree of versuur om daaraan te voldoen;

(b) die bepalings van artikel 25 en 26 oortree of versuur om daaraan te voldoen;

(c) die bepalings van artikel 33 (2) of (3) of artikel 36 oortree of versuur om daaraan te voldoen;

(d) valslik voorgee dat enige goedere of aktiwiteit nie behoort tot 'n klas of tipe toepaslike tot hierdie Wet nie;

(e) hom valslik voorhou as 'n werkner of inspektur van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam of gemagtigde van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam;

(f) enige relevante verklar jung aan 'n werkner, inspektur van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam of gemagtigde van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam doen wat in enige wesentlike opsig vals is, terwyl hy weet dat dit vals is;

(g) weier of in gebroke bly om na sy beste wete enige relevante vraag wat 'n werkner of inspektur van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam of gemagtigde persoon by die uitoefening van sy bevoegdheid aan hom gestel het;

(h) weier of in gebroke bly om na sy beste vermoe te voldoen aan 'n wettige vordering, eis of bevel van 'n werkner of inspektur van die Nasionale Gesagsliggaam of gemagtigde persoon,
(i) hinders or obstructs an employee or inspector of the National Authority or any authorized person in the exercise of his powers;

shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction—

(i) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (a) to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment;

(ii) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (b) to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment;

(iii) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraph (c) to a fine or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment, and

(iv) in the case of an offence referred to in paragraphs (d) to (i) to a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.

(2) A court convicting any person of an offence referred to in paragraph (b) or (d) may, in addition to any penalty which it may impose, seize any goods or any consignment or batch of goods, any other article, or any material or substance, in respect of which the offence was committed, and goods so seized shall be disposed of as the Minister may either generally or in any particular case order.

(3) A magistrates court shall, notwithstanding differently worded terms in any act, be competent to pronounce a sentence for any penalty provided for in terms of this Act.

Revision by court of law

39. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 35, a person affected by a decision of the National Authority in terms of this Act may, within such period of notice as indicated by the National Authority, request the National Authority in writing to supply reasons for that decision within 30 days after receiving such a request.

(2) Within 30 days after receiving reasons in terms of subsection (1), or after expiry of the time in which reasons must be supplied by the National Authority, the affected person may approach an authorized division of the Supreme Court for a revision of the decision.

Short title and commencement

40. This Act shall be called the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 1993, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the Gazette.

(i) 'n werknemer of inspекteur van die Nasionale Gesagstiggaam of enge gemagtigde persoon by die uitoefening van sy bevoegdheede hinder of belemmer;

is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldig bevinding strafbaar—

(i) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (a) vermeld, met 'n boete of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens twee jaar, of met daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf;

(ii) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (b) vermeld, met 'n boete of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens tien jaar, of met daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf,

(iii) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (c) vermeld, met 'n boete of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyftien jaar, of met daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf,

(iv) in die geval van 'n misdryf in paragraaf (d) tot en met (i) vermeld, met 'n boete of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens een jaar, of met daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf.

(2) 'n Hof wat iemand skuldig bevind aan 'n misdryf in paragraaf (b) of (d) vermeld, kan benewens enige ander straf wat hy ople, op enge goederne, besending of lot van goederne, of ander artikel, of enge materiaal of stof, ten opdrag waarvan die misdryf gepleeg is, beslag leê, en oor sodanige goederne word beskik soos die Minister of in die algemeen of in 'n bepaalde geval beveel.

(3) 'n Landdroshof is, meteenstaande andersluidende terme in enige wet, bevoeg om 'n vonnis oor enige oortreding in terme van hierdie Wet uit te spreek.

Hersiening deur hof

39. (1) Meteenstaande die bepalings van artikel 35, kan iemand wie se belange geraak word door 'n beslissing van die Nasionale Gesagstiggaam, binne 'n tydperk soos aangedui deur die Nasionale Gesagstiggaam nadat hy van so 'n beslissing bewus geword het, die Nasionale Gesagstiggaam skriftelik versoek om binne 30 dae vanaf ontvang van dié versoek redes vir die beslissing te verstrek.

(2) Binne 30 dae nadat redes ingevolge subartikel (1), verstrek is, of na verstryking van die tydperk waarbinne die redes aldus deur die Nasionale Gesagstiggaam verstrek moes word, kan die betrokke persoon by 'n bevoegde afdeling van die Hooggeregshof aansoek doen om hersiening van die beslissing.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding

40. Hierdie Wet het die Wet op die Nle-proliferasie van Wapens van Massiewe Vernetging, 1993, en treed in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamase in die Staatskoerant bepaal.
MEMORANDUM
ON THE OBJECTS OF THE DRAFT BILL ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

1. The RSA possesses valuable technology, capabilities and products, some of which the international community considers to be sensitive in nature because these can be used, or misused, for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. There is thus a lot of international pressure that the RSA, like other responsible nations, should exercise control over these technologies, capabilities and products, in order to restrict proliferation.

2. Various international Regimes and conventions have already been established with the purpose of inhibiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Compliance with the principles of these Regimes and conventions is a requirement for international free trade. The main requirements that these Regimes and conventions place on participants is the promulgation of non-proliferation legislation, the establishment of a National Authority to execute the requirements of this legislation, as well as being subject to international inspection and verification measures. The RSA signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty in 1991 and since then all nuclear material and facilities are inspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The RSA will probably also endorse the guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group. The RSA has also signed the Biological Weapons Convention and is expected to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention in 1993.

3. The USA is currently exerting pressure on the RSA to sign a bilateral agreement in respect of missile technology control and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already indicated to Parliament that the RSA will shortly publish the necessary legislation as required by this bilateral agreement.

4. This act is aimed at promoting and ensuring free trade with the international community, and especially with the RSA's traditional trading partners.

The intention is thus to minimize government intervention. Minimum international norms with respect to control must however be complied with. These norms require that specified dual-use technology, materials, chemicals, components, products, capabilities and facilities that can be used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction must be registered and controlled in terms of end-use and end-user.

MEMORANDUM
AANGAANDE DIE OOGEMERKE VAN DIE KONSEPWETONWERP OP DIE NIE-PROLIFERASIE VAN WAPENS VAN MASSIEWE VERNIETIGING

1. Die RSA beskik oor waardevolle tegnologie, vermoens en produkte waarvan sommige deur die wêreldgemeenskap as sensitief van aard beskou word, omdat dit aangewend kan word, of misbruik kan word, vir die vervaardiging van wapens van massiewe vernietiging. Daar is dus groot druk op die RSA uit internasionale geledere om, net soos ander verantwoordelike lande, beheer uit te oefen oor hierdie tegnologie, vermoens en produkte ten einde proliferasie te beperk.

2. Verskeie internasionale Regimes en konvensies het reeds toegelaat om die proliferasie van wapens van massiewe vernietiging te stuit. Makling van die beginsels van hierdie Regimes en konvensies word as 'n voorvereiste vir internasionale vyndele gestel. Die hoofbeginsels wat deur die Regimes en konvensies aan deelnemers gestel word, is die promulgaasie van nie-proliferasie wetgewing, die vestiging van 'n nasionale gesagsgiggaarm en die uitvoering van die bepaling van genoemde wetgewing, asook die onderwerp van die wyverheid en nasionale infrastruktuur aan internasionale inspeksie- en verifikasieaksies. Die RSA het reeds die Kernsperverdig in 1992 onderteken en 1993 deur die Minister van Buitelandse Sake het reeds die Parlement aangewys dat die RSA benewerk die nodige wetgewing sal promulgeer soos deur hierdie bilaterale ooreenkoms bepaal word.

3. Daar is dus op regeringsvlak 'n siening dat dit in die RSA se belang is om die nodige wetgewing en beheerstruktuur so spoedig moontlik te vestig.

4. Hierdie voorgenome wetgewing is daarop geng om vyndele met die internasionale gemeenskap en veral met die RSA se tradisionele handelsvennotte te bevorder en te versker. Die doel is om die wyverheid van die minimum internasionele beheernorme voldoen te word. Hierdie norme kom daarop neer dat gespesifieerde dubbeld jewels tegnologie, materiale, chemikalie, komponente, produkte, vermoens en fasilitate wat gebruik kan word in die vervaardiging van wapens van massiewe vernietiging, gereigter en beheer moet word in t v. eindgebruik en eindgebruiker.
5. The concept legislation covers the following four main areas.

- specified dual-use technology and equipment that can be used in nuclear weapons, or in the manufacture of nuclear weapons,
- scheduled chemicals, chemical precursors, as well as related dual-use technologies, materials, equipment and facilities,
- scheduled biological materials and toxins, as well as related dual-use technologies, materials, equipment and facilities,
- unmanned delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, as well as related dual-use technologies, materials, equipment and facilities

**NOTE:** Nuclear materials, technology, equipment and facilities will be controlled by the Atomic Energy Corporation in terms of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and in terms of the Nuclear Energy Act 1982. (Act No 92 of 1982).

6. The designation of activities, capabilities and goods, to be controlled in terms of this act, will be by means of regulations. These regulations will be based on the guidelines for control as issued by the international conventions and non-proliferation regimes and will meet the minimum international norms.

7. Implementation of the requirements of the Act will be mainly vested in a National Authority. The legislation defines the structure, functions, powers, and activities of this body.

This National Authority will be under the control of a Board which will determine the policy for the National Authority.

In order to achieve the objects of the Act the Board will manage the authority’s execution of responsibilities and the exercise of power.

The committee for the preparation of this act has recommended that the National Authority be placed under the Department for Trade and Industry.

A final decision in this regard has still to be made.

8. The criteria that must be taken into account in the establishment of the National Authority are

- Credibility in the international community
- International visibility
- Swiftness and flexibility for effective action
- Competence and autonomy in order to be accepted by the industry
- Cost effectiveness/affordability

5. Die konsepwetgewing dek vier gebiede van belang, naamlik

- gespesifiseerde dubbeldoel tegnologie en toerusting vanwendbaar in kernwapens of de vervaardigingsprosesse van kernwapens;
- geskeduleerde chemikaliee, chemiese voorlopers (precursors) sowel as verwante dubbeldoel tegnologiee, materiale, toerusting en faciliteite;
- geskeduleerde biologiese materiale en toksiene, sowel as verwante dubbeldoel tegnologiee, materiale, toerusting en faciliteite;
- onbemande leveringsstelsels vir wapens van massaewe vernietiging, asook verwante dubbeldoel tegnologiee, toerusting en faciliteite.

**NOTA:** Kernmateriale, kern tegnologie, kern toerusting en Kern faciliteite sal deur die AEK beheer word in terme van die Kernspervarlag (wat die RSA onderteken het) en in terme van die Wet op Kernenergie, 1982 (Wet No 92 van 1982)

6. Die aanduiding van aktiwiteite, vaardighede en goedere wat in terme van hierdie wet beheer sal word, sal by wyse van regulasie geskied. Hierdie regulasies sal gebaseer wees op die internasionale konvensies en non-proliferasie regimes se norglyne vir beheer en sal aan minimum internasionale norme moet voldoen.

7. Die implementering van die bepalings van die wet sal hoofsaaklik berus by 'n Nasionale Gesagliggaam. Die wetgewing omskryf hierdie liggaam se struktuur, oogmerke, bevoegdhede en werkzaamhede; hierdie Nasionale Gesagliggaam sal beheer word deur 'n Raad wat die beleid van die gesagliggaam sal bepaal.

Verder sal die Raad die uitvoering van pligte en uitoefening van bevoegdhede deur die gesagliggaam bestuur ten einde die oogmerke van die wet te bereik.

'n Aanbeveling is deur die Wetkomitee gemaak dat hierdie Nasionale Gesagliggaam onder die Departement Handel en Nywerheid geplaas word.

'n Finale besluit moet nog hieroor gemaak word.

8. Die oorwegingskriteria wat moet geld by die daarstelling van die Nasionale Gesagliggaam is.

- Geloofwaardigheid in die internasionale gemeenskap
- Internasionale sigbaarheid
- Ratsheid en buigsaamheid vir effektiewe optrede
- Kundaad en autonomeit ten einde aanvaarbaar te wees by die nywerheid
- Koste-effektiwit/bekostigbaarheid
9. The RSA cannot afford a large National Authority compared to other countries. It is therefore planned to establish a core group and thereafter to make use of work groups and committees utilising personnel from other state departments, the industry and other organisations that can make a contribution.

The broad approach will be that control will be exercised through registration of facilities, processes and products, the issue of permits for the operation of processes and the manufacture of specified quantities of scheduled materials as well as end-use and end-user restrictions that may be imposed. Wherever possible permits will be issued for a series of products and activities.

(2 October 1992)

NOTICE 880 OF 1992

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

AIR SERVICES LICENSING ACT, 1990
(Act 115 of 1990)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 15 (1) (b) of Act 115 of 1990 and regulation 8 of the Domestic Air Services Regulations, 1991, it is hereby notified for general information that the application(s) details of which appear in the Schedule hereto, will be considered by the Air Services Licensing Council.

Representations in accordance with section 15 (3) of Act 115 of 1990 in support of, or in opposition to, an application should reach the Air Service Licensing Council, Private Bag X193, Pretoria, 0001, within 21 days of the date of publication hereof.

SCHEDULE 2

APPLICATIONS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF LICENCES

(A) Full name and trade name of applicant. (B) Full business or residential address of applicant. (C) The class of licence in respect of which the amendment is sought. (D) Type of air service and the amendment thereto which is being applied for. (E) Category of aircraft and the amendment thereto which is being applied for.

(A) Care Airlines (Pty) Ltd; Care Airlines. (B) P.O. Box 91212, Auckland Park, 2006 (C) Class I (D) Type S1 and S2. (E) Category A1 and A3

(A) Care Airlines (Pty) Ltd; Intensive Air. (B) P.O. Box 91212, Auckland Park, 2006 (C) Class III. (D) Type G7. (E) Category A3.

(A) Care Airlines (Pty) Ltd, Sun Air Charters (B) P.O. Box 91212, Auckland Park, 2006 (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A3.

(A) Carpenter Charters CC. (B) P.O. Box 1448, Benoni, 1500. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1 and N2. (E) Category A4

(A) Helicopter Dynamics CC (B) P.O. Louis Botha Airport, Durban, 4029. (C) Class II. (D) Type N1. (E) Category H2

(A) Helicopter Dynamics CC. (B) P.O. Louis Botha Airport, Durban, 4029 (C) Class III. (D) Type G2, G3, G4, G7, G8, G10, G11, G15 and G16. Offshore supply operations. (E) Category H2

9. Die RSA kan nie soos baie ander lande 'n groot Nasionale Gesagstiggaam bekostig nie. Dit word dus beoog om slegs 'n kerngroepie te vestig en verder staan te maak op werkgroepie en komitees wat saamgestel sal word uit persone vanuit staatsdepartemente, die nywerheid en ander organisasies wat 'n bydrae kan lever.

Die bree bondonning sal wees dat beheer uitgeoefen word deur die registreer van faciliteite, prosesse en produkte. die uitleg van vermoë om bedryf van prosesse en die vervaardiging van geskiedelike materiaal teen gespesifiseerde hoeveelhede asook eindgebruik en eindgebruiker beperking wat gestel word. Waar moontlik sal permissie uitgereik word vir reekse van produkte en aktiwiteite.

(2 October 1992)

KENNISGEWING 880 VAN 1992

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

WET OP DIE LIZENSIERING VAN LUGDIENSTE, 1990 (Wet 115 Van 1990)

Herby word ingevolge die bepaling van artikel 15 (1) (b) van Wet 115 van 1990 en regulase 8 van die Regulases vir Binelandse Lugdiensete, 1991, vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat die Lugdienisingseniggaam aangestel waarvan besonderhede in die Bylae hieronder verskyn, sal oorweeg.

Vertoë ingeval deur artikel 15 (3) van Wet 115 van 1990 ter ondersteuning of bestyning van 'n ondersoek moet die Lugdienisingseniggaam, Pnvaat Sak X193, Pretoria, 0001, binne 21 dae na die datum van publikasie hiervan bereik.

BYLAE 1

AANSOEKE OM DIE TOESTAAN VAN LIZENSIES

(A) Volle naam en handelsnaam van aanheerser. (B) Volle besigheids- of woonadres van aanheerser. (C) Klas lizensie waarom aanheerser gedoen word (D) Tipe lugdiens waarop aanheerser betrekking het. (E) Kategorie lugvaartweg waarop aanheerser betrekking het.

(A) Care Airlines (Edms.) Bpk.; Care Airlines. (B) Postbus 91212, Auckland Park, 2006. (C) Klas I. (D) Tipe S1 en S2. (E) Kategorie A1 en A3

(A) Care Airlines (Edms.) Bpk, Intensive Air (B) Postbus 91212, Auckland Park, 2006. (C) Klas III. (D) Tipe G7. (E) Kategorie A3.

(A) Care Airlines (Edms.) Bpk ; Sun Air Charters (B) Postbus 91212, Auckland Park, 2006. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 en N2. (E) Kategorie A3

(A) Carpenter Charters BK. (B) Postbus 1448, Benoni, 1500. (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 en N2. (E) Kategorie A4

(A) Helicopter Dynamics BK (B) Mk. Louis Bothaulikhawe, Durban, 4029 (C) Klas II. (D) Tipe N1 (E) Kategorie H2

(A) Helicopter Dynamics BK (B) Mk. Louis Bothaulikhawe, Durban, 4029. (C) Klas III (D) Tipe G2, G3, G4, G7, G8, G10, G11, G15 en G16. Alfrondige skeepaanvullingsoperasies. (E) Kategorie H2
Army chief accuses MK of sabotage plans

THE ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe plans to undertake acts of sabotage against government installations and infrastructures during the fourth phase of its mass action programme, says SA Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen George Meiring.

Available information made it clear MK members would be deployed among mass action participants during "exitgate" to provoke the security forces of SA and the TBVC states, Meiring told a military parade in Voortrekkerhoogte on Wednesday.

Meiring's speech was released to the media yesterday.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus last night rejected Meiring's claims as "utterly untrue" and said the ANC was committed to a peaceful campaign of mass action which would be conducted within the parameters laid down by the Goldstone commission and the national peace accord.

Meiring said "in the event of counteraction by the security forces, it is planned that MK will be used to create the impression among the broad population that MK is a people's army protecting the people against so-called aggressors."

In addition, plans existed to use so-called "special operations teams" from the PWV area during mass action to sabotage government installations and infrastructures in certain TBVC states and black residential areas, he said.

"Not only will the use of members of special teams ensure good security during these operations, but also hamper attempts to trace these actions back to ANC members," Meiring told the parade.

"As it rather seems then that these so-called 'special operation teams' are just another term for the notorious self-defence units," Meiring told the parade.

He said acts of violence had already been committed against government buildings in the Cape, which indicated members of these teams would most probably be deployed in future.

"Apparent these actions would be extended to SA as well.

Similarly, "pseudo operations" were obviously being used to place the blame for murders on the shoulders of the SADF, SAP or the government.

According to Meiring, only two alternatives existed in SA's future.

"We can attempt to negotiate for a joint future with built-in protection of minority groups, or we can settle our differences by using violence - in other words get involved in a civil war or a bloody battle."

However, the Defence Minister had given an undertaking that government would not rest until a new and just democracy was in place, and that government would continue to negotiate to achieve this goal.

Meiring said...
Draft Bill set to restrict SA war weaponry

PRETORIA — A draft Bill on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in South Africa was published in the Government Gazette on Friday.

The Trade and Industry Department's acting director-general, Mr G J J Breyi, said in a statement, the draft Bill was expected to be tabled in parliament during the 1992 parliamentary session.

"In line with international disarmament initiatives, it is intended to promulgate a Bill restricting the build-up of weapons of mass destruction in South Africa."

Mr Breyi said following the Gulf War and with the disintegration of the East Bloc, greater emphasis was being placed internationally on disarmament initiatives. These initiatives were aimed mainly at preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — arms which were regarded as a serious threat to world peace.

South Africa possessed technology, abilities and products, some of which the international community feared could be used, or misused, to manufacture weapons of mass destruction, Mr Breyi said.

"It is expected that the international community will exert substantial pressure on South Africa to exercise control over these abilities, in order to restrict proliferation," Mr Breyi said — Sapa
Stals was told about bank's CCB links

EXCLUSIVE REPORT: BRENDAN TEMPLETON

RESERVE Bank Governor Dr Chris Stals was informed about Pretoria Bank's dealings with the CCB as early as June last year, according to documents in this newspaper's possession.

The documents give rise to questions about the role top Government officials played in the ultimate demise of Masterbond and their role in funding arrangements with the CCB.

They indicate that authorities "pulled the plug" on Masterbond eight days after Stals was informed about the CCB link.

Thousands of investors, many of them pensioners who had invested their life savings in Masterbond, were left penniless when the property investment giant crashed.

The Reserve Bank refused to comment on a list of questions sent to it by the Saturday Star. It said the questions involved facts which related to affairs of a "confidential" nature.

Bad debts

A dramatic about-face by financial authorities outlawed Masterbond's vital R490 million debenture-bond industry virtually overnight. The R650 million property investment company was refused permission to merge with Pretoria Bank and it subsequently folded three months later.

Masterbond had intended taking over Pretoria Bank in order to comply with the Deposit Taking Institutions Act, which came into force in February 1991. But it was then discovered that Pretoria Bank's bad debts exceeded R40 million—a senior Masterbond source told this newspaper that it was believed that, millions of rands, had "disappeared" into CCB front-companies with accounts at the bank.

Masterbond appealed to the Reserve Bank for assistance but was turned down.

According to a list of dates with accompanying comments drawn up by a senior Masterbond official, a letter was sent by Masterbond director Koos Jonker to Stals on June 24 last year pointing out that Pretoria Bank's imminent collapse would have disastrous effects on Masterbond.

"The blame for the bank's bad debts were laid at the feet of Pretoria Bank director Piet Snyman—who has admitted to taking "kickbacks" in return for providing loans to shady companies. It also spoke about Pretoria Bank's link with the CCB.

Jonker admitted, when approached by the Saturday Star, that he had sent the letter to Stals and that it dealt with the CCB link. He would not comment further, saying the matter was subject to a secrecy clause of the Reserve Bank Act. The Reserve Bank also quoted the clause as a reason for not commenting. The questions included:

1. What was the Reserve Bank's reaction to the letter?

2. Was there any link between the sudden decision not to approve the merger and the letter sent to the Reserve Bank concerning the CCB connection?

3. Why was Masterbond suddenly told it had to conform strictly to the DTI Act?

Minutes of a meeting of Pretoria Bank and the Reserve Bank on February 7 last year state that it was agreed that "between now and the next economic boom, financial institutions would need to structure themselves on the new philosophies of the DTI Act."

TO PAGE 2
SA set to join hands with the arms curbers
SADF loses land battle

THE SA Defence Force has been ordered by a Supreme Court judge to stop interfering with members of a coloured community who are refusing to move from their homes in the centre of the Army Battle School at Lohatla.

The interim order was granted on Thursday by Mr Justice JJ Kreke, judge president of the Northern Cape division of the Supreme Court, after an application for an urgent interdict by a Khoi resident, Mr Joseph Free.

The application, brought against the Minister of Defence, came after the removal of some residents to the settlement of Jenn-Haven, 140km from Khoi, starting on September 12.

They were among some 155 families who found themselves living in the centre of the battle school after the Gableso Maramane Reserve was appropriated in 1977.

About 20,000 of their black neighbours were forced to move to Bophuthatswana, but the Khoi people remained behind.

Last month, about 80 families relocated to houses in the new settlement, provided by the House of Representatives. But 41 families refused to go — and they are fighting to stay on the land they claim has been theirs for five generations.

On Thursday, Mr Free told the court the SADF had breached an earlier undertaking that army personnel would not harass people wishing to remain on the land. The first unauthorised taking on September 14 was in response to an application to stop the SADF from interfering with the residents continued occupation of the area.

He told the court that since the removals began, the 41 families had been subject to:

- A permit system which restricted access to Khoi. In one case, a man with chest, back and leg problems, needing to travel to Kuruman to consult a doctor, had been denied free exit and entry.
- Loss of education, after the school was closed.
- A drastic water shortage after people wishing to leave the area sabotaged the only pump and allowed the water to flow away.
- Loss of livestock after people were barred from retrieving cattle grazing into the battle school.
- Loss of education after the school was closed.

The effect of such intimidation is severe. We are spending sleepless nights contemplating a future in a community devoid of services, wondering what intimidation tactics the SADF will use next," Mr Free told the court.

He said the community was particularly worried by the SADF’s aplicación in an earlier affidavit that they would move an SADF statement saying “the gate will in any case be handled as before once the Khoi community has been relocated”.

Restricted

In an answering affidavit, the Lohatla Battle School principal said the SADF had nothing to do with the closure of the school, and that the decision had been taken by the previous administration.

The entire school was being moved to Jenn-Haven, and children remaining at Khoi were free to attend any school of their choice.

He denied threats had been made to shoot people trying to enter the area, that Khois residents had been prevented from retrieving their livestock on the SADF’s order.

At no time were any of the inhabitants intimidated into leaving. They wanted to move left, and those who didn’t stay, said Colonel du Toit.

The SADF had information that the ANC had targeted the school repeatedly.

Apart from the removal of the school, all state services to the community had been cut, no water points or fences had been removed, he said.

The acting commanding officer of the battle school, Colonel AC Human, said in his affidavit that access permits had been introduced after fires were started in the restricted area and a number of strangers found within the perimeter.

Threats

"The decision to step up security measures followed various threats to members of the Khoi community on the eve of their relocation," said Colonel Human.

These included threats to burn their houses, that they would be beheaded, that they would be prevented from moving and that photographs of them would be taken while they were in the process of moving and kept by the ANC, which would deal with them in due course.

In addition to ruling that the SADF should not interfere with the remaining Khoi families, Mr Justice Kreke ruled that Miss Bridget Murphy, a legal field worker employed by Deneys Rentz, be given reason.

School’s Colonel Johannes du Toit said security had been stepped up because the ANC had intensified activity in the military area.

He said two access gates had been welded shut because there were not enough personnel to guard all the gates.

Colonel du Toit denied there was any talk of issuing Khoi residents with access permits, but said visitors needed permits to travel through the battle school and residents were required to show their ID documents at the gates.

In certain cases, movement was restricted while SADF personnel searched for weapons.

Meanwhile, attorneys acting for the Khoi community have sent a letter to the House of Representatives, demanding that the school be reopened. They have until close of business today to respond to the demands.

Legal Resources Centre deputy national director Geoff Budlender said yesterday the court order was “symbolically significant” because it sent a strong signal to rural communities that they could rely on the protection of the courts.

He said the Khoi case was the first attempted forced removal since the Magopa tribe was forcibly evicted from land in the Western Transvaal in 1984.

While direct force is not being used, the state is resorting to its classic old style of squeezing people out," he added.

"In this case, they have engineered consent to leave by making life intolerable for the community. They simply shot at their heads, shutting the school, paying pensions elsewhere, cutting off all services and buying off leaders," ANC spokesman Derek...
KwaMashu rally set example for peace

RAY HARTLEY

ANC marches planned for Umlazi and Mkhatho would go off peacefully if leaders from both sides committed themselves to avoiding violence, UN monitoring mission chief Angela King said at the weekend.

Speaking at a media conference, she said last week's Shaka Day rally, held by Inkatha in the ANC stronghold of KwaMashu, was evidence peace was possible if leaders made an effort to minimise conflict.

King said national peace committee chairman John Hall was working on a new accord on political tolerance.

Steps taken by monitors and national peace accord structures to avoid bloodshed at protests included:

☐ Meetings with government, ANC, Bophuthatswana and Inkatha officials; and

☐ Mobilisation of the peace accord's regional dispute resolution committees in up affected areas.

King said 50 UN observers, including some who monitored Angolan elections, would be in SA by the end of October.

The UN mission would have structures in all of the peace accord's 11 regions by the end of the month.

☐ SACP member Jeremy Cronn said yesterday mass action should continue through the transition period and into a future SA, directed at the government of the day.

He was speaking on Slabbert's Sunday - the first of Van Zyl Slabbert's hour-long lunchtime TV talk shows.

Cronn said even when SA had made the transition to democracy, levers had to be in place for the masses to make their feelings known other than at the polls.

Armscor stages local show

ARMSCOR will show next month a comprehensive range of SA armaments and technology involving more than 150 companies.

The exhibition - Decca '92 - will be the first that Armscor and local armament manufacturers have taken part in locally.

The need to shift the focus of research and development, production and supply from SA's own defenace priorities to that of international market demands was paramount, a spokesman said.

Armscor had been exploring commercial opportunities. In the armaments field, he said, Armscor's past successes gave it an advantage over competitors in a number of fields.

Almost 500 international guests, including a large number of potential buyers, had indicated they would be attending, he said.

About 150 exhibitors would be displaying products and themes such as artillery, armour, infantry systems, law enforcement equipment, electronic warfare, medical equipment, guided systems and research and design.

The exhibition will run from November 17 to 21 at Nasrec, south of Johannesburg.

The Army Battle School at Lobatse, in the northwestern Cape, on Friday, November 20.
Pik offers Mozambique SA’s help with ceasefire

SA WOULD consider taking part in overseeing Mozambique’s ceasefire if asked, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

He told a news conference on his return from Rome, where an accord ending 16 years of civil war was signed on Sunday, that various commissions were being created to monitor the ceasefire and help Mozambique along the road to democracy.

“We would be prepared to sit on some of these commissions, but only if asked,” he said.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama signed the ceasefire after more than two years of peace negotiations in Rome mediated by the Roman Catholic church and the Italian government.

Botha warned that difficult times still lay ahead for Mozambique, one of the world’s poorest countries devastated by war and the worst drought of the century in the region.

“This agreement has now been signed, but it doesn’t mean implementation will be easy,” he said.

“We are relieved that this important step has now been taken.”

Relief officials said refugees were still fleeing the famine in Mozambique into Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and SA. More than 3 million Mozambicans are refugees in neighbouring states, while millions more of the 15 million population have fled their homes within the country.

Botha said a return of refugees would have to be discussed with Mozambique’s leaders.

Now, after the major events in Angola and Mozambique, SA was being challenged to solve its own problems and to stop the violence, Botha said.

He called on political parties to put SA’s interests first, and not their own narrow party political interests.

Asked about his meeting in Rome with Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, Botha said prospects were good for diplomatic relations eventually being established between the two countries.

However, Pretoria would not push for the reopening of relations, but would wait for an improvement to come about naturally.

He said trade and communication links between the two countries were already good.

On Cahora Bassa, Botha said if the water project was resuscitated, about 15 000 workers would be needed to remove the vegetation underneath the power lines.

The Mozambique peace agreement would not only improve trade in the region, but would also pave the way for holidaymakers who wanted to visit the region.

The Foreign Minister said that while in Rome, he had discussed with a senior UN official the UN observers’ function in SA and how they should co-ordinate their work with local structures such as the Goldstone commission.

Meanwhile, in Maputo, the Mozambican defence ministry has ordered all military units to adopt a strictly defensive position because of the signing of the peace agreement.

Immediately after Sunday’s signing of the accord, Defence Minister Alberto Chipande ordered the armed forces to call a halt to any offensive actions. — Sapa-Reuters.

Banda rules out change in Malawi

LILONGWE — President Kamuzu Banda has ruled out a multiparty system in Malawi, saying it was unsuitable and would cause corruption and strife.

“There is no question of multiparty system here,” Banda, president for life of the central African nation, told a convention of his ruling Malawi Congress Party at the weekend.

Malawi would remain a one-party state whether the country’s “friends or enemies like it or not”, he said, according to the official Malawi News Agency.

Banda, who has banned opposition parties and ruled Malawi since independence from Britain in 1964, said pluralist politics “bred corruption, political instability, poor economic performance and civil and tribal strife.” — Sapa-Reuters

Breakaway gunmen seize key points in Madagascan port

ANTANANARIVO — Breakaway gunmen have seized control of key installations in Madagascar’s main port town, Toamasina, in continuing violence in the runup to multiparty presidential elections next month.

Travellers returning from the port said groups of gunmen had taken over Toamasina Airport and were threatening to shoot down any aircraft attempting to land.

Travellers said the government sent troops to Toamasina at the weekend and to Toliara, 600km to the southeast, to end violence by supporters of regional rule.

Returning travellers from both towns said the gunmen were in control of local radio and television stations which they were using to broadcast demands for regional rule.

In Toamasina, they said they planned to take over banks, the local treasury, the railway network and power and water plants to back demands for a federal state.

The transitional government announced on Sunday that presidential elections would be held on November 28, putting Didier Ratsiraka, who has ruled for 17 years, against some 15 hopefuls from Madagascar’s six provinces.

Madagascar has been in a state of political and economic upheaval for more than a year since Ratsiraka bowed to the democracy movement sweeping Africa and agreed to share power with a transitional government before general elections.

Toamasina, birthplace of Ratsiraka, has been the focus of violent opposition to a continued unitary state in recent weeks by supporters of regional rule.
Army ordered to stay away

THE SA Defence Force has been barred by the Northern Cape Supreme Court from interfering with members of a coloured community living in a town in the centre of the Army Battle School at Lohatla.

The interim order restraining the SADF was granted last week by Mr Justice J K Kreek after an urgent application by Mr Joseph Free, a resident of Khosa, the township at Lohatla.
Two key Webster witnesses vanish

JOHANNESBURG. —
Two key-witnesses in the David Webster inquest which opens in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday have disappeared, police confirmed yesterday.

Detectives probing Dr Webster’s murder three years ago were urgently trying to locate the two witnesses, Witwatersrand police liaison officer Captain Eugene Opperman, said.

“All attempts to find and subpoena Mr Cornelius du Plessis and Mr Hendrik Cleophus Mpotoume have been unsuccessful so far,” he said.

New powers

A draft law tabled in Parliament yesterday will enable the government to re-open inquests under a judge, a move which could pave the way for the re-opening of the Matthew Goniwe inquest.

A memorandum attached to the Inquests Amendment Bill said the new measure would give the Minister of Justice the power to request a judge to re-open an inquest.

The judge will have the power to subpoena any person who has already given evidence to the inquest.

The bill will be debated during Monday’s short parliamentary session — Own Correspondent, Political Staff
violates the Defence Act.

ECC to deliberately, and

CIVIL SAVIOUR

in effect amend provisions of the

1914 Act to enable the

by means of a decree of
directly.

Therefore, no political

with the Defence

Court of Inquiry.
Search for Pinched Generals

AWARDS FOR THE DAVID VISID

THE WEEKLY MAIL, OCTOBER 9 TO 15 1988
Winnie's appeal likely to be heard in March next year

The appeal of Winnie Mandela and her two co-accused in the high-profile "Stompie kidnapping trial" is expected to be heard in March next year.

Amid speculation in legal circles that Mandela's co-accused, Xoliswa Falati and John Morgan, might apply to have the trial reopened to submit new evidence, the Appellate Division supplied final dates this week for the filing of heads of argument in the appeal.

Mandela and Morgan have already filed their appeal documents in Bloemfontein, but Falati has until October 30 to file hers. The State, represented by Jan Swanepeol SC and Chris van Vuuren, has until November 30 to do so.

Falati's appeal was being funded by the ANC, sources in the organisation said.

Both Morgan and Falati earlier this year made media disclosures that they had been through their Rand Supreme Court trial last year about Mandela's involvement in the kidnapping and assault of teenage activist Stompie Moeketsi Sepele and three other youths from the Methodist manse in Soweto in 1988.

Judge M Stegmann sentenced both Mandela and Falati to six years' imprisonment, and Morgan to one year, suspended.

The requirements for allowing new evidence to be entered at an appeal hearing were extremely harsh, legal experts said.

The law required that applicants satisfy the Appeal Court that adequate reasons existed why the evidence was not given during the trial, and that the new or additional evidence was likely to be accepted by the court.

If the application succeeded, the case would probably be referred back to the trial court, where the new evidence would be heard.

New ECC drive to defy call-up

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) embarked on a drive yesterday to directly defy the Defence Act by urging conscripts to ignore call-up instructions.

The ECC believes the present whites-only call-up system could be ended if all those affected refused to co-operate with the SADF. ECC Witwatersrand chairman Chris de Villiers said at a media conference yesterday: "Such non-cooperation can be passive or active and range from failing to inform the SADF of one's current address and leaving the ECC's register of non-cooperation, to an outright refusal to perform any further military service."

To date, the ECC has had strictly according to the law, but had now decided to call on conscripts to defy call-ups directly.

The ECC released a list of options - "legal", "not so legal" and "non-options" - open to conscripts. It also listed the maximum penalties which could be incurred by the illegal options, "Not to legal" options included leaving SA, non-registration, not notifying the SADF of a change of address, not reporting, refusing to serve or getting files "lost".

PEANUTS - Created by Charles Schulz
ECC told
it may be
prosecuted

By Michael Sparks

The End Conscription Cam-
paign (ECC) yesterday changed
tactics by actively calling
on people to defy their mil-
tary call-ups for their initial
period of service, as well as
camps.

The Defence Ministry
responded with a warning to the
ECC that it was subjecting itself
to possible prosecution.

At a press conference, ECC
Johannesburg chairman Chris
de Villiers launched a register
of people who had undertaken
not to serve in the South Afri-
can Defence Force.

Warning that the call to defy
their call-up was a contraven-
tion of the Defence Act and meant possible prosecution, ECC campaigner Dave Bruce said the organisation in the
PWV area had a register of
lawyers who were prepared to
assist those charged.

De Villiers said the ECC had
always been careful not to con-
travene the Act in order not to
alienate its constituency of
white males.

While the more direct defi-
ance had been considered for
some time, the change of strate-
gy came about after the ECC's
application to the Supreme
Court to invalidate the racially
defined call-up was dismissed.

While the ECC was petition-
ing for leave to appeal, a pro-
cess which may take months,
the ECC decided to put more
pressure on the Government by
the direct challenge.

De Villiers said the new at-
titude also reflected the in-
creasingly frustrated attitudes
of those being called up.

He said the register was un-
likely to be used in large num-
bers, but if no legal action was
taken it would encourage others
to realise there was little to fear.
"If they do prosecute us we will
embarrass them by using
the trial as a platform," De Vi-
lliers said.
NOTICE 896 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that I have cancelled the registration of the Verulam Municipal Workers’ Union with effect from 2 October 1992.

D. W. JAMES,
Industrial Registrar
(9 October 1992)

NOTICE 897 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, hereby notify, in terms of section 14 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, that I have cancelled the registration of the Isipingo Municipal Workers’ Union with effect from 2 October 1992.

D. W. JAMES,
Industrial Registrar
(9 October 1992)

NOTICE 898 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNION

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as a trade union has been received from the Naschem Werknemersvereniging. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001) within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of trade union</th>
<th>N::schem Werknemersvereniging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date on which application was lodged:</td>
<td>30 June 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests and area in respect of which application is made</td>
<td>Employees employed in the Armaments Manufacturing Industry in all undertakings and sections of Naschem, a division of Denel (Pty) Ltd, in the Republic of South Africa, are admissible to membership. For the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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KENNISGEWING 896 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAAG
WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN ‘N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrateur, maak hiermee kragtens artikel 14 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekend dat ek die registrasie van die Verulam Municipal Workers’ Union met ingang van 2 Oktober 1992 ingetrek het.

D. W. JAMES,
Nywerheidsregistrateur
(9 Oktober 1992)

KENNISGEWING 897 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAAG
WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
INTREKKING VAN REGISTRASIE VAN ‘N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrateur, maak hiermee kragtens artikel 14 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, bekend dat ek die registrasie van die Isipingo Municipal Workers’ Union met ingang van 2 Oktober 1992 ingetrek het.

D. W. JAMES,
Nywerheidsregistrateur
(9 Oktober 1992)

KENNISGEWING 898 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAAG
WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN ‘N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat ‘n aansoek om die registrasie as ‘n vakvereniging ontvans is van die Naschem Werknemersvereniging. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrekt.

Enige geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p.a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Naam van vakvereniging</th>
<th>Naschem Werknemersvereniging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Datum waarop aansoek ingediende is</td>
<td>30 June 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word</td>
<td>Werknemers in diens in die Krygsveldervraagingswykheid in alle ondernemings en afdelings van Naschem, 'n divisie van Denel (Edms) Bpk, in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, is toelaatbaar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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purpose hereof. Armaments Manufacturing Industry means the industry wherein employees and employer are associated for the development, manufacture or maintenance of any bomb, ammunition or weapon, or any substance, material, raw material, component, equipment system, article or technique of whatever nature capable of being used for military or other purposes.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 59, Boskop, 2528

Office address of applicant Naschem (Boskop Factory), Potchefstroom

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act:

(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall be determined in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforementioned date shall be taken into consideration.

(b) The procedure laid down in sub-section (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

D. W. James, Industrial Registrar
(9 October 1992)

NOTICE 899 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, David William James, Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers' Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered trade union which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing with me, c/o the Department of Manpower, 123A Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postbox address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of trade union. Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers' Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date on which application was lodged. 25 August 1992.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and area in respect of which application is made. All workers engaged in the Furniture Industry in the Magisterial District of Port Elizabeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the purposes hereof &quot;Furniture Industry&quot; means the Industry in which employers and their employees are associated for the carrying on of one or more of the following activities:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The manufacture, either in whole or in part, of all types of furniture, irrespective of the materials used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tot lidmaatskap. Vir doeleindes hiervan beteken Krygstuigvervaardigingsnywerheid die Nywerheid waarin werknemers en werkgever geassosieer is vir die ontwikkeling, vervaardiging of instandhouding van enige bom, ammunisie of wapen, of enige stof, materiaal, grondstof, onderdeel, toerustingeleiste, artikel of tegniek van watter aard ook al wat vir weermagdoelendes of ander doeleindes gebruik kan word.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posadres van aplicants: Postbus 59, Boskop, 2528.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kantooradres van aplicant: Naschem (Boskop Fabriek), Potchefstroom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Die mate waarin 'n beswaarmakende vakvereni- nging verteenwoordigend is, word ingevoelige subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingediend is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevoelige artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voorheele datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Die procedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met 'n beswaar wat ingediend word.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. W. James, Nywerheidsregistrateur.
(9 Oktober 1992)

KENNISGEWING 899 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG
WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, David William James, Nywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevoelige artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas na artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers' Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrekk.

Eninge geregistreerde vakvereniging wat teen die aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennis- gewing sy beswaar skriftelik by my in te dien, p.a. die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou 123A, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres: Privaat Sak X117, Pretoria, 0001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tabel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naam van vakvereniging: Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers' Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedoen word: Alle werkers in diens in die Meubel- nywerheid in die Landdrosdistrik Port Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vir die doeleindes hiervan beteken &quot;Meubelnywer- heid&quot; die nywerheid waarin werknemers en hul werk- namers met mekaar geassosieer is vir die vermaning van een of meer van die volgende werksohede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Die vervaardiging, hetsy in die geheel of gedeel- telik, van alle tippe meubels, engeg die mate- naal wat gebruik word;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the nation in brief

Terse PAC reply

THE Pan Africanist Congress yesterday denied it had tried to act as a mediator between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"We told the ANC to convene a meeting between (PAC) president Clarence Makwetu and (ANC) president Nelson Mandela to discuss political intolerance and violence," the PAC said in a terse statement.

According to the PAC, the ANC was reacting to praise that the PAC might get for its efforts to end the violence and this was a typical sign of political immaturity.

"The PAC position is not inconsistent with the ANC national executive decision that they are prepared to meet with all parties to discuss the violence," the movement added.

Children catered for

THE Department of Education and Training yesterday officially opened a R17 million industrial school at Oges in the Eastern Transvaal.

The school, which was built by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and is known as the Vikelwa School for Industries, caters for neglected children and is being run by the DIET.

In his address the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam De Beer, emphasised the need for making the education of "our children" relevant to the needs of the country.

He said teaching at Vikelwa was centred on life skills, social rehabilitation, labour practice training and entrepreneurial skills.

Cast conference

THE Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal will hold its first biennial congress at the World Trade Centre today. Cast general secretary Mr Dan Molofino said yesterday.

Topics to be discussed at the three-day conference include the role bond and service boycotts, the disbundment of white and black local authorities, and the approach to democratic elections. New leadership will also be elected.

Vista students picket

ABOUT 40 students of Vista University's Mamelodi campus yesterday picketed outside the institution's head office in Pretoria to show their dissatisfaction with their examination roster.

Police spokesman Major Andrew Leach confirmed that student representatives were holding a meeting with Vista's management council, and that no violence was reported.

DP goes it alone

THE Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer yesterday warned that his party would not be "sucked into either the National Party or the ANC".

De Beer was speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg to announce the party's aim to embark on a massive fundraising and election campaigns in preparation for the election.

"We have never been associated with corruption in any form. We have no connection whatever with any of the violence which has marred and scarred the face of South Africa," said De Beer.

End call-up call

THE End Conscription Campaign has called for decisive action to end South Africa's white-only military call-up.

A statement yesterday by Chris de Villiers of the ECC calls on all those affected by the call-up either to refuse outright to serve, or to actively avoid their call-ups.

"By standing together, we can end the call-up and move one step closer to really closing the book of apartheid," said de Villiers.
THE Ministry of Defence says the End Conscription Campaign is open to prosecution over its call to conscripts not to co-operate with the Defence Force.

The ECC started the nationwide campaign in response to the Pretoria Supreme Court's rejection of its application to have whites-only conscription declared legally invalid.

"The whites-only military call-up is based on the repugnant definition of a white person in the now repealed Population Registration Act," the ECC said.

Potential conscripts were asked not to heed their call-up instructions, an alleged contravention of Section 121(c) of the Defence Act.

The Ministry of Defence said the ECC was trying to regain lost ground at the expense of the national interest.

It said it and the Chief of the Defence Force had "repeatedly" envisaged a change to the system of compulsory military service.

In the meantime, the present system would continue in terms of existing legislation, the ministry said.

Sapa reports from Grahamstown that 76 people eligible for the call-up signed the ECC register of non-co-operation.

"After" signing the register, the objectors burnt their call-up papers.

ECC executive member for Rhodes University, Mr Nick Lyddall said: "The reality is they will not prosecute."

After the meeting, a further 160 people signed a petition calling on eligible men not to comply with their call-ups.
Allegations of ‘horror camp’ in Ladysmith

By GAVIN EVANS
Army commanders doing their national service at 5 SA Infantry Battalion in Ladysmith say there is a horror camp in a horror camp where physical assaults, bestialities and "unnatural sex" are the order of the day.

National servicemen and women who have contacted the Daily Sun claim Army spokesmen are regularly punched, kicked and even hit with machine gun parts—and that one corporal hit a female recruit with a rock. They also complain of unsuitable food and medical care, and "severe psychological abuse".

The most recent letter received from a conscript (who asked that he not be used) tells of an assault during a march last week.

"We were being driven on our backs in part of our LMG (light machine gun) and 9mm pistol training. Our sergeant major—Rasch A—— was slow and hard and wounded him. He told the next group that if they did not do what he was told they would knock them all down.

"That same afternoon we did a 7km run and one guy passed out 'The medical people just said, 'No,' and did nothing.' He said that several conscripts were unwell, and that he had developed back troubles.

"I reported this and they gave me some pill pockets didn't help. But I knew if I kept on doing everyday worse. He then stood up. I told him people in this camp were being hurt. He told me it was not happening and that the conscript said he was only trying to be helpful. He told me he had no control over the situation."

A conscript's mother, who recently visited the camp, said she had noticed the spades common to brutality at the hands of these supervisors—particularly non-commisioned officer—were used.

When they arrived at the camp, several things had been left behind, including a jacket and a helmet, and there was a lot of confusion around piercing and punching and kicking the boys, and the coup too. At LMG training one of the troops who died duty the night before was a bit sick during the lesson, so the conscript took to the press group outing last night and had told them the following:

"Monday 26th we start Bush Phase for two and a half weeks. The company doing at the moment is going through a couple of men, and we have several others who have taken the heat with heat exhaustion and dehydration."

He said the matter had been investigated by a National Office, and that his son was not being investigated, and he had been assured by his soldiers that their investigations were being handled.

"We regard the alleged assault by a sergeant during LMG training as it must be noted that the company involved does not have a sergeant alleged in it.

A spokesman for the Base Command is concerned that the training took place at Bushbuck Training area over a period of five days and not 14 days as stated (in the Daily Sun 19 during a pyrotechnic demonstration the gun and surrounding houses were touched. The fire was spreading to the forest and pavilion fire is spreading to the surrounding farms.

The latter was evacuated after being overcome by smoke and heat with a suspected heart attack. Subsequent medical examination indicated no offense, but no specific investigation has been conducted.

By GAVIN EVANS
If you go to the army these days, you're either a volunteer or a fool—or both. This is the way the End Conscript Campaign (ECC) is putting things in the wake of a supreme court decision that the voluntary-only conscription is legal.

For the first time anyone of the ECC's efforts to trick it, legally speaking, is under pressure. The military law is empty to the pressures of the parameters of the law. It explained to conscripts the legal consequences of their various options, but the message is clearly understood by those who use non-involuntary military service.

"Now we're prepared to break the law. We're calling on conscripts not to cooperate with the South African Defence Force in any way," says ECC representative, "The right to be in the campaign was delayed yesterday with the launch of an "ECC Register of Non-Cooperative Military Personnel" and a poster release which building up the words, "WANTED—Gene Low", etc., for further recruitment a good sign why most people should not report for call-up and end with the word, "Join military or get out now!"

It presents a "legal option" for getting out of military service, including the following:

1. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
2. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
3. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
4. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
5. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
6. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
7. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
8. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
9. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.
10. Enlist in a volunteer force or otherwise.

ECC is offering a wide range of legal advice to those who want to get out of the army, including legal options such as:

- Consultation with legal experts who can provide advice on legal options available.
- Assistance in filing legal documents and forms to formalize the decision to resign from the army.
- Legal representation in disputes with the army to ensure fair and just treatment.
- Information on military law and regulations.
- Assistance in finding alternative employment opportunities.

"The difference between the two options is that SADF when you can stay in the army is not as much difficulty at home."

The following is a summary of the legal options available to those considering resignation from the army:

- **Voluntary Resignation**: This is the most straightforward option, allowing you to leave the army voluntarily without facing any legal consequences. It involves submitting a written resignation to your commanding officer.
- **Legal Action**: If voluntary resignation does not seem feasible, you may consider legal action. This could involve filing a lawsuit against the army or the government, alleging violations of your rights.
- **Mental Health Considerations**: If you are experiencing mental health issues as a result of army service, you may be eligible for medical discharge. This involves obtaining a medical evaluation and presenting it to your commanding officer or the army's medical board.
- **Civil Rights and Employment**: You may be able to pursue legal action for unfair dismissal or discrimination in the workplace due to your military service.
- **Veterans Benefits**: If you qualify as a veteran, you may be entitled to benefits such as medical care, educational assistance, and other forms of support.

ECC is offering a range of legal options to those who want to get out of the army, including legal options such as:

- Consultation with legal experts who can provide advice on legal options available.
- Assistance in filing legal documents and forms to formalize the decision to resign from the army.
- Legal representation in disputes with the army to ensure fair and just treatment.
- Information on military law and regulations.
- Assistance in finding alternative employment opportunities.

"The difference between the two options is that SADF when you can stay in the army is not as much difficulty at home."
General Motors' quality control

By: Eddie Koch

Focus on the SYD's role.
In the afternoon, look for
Any improvement in the

Good morning, General Motors.

This page seems to be a part of a document discussing quality control and improvement initiatives within the company. However, the text is not entirely legible due to the quality of the image.
Art’s scruffy army weary of war
to tag army are elated that an end
the war is in sight and now talk
frankly about the SADF’s role.

By EDDIE KOCH

s’t traditional method of obtaining food by
neighbouring villages is no longer effective.
Nothing left to plunder.

In the South African Defence Force, it tram
been supplying the inhabitants of Ngunge-
one truckload of food and a tanker of water,
eek a week, for the past year. The army sup-
food and water at a meeting point on the bor-
The Renamo base in exchange for firewood
lected from the Mozambican bush by the
children from Ngunwe and sold to
in the Kruger Park to defray the costs of the

ADF says this is humanitarian relief for
Mozambican villagers who face famine, as well as
inflation to seek refuge in South Africa, from

And there is no doubt that the aid opera-

class, has an authentic charitable

According to a recent study by American academ-
ic Bill Minter, who interviewed scores of Renamo
defectors from southern Mozambique, most of
Ngunwe’s inhabitants are captives who have been
draughted into the organisation and live in the camp
under extreme duress.

The report describes a typical Renamo raid in
Maputo province like this: the rebel unit attacks the
village, kills most of the adult men, and seizes
the women and young children. The women are forced
to ferry the looted bounty to the Renamo base, where
they are then kept as servants and chattels for the sol-
diers. The boys are put through gruesome initiation
rites, which sometimes involves the killing of one of
their family members, and then trained as the boy sol-
diers who make up more than half of Renamo’s
army.

As General Smart proceeds with his impromptu
press conference, a group of these women and chil-
dren captives from Ngunwe huddle in the bush
nearby and sing a melancholy song about the virtues
of Renamo. Just two days prior to the peace agree-
ment, they received a truckload of food from the
South African army and it is clear that without this aid
many of them would have died.

But General Smart admits these humanitarian sup-
plies from the SADF have also made it possible for
them to continue waging war for Renamo. “We are
used to suffering. We can dig water out of the
riverbed. We can fight on despite the drought. But
this food from South Africa has helped us.”

He describes, somewhat smugly, how he and other
colleagues in the senior ranks of Renamo received
military instruction, including advanced para-hal
training, from instructors of the SADF’s Fifth Recon-
naissance Commando in Phalaborwa.

He insists that Renamo operated from bases inside
Mozambique after the non-aggression pact between
Pretoria and Maputo was signed in 1984 but does not
deny allegations that elements of the South African
army may still be supplying his organisation with war
materiel.

“I can’t comment on that. If there is that support
(from the SADF) it is better known by my leaders I
will leave it to them to comment,” he said. We have military
training and discipline and we will use this to make
sure that the ceasefire is put into practice in the next
few weeks.”

Independent evidence collected by Minter indi-
cates there is some truth in the general’s claims about
his ability to enforce a ceasefire. According to his
informants, Renamo units operating in the southern
provinces had a well-organised command structure
and a sophisticated system of radio communica-
tion, presumably a legacy of the training the commanders
once received.

General Smart’s rare press conference thus high-
lights some of the many ironies that characterise the
conflict in Mozambique: support from South
Africa’s military let Renamo wage its war for so long,
now Frelimo’s influence is a factor that will keep the
ceasefire intact; the drought increased the ferocity of
Renamo operations in recent months, now it encour-
ges the movement’s war-weary fighters to seek
peace with enthusiasm

But ask the general about his own future, and a note
of anxiety creeps into his upbeat note about the
prospects for peace. “Frelimo has agreed to join their
army with Renamo and that will give us jobs. That’s
what we want now,” he says. But we are not sure if we
can trust Frelimo. If a man puts on his jacket when it is
cold, he takes it off when it is hot.”

And then there’s the unrelenting numbness in the
face of Danel, the bodyguard, which evokes the
words of Mozambican photographer Koki Nam who
describes the psychological damage wreaked by war
on his people like this:

“When I went to a rehabilitation centre for cap-
tured bandits, I met a young man named ‘Fifteen’. I
said to him ‘Hey man, why do they call you Fifteen’?
At first he did not want to answer me but the others
said ‘Hey man tell him’. He said ‘I burned 15 buses
with people inside.’ And he laughed. He had a crazy
look on his face. Most of that group had no normal
reactions.”
SA troops may be called on for UN duties

MICHAEL MORRIS
Weekend Argus Political Staff

TROOPS from South Africa could find themselves keeping the peace in foreign climes in United Nations peace-keeping units once democracy here has opened the way to full participation in international politics.

This prospect was raised yesterday by Canadian ambassador in South Africa, Mr William Westdal, at a foreign policy seminar organised by the South African Institute for International Affairs and the Canadian Embassy.

The seminar focused on likely shifts in South Africa's future foreign policy.

Mr Westdal predicted the new South Africa would become increasingly active in international trade and political forums. "A host of multilateral roles beckon," he said.

In the defence and security sphere there was a global trend toward UN peace-making and peace keeping and it was likely the new South Africa would be called upon with other members of the United Nations to do its part.

"As middle powers with highly trained armed forces, Canada and South Africa are both well equipped to respond to the UN's regular need for effective peace-keeping forces," he said.

In a regional context, South Africa might seek to establish a co-operative security policy with its neighbours which could include joint military exercises, open skies agreements, bilateral border patrols, joint training schemes and regional discussions.

"These are some of the exciting possibilities."

The country would also be able — and be expected — to play a part in contending, regionally, with environmental control, drug trafficking, terrorism, illegal migration and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

A critical area of foreign policy was trade and investment.

Mr Westdal said: "In an increasingly competitive world, South Africans will have to defend their economic interests vigorously."

He predicted that South African consumers and producers "can look ahead to benefits from full involvement in the international trading finance system" which encompassed agreed trade rules, trade standards, trademark protection, commodity agreements and International Monetary Fund support and advice."
ECC launches a full-frontal attack on SADF
‘Camp attendance is at all-time low’

CLIVE SAWYER
Weekend Argus Reporter

CONSCRIPTION is being maintained to give the government the “Rhodesia option” of mass mobilisation, says End Conscriptio Campaign chairman Mr Chris de Villiers.

The ECC this week launched a full-frontal attack on the call-up by calling on those eligible for conscription not to co-operate with the Defence Force.

The call, which included an invitation to sign a register of non-co-operation, is an alleged breach of section 121 (c) of the Defence Act, which makes it illegal to encourage anyone not to report to the military.

According to ECC figures, attendance at camps and for the one-year national service stint is at an all-time low.

The Ministry of Defence shot back that the ECC had opened itself to prosecution with its call.

Defence chiefs had “repeatedly” envisaged a change to the system of compulsory military service, but in the meantime the present system would be enforced, the ministry said.

The campaign of non-co-operation comes after the Pretoria Supreme Court rejected an ECC bid to have the whites-only call-up declared invalid in the wake of the scrapping of the Population Registration Act.

Since its founding in 1984, the ECC has advised thousands of conscripts on how to handle a variety of problems linked to the call-up, and has called for the dropping of conscription, but has stopped short of calling on people not to go.

The new manoeuvre was aimed at catering, for those who wanted a stronger option than legal avoidance of the call-up, the ECC said.

Many conscripts were applying for exemption or deferment, rather than confront the Defence Force.

The End Conscription Campaign has accused the government of keeping the call-up in order to maintain the option of mass mobilisation.

Of those advised by the ECC most were simply “gat-vol” (fed up) while political and religious objectors were in the minority.

Refusal to report was being met — at most — with token prosecutions.

Responding to the official threat of prosecution, Mr de Villiers said the whites-only conscription system was not needed for the legitimate personnel needs of the Defence Force.

This week, the Navy confirmed that a rationalisation programme was being finalised — the latest news in a spate of Defence Force personnel cuts.

Mr de Villiers said volunteers for the Defence Force were being turned down, while thousands of personnel were being retrenched.

He dismissed official claims that Umkonto we-Sizwe was a threat: “It is not a military force and its operation has been suspended.”

The government was keeping conscription so that it could have the option of mass mobilisation, enabling it to take an intransigent position in negotiations.

The vast sums of money wasted on the Defence Force should be given to the police to retrain and equip it as a primary law enforcement agency, Mr de Villiers said.

An official register of non-co-operation was opened in Johannesburg this week, and the ECC has a roll of lawyers willing to offer free advice to those prosecuted for not reporting.

At a ceremony to mark the opening of the campaign in Grahamstown, the Rev Alan Storey, the last conscientious objector to be prosecuted, lit an amnesty candle surrounded by barbed wire.

“The light is for hope, resistance, truth and justice. The barbed wire represents violence, oppression and conscription,” he said.

He and other conscientious objectors then burnt their call-up papers.
ANC vows to intensify mass action campaign

Ray Hartley

Transvaal region has decided it will not delay its proposed march on Mmabatho beyond October 29.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, SAPC chairman Joe Slovo and Cosatu officials are expected to lead a march on the opening of parliament in Cape Town today as part of the campaign.

An "Assamalhi" or "we have no money" campaign would be launched tomorrow to "focus on the socio-economic crisis facing our people." The campaign would be centered on a "burn-unilateral economic restructuring, which is only worsening the situation."

Meanwhile Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi told an Inkatha Women's Brigade rally at the weekend that Cosatu's involvement in mass action was turning the economy into a political battleground.

"The economy of SA is now in dire straits. The burdens of this are carried by you as women of our nation, for it is you who are concerned about feeding, clothing, education and housing," he added.

Ciskei requested help, says SADF

SADF involvement in Ciskei operations followed a request for assistance by Ciskei's government, SADF spokesman Col John Holt said yesterday.

All operations were of a purely "protective" nature, he said.

The reaction followed joint operations by the Ciskei and the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) in which ANC members' homes were raided last week.

After the Busho shootings on September 7 the Ciskei government had requested assistance from the SADF through normal diplomatic channels, Holt said.

The homes of two ANC members in Ciskei were raided early on Thursday morning during which "political literature" was demanded, the ANC said yesterday.

The operations were a response to information received which was directly linked to intelligence pertaining to ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe's planned actions in the Ciskei, SADF spokesman Maj Cpt Loxton said.

In response, ANC Border region publicity secretary Mchaba Bata accused the SADF of joining Ciskei ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo in harassing ANC members.

He said it was strange that SADF members would search for political literature in a civilian's house if the SADF was not a politically motivated army.

'Racist' exhumation opposed

Wilson Zwane

The exhumation of 5 434 bodies from a cemetery on the outskirts of Edenvale and Kempton Park, he said.

Civic Association chairman Al Tienne said his organisation was "totally opposed" to the move.

Tienne said his organisation would seek an urgent meeting with the council to "discuss this matter, about which we were not consulted".

"We see no reason why the bodies should be exhumed to make way for a stupid road," he said.

Petrie said the council had placed legal notices in newspapers in July, warning families and people with misgivings about the plan to exhumation within 14 days.

No one had objected, he said.

However, the council was organising a meeting with all interested parties to discuss the matter, Petrie said.

The meeting was planned for October 30.

Should people object to the exhumations, the council would not carry them out, Petrie said.
A CONTENTIOUS question looming large at the negotiating table will be how, and to what extent, homeland armies can be accommodated along with inevitable homeland reincorporation.

As the ANC recently experimented with the idea of a homeland, it seems that it will be impossible to accommodate these arms along with the ANC. As the ANC cannot be expected to abandon their posts of the path of political change.

At the same time, the new South Africa's absorption of the homeland armies - between 8,000 and 10,000 soldiers - will become an issue during the constitutional talks, and disagreement over details is inevitable.

Each homeland - having developed vasty separate structures - presents different challenges.

The fact that the Transkei Defence Force is viewed favourably by the ANC, but the Ohrigad and Bophuthatswana Defence Force are seen by the government as undesirable and operate within their SADF, illustrates the complexity involved.

In a paper published in the latest edition of South African Affairs Review, Greg Mills and Geoffrey Wood, lecturers at the universities of Western Cape and Rhodes respectively, examine more closely the difference and future prospects of the homeland armies.

The Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF) unlike the other homeland defence forces, feels confident of continuous autonomy because of its government's reluctance to be part of negotiations.

But according to Mills and Wood, Bophuthatswana's attempt to remain autonomous will probably be short lived as viewed by the president's dependence on the homeland's military.

They believe the BDF is likely to become a regional force as part of some Bophuthatswana regional administrative structure that may be retained as the reward for peaceful reincorporation.

Marching the Bophuthatswana Defence Force feels confident of continuous autonomy because of the homeland government's reluctance to be part of negotiations.

HOMELAND ARMY POSER

Homeland armies, despite their potential as protectors of apartheid's most visible remnants, cannot be overlooked in the planning of a new South Africa. But how can they be accommodated? HELEN GRANGE reports.

The most interesting homeland in respect of its role in the new South Africa is Transkei. There has been a huge amount of secrecy around the Transkei Defence Force (TDF) but it is generally seen as sympathetic to the ANC.

As the second biggest army with about 2,000 men, it is expected that a good number of its soldiers will end up in the future South African army, but there is little doubt that General Fikile Mzimba as a senior officer in the Transkei army will be accommodated in the new Defence Force.

The size of the new Defence Force is another issue. The SANDF says about half of the members of the homeland armies could be accommodated, but that this depends entirely on the new South Africa's defence requirements.
Webster inquest told of destroyed files

IT WOULD be impossible to prove whether the CCB had assassinated political campaigner David Webster because the organisation's project files had been destroyed as part of an "emergency plan", an inquest court was told yesterday.

W/O Wessel Rousseau, the policeman who spent the past three years investigating the May 1 1980 murder of Wits anthropologist Webster, was the first of about 30 witnesses to testify in the inquest which started in the Rand Supreme Court before Judge M Stemm yesterday.

Although hearsay evidence from several sources indicated that former CCB operatives Ferde Barnard and Calla Botha had been involved in some way, Rousseau said he had been unable to find enough evidence to justify the indictment of any person.

"According to evidence at the Harms commission, the project files of the CCB had somehow vanished or had been destroyed as part of a so-called emergency plan."

"It is obvious that without these files - unless someone comes forward with information that can be proved - it will be impossible to prove if the CCB or one of its members were responsible for the murder of Webster or not," Rousseau said.

A post-mortem report read out by Waterkant deputy Attorney-General André de Vries, leading evidence in the inquest, showed Webster had died as a result of a shotgun wound in the chest.

Fifteen shotgun pellets, a plastic wad and a slone were removed from Webster's body, the inquest heard.

Webster

Rousseau testified that immediately on his arrival at the scene of the shooting outside Webster's house in Troyeville, he had realized it was a political murder.

The only corroboration in the several witness reports investigated was that the assassins had driven a white car, he said.

Shortly after the incident, national serviceman Ernest van der Bank had supplied the police with a detailed account of the event, including descriptions of the assailants and their car - a green pick-up truck.

The information was investigated extensively and identities were supplied to the media. However, it had turned out to be completely false.

"He had led us to believe that we would keep him in Johannesburg to assist us with the investigation and, in doing so, keep him out of his army base at Potchefstroom a while longer," Rousseau said.

In September 1980, Rousseau had received information that Barnard had indicated to his former colleague Willie Smit that he (Barnard) had been involved in the Webster killing. However, Smit would not make a sworn statement to the police and said he did not want to be involved.

Early the next year, Donald Acheson, arrested as a suspect in the murder of Swapo member Anton Lubowski, said Barnard had admitted to him that he was present when Calla Botha shot Webster. But when approached by Rousseau to make a statement, Acheson refused.

Several other statements, including one from convicted rapist and murderer Cyril de Jongh, that Barnard and Botha had been involved in the murder could also not be substantiated, Rousseau testified.

"In my opinion, I have not found adequate information during my investigation which makes possible the prosecution of any person for the murder of Webster."

The inquest continues today.

Sapa reports more than 30 witnesses have been warned to appear or make themselves available for up to two months.

De Vries said he had asked the witnesses to be available for the next two months "to be on the safe side" but did not expect the inquest to last that long.

One of the two missing witnesses for whom police had been searching, Cornelius du Plessis, was present in court yesterday.
Foreign interest in space project

Cape Town — Negotiations between international corporations and SA to place a satellite in low earth orbit for commercial purposes were under way, Public Enterprises Minister Dave de Villiers said yesterday.

He was speaking on the occasion of arms manufacturer Denel's static rocket engine test of a propulsion system to deploy a satellite in space.

De Villiers said "several international corporations had already indicated their "considerable interest" in forming a partnership with SA, and stated his investigations for this purpose were under way.

"Foreign partners are necessary for our space industry in view of the fact that Denel cannot proceed further with this programme on its own.

"The financial implications thereof make it impossible." He said however, he was optimistic that international co-operation can make the project commercially viable.

"De Villiers said the space project would mean further technological research and development could occur, resulting in a spillover effect for SA industry, the retention of high technology manpower and the creation of thousands of new job opportunities.

"The commercial development of a space technology holds tremendous advantages not only for Denel but also for other subcontractors."

Provided SA could find financially viable and profitable international contracts, it could be a player in the international space field," he said.

De Villiers said the static rocket engine test was part of a series of tests to prepare SA's space technology for commercial application.

The solid-fuel rocket was built by Denel subsidiary Somechem, Sapa-Reuters reports.

Somechem divisional GM Jakob Dekker said the rocket motor had been designed to put a satellite into orbit. The motor being tested was the first stage of a two-stage rocket.

He said it had a static thrust of 50 tons and a payload capacity of about 500kg. This was the fourth test, and the first in public.

Last October, Armscor spokesman Johan Adler was quoted as acknowledging that SA was involved in missile production.

"Due to the arms embargoes, SA established the capability to develop and manufacture a wide range of missiles for its own military use. This includes ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and air-to-air missiles," he was quoted as saying in a statement.

Officials said 95% of the space project was developed with SA expertise during the country's period of isolation. Asked where the other 5% came from, they said information on space research was publicly available.
Inquest told of false leads

By Susan Smuts

Police investigating the murder of University of the Witwatersrand academic and human rights activist Dr David Webster suspected early in the probe that he had been assassinated by a branch of the security forces, an inquest at the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Warrant Officer Wessel Rouseau of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad told Mr Justice M Stegmann that family, friends and the press had regarded Webster’s death as a political murder.

No other motive could be found and the investigating team (consisting of Rousseau, General Jaap Joubert and Brigadier Florus Mostart) suspected one of the security organs might have been involved.

Joubert had dealt with the SA Defence Force and told Rousseau he had not been very successful in his investigations. The security police had denied any knowledge of the murder.

Rousseau told the inquest that the police had been unaware of the existence of the secret SAP unit, the Civil Co-operating Bureau, at that stage.

The CCB was exposed when agent Ferdi Barnard was held for questioning over the murder of Webster and Namibian lawyer Anton Lubowski, and an alleged plan to murder activist Roland White.

Webster died of a shotgun wound to his chest, after being shot dead in front of his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1, 1989. Sixteen pellets were found in his chest, according to the post-mortem report handed in at the inquest.

The shotgun round was of a type available to the public as well as to the security forces, Rousseau said.

Several false leads had wasted time and effort during the investigation, Rousseau said.

These included dubious evi-
Webster's report on the CCB agent investigation.

"The investigation of the CCB agent revealed a series of irregularities and potential conflicts of interest. Further inquiries are necessary to fully understand the extent of the misconduct."
General ‘stopped probe into CCB’s Webster links’

THE officer investigating David Webster’s murder was ordered early in 1990 to stop probing the CCB’s suspected involvement.

This brought the investigation to a halt, the Webster inquest court was told yesterday.

Brixton Murder and Robbery detective W/O Wessel Rousseau was further told by the SAP’s Gen Jaap Joubert not to detain any CCB operatives because they would only be released again.

Joubert was part of the team appointed to investigate the May 1989 shotgun slaying of Webster, an academic and political activist, outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home.

The orders followed the February 1989 appointment of the Harms commission, which had its own team of investigators Rousseau was however promised that all relevant CCB documents would be handed to him after completion of the Harms commission — a promise which was not kept, Rousseau testified.

Rousseau, who earlier detained CCB operatives Slang van Zyl, Ferdi Barnard and Calla Botha and also CCB MD Joe Verster, said the detainees were released on an order from the Minister of Law and Order to allow them to testify before Harms.

“They were released on Friday because they were to testify on the Monday. However, they were only called more than two months later to give their testimony,” Rousseau said.

While held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, Van Zyl and Botha were visited in detention by former Brixton Murder and Robbery chief Brug Kruppes Engelbrecht and SADF military intelligence officer Gen Witkop Badenhorst.

In statements made by Van Zyl and Botha after the visit, the detainees stated they were told not to say anything about their activities for the following six to seven months, the inquest heard.

Rousseau said CCB documents, confiscated as a result of the Webster murder investigation team, were taken by Harms investigators before he (Rousseau) could look at them.

“They told me to stand aside and not to look at the documents because I had not taken an oath of secrecy,” he told the inquest. Rousseau said he had befriended the commission’s investigators, Col John Wright and Gen Ronnie van der Westhuizen, would make the documents available after the commission hearings.

He told inquest chairman Judge M Stegmann that about five to six days after Webster’s murder a source told him to look at the possible involvement of Joe Verster in the slaying.

However, Rousseau could find no evidence and only several months later, in November, the arrest of Van Zyl exposed the existence of the CCB and Verster’s involvement in it.

The inquest also heard that Barnard’s CCB co-ordinator was Lafras Luitingh, the cousin of the then chairman of the Webster Trust, Martin Luitingh. Lafras Luitingh operated under the name “Louis” when employed by the CCB, the inquest heard.

The inquest continues.
Spescom cleared of irregularities

THE Office for Serious Economic Offences yesterday cleared electronics manufacturer Spescom of any irregularities in the company's dealings with Armscor.

Office director Jan Swanepoel SC said in a statement that the investigation into contracts between Spescom and Armscor had been completed and no evidence of any crime had been found.

Investigations by the office followed allegations of irregularities pertaining to a searchlight contract awarded to Armscor by Spescom.

It was alleged that millions of rands were wasted on research and development and that deliveries were late on what would ultimately be an inferior product.

Despite the technical performance of the searchlights not within the scope of the office's investigation, it was confirmed that none of the allegations were true, Spescom said yesterday.

"Not more than R400 000 was spent on research and development and a contract for about R7m was placed by Armscor for the production and supply of a large quantity of searchlights together with spares," the company said. The contract was also on schedule.

Suggestions that the exports of the Rooi eland armoured car were being hampered because of the non-availability of a searchlight was ludicrous, Spescom said.

Spescom claimed that the allegations to the office and the media were instigated by former Spescom employee Helgard Coetzee and former Armscor employee Neo Palm.

Coetzee, employed by Spescom as an accountant, was found guilty of fraud involving about R700 000 and will be sentenced in the Wynberg Regional Court on November 10.

Palm was dismissed by Armscor as a result of a finding at an internal disciplinary hearing for allegedly having been a secret partner in a closed corporation, Geo International, together with Biene Kruger, another former Spescom employee.

Spescom obtained judgment of R7m against Kruger for effectively diverting Armscor contracts away from Spescom into Geo International and profiting from them.

A liquidation hearing into the affairs of Geo International was in progress and the next session would take place on November 30 before the Master of the Supreme Court in Pretoria, Spescom confirmed.

Spescom executive chairman Tony Farah yesterday said his company welcomed the investigation as it afforded the opportunity to put to rest certain rumours and allegations.
CCB men were told 'shut up'

Two members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) were visited in detention and told to keep quiet about their SADF activities, the David Webster inquest told senior security men visited detained suspects:

Webster's brother Gavin said van Zyl was told to keep quiet about a bomb blast at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone in the Cape. He was also told not to say anything about an incident in which a baboon foetus was hung in a tree outside the home of Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

He said van Zyl was told to keep quiet because the "politicians won't take the blame" for the incidents.

He was to "shut up" about the incidents for about six or seven months, Rossouw said.

He added that he had been told by General Jaap Joubert, also of the team investigating the Webster murder, that he should suspend the investigation until after the Harris Commission, which investigated politically-motivated violence, had finished sitting.

Documents from the CCB found as a result of a warrant made out for the team investigating the Webster murder were taken by policemen collecting evidence for the Harris Commission.

The files were said to have been returned to the SADF after the commission finished.
CCB agent warned, Webster inquest told

From Page 1

A standstill after documents detailing CCB projects had been seized by the investigating team for the 1990 Harms Commission into alleged police death squads as well as other political crimes.

The investigating teams of the Harms Commission and the Webster case had found the documents during a raid after a tip-off from Botha, who had told Rousseau that if the CCB had been involved in Webster's murder, the documents would prove it.

General Ronnie van der Westhuizen and Colonel John Wright of the Harms team had told him they would make any relevant documents available once the commission had been completed, Rousseau said. However, he never gained access to the documents.

Other CCB documents disappeared during the Harms Commission hearing and were never retrieved although the judge had ordered them to be presented. In 1991, Wright had told Rousseau that some of the documents had been handed back to the CCB.

Rousseau said he had become aware of the CCB in November 1989, more than six months after Webster's death, and had investigated the clandestine unit as a possible path to Webster's killer.

Several CCB agents were arrested but released on the Minister of Law and Order's instructions. Rousseau said he was unhappy about their release as the police were "getting information from them." The hearing continues.
Webster ‘planned to probe SADF’

STEPHANE BOTHMA

A WEEK before David Webster planned to return to Kosi Bay near the Mozambique border to investigate the SADF’s rumoured support for Renamo rebels, he was gunned down outside his home, the inquest into the academic’s death was told.

Webster’s former lover Maggie Friedman, who was with him when he was shot on May 1, 1989, told Judge M. Steemans that Webster and a friend planned to visit Kosi Bay the following weekend.

She said Webster had spent a lot of time in the Kosi Bay area doing an anthropology study on the community.

“He knew there was military activity in the area and suspected the SADF of assisting Renamo. He planned to return...and I think he had plans to continue his work and look at what the military activity was all about,” Friedman testified.

On the day of the shooting, Friedman and Webster had just returned home after a shopping trip to a nursery.

Friedman said she had heard a loud bang which sounded like a vehicle backing up, and saw Webster falling to the ground. Although she saw a white car passing at the time, she could not identify the make or model or the occupants.

Webster died on the scene despite Friedman attempting mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, the inquest heard.

Former Brixton Murder and Robbery chief Brig. Flomo Mostert was also called.

Webster to testify yesterday.

He said there were no hard facts linking the SADF’s covert CCB unit to the shooting, despite the fact that three CCB operatives had been arrested as possible suspects during the investigation.

Mostert told the inquest of the difficulties experienced by the police investigation team in obtaining CCB documents after the Harms commission of inquiry had been appointed.

The commission brought the police investigation to a halt, the inquest heard.

After raiding the home of suspect Theuns Kruger and seizing CCB documents, Harms commission police investigators prevented the Brixton team from looking at the documents. The Harms team said it had the first right to the papers.

The commission also claimed documents taken from CCB headquarters.

Although there were promises that all documents relating to the Webster murder would be handed to Mostert and his team of detectives, no documents had been received by them to date and the documents could not be traced.

The inquest heard earlier that the Harms commission returned all the documents to the SADF.

Mostert said he believed the Webster murder — at that stage not an "unsolved crime" — did not fall within the Harms commission terms of reference.

"The murder was still under investigation and we were making good progress. We will now never be able to know what we could have achieved with our investigation if it could have continued," he said.

CCB operatives Perche Baraard, Calla Botha and Slang van Zyl had been held in terms of security legislation while being questioned about possible involvement in the murder. However, they were released on an order from the then law and order Minister Adriaan Vlok to testify before Judge L. Harms.

"The moment our detainees were released, our investigation failed," Mostert told the inquest.
Goniwe killing: Huge reward

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Police yesterday offered R200,000 — the largest reward ever in South Africa — for information about the killers of Mr. Matthew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape activists.

Mr. Goniwe’s family welcomed the announcement, saying it had given them “a little bit of hope.”

Acting Eastern Cape attorney-general Mr. Mike Hodgson said last night the aim of the huge reward was to “try and solve the Goniwe murders once and for all.”

Reacting to the announcement, the ANC said the reward was “just another propaganda stunt. We don’t take it seriously,” a spokesman said.

South African Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, making the announcement yesterday, said all information on the murders would be treated confidentially.

The Cradock activists, Mr. Goniwe, Mr. Fort Calata, Mr. Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr. Sicelo Mhlauli, were murdered near Port Elizabeth on June 27, 1983.

Amnesty Bill due on table

Political Correspondent
THE government’s controversial amnesty legislation will be unveiled in Parliament tomorrow. President F W de Klerk this week restated his determination to legislate a blanket amnesty for all offenders with a political motive — from all parties.

The ANC executive has said the state cannot excuse itself of crimes committed and that the issue of a general amnesty should have to be settled by an interim government of national unity.
Huge cutbacks in army staff

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — Several thousand army members — including officers — received retrenchment letters this week.

The retrenchments form part of the government’s drive to cut back on public service numbers.

The SADF yesterday refused to say how many people had been sent letters, but sources said it could run into several thousand.

The SADF said the official letters were not in any way final and those who had received them could approach a special board set up to handle representations for continued employment. Commanding officers could also make representations on behalf of employees.

An army spokesman said groups most affected by the retrenchment process were those close to retirement age and those with G3 and G4 medical classification — soldiers who are not fully fit.

Civilians employed by the army would also be retrenched.
MK not planning attacks

ACCUSATIONS by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee that the African National Congress's armed wing, uMkhonto we Sizwe, was planning attacks on Western Cape hostels and police stations were nonsense, the ANC said yesterday.

ANC Western Cape secretary Mr Tony Yengeni said in a statement there was no evidence to support these and other "preposterous" claims about the ANC's alleged intentions to resort to arms and violence.

"There are no such plans," MK Western Cape commander Mr Luzo Ngqungwana told an ANC press conference in reaction to Mr Coetsee's accusations in Parliament on Tuesday.

As the armed wing of the ANC, MK followed the political leadership of the organisation in its commitment to negotiations, Mr Yengeni said.

"We suspended armed actions to give negotiations a chance and there is no reason for MK to plan attacks."
Armscor deal 'not illegal' ★★

PRETORIA — Armscor has welcomed the finding that it did not commit an offence in dealing with electronics manufacturer Spescom ★★.

The inquiry into contracts between the two companies by the Office for Serious Economic Offences concluded that "no evidence of any crime had been found".

The inquiry was prompted by allegations of "irregularities" in a contract awarded to Spescom for a searchlight — SapaCT 15/10/92
SHUT UP, CCB TOLD

STARTLING CLAIM Secret operatives told not to talk about clandestine activities, court hears:

TWO members of the CCB were visited in detention and told to “shut up” about their SADF activities. This was one of the startling statements made in the David Webster inquest being heard in the Rand Supreme Court Warrant Officer Wessel Rousseau, the police officer investigating Webster’s slaying, said Abram “Slang” van Zyl and Calla Botha were visited by Brig Krappies Engelbrecht, and SADF Military Intelligence officer General Witkop Badenhorst at Brixton. During the visit, the men were told to keep quiet about their activities.

See story page 2
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Murdered human rights activist Dr David Webster was investigating possible military assistance to the rebel Mozambique movement Renamo when he was murdered, his girlfriend, Ms Maggie Friedman, told the Rand Supreme Court.

Ms Friedman recalled how Dr Webster was gunned down from a moving car outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1 1989.

In two statements handed to the inquest into Dr Webster’s murder, she told how she and a neighbour had tried to resuscitate Dr Webster.

She said they had just returned from a visit to a nursery and Dr Webster was unloading plants from his bakkie when she heard a bang.

She saw him stumbling as though he had hurt his ankle. But as she reached him, he said he had been shot and asked her to call an ambulance.

Bystanders helped her to turn him on to his back in an effort to stop the bleeding. Neighbour Mr Cornelius du Plessis gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, and so did Ms Friedman.

An ambulance arrived but Dr Webster died.

Ms Friedman said Dr Webster had never had a threatening telephone call, although they had often been awakened by calls in the night.

She told the court Dr Webster had been doing anthropological work in KwaZulu-Natal. He knew of military activity in the area and suspected help was being given to Renamo.

He had planned to return to the area the next weekend with reporter Mr Eddie Koch to continue his investigation.

One of the investigators into Dr Webster’s killing, Bruxton Murder and Robbery Squad head Brigadier Floris Mostert, told the inquest not a shred of factual evidence existed to implicate the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) in the murder.

He said there had been media speculation during the Harris Commission into alleged police death squads and other crimes that the CCB had been involved in Dr Webster’s death.

However, interrogation of CCB agents had not linked the shadowy SADF unit to the murder and there was no fact to indicate who was responsible.

Cross-examined by Mr J J Wessels, appearing for CCB managing director Joe Verster, Brigadier Mostert said Mr Verster had been named about one week after Dr Webster’s murder, but the source failed to give real information.

Mr Verster had been mentioned at various stages during the investigation, but no facts linked him.

Brigadier Mostert told Mr Justice M Stegmann that anonymous sources had tipped off police, but were unreliable.
Goniwe: New step welcomed

FORT ELIZABETH — The R200 000 reward offered by the police in the murders of ANC activist Mr. Matthew Goniwe and three other men in 1985 was welcomed by the deputy attorney-general of the Eastern Cape yesterday.

Mr. Mike Hodgson, who heads the investigation into the murders, said the reward should encourage the right witnesses to come forward.

He said the investigation into a military signal relating to the Goniwe matter had been completed, but there was not enough evidence to prosecute. — Sapa
Air force 'shopping' in Ukraine

The Air Force is considering importing sophisticated MiG fighter technology from the Ukraine to boost its up-to-date air strike capabilities.

Top secret intelligence documents dealing with the South African Defence Force's covert arms procurement operations indicate that Armscor has discussed plans to import MiG 29s and supersonic radar equipment from Kiev.

This would upgrade South Africa's air strike capabilities, the defence chief, General Aitch, feels, which cost the war in Angola.

Armscor public relations officer Bertrand Fournier declined comment, saying that it was a commercial policy not to give details about where weapons technology was obtained from or sold because these are export agreements against South African law.

But another source with full knowledge of the deal confirmed that South African agents had been shopping around in the Ukraine for MiG engines and are discussing the possibility of importing four or five.

"However, the current defence budget is extremely tight and there is almost no chance that we will be able to afford the equipment," he said.

It is possible that private companies linked to Armscor will use government sponsored research budgets to bring in the technology.

Hogs on the Armscor shopping list are MiG 29s and 33s, which have been modified to fit the Soviet MiG 21F long-range fighter bomber, "over-the-horizon" radar technology and "identity friend or foe" equipment for the cockpit of the aircraft, the documents show.

Armscor is one of the main South African intelligence agencies and apparently issues to take notes from the documents but would not allow the report to be quoted or reproduced in the newspaper.

The South African air cover was woefully inadequate during the war, leaving ground troops far from their support bases open to air attack.

This problem was compounded by the fact that the air force lacked a fleet of modern fighters - both on-and-off-air missile and cannon as well as effective ground-to-air defence systems.

The air force also came up against deflection point on the fuselage of Soviet aircraft which made it difficult to detect enemy aircraft. This technology is also on Armscor's procurement list.

Defence analyst Helmut Roesch-Heitmann says that the South African Air Force must replace its existing fighter aircraft by the year 2000. It is said that a new aircraft would be better than the current MiG 29, which is under development and is not expected until the year 2000.

Other sources note that the new aircraft is being developed in the United States and is expected to be ready for deployment by 2000. This new aircraft is expected to be a significant improvement over the current MiG 29, which is proving to be unreliable and difficult to maintain.

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HEMAT RESOURCE MANAGER

The human resource manager will be responsible for the entire personnel pool of the project.

He/she will be responsible for the formulation of appropriate job descriptions, salaries, benefits, and other employment policies. He/she will be responsible for the recruitment, selection, and training of personnel. He/she will also be responsible for the preparation of performance evaluations and recommendations for promotion.

The human resource manager will be a key player in the development of the project. He/she will work closely with the project manager and the technical team to ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget.

The human resource manager will be responsible for the development of a comprehensive personnel plan for the project. This plan will include the identification of key personnel needs, the development of recruitment strategies, and the implementation of training programs.

The human resource manager will be responsible for the management of the human resource team. This team will be responsible for the delivery of all human resource-related services to the project.

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Israeli spy reveals SA arms secrets

By Arthur Gavshon in London

[Image of a person's face]
Segan and webster report out webster blank
Ex-CCB boss ‘offered killer an assassin’s job’

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A CONVICTED murderer and rapist serving a natural life sentence was offered a job — later perceived by him to be that of killing people — by former CCB chief Joe Verster, the David Webster inquest was told yesterday.

Cyril de Jongh, sentenced in the Maritzburg Supreme Court in April last year, was called to testify after he allegedly told fellow inmates at Deerpark prison that CCB operative Ferdie Barnard had gunned down Webster on May 1 1989.

De Jongh refused to answer several questions “for personal reasons”, but denied having mentioned Barnard’s name in connection with the Webster slaying.

However, he told presiding Judge M Stegmann that he knew Staal Burger, Chappies Maree, Joe Verster, Stang van Zyl and Calla Botha, all former CCB operatives.

“I met them during February or March 1989 at the Park Lane Hotel in Hillbrow, where Joe asked me if I was interested in a job I was not and told him so,” De Jongh testified.

Although the exact nature of the job was not disclosed during that discussion, De Jongh was told on the night of the Webster killing that “that was the kind of job offered to you by Joe Verster”.

He was told this by a mutual friend of De Jongh and Burger, Justin Beyveloed.

On the night of the Webster murder, Beyveloed also pointed out former Brixton Murder and Robbery detective and CCB operative Chappies Maree as “the man with above average skills” with a shotgun who had shot Webster, De Jongh testified.

Evidence at the inquest by one witness to the killing of Webster outside his Troyeville home gave conflicting accounts of what had taken place on that morning.

Only one witness had been able to supply police with a description of the alleged killers who had used a “white car”, possibly an Opel, from which Webster was shot.

However, it was not clear whether there had been three or two men in the car, whether the car was speeding or whether it had tinted windows.

The inquest continues.

Call for laws to pass ‘green’ test


CAPE TOWN — Compulsory environmental impact studies would have to be constitutionally imposed on all legislation of a future government, ANC spokesman Albie Sachs said yesterday at a forum on the ANC’s environmental policy.

He said constitutional guarantees to protect the environment would counterbalance the pressure a future government would face to build factories and create jobs. The green factor would have to be built into the legislative process from the beginning so that it became integrated into development.

Sachs said a delicate balance would have to be struck between the right to development and the right to a clean environment. However, that development itself — such as electrification — would solve some of the immediate environmental hazards facing communities.

Strong grassroots community organisations would also ensure the implementation of a green policy.

Sachs said the environmental issue should not be appropriated for political purposes.
Ex-SADF elite’s guns for hire

JACQUES PAUW
Weekend Argus Reporter

JOHAN ROODT was one of the SADF’s elite, battle-hardened by years of fighting at the forefront of southern Africa’s wars. He and his peers from the Special Forces units have earned a reputation of being invincible fighting machines.

But, the wars stopped and peace treaties were signed. Many Recces and other operatives resigned and returned to civilian life. However, many have had difficulty adapting to the quiet life.

Such a man is Roodt, who earlier this year, at the age of 53, started studying law after returning from a stint with the French Foreign Legion in Europe.

This week, however, he admitted “Being a Recce is the only life I know. I find it difficult to adapt to ordinary life. I am a soldier at heart and miss the camaraderie of my fellow soldiers.”

Now, Roodt and 15 former Recces, intelligence operatives and members of 32 Battalion, including a colonel, have founded a company - De-Lam Enterprises, named after his girlfriend’s daughter - to hire out their military expertise to governments and organisations worldwide.

They already have made contact with two African governments engaged in guerrilla conflicts and are awaiting their first contract. They offer training, keypoint protection, VIP protection and security work.

The availability of Roodt and his men follows an INSIGHT report in August that a Spanish company, Handling, has offered the Libyan government the services of a group of South African Recces to train an elite Libyan special forces unit.

The Libyan operation was called off after the project was exposed and the United Nations Security Council voted in August to enforce arms embargoes against Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

It was reported last month that South African mercenaries were being sent to Zaire to protect President Mobutu Sese Seko against an uprising. The Zaire operation was set up by a Johannesburg-based company called Compagnie Internationale.

Roodt and his men are not part of the original group of former Recces destined for Libya.

Roodt said “We will not provide any government with arms, but we are professionals and have a service to offer. We are in this for money.”

He said they were not mercenaries and would not fight somebody else’s war. No member would be forced to get involved in any conflict. Roodt did accept however, that he and his men might get involved in war situations and might be forced to kill.
THE appointment of the Harms Commission thwarted police investigations into the assassination of Wits academic Dr David Webster who was gunned down outside his home in May 1989 by unknown killers.

This is the evidence of Brig Floris Mostert, then head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Section, investigating officer W/O Wessel Rossouw and Gen Jaap Joubert, former deputy head of the CID.

They gave this evidence at the formal inquest into Webster’s death which began in the Rand Supreme Court this week – three-and-a-half years after his murder.

They said following the establishment of the Harms Commission and the release from prison of five detainees, all information regarding the Webster killing had dried up and the investigation had run dead.

All three police witnesses were adamant that police investigations were proceeding well until the appointment of the Harms Commission when they were ordered to release the five detainees, including three CCB members, who they had detained under Section 29 of the Security Act.

They were told that the five would be called as witnesses before the Harms Commission.

A meeting was held on December 20 1989 in Pretoria with the then Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok; the then Defence Minister Magnus Malan; the then SADF head Gen Gel denhuys; the then Commissioner of Police Gen Johan van der Merwe and military intelligence head Gen Rudolph “Witkop” Badenhorst. The meeting was to discuss the role of the CCB in the Webster murder.

Badenhorst was instructed to investigate the situation and Gen “Krappies” Engelbrecht, former head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, was seconded to assist him.

It was alleged in evidence that Badenhorst and Engelbrecht conducted an “intensive” investigation for three days into the Webster killing between January 6 and January 9 1990 and reported back to a meeting on January 11 attended by Vlok, Malan and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Mostert said that Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau had also expressed concern that investigations into Webster’s murder would be hampered by the establishment of the Harms Commission.

Von Lieres had told Mostert: “Your case is dead.”

Joubert said towards the end of February 1990 he was instructed by Van der Merwe to release his five detainees as he had had a complaint from the Harms Commission that it was affecting their investigations.

Joubert said after the police had concluded that the murder of Webster was politically motivated, he had inquired from the Security Branch and MI whether they had any knowledge of it.

In a meeting with Badenhorst he had raised the possibility of CCB involvement.

Badenhorst said that if the CCB Region Six (which included “Slang” Van Zyl, “Staal” Burger, “Chappie” Maree and Calla Botha) had been involved, it was without CCB command’s knowledge.
Bid to halt war games fails

By SHARON CHETTY

MASSIVE military manoeuvres at the Army Battle School are under way this weekend, despite a bid by residents of a northern Cape settlement to halt them. Excalibur IV, a conventional warfare training exercise, started two weeks ago at Lohatla.

On October 14, Mr Joseph Free, who lives at Khois, the settlement in the centre of the Lohatla terrain, filed an urgent application with the Kimberley Supreme Court to stop the exercise. He claimed the manoeuvres were in contempt of a court order issued a week before which prevented the SADF from interfering with Khois residents who refused to move to a new settlement, Jean Haven, 160km away.

The SADF was due to file answering affidavits last Wednesday, but was granted an extension to October 29.

Meanwhile, Excalibur IV is proceeding "as scheduled," said Colonel Johannes Du Toit this weekend.
BLOEMFONTEIN. — The South African Defence Force will investigate cases of people burning their call-up papers and may prosecute them, says the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring.

"Addressing" a passing-out parade here on Saturday, General Meiring said the End Conscription Campaign came close to breaking the law when it encouraged people to burn their papers. The general was quoted as saying a well-trained and prepared defence force made up of permanent force and citizen force members was needed.

National service was important to supply the citizen force component. — Supa
Webster murder ‘senseless’

The murder of human rights campaigner David Webster was one of the most senseless ever committed in SA, Lt-Gen Jaap Joubert said during testimony in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday.

Joubert, who was a member of the police team which investigated Webster’s assassination — he has since retired — was testifying at the inquest on the murdered Wits University academic.

The general said the police investigation team, after excluding all the possibilities, had been certain the motive for the murder was political.

He told the inquest court he had contacted various intelligence and security force branches in an attempt to establish the motive for the murder.

During meetings with former military intelligence chief Gen Willie Badenhorst and CCB MD Joe Verster, he had raised the possibility of CCB involvement. Verster had demurred.

The Webster incident was a CCB “project”, Joubert said he had been unable to find anything to substantiate suggestions that CCB operative Perde Barnard was responsible.

The general testified also that the CCB’s existence had come to light only after Webster’s murder.

Prior to that, however, there had been whisperings in intelligence circles about the existence of a “private” defence force unit which carried out clandestine operations.

Badenhorst had told him the CCB’s activities were so clandestine he had not known about it.

Joubert said that after listening to talk by five CCB operatives during his investigation into the Webster murder, he had found their activities so laughable that they reminded him of the “cowboys and crooks” games he had played as a youngster at school.

He will continue with his testimony before Judge M Stegmann today.

Churches oppose amnesty

CAPE TOWN — Western Cape church leaders have urged President F W de Klerk not to proceed with controversial amnesty legislation, warning that they might support future efforts to reverse such legislation if it did not comply with Christian teachings.

A Western Province Council of Churches statement said: “Experience in other parts of the world shows that true reconciliation and healing do not take place as long as suspicion and doubt prevail, or the possibility persists for the perpetrators to continue their evil deeds from positions of influence and power.

“We are obliged to warn that there is no easy road to national healing.” A complete and unequivocal acknowledgement and public turning away from past acts of evil was necessary. — Sapa.
Webster murder 'senseless'  

SUSAN RUSSELL

The murder of human rights campaigner David Webster was one of the most senseless ever committed in SA, Lt-Gen Jaap Joubert said during testimony in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday.

Joubert, who was a member of the police team which investigated Webster's assassination, said that the CCB operative Perdie Barnard was responsible.

The general testified also that the CCB's existence had come to light only after Webster's murder.

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"We are obliged to warn that there is no easy road to national healing." A complete and unequivocal acknowledgement and public turning away from past acts of evil was necessary. — Sapa.
New twist in inquiry

It was a day of turnarounds in the Rand Supreme Court inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster yesterday, with advocates in the witness box and an attorney empowered to represent three clients.

Advocate Martin Luitungh, who represented the Webster family at the Harris Commission of Inquiry in 1990, testified that his cousin Laffraš Luitungh told him of an admission by CCB operative Ferduh Barnard that he had killed Webster.

Laffraš Luitungh, who admitted to being Mr Barnard’s CCB handler, asked Mr Barnard if the murder had anything to do with the CCB, and when told it did not, refused to hear any more about the incident.

The Luitunghs met four times. The first meeting was spent discussing the Official Secrets Act. At another meeting Laffraš Luitungh said Barnard contacted him on May 2 to arrange a meeting. It was at this meeting that Barnard admitted killing Webster.
General told CCB men
to keep quiet, inquest told

THE former second-in-command of the SAP Special Branch Gen.
Krappies Engelbrecht had visited CCB members in jail and
warned them not to say anything about their activities, the inquest into the murder of academic Da-
vil Webster heard yesterday.

Giving evidence in the Rand
Supreme Court inquest, the second-
-in-command of the CID at the time,
Gen Jaap Jouibert, said CCB opera-
tives Ferdie Barnard, Abraham
"Slang" van Zyl and Calla Botha had been visited by Engelbrecht and had been told "to keep their mouths shut".

He said Botha had been told to keep quiet for about "six or seven months".

Interviews with SADF Special Ser-

tices head Gen Eddie Webb elicited a denial that there was a CCB "project" on Webster.

Counsel for the Webster family
Eberhardt Bertelsmann asked if the
emphasized was placed on the word
project. Jouibert replied that the denial seemed to be a blanket one, covering the May 1 1989 shotgun shooting of Webster outside his Tregvery home.

Bertelsmann asked Jouibert about investigations into the September 1988 death of Swapo executive commit-
tee member Anton Lubwasi, conducted by Col. Jumbo Smit, who passed on information to the Braxton
Murder and Robbery Squad.

Judge M Stieghman said there
might be information on the Webster
inquest from the investigation of the
Lubwasi shooting later, but ques-
tions to Jouibert were disallowed.

Later advocate Martin Lutingh, who represented the Webster family at the Harns commission of inquiry into politically-motivated violence in 1990, testified that his cousin Laffras Lutingh told him of an admission by CCB operative Ferdie Barnard that he had killed Webster.

Laffras Lutingh, who admitted to
being Barnard's CCB handler, asked
Barnard if the murder had anything
to do with the CCB, and when told it
did not, refused to hear any more
about the incident.

Martin Lutingh said he had never
met his cousin until he had to work on
the Harms Commission. He never
knew his phone number or where he
lived and worked.

The two Lutinghs met four times.
The first meeting was spent mainly
discussing the Official Secrets Act.

At a later meeting Laffras Lutingh said
Barnard contacted him on May 2.

Laffras Lutingh said he told Laut-
ningh he had mentioned this to CCB
head Joe Verster, who had spoken of
it to Military Intelligence head Gen
Rudolph "Wilko" Badenhorst.

In his submission to the Harms
commission Badenhorst had made no
mention of the incident in connection
with the CCB and had not been cross-
examined, Martin Lutingh said.

Earlier Jouibert said he was told by
Barnard that "he would be framed for
the Webster killing. He had no
reason to doubt him, Jouibert told
the inquest.

The inquest continues today.

Sapa

Judge orders probe of security firm

A SUPREME Court judge has directed the
Natal Attorney-General to investigate the
activities of Norman Reeves and his Dur-
ban security company, Combat Force -
which seemed to be "nothing less than an
unlawful private army".

Judge Meek ordered the investigation
yesterday before sentencing a former
company employee, 21-year-old John Rau-
tenback, to 12 years for murder.

The judge also described as "quite appa-
lling" an instruction promulgating security
guards at Combat Force a R100 bonus for
every person killed.

Rautenback told the court that at a
parade held by Combat Force chief,
Navy faces more cuts

SOME operations at the Simon's Town Naval Dockyard will have to be rationalised as a result of the lower defence budget for 1992, the SA Navy announced yesterday.

Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson said in a statement yesterday that the rationalisation would not be as severe as that of 1990 but certain less important projects would have to be rescheduled or downgraded, and running costs “pruned”.

He said part of the savings on running costs would come from rationalisation of the Simon's Town Dockyard, the SA Naval Works and SAS Jalsena, the Navy's Basic Training Unit in Durban.

Only minor adjustments would be made to the rest of the navy.

No details about retrenchments were announced, but Admiral Simpson-Anderson said these would not be on the same scale as during the 1990 restructur- ing, when about 2 000 personnel were re- trenched.

"It is emphasised that the navy's main rationalisation took place in 1990. This is but an adjustment," the admiral said.
SADF could be the crucible for SA change — Crocker

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force, in spite of its present lack of legitimacy, could — like the American army — be the crucible for change and a force for stability.

The former United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said this in Washington yesterday via a satellite link-up with Johannesburg, Maseru and Kampala.

He was speaking on the role of the military in the democratisation process in Africa.

"I'm simply expressing a hope, not a description of current reality," he said.

He noted that the American army had played a pioneering role in changing attitudes and uniting the different strands of American society.

While conceding that the majority of South Africans still regarded the SADF as an instrument of oppression and that reports of SADF involvement in violence had not helped its image, he warned that people should not "be completely overwhelmed by perceptions".

There were people in the army who had chosen the military as a career and whose contributions would be vital to the success of the type of society South Africans were trying to build.

Because of years of isolation the different strains of South African society, including the military, had lost touch with international norms. The SADF would benefit enormously by sharing experiences with security forces from other countries.

On Angola, a country which took up so much of his time while in office, Dr Crocker said he was "guardedly optimistic" that the election run-off for the presidency between the MPLA's Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita's leader Dr Jonas Savimbi would take place, and that everybody would respect the results.

"What we're trying to support is democratisation in Angola. We're not in the business of choosing sides." Dr Crocker said whenever administration emerged after the American presidential elections, the US and its Western allies would have to maintain what he called "sustained engagement" in Africa to help the continent through the transition to democracy.
Overdue audits 'extensive'

Political Staff

The number of overdue audits from local authorities was extensive and with other delays was a source for serious concern, auditor-general Mr Peter Wronsley said yesterday.

The failure to write up books timeously, the late submission of financial statements and consequent delays in reporting, remained a source of concern for his office, he said in a special report on delayed reports.

The report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said: "The deleterious effect which all this has on public accountability is self-evident."

Mr Wronsley said there were 53 queries outstanding in the SADF of nine months or longer on June 30 this year, one of which went back to 1985/6, five to 1986/7, two to 1987/8 and nine to 1988/9.

The same trend in long outstanding matters was found in the own affairs administration, ranging from a few cases in the House of Assembly administration and House of Delegates "to a generally most unsatisfactory state of affairs in the case of the House of Representatives."

The Democratic Party's deputy finance spokesman, Mr Jasper Walsh, said last night the auditor-general's report reflected "a serious breakdown in government accountability and a plea to Parliament for help."
murer claim denied
Account of Webster

PRIVATE HEALTH
Inquest into Webster's death hears of confession • Bill to generate further debate

**Ex-CCB man 'did Webster'- evidence**

**Sowetan Correspondent**

Former civil co-operation bureau agent Ferdi Barnard boasted to a former 32 Battalion member he "had done Webster", the Rand Supreme Court inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster heard yesterday.

It was the third time the inquest had been told that Barnard had confessed to killing Webster since the probe started last Monday.

But former 32 Battalion member Mr Kevin Treitsman, questioned by Eberhard Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, denied he had told two attorneys and two journalists that Barnard had told him "we did Webster".

Treitsman said he was reluctant to give evidence because he "had nothing to say" and not because he "was afraid".

He said he sent his family on holiday in Port Elizabeth after a bomb exploded in his yard about two months ago.

Treitsman linked the bomb explosion to a court case in which he was charged with illegal possession of an AK-47 rifle rather than his role in the inquest.

He also denied he had been pressured or threatened not to testify or that he had told attorney Greg Noth he "would rather spend 90 days in Diepkloof Prison than give evidence".

He denied telling the David Webster Trust he was not prepared to give evidence because "you (the trust) weren't there when I needed you".

He also denied telling anyone that a colonel at the Bramley Police Station had told him to keep quiet.

Former policeman William Knox told the inquest he had introduced Barnard to Donald Acheson Acheson was suspected of killing Namibian advocate Anton Lubowski shortly after Webster had died.

Investigators believed there was a possible link between the two murders and Barnard's name had come up during the two investigations.

Knox said he had introduced Acheson to Barnard, a friend and former colleague. He denied recruiting Acheson to "help South Africa out" and said he thought Acheson lived in a dream world.

The hearing continues.
Webster, done, says former CCB man, Fred Bambard

Boast by ex-agent

DAVID WEBSTER has been
confirmed as the mastermind behin
human rights activism and espionage. The
former CCB agent, known for his maverick
approach to law and order, has been
linked to a series of high-profile cases,
including the alleged murder of a journalist.

JOHNNSONBURG — Former CCB agen
The real correspondent

SADF offers retrenchment

Staff Reporter

LETTERS sent to Defence Force staff asking them to accept retrenchment packages for a prelude to a final decision on how many staff will be cut.

SADF spokesman Major Charley Klerk declined to say how many letters were sent but said they gave staff an option.
SADF starts retrenching

Staff Reporter

DEFENCE FORCE members began receiving retrenchment notices yesterday.

SADF spokesman Major Charles de Klerk confirmed this last night, but declined to say how many retrenchment notices had been issued. Members had the choice of accepting the retrenchment package or submitting an appeal against it in writing.

He said the retrenchment programme was implemented by each arm of the SADF — the army, air force and navy, as they saw fit.

Major De Klerk said the evolution of a "leaner defence force" was to adapt to the economic situation.

"People will still be called up for national service", he said, and camps for conscripts would also continue.

United Nations observer Mr Emren Demirovic yesterday praised the defence force for its "great assistance" to informal rural settlements in the Northern Transvaal, Sapa reports.
`Burger identified Webster killers`

DAVID Webster was murdered by CCB members Calla Botha, Ferdi Barnard and Chappe Maree according to information given to a journalist by former CCB operative Staal Burger, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Testifying at the inquest into Webster's murder before Judge M Stegmann, freelance journalist Johannes Gagiano said Burger had told him the three murdered the Wits academic on the CCB's orders.

Gagiano described Burger as an "extremely trustworthy source" who had supplied him with information for years prior to making his allegations about the Webster murder.

The journalist said he was first approached in November/December 1989 by Gen Jaap Joubert, a member of the police team investigating the murder.

Joubert told him there was a possible defence force connection to the murder and asked Gagiano, as a journalist, to "throw a rock into the bush".

Gagiano then wrote a report which was published in Rapport on December 3 1989.

"The reaction was that the SADF immediately officially denied the existence of the CCB," Gagiano said.

He said at the time he was already friendly with Burger who had been supplying him with information from time to time over the past 12 years.

Some of this information had been told to him in confidence by Burger and was not for publication.

"Due to the friendly and trusting relationship that existed between us, I had received information that few, if any, other journalists had obtained from this source. All the information ever given to me was 100% correct."

Gagiano said Burger and he had discussed the Webster murder during January 1990.

"This source informed me at his home that the police would never catch the murderers of Dr David Webster, because he (Burger) knew precisely what had happened," Gagiano said.

"He informed me that Dr Webster was murdered by three members of the CCB, namely Calla Botha and Ferdi Barnard, who were sitting in the front of the car from which the fatal shot was fired, and Chappe Maree, sitting behind on the left, and who fired the fatal shot."

Gagiano said according to Burger the three had been ordered to murder Webster.

"Although he did not specify in detail from whom the order came it was clear from the conversation it must have come from a very senior defence force officer or a higher source," the journalist said.

Gagiano said from what Burger told him he had gathered the three had received logistical support from the police because they had apparently been driving a police vehicle and used a firearm and ammunition which were standard issue to members of the police.

He added that there was also no doubt from the conversation that Burger was involved in the preparation for the attack on Webster because he was higher up the CCB chain of command than Botha, Barnard and Maree.

"In March 1991 I had an article in the Patriot in which I quoted Staal Burger and Eddie Webb where they complained bitterly that they had been thrown to the wolves by the SADF and the government," Gagiano said.

"Staal Burger told me, as is also apparent from that report, that they carried out certain orders which they were told must be done in the interests of the country, but that they were now being betrayed since the political situation had changed."

"Gen Webb confirmed these sentiments and agreed that I must publish them."

Gagiano said Burger also informed him that Chappe Maree, together with Donald Acheson, were responsible for the murder of Namibian activist and Lawyer Anton Lubowski.

Burger also said that he was "in the area" himself at the time.

In his written statement Gagiano said he did not wish to identify his "source" unless ordered to do so by the court.

However, during initial questions put by the State which is leading the evidence of witnesses at the inquest, Gagiano immediately disclosed that the source referred to was Burger.
Webster 'hit men' named

JOHANNESBURG. — CCB commander Colonel Staal Burger named operatives Mr Chappie Maree, Mr Calla Botha and Mr Ferdie Barnard as the murderers of anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster, a journalist told an inquest in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The three men were ordered to carry out the assassination by someone within the South African Defence Force's Civil Co-operation Bureau, the court also heard.

This testimony was given by Mr Johan Gagiano, who said Colonel Burger, the head of the CCB's Region Six, was a reliable source who had given him accurate information over 12 years.

Colonel Burger told him in January 1990 the police would never find the killers of the University of the Witwatersrand anthropology lecturer who was shot outside his Troyeville home on May 1, 1989.

"He also told me Dr Webster was killed by three CCB members, namely Mr Calla Botha and Mr Ferdie Barnard, who sat in the front of the car, and Mr Chappie Maree, who sat at the left rear of the car and fired the fatal shot," Mr Gagiano said.

He said Colonel Burger had told him the three men had orders to kill Dr Webster, but he had refused to say who gave the instruction.

Mr Gagiano said he was told the killers used a standard issue police shotgun with shells that were also standard issue to policemen.

"There was also no doubt that he (Colonel Burger) was involved in the preparation for the attack on Dr Webster, because his line function was above that of the CCB members involved," Mr Gagiano said.

Colonel Burger had also told him that Mr Maree and Mr Donald Acheson were possibly responsible for the murder of Swapo executive member Dr Anton Lubowski in Windhoek in September 1989.

This was the result of a CCB order, said Mr Gagiano. The hearing was adjourned to today to give legal counsel for the military, CCB head Colonel Joe Verster and Mr Ferdie Barnard, Mr Calla Botha and Mr Abraham "Slang" van Zyl time to prepare cross-examination of Mr Gagiano.

Earlier, Mr Gagiano said that in an interview with Colonel Burger published in Die Patriot newspaper, the Conservative Party’s mouthpiece, the colonel had complained that the SADF and the government had "thrown his organisation to the wolves".

Journalists were yesterday restrained from reporting the last paragraph of Mr Gagiano’s statement to the court.

Mr Justice Michael Stegmann is on the bench. — Sapa
Names 'will appear in gazette'
Soldiers and cops guard candidates

Many write exams at secret venues:

By Sonti Maseko

THOUSANDS of matric pupils turned out countrywide to write the first Mathematics paper.

In Diepkloof, Soweto, some pupils, fearing disruptions, chose to sit for their examinations at secret venues while others wrote under police and army guard.

The situation at several schools in Diepkloof, where schooling was disrupted for a week, seemed to have returned to normal.

The pupils had vowed they would not write unless their detained schoolmates had been released.

Police in Casspur and military vehicles patrolled the area and other vehicles were seen parked outside Fidelitas High School, where a private car was stoned, looted and set alight on Tuesday.

The Department of Education and Training, however, said it was unaware of the patrols.

the nation
in brief

CCB men ‘killed’ Webster

CIVIL Co-operation Bureau agents Ferdi Barnard, Chappie Maree and Calla Botha murdered Wits University academic Dr David Webster on instructions from the CCB, a judicial request in the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Journalist Johannes Petrus Gagana said he received the information from another CCB agent, Staal Burger, who had also been involved in the planning of the murder.

He said he had known Burger for 12 years and the information he had received from him had always been 100 percent correct.

Gagana said it was clear the instructions to murder Webster had come from a senior SANDF officer or a higher source.

The hearing continues today.

PAC meets Govt tomorrow

THE Pan Africanist Congress and Government summit begins in Gaborone tomorrow and will be opened by Botswana Foreign Minister Dr Gaositwe Chepe, who is to chair the two-day meeting.

The Government’s delegation will be headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pke Bothe, and Mr Roelf Meyer, Minister of Constitutional Development.

PAC second deputy president Mr Dikgang Moseneke and foreign affairs secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim lead the organisation’s team.

A joint statement released from Cape Town this week said the meeting would pave the way for “fully representative constitutional negotiations and to address, among other things, ways and means to end the violence.”

Although the parties have agreed not to publicise the agenda it is believed the talks will focus on a future summit between PAC president Mr Clarencu Mokwetu and State President Mr FW de Klerk and on the PAC’s armed struggle.
FORMER Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) chief Staal Burger played a key role in the assassination of David Webster, a surprise witness told the inquest court this week.

His testimony, which came as an unexpected breakthrough in the drawn-out investigation into the 1989 murder of the former Wits academic, will place Burger’s political and other activities under close scrutiny next week.

Freelance reporter Johannes Gagiano, who described himself as a close friend and confidante of Burger, testified that Burger had passed on an order from senior military officers that Webster be killed and had helped plan the operation.

Gagiano said Burger had informed him that three ex-CCB members — Ferdi Barnard, Slang van Zyl and Chappie Marree — were responsible for gunning down Webster outside his Troyeville home on May 1 1989.

Meanwhile, The Weekly Mail has obtained new information that Burger was linked to a network of smugglers, who brought weapons, ivory and rhino horns from Mozambique across the border in northern Natal and into Johannesburg, at the time of Webster’s killing.

Webster was busy with academic research in the region of Kosi Bay, one of the conduits for these smuggling operations. Investigators are looking into the possibility that he was slain because he was trampling on the toes of people involved in covert political and criminal operations in the region.

Included are allegations that the smuggled weapons were destined for use in clandestine political operations against opponents of the South African government, while the ivory and rhino horns were used for private gain. Policemen and military intelligence agents are alleged to have been involved in the network.

Today Namiba policeman (Jumbo) Smit testifies in court and will deal with questions regarding Burger’s alleged role in the murder of Windhoek lawyer Anton Lubowski.

Last month, The Weekly Mail was prevented from publishing details of secret meetings Burger was holding with policemen and former CCB operatives in his office at the Breakers Hotel in Johannesburg.

Burger obtained a Supreme Court interdict against the newspaper after the ex-CCB man found an electronic surveillance device that was being used to probe allegations of police involvement in illegal activity and that former CCB members were involved in criminal operations as well as “privatised” third-force schemes.

Gagiano testified this week that Burger had informed him in January 1990 that the police would never catch the Webster murderers, since the order for the assassination came from senior-ranking officers within the South African Defence Force allegedly supported by the South African Police.

There was a stunned silence in the court as Gagiano described Burger as having been the middle man involved in the planning of the murder, standing between those who gave the orders and those who carried them out.

There was no doubt in his mind that Burger had played an active role in the planning of the murder, he said.

Describing the killing, Gagiano said Burger had told him that Maree sat at the back of the car, on the left-hand side, and fired the fatal shot.

Gagiano also alleged that Barnard, Botha and Maree were possibly backed up by the SAP, as a police vehicle and a standard police shotgun and ammunition were used for the assassination.

— Gagiano said he and Burger had been friends for 12 years and that Burger had been a source of valuable and invaluable information. The information had always been “100 percent correct”, he said.

The court also heard that Burger had travelled to Namibia, using Gagiano’s name, at the time of the murder of advocate Anton Lubowski.

Earlier this week, Johannesburg advocate Martin Luitingh testified that the day after Webster’s assassination Barnard had informed his cousin, Lafras Luitingh, that he had murdered Webster.

Lafras Luitingh was Barnard’s CCB handler at the time, Martin Luitingh said. His cousin had also told him that Barnard was being used as a freelance, and that CCB managing director Joe Verster did not like Barnard because he often talked about his activities and assignments.

Barnard might have killed Webster in an effort to secure a permanent place in the CCB, the court heard. General Jaap Joubert, a member of the team investigating Webster’s death, said suggestions to this effect had been made by former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb and Brigadier “Krippies” Engelbrecht.

But during interrogation, Barnard had said that he was being framed as a murderer he did not commit and that he was being made a “scapegoat”, Joubert added.
NOTICE 938 OF 1992
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF AN
EMPLOYERS’ ORGANISATION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for registration as an employers’ organisation has been received from the Witbank United Long Distance Taxi Association. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

Any registered employers’ organisation which objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing to me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Schoeman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001) within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

TABLE

Name of employers’ organisation: Witbank United Long Distance Taxi Association.
Date on which application was lodged: 13 October 1992.

Interests and area in respect of which application is made: Employers who are the registered owners of motor vehicles in respect of which they hold a certificate of fitness and a public road carrier permit authorising the conveyance of commuters within the Province of the Transvaal.

Postal address of applicant: P.O. Box 1368, Witbank, 1035.
Office address of applicant: Terminus Service Station, Taaljaard Street, Witbank.

Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act:
(a) The representativeness of any employers’ organisation which objects to the application shall be in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the basis that: (i) as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1 (2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.
(b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistant Industrial Registrar
(23 October 1992)

KENNISGEWING 938 VAN 1992
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG
WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956
AANSOEK OM REGISTRASIE VAN ‘N WERKGEWERSORGANISASIE

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistentmynwerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat ‘n aansoek om die registrasie as ‘n werkgewersorganisasie ontvang is van die Witbank United Long Distance Taxi Association. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrekte.

Enige geregistreerde werkgewersorganisasie wat teen dié aansoek beswaar maak, word versoek om binne een maand na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgeweng by bewaar skriflik by my in te doen, p/a die Departement van Mannekrag, Mannekraggebou, Schoemanstraat 215, Pretoria (posadres Privaat Sakkatoon, Pretoria, 0001).

TABEL

Naam van werkgewersorganisasie: Witbank United Long Distance Taxi Association.

Belange en gebied ten opsigte waarvan aansoek gedaan word: Werkgewers wat die geregistreerde eenhede is van motorvoertuie ten opsigte waarvan hulle in best is van ‘n geskiktheidskertifikaat en ‘n openbare padvervoerpermissie wat magtiging verleen vir die vervoer van pendelaars in die provinsie Transvaal.

Posadres van aanwantsel: Posbus 1368, Witbank, 1035.
Kantooradres van aanwantsel: Terminus Dienstasie, Taaljaardstraat, Witbank.

Die aandag word gevestig op onderstaande vereistes van artikel 4 van die Wet:
(a) Die mate waarin ‘n beswaarmakende werkgewersorganisasie verleenwoordigend is, word ingevolge subartikel (4) bepaal volgens die feite soos hulle bestaan het op die datum waarop die aansoek ingediens is, en wat die lidmaatskap betref, word alleen lede wat ingevolge artikel 1 (2) van die Wet op voormelde datum volwaardige lede was, in aanmerking geneem.
(b) Die prosedure voorgeskryf by subartikel (2) moet gevolg word in verband met ‘n beswaar wat ingediens word.

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistentmynwerheidsregistrateur.
(23 Oktober 1992)
Any registered trade union that objects to the application is invited to lodge its objection in writing to me, c/o the Department of Manpower, Manpower Building, 215 Sturman Street, Pretoria (postal address: Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001), within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

**TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of trade union (Ammunisie- en Aanverwante Werkersunie)</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date on which application was lodged: 30 September 1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interests and area in respect of which application is made:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employees engaged in all the undertakings, sections of trades of the Ammunition Manufacturing Industry undertaken by Pretoria Metal Pressings (Pty) Ltd, a division of Denel (Pty) Ltd, in the Republic of South Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>For the purposes hereof—</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Ammunition Manufacturing Industry&quot; means the industry in which employers and their employees are associated mainly for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition, and includes all operations ancillary or incidental thereto.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal address of applicant: Private Bag X334, Pretoria, 0001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office address of applicant: Church Street Extension, Pretoria, 0001</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attention is drawn to the following requirements of section 4 of the Act:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The representativeness of any trade union which objects to the application shall in terms of subsection (4) be determined on the facts as they existed at the date on which the application was lodged and, as far as membership is concerned, only members who were in good standing in terms of section 1(2) of the Act as at the aforesaid date shall be taken into consideration.</td>
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<td>(b) The procedure laid down in subsection (2) must be followed in connection with any objection lodged.</td>
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</table>

G. C. PAPENFUS,
Assistant Industrial Registrar.
(23 October 1992)

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**NOTICE 943 OF 1992**

**TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION**

LAboratory Services for the Expenses in Respect of Which the Provincial Administration Accepts Responsibility

Rules relating to the rendering of laboratory services by laboratories in the Transvaal, to specified categories of paties for the expenses in respect of which the Provincial Administration accepts responsibility, as set out in the Schedule hereto, are published for general information.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE TRANSVAAL.

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**KENNISGEWING 943 VAN 1992**

**TRANSVAALSE PROVINSIALE ADMINISTRASIE**

Laboratoriumdienste waarvoor die Provinsiale Administrasie die uitgawe daaraan verbonde verantwoordelikheid aanvaar

Reels met betrekking tot die levering van laboratoriumdienste deur laboratoriums in Transvaal aan bepaalde kategorie van pasente waarvoor die Provinsiale Administrasie die uitgawe daaraan verbonde verantwoordelikheid aanvaar, soos uiteengestel in die Bylale hiervan, word ter algemene inligting gepubliseer.

ADMINISTRATEUR VAN TRANSVAAL.
The inquest on Dr David Webster was adjourned yesterday after counsel for the Defence Force said he needed more time to prepare after evidence that linked the military to the murder.

On Wednesday, freelance journalist Mr Johan Gagiano testified that former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) commander Colonel Staal Burger had told him that the CCB was linked to the slaying.

Mr Gagiano also said he believed, from the vein of conversation with Colonel Burger, that the order to kill Dr Webster had come from a senior SADF officer or someone higher up.

Mr Pret Coetzee, SC, for the Defence Force, indicated to state advocate Mr Andre de Vries yesterday that he needed until Monday to prepare his cross-examination of Mr Gagiano.

Mr De Vries told Mr Justice Michael Steigmann that the inquest would be able to continue today with testimony from other witnesses.

The hearing was adjourned to today.
Louw threatens tough stand on draft dodgers

MICHAEL MORRIS and CLIVE SAWYER
Weekend Argus Reporters

A VOLUNTARY or ballot-based call-up for all races could replace conscription for whites, but the present system will remain for the next year at least, says Defence Minister Mr. Gene Louw.

The army had no intention of scrapping the existing whites-only call-up during the transition, said Mr. Louw. He warned that stricter measures would be taken against draft dodgers.

"South Africa cannot afford the disappearance of national service," he told a gathering of headmasters in Bellville last night.

"Next year, the same system as this year will still be in force."

Stricter measures against draft dodgers would apply to those who refused to do service in 1992 as well.

Pending court cases had led to a "slight relaxation" of steps against draft dodgers this year, but "those who believe 1992 brought them a holiday as far as national service is concerned live in a dream world."

The September decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court declaring the present call-up legally valid was "bad news" for draft dodgers.

Mr. Louw said a compulsory system would be "difficult to implement" in future because of numbers, effectiveness and cost efficiency.

All population groups would have to be involved in national service of the future when all South Africans had the vote.

Voluntary or ballot systems were among "many possibilities" being explored by the Defence Force. The future system would have to be negotiated.

In a sharp attack, Mr. Louw called the End Conscription Campaign "an organisation which cares nothing for the country's preparedness."

He warned that the Defence Force would not be "forced off track" by the ECC.

Continued camps were necessary to ensure readiness for war.

It was no use citing the reduction of border conflict and the collapse of the Soviet Union as reasons to scrap the call-up.

Ending conscription was like cancelling a life insurance policy.

There were 10,000 men in uniform daily, more than during the occupation of Namibia and Angola.

"The army is not sticking its nose in police business, but if those who want to create chaos in the country overreach themselves, they will be brought up short," Mr. Louw said.
ANC to challenge ban in Kwazulu

Two policemen shot dead

Queens Chargers come to city

not pursued

Attacks:

Boipatong

Lwandle killing, was CGB project

Says ANC

incorrectly.

Name is Lebouwski,
Minister warns Bok on draft-dodging

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE government plans to crack down on draft-dodgers — including Springbok Robert du Preez now playing in France, who has sought deferment of an army camp.

This was disclosed last night by Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw who said the whites-only system of national service would remain in force next year.

Addressing a meeting in Bellville Mr Louw noted that the Transvaal Supreme Court had "for once and for all" decided that the present system of national service was legally valid.

"This is perhaps bad news for Robert du Preez, who still has a court case pending against his national service commitments."

Mr Louw said all population groups would be involved in national service once all South Africans had the vote.

The EEC said it would petition the Chief Justice for leave to appeal against the Transvaal Supreme Court finding.

Mr Louw said that 10,000 members of the defence force were deployed daily within South Africa's borders — more than were involved in the wars in Angola and Namibia.
Bid to block Webster evidence fails in SC

SUSAN SMUTS
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A bid to block evidence by the Namibian Deputy Commissioner of Police to the inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster failed in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Colonel Jumbo Smit was called to testify about his investigation into the murder of Namibian advocate Mr Anton Lubowski on September 12 1986, less than six months after Dr Webster's assassination on May 1.

Both men were gunned down outside their homes by assassins who fled in cars.

Both had been activists and the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) was suspected of being involved in the killings.

A request was made for Colonel Smit's evidence not to be led on the grounds that Mr Lubowski's murder had little bearing on that of Dr Webster. The request was made by lawyers for the SADF, Minister of Defence, CCB managing director Mr Joe Verster, CCB agent Mr Ferdi Barnard and Mr Calla Botha.

Mr Justice M Stegmann allowed the evidence saying “The primary objective is to find the identity of the person who pulled the trigger and was responsible for the murder of Dr Webster.”

“However, this inquiry must also cover the possibility that this person (or persons) was not acting on his own authority, but was sent by someone else.”

Colonel Smit's evidence was relevant in probing whether CCB officers planned or gave the authority for killing Dr Webster, the judge found.

His ruling did not open the door to unrestricted inquiry into all CCB activities.

Colonel Smit told the inquest he had arrested Irishman Mr Donald Acheson after Mr Lubowski's murder.

Mr Acheson had two telephone pagers which Colonel Smit traced to Johannesburg. The pagers were taken out in false names, but were paid for by Mr Barnard, who was an important link in the investigation into Mr Lubowski's murder.

While in detention, Mr Acheson told Colonel Smit about the CCB and said it was linked to the murder.

The hearing continues.
At least three witnesses, including Bernard Batho, a leader of the CCB, were killed in the attack.

Evidence from the scene indicated that Batho was targeted.

A fourth witness, who was told by Batho, said he had given Batho a second_static to the CCB leader.

A fifth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A sixth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A seventh witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A eighth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A ninth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A tenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A eleventh witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twelfth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A thirteenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A fourteenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A fifteenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A sixteenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A seventeenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A eighteenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A nineteenth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twentieth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-first witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-second witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-third witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-fourth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-fifth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-sixth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-seventh witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-eighth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A twenty-ninth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A thirtieth witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A thirty-first witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

A thirty-second witness, who had told Batho, said he had given Batho a second Static to the CCB leader.

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Lubowski 'killed by CCB'

THE murder of Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski was a Civil Co-operation Bureau project but the shotgun slaying of University of the Witwatersrand academic Dr David Webster was not, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Namibia, Jumbo Smit, told the WEBSTER inquest in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday.

Smit said this had been told him by Brixton Murder and Robbery head Brigadier Pieter Mostert who got the information from CCB head Colonel Joe Verster.

Smit told the inquest the head of the CCB's Region Six, Colonel Staal Burger, and operative Cala Botha were involved in a conspiracy to kill Lubowski.

The inquest continued today with cross-examination of Mr Gagano who alleged Burger had told him Mr Barnard, Mr Maree and Botha were responsible for the Webster murder.
organisation by name because it had no name...

CLANDESTINE GROUP (Colour did not mention)

Webster Testimony

SADF disputes

NEWS CCB was not linked to Webster Killing. Dead guard was hanged and burned.
World in Focus

SA 'helping' China

TAIPEI - South Africa is providing China with military technology to help it develop its next generation of weapons.

The United Evening News quoted unnamed officials in Taiwan's Defence Ministry as saying South Africa, which makes weapons including the world-class G-6 artillery gun, had sold parts of long-range artillery models to China.

The parts would help Beijing overcome technical difficulties.
Webster killer identification clears court

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The inquest into the assassination of Dr David Webster was held in camera yesterday after an witness said he had seen the killer inside the Rand Supreme Court building.

Cornelius du Plessis, who earlier told the inquest he had witnessed the murder and seen the face of the man who fired the fatal shot on May 1, 1989, looked shaken as he took the witness box for the second time.

He told Mr Justice M Stegmann he had seen Dr Webster’s murderer on October 12 — the day the inquest began.

As he approached the court that day he saw three men in the passage and nearby another carrying a two-way radio, whom he immediately recognised as the man who sat in the back of an Opel Ascona and fired at Dr Webster. The man must have been wearing a wig at the time, he said.

Mr Du Plessis said he was convinced the man had recognised him. He added that he was afraid for his life and the safety of his family.

Although he was in court when the names of the witnesses were read out, he did not recognise the man’s name. But the man was easily identified by the pockmarks on his face and other features, Mr Du Plessis said.

He said the investigating officer, Warrant Officer Wessel Rousseau, had told him the police had not held an identity parade because photographs of suspects had been published. He added that Warrant Officer Rousseau had told him before the proceedings began that his evidence was no longer very important since “it was only an inquest”.

Asked whether the man was in court yesterday, Mr Du Plessis said he was not. Attorney Piet du Plessis placed on record that his clients, Civil Co-operation Bureau agents Ferdi Barnard, Slang van Zyl and Calla Botha were in court at the time.

Before Mr Du Plessis gave evidence, State advocate Andre de Vries indicated he had wanted to give evidence in camera. Mr Du Plessis opted to testify in an open court, but during cross-examination by Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, he said he would prefer to continue his evidence in camera.

Earlier in the day, General Jaap Joubert, who had been part of the investigating team, was called back to give further evidence, during which it was alleged that former Defence Minister Magnus Malan and former Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok had known about the clandestine SADF unit as early as December 3, 1989.

The hearing continues.
And now — enter the People's Air Force

ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

YOU'VE heard of the People's Army. Well, enter the People's Air Force.

This is how a senior officer in the South African Air Force envisions the SAAF's role in the new South Africa.

During a media visit to SAAF's test-flight development centre near Bredasdorp, Brigadier Ernst Kapp, officer commanding Southern Air Force Command Post, said an air force was there "to look after the interests of the people".

"Although rationalisation was taking place, people could be assured that "at the end of the day the SAAF will be lean and mean, highly effective and highly efficient," he said. The SAAF would still be able to do the job it was required to do and fulfill its obligations to the country — whether it was to new government, an interim government or a new government.

The Gulf War had proved that in any conflict of the future, the air force would be the determining factor. The SAAF had other tasks as well — such as conservation, rescue and firefighting — which were all part of its tasks as a "people's air force."
Ex-CCB man 'boasted he shot Webster'

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Former Civil Co-operation Bureau member Ferdi Barnard told his employer how Dr David Webster had "flown through the air" when he was shot on May 1, 1989, an inquest at the Rand Supreme Court has heard.

Mr Willem Smit, who employed Barnard as an insurance assessor, said Barnard had boasted that police considered him to be the most accurate shot from a moving car.

Barnard, who had been convicted of murder and was on parole, had an album of photographs of more than 20 people he had killed.

He told Mr Smit and other employees how he had shot his victims, and said he had taken the photographs from the Brixton-murder and robbery squad.

Mr Smit said Barnard had repeatedly said that he had shot Dr Webster.

Mr Smit identified Barnard from an identikit drawn up by Mr Cornelius du Plessis, who saw the killing.

On Tuesday Mr Du Plessis gave evidence in camera after claiming he had seen Dr Webster's murderer in court. Before the court was cleared he said the man was not there.

Barnard was in court.

Mr Smit identified a second identikit drawn up by Mr Du Plessis as Mr Eugene Reilly, a friend of Barnard.

He said he had first seen the identikits on October 13, the day after the inquest began. He had never been asked to take part in an identity parade.

Mr Smit said that before leaving Mr Smit's employ, Barnard had said he would be working for the security police and his new job would entail monitoring and eliminating activists.

Mr Smit had felt responsible for Barnard as the CCB agent had been released into his care on parole. For this reason he decided to follow Barnard to a hotel in Pretoria where Barnard said he was to meet his new employers.

Mr Smit said he saw three people entering the hotel minutes after Barnard had. He later recognised one of these people as (CCB chairman) General Eddie Webb, although he "was not 100 percent certain".

Barnard had kept in touch and once asked Mr Smit to give him an alibi after a plan to murder activist Mr Roland White had been intercepted by the security police.

Mr Smit said Barnard had explained that the branch of the security police which arrested him had been unaware of his orders to kill Mr White, which had come from another branch. Much later, it transpired that Barnard had been working for the CCB.

During the sittings of the Harms Commission into alleged police death squads Mr Smit had denied knowledge of the Webster murder as he was afraid of incriminating himself since he had given Barnard an alibi for his attempted attack on Mr White.

The hearing continues.
Lying to court
Witness admits

Webster case

City/National
Covert police hit squad report 'lies'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations in the Weekly Mail that police planned and instigated violence in the Vaal and maintained a base from which to plan assassinations, were untrue, the Goldstone Commission found.

The report of a one-man committee of the commission by Mr RM Wise, disclosed to President De Klerk yesterday, found that the two sources quoted in the Weekly Mail, who alleged police instigated attacks on activists, were lying.

Their information was "untruthful and without substance," said the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

The Weekly Mail reports, published in May this year, were "seriously prejudicial" to police, who had not had an opportunity to respond before publication, the judge said.

'Police ignored massacre warning'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The police were either involved in the Boipatong massacre or their handling of the attack by KwaMadala hostel dwellers showed gross incompetence, lawyers representing the ANC told the Goldstone Commission inquiry into the June 17 massacre.

Delivering his preliminary closing arguments, ANC lawyer Arthur Chaskalson said the police had been warned of an impending attack but had taken no action to prevent it.

Even if there were no security force Casspirs and no white people present during the attack — a number of witnesses had alleged there were — it implied a level of involvement on the part of the police, if not gross incompetence or complicity, Mr Chaskalson said.

He asked why the Boipatong police station was not properly equipped, since police were afraid to enter the township without armoured vehicles.

"It should not be a question of money or resources. Nothing is more important than stopping the violence," Mr Chaskalson said.

The reports were based on information supplied by Mr Daniel Kholisang and Mr Solly Mngomezulu who who told the committee that police used false names, unmarked cars with false number plates, unregistered safe houses and pagien numbers.

Mr Wise found that Mr Kholisang was in fact a police informer and Mr Mngomezulu had lied. It was completely untrue that Captain AD de Pries, Constable Johannes Nhwan, Warrant Officer Thys Notte, or Sergeant George Supra were in any way involved with planning or committing acts of violence.

The allegations appeared to have been based solely on that the four policemen were members of the Crime Intelligence Service (CIS), and as such were associated with or involved in covert operations.

The commission made three recommendations:

- It would be inappropriate — and an infringement on the freedom of the Press — for the commission to instruct the Weekly Mail to publish its findings with equal prominence to that given the allegations.

- It referred the manner in which covert operations should be carried out to the Minister of Law and Order. Covert operations should be investigated by a non-police impartial agency.

- Police should be given adequate time to respond to allegations.
FW deploys more troops in Natal

President F.W. de Klerk yesterday announced a doubling of SADF troop levels in strife-torn Natal, and increased policing of the area to combat "Umkhonto we Sizwe" infiltration from the Transkei.

He said parts of Natal would soon be declared unrest areas and internal stability division forces would be increased.

De Klerk's announcement followed a meeting of the State Security Council yesterday and a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday to discuss the rise in Natal violence.

He said the government still believed a political solution to the conflict remained a priority and a meeting between ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was essential.

Judge R. Goldstone would be asked to personally involve himself in the Goldstone commission's investigation into violence in Natal, De Klerk said.

A government spokesman said De Klerk was scheduled to meet national peace committee chairman John Hall today.

Hall confirmed the meeting and said he was satisfied talks between Mandela and Buthelezi would go ahead. He said his meetings with the two men this week had been "constructive".

However, Sapa reports Mandela flayed rejected a face-to-face meeting with Buthelezi as a way to end Natal violence.

Speaking at the end of the patriotic front meeting in Port Elizabeth, he said despite his repeated peace initiatives, and a meeting between him and Buthelezi, there had been no progress on the issue.

The ANC's position was that violence could not be ended or reduced by a meeting between two individuals. "What is required is the collective wisdom of political leaders across the spectrum who should come together to address the matter." Buthelezi said yesterday that although the dispute over Mandela's speech to the UN security council had not been resolved, he was prepared to meet the ANC leader.

Internal Stability Division head Gen Johan Swart said at the news conference in Pretoria where De Klerk's statement was read out that police were investigating a link between Umkhonto and the weekend massacre of 20 people at Folweni. He said Umkhonto infiltration of Natal had increased dramatically in the past three weeks.

The ANC denied the allegations, describing them as a smokescreen to cover secret SADF operations in the Transkei.

Former Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said previously that 9,000 to 10,000 SADF troops were deployed across SA in support of the SAP. It is understood a significant number of these are in Natal.

In Maritzburg ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu told a memorial service for slain ANC Natal official Reggie Hadebe that it was vital not to perpetuate a war between Inkatha and the ANC. He urged the "comrades" not to seek revenge for Hadebe's murder. ANC Natal chairman Harry Gwala also called for calm.

Meanwhile, our Durban correspondent reports that a headman, Nicholas Nanbandhe, his father Mhabeli, 72, and Jeffrey Sesebe were killed in Umbumbulu yesterday by gunmen. This brings the number killed in the Natal/KwaZulu region to at least 34 since Saturday.
Nervous witnesses name Ferdi Barnard

By JACQUE GOLING and EDDIE KOCHE

EVIDENCE is mounting against former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard as the man who gunned down Wits academic David Webster in 1989.

This week, Barnard's former employer, Willem Smit, joined a number of witnesses who have named Barnard during the Rand Supreme Court hearing into Webster's murder.

Smit told the court that Barnard had described to him how Webster "flew through the air" after being hit by a blast from his shotgun. Smit, a former MD of President Insurance, said he is in fear of his life after giving evidence.

The court is also in possession of documents — not yet made public — that supplement Smit's testimony. These include a statement by Irishman Donald Acheson describing how Barnard had bragged about killing Webster while they were sitting in a Johannesburg coffee shop.

"The Webster murder became a topic of discussion. I asked him who Webster was and he said that he was a 'kaffir lover'. I asked them if he had killed him and he said that it was a 'hug'." says Acheson's statement.

"I then said that the noise was coming from the room. That the ears were ringing. We then heard the gunshots. That was the first information he told me that he had killed him. The next day he went on to say that "I did not tell him that the police were there."

Acheson was deported from South Africa after being detained in connection with the murder of Swampton lawyer Anton Lubowski in Windhoek, an assassination that is believed to have been carried out by the now defection CCB.

The court has another statement from George Mitchell, who says he met Webster through another CCB member during 1988. "About two months before the Webster murder, Barnard asked me if he could borrow my sawn-off shotgun — a 12-bore Bernardelli — so that he could test the weapon whilst firing from a vehicle down the coast as he was going down to Durban," the statement says.

Smit testified that his brother-in-law, Andrew Vorster, had informed him that Barnard had displayed a sawn-off shotgun and claimed it had been used to shoot Webster.

How Barnard managed to pay cash for a new house in Roodepoort just days after the Webster murder is a question raised by Mitchell's affidavit. Mitchell notes that Barnard was able to raise enough money in

LATE FLASH!

Yesterday afternoon, Willem Smit withdrew all his evidence implicating Ferdi Barnard. He said he had been lying when he told the court Barnard had admitted killing Webster.

May 1989 to buy his (Mitchell's) house at 26 de Wet Street, Horison, for R41,000.

"I asked him where he got the money from to pay me. He told me that the money was from his father and also from insurance deals that he had done," says the statement.

Another feature of the hearing is the claims by witnesses that they fear for their lives after giving evidence.

Smit is apparently being protected by ex-members of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, who accompanied him every day to court. Barnard's counsel, Piet du Plessis, told the court that his client would deny having been involved in the Webster killing.

During Du Plessis' cross-examination of Smit, the judge decided to hold the proceedings in camera because Smit said he did not want to testify further.
Investigate Thatcher
UK MPs

BY ARTHUR GAVSHON: London
AROUND 40 opposition Labour MPs are pressing for a state investigation into charges that Mark Thatcher was involved with South Africans and others in secret and unlawful arms sales to Saddam Hussein's Iraq before the Gulf war.

A motion tabled in the House of Commons also urges John Major's government to prosecute any British officials who may have known about the activities of the son of former prime minister Margaret Thatcher if investigations show these activities took place.

"Substance of the Early Day Motion is based on claims made in a book just published in the United States by a former Israeli intelligence officer, Ari Ben-Menashe. The claims were recently publicised for the first time in South Africa by The Weekly Mail."

Ben-Menashe says in Profits of War: Inside the Secret US-Israeli Arms Network that he worked as an agent from 1977 to 1987 and then served as a special intelligence adviser to former prime minister Yitzhak Shamir for two years until 1989.

Ben-Menashe claims that the Israeli government, which has long regarded Iraq as its most powerful foe, sought in vain from 1985 onwards to persuade the Americans from arming Saddam Hussein. "American-supported weapons sales to Iraq, he charges, were funnelled through South Africa and Chile."

He describes Mark Thatcher as "an established arm's dealer" who through his Texas-based company, Grantham — helped bring arms into South Africa in violation of the mandatory United Nations embargo. He also alleges Thatcher used his company (named after his mother's home town) to supply British equipment to the Iraqis.

The Commons motion, initiated by Labourites Ken Livingstone and Ronald Campbell and signed by dozens of other legislators, focuses mainly on Ben-Menashe's claims relating to Thatcher. Among the claims listed in the motion:

- Thatcher's company was used "to move equipment directly from Britain to Iraq."
- Thatcher introduced the designer of the "supergun", Gerald Bull, to General Pieter van der Westhuizen, head of South African Military Intelligence in the mid-1980s.
- Van der Westhuizen subsequently arranged for Bull to meet with Iraq's deputy chief of procurement.
- Iraq payment for Bull's services was arranged through the financial network controlled by Thatcher's Chilean associate Carlos Cardoso, himself an arms trader.
- Thatcher sold 48 (British-made) Chafftanks to Chile, then under the rule of strongman General Augusto Pinochet.

The motion ends: "(This House) hopes the government will conduct its own investigation to determine the truth of these charges and, if proved true, bring criminal charges against any United Kingdom government individuals who were aware of these activities."

Ben-Menashe has been disowned by the Israeli authorities, some of whom have said they do not know him.

"Other aspects of the story he tells have been challenged. Van der Westhuizen has been quoted as saying he never met Thatcher. Bull's son, Michael, has acknowledged his father knew Cardoso but did not think he had met Thatcher. Thatcher's company has declined many times to comment."

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The government's stance has shifted in recent months, now emphasizing the importance of education and the role of technology in modern society. This change in policy has been met with both optimism and skepticism from various stakeholders.

Education is seen as a key driver of economic growth, with investments in education infrastructure and teacher training programs receiving increased support. The government has also introduced initiatives to improve access to educational resources, particularly in underserved regions.

However, critics argue that the focus on technology may come at the expense of traditional teaching methods, and that more needs to be done to address issues of inequality and access to quality education. The debate continues as the government continues to navigate the challenges of balancing educational reform with broader economic goals.
Public Sector - Govt. - Defence

1992

Nov. - Dec.
Gun runner confesses

Mr Anderson said the IFP leadership knew "everything" about his past, as well as the activities of Lt-Colonel Barnett, Commandant van den Berg and the MI support. “However, we protected Dr Buthelezi from having any specific knowledge,” he said.

Mr Anderson said he frequently visited IFP strongholds in blocks of flats in central Johannesburg and Hillbrow where I gave pep talks to members of the IFP’s military wing at the height of violent attacks on our members, supporters and township residents by the ANC.”

He said he firmly believed that his involvement in arms deals had not compromised his political position.

“It is the duty of a politician to protect his constituency,” he said.

KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday lashed out at the allegations made by Mr Anderson.

He claimed Mr Anderson was a "fraud, cheat and a liar" who had "five passports. He ran away from this country."

“I didn’t know the man I was introduced to him as a member of the IFP Sandton branch. He has a long criminal record,” he added.

Sue Vos, another senior Inkhata official, denied being his confidante and rejected any suggestion that the IFP was involved in the purchase of weapons.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman, said Inkhata emphatically denied that it had ever bought arms or acquired arms in the way Mr Anderson described Mr Khoza, Mr Myem and Lt-Colonel Barrett were unavailable for comment.

To Page 2

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CCB chief asks to appear in disguise

THE Rand Supreme Court inquiry into the shotgun slaying of anthropologist Dr David Webster had its third in-camera hearing on Friday, this time to decide whether Civil Co-operation Bureau head Joe Verster is to give his evidence tomorrow, again in camera.

Col Verster was due to give evidence on Friday and his counsel, Jurie Wessels, on Thursday asked if the court would make a ruling on whether his client could give evidence in a cleared court or in some sort of disguise to protect his identity.

Following the evidence of CCB operative Abraham "SJie" van Zyl, the court was informed Col Verster would be available to give evidence on Monday before leaving on an overseas trip.

During the Harms Commission of Inquiry into politically-motivated violence, Verster and various other CCB members testified while wearing a variety of wigs, dark glasses, false noses and moustaches.

Earlier on Friday, Van Zyl, who submitted the same statement to the Webster inquiry as he did to the 1990 Harms Commission, said he was asked about Dr Webster's death by Verster during an internal inquiry.

He was also asked about possible CCB involvement in the killing by Military Intelligence head Gen Rudolph "Wilkop" Badenhorst.

Throughout his evidence, Van Zyl denied any knowledge of the killing.

The inquiry continues before Judge Michael Stegmann. - Sapa
Witkop' and the CCB

Argus Correspondent HELEN GRANGE reports on the muddle of Lieutenant General "Witkop" Badenhorst and his links with the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

FORMER Military Intelligence chief of staff Lieutenant General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst has done his share of testifying before commissioners and lawyers, yet he has managed to keep everyone guessing about the real nature of his relationship with the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

Documents seized by the Goldstone Commission’s special investigative team at an MI operations building last week, however, probably reveal more about General Badenhorst’s ties with his former colleagues than has been exposed either in the Harms Commission of Inquiry or the David Webster inquest.

His dealings with the notorious former CCB agent Ferd Barnard during his last year (1991) in MI before taking early retirement reveal that he had a strong interest in keeping Barnard in the forefront of intelligence operations.

According to Mr Justice Goldstone’s report, General Badenhorst motivated for Barnard’s employment from May to December 1991 as an MI operative, initially at a monthly salary of R3 000, and then on a permanent basis at a salary of R5 000. This excluded operational expenses.

Lieutenant-General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst has been detached from all official duties as a result of the inquest into his death.

General Badenhorst, later presented with a request that Barnard be issued with a firearm, refused approval.

However, after Barnard submitted a suggested plan to head a task force looking at the activities of the ANC’s military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, he received full approval from his MI superiors and was promoted to chief agent.

It was shortly after this that General Badenhorst unexpectedly announced his early retirement, sparking suspicion that he was attempting to cover up the light of a board of inquiry probing alleged irregularities in his department.

The retired general emerged again recently in the Webster inquest to testify about his knowledge of the CCB.

This time he was under far more legal pressure than he was during the Harms Commission of Inquiry, although he insisted again that he was unaware of the existence of the CCB before Barnard was detained in 1989 after Dr Webster’s murder.

Under cross-examination by Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann for the Webster Trust, General Badenhorst began to flounder, especially during questioning about the internal investigation he (Badenhorst) headed into the CCB after the Webster assassination.

His failure to probe fully the dealings of former CCB agents working under him at the time raised suspicions that he was protecting them.

Although the inquest is not yet over, it has unearthed much more than the Harms Commission about General Badenhorst’s modus operandi in relation to the CCB.
'CCB not linked to lawyer's death'

By Sowetan Correspondent

The Civil Co-operation Bureau did not order the assassination of Namibian advocate Anton Lubowski, the David Webster judicial inquest in the Rand Supreme court heard yesterday.

Counsel for the SADF, Peet Coetzee, SC, said neither Military Intelligence chief General Wilkop Badenhorst nor CCB chairman General Eddie Webb had been aware of any sanctions for the murder.

He was cross-examining one of the investigating officers into Webster's murder, General Jaap Joubert, who earlier told the court the Lubowski killing had been a CCB project while that of Webster was not.

Joubert said he was given the impression during discussions with Webb and Badenhorst that Lubowski's murder had been a CCB project, although the correct procedures were not followed.

"The person who pulled the trigger got the sanction from someone. The correct procedure was not followed but someone in the structure gave the authority for the shooting," he told Mr Justice M Stegmann.

Coetzee said his instructions were that Badenhorst had commented to Joubert that he was upset Lubowski was murdered as he was a Military Intelligence agent. Neither Badenhorst nor Webb further discussed the assassination with Joubert, he added.

Joubert replied they had discussed the assassination because he was following up parallels between Webster's and Lubowski's murder. "In my wildest dreams I can't imagine that we did not discuss the matter," he said.

Webster was shot outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1 1989 and Lubowski was gunned down outside his Windhoek home on September 12 the same year. The hearing continues.
A WARRANT for the arrest of former CCB MD Joe Verster was issued in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday after he failed to appear to testify at the Webster inquest.

The court was told that Verster had gone abroad to finalise the winding up of various projects undertaken by the CCB before it was disbanded.

Verster, who is under suspicion to testify, left the country despite a directive to his counsel from Judge M Stegmann last Friday that his client be in court yesterday to testify.

On Friday the judge granted Verster's application to testify in camera to protect his identity, but ruled that a transcript of his evidence would be made public.

In a statement submitted to the court, Verster apologised for his non-appearance but said the arrangements for winding up these projects had been made before he was aware that he had to testify yesterday.

Verster said he had no intention of not testifying and would be available not later than November 25.

Verster said in terms of the agreement between the SADF and the CCB, former members of the covert unit would not receive final pension payments until these projects had been wound up. All parties involved in the projects had been given a time scale in which to complete them.

A plan had been drawn up to meet these people within the shortest possible time without the one being made aware of the other's involvement in the CCB.

Verster said there were already at least four people on the move and the first meeting with them was to have taken place.

"My working relationship with these people must be kept in mind," Verster said.

"I cannot reveal my involvement in the Webster inquest because I have only dealt with these people on a business basis," Verster said.

Verster said there had also been pressure to conclude the projects because the families of several CCB members were living below the breadline.

He apologised if the court found that his decision to place the interests of his superiors first was incorrect and said he was sorry if he had embarrassed Stegmann by his non-appearance.

He also said it was his duty to mention that circumstances had forced him to make the statement and that no pressure to do so had been placed on him by his legal representative or anyone else.

Later yesterday former CCB operative Calla Botha testified. He denied he was involved in the Webster murder.

He also said he did not know who was responsible for the murder.

Cross-examined by E Bertelsman SC for the Webster family, Botha said the State was paying his legal costs incurred during the inquest.

Botha said he was not certain if the funds were coming from the SADF although his attorney Piet du Plessis had had consultations with SADF members.

The hearing continues today.
Hundreds of Natal call-ups

OWN CORRESPONDENT
DURBAN — Hundreds of Natal men are being called up to help stem the violence raging the province.

At present the Western Cape Citizen Force call-ups are expected, according to a SA Defence Force spokesman.

The SADF announced yesterday that Natal Citizen Force and commando units would be called up to supplement troops presently being transferred to the province from other areas.

"Some members of Natal units have already received or are at present receiving call-up instructions and will be reporting for duty in the next few days," said Army spokesman Colonel John Rolt.

Colonel Rolt emphasised that the call-up of citizen force and commando units would be "restricted to the minimum".

President F W de Klerk promised last week that the number of troops deployed in the province in support of the SAP would be doubled by tomorrow.

Although the SADF does not provide figures on troop deployments, it is thought the number of additional men to be used in Natal is well over 1,000.

The security forces will focus on flashpoints, such as around Maritzburg, and will cover the area from the Transkei border to the Tugela River and north of Ladysmith, Colonel Johan Swanespeel, head of the security committee for the Natal Midlands, said.
Bureau men 'not seeking amnesty'

Political Staff

CIVIL Co-operation Bureau (CCB) chief Mr Joe Verster and other members of the organisation are "not interested" in applying for amnesty under the controversial Further Indemnity Bill.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, Mr Verster — who is abroad to wind up "business projects" of the now-defunct organisation — said he did not believe he and "his people" should apply for amnesty for carrying out orders from higher authority.

"Amnesty would be meaningless unless our employers and the politicians themselves first applied for it," Mr Verster said in a statement read to the media by the former personnel manager of the CCB, codenamed "Wessel Buyser"
Verster says unit is govt scapegoat

Police officers had been subpoenaed only to help prove the CCB’s participation in the murder. Not only the investigation, but witnesses were being manipulated to suit the trial, Verster said.

Verster said he had attempted to present arguments to the parliamentary Select Committees on Public Accounts against claims of large-scale maladministration and theft of funds by the CCB, to no avail.

His attempts to secure an interview with Mr. F.W. de Klerk had proved fruitless, and government had added to the proclamation of lies about the CCB when

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Verster said CCB projects had been terminated. "I am, however, now busy closing the same projects with the sanctions of the President. It is clear that certain Ministers did not inform the President thoroughly," he said.


He added there was no truth to reports that he intended laying low until amnesty legislation was passed. "The question of amnesty was meaningless unless those who had given commands and politicians applied for it."

"I do not believe that my people and I should apply for amnesty for the execution of orders given during a specific political era," Verster said.

Former CCB personnel manager Wessel Huyser (an "administrative" name), told the news conference that Verster was abroad dismantling former CCB "business deals".

The identity of the businessmen involved could not be revealed to protect them.

Some of the businessmen involved would lose money from the closure of the CCB, but Verster was also in the process of recovering assets for the government. Asked how he could still be acting as CCB personnel manager, Huyser said that although no CCB projects were under way, certain "structures" still existed.

The ANC, meanwhile, said it was shocked and outraged that the CCB still operated to such an extent that its head could defy a court of law.
JOHANNESBURG.—In an astonishing turn the SA Defence Force last night admitted that they were paying for the trip overseas by Civil Co-operation Bureau chief Mr Joe Verster.

A warrant for the arrest of Mr Verster was issued in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday when he failed to appear in spite of a judge’s order to testify at the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster.

A statement handed in to court claimed he had left the country to wind up CCB projects overseas.

The SADF admission came after a CCB personnel manager referred to the trip at a CCB press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement, a spokesman said the SADF was aware that Mr Verster, “and his people”, were to complete certain outstanding projects to the satisfaction of the auditor general.

In terms of an agreement between the CCB and the SADF, the SADF is to pay for the completion of these projects.

No money was paid in advance to Mr Verster for the trip, but he would be able to claim his “legitimate expenses”.

The African National Congress last night expressed shock and outrage that Mr Verster could travel around “as a paymaster of assassins and murderers with the tax money of the South African people”.

In further startling developments yesterday:

- Former CCB chairman and head of special forces-General Eddie Webb admitted to the Web-ster inquest that he had lied to the Harms Commission by denying knowledge of plans to murder activist Mr Gavin Evans and lawyer Mr Dullah Omar.

- CCB operatives called the press conference in Pretoria — at which cameras were banned — to hand out a statement by Mr Verster denying that he was on the run.

- He accused the government of singling out the CCB to take the blame for the “sins” of the security forces.

In his evidence yesterday General Webb said he had had no knowledge that Mr Evans and Mr Omar had been earmarked for elimination by Mr Verster until he was called in to attend a meeting with former Military Intelli-
gence chief General Witkop Badenhorst, who was conducting an inquiry into allegations against the CCB, Mr Verster and others.

Both Mr Verster and General Webb later testified to the Harms Commission, which was inquiring into alleged SAP death squad and other crimes, that they had no knowledge of the project.

General Webb said the CCB had not been involved in the murder of Dr Webster or Mr Anton Loub-owskas as such projects involved a great deal of money and his signature would have been re-quired to approve large budgets of that nature.

General Webb refused to divulge any information on projects which involved the delivery of a monkey foetus to Anglican Arch-bishop Desmond Tutu or the planting of a bomb at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone on the grounds that such information could incriminate him.

It was not clear last night whether General Webb would stand trial for perjury.

To page 3.
Police chief of public relations Major General Leon Mellet said the decision to prosecute former Cabinet ministers lay with the presiding judge and the attorney-general.

Mr Justice Louis Harms could not be reached for comment last night.

In the statement handed out at the CCB press conference yesterday Mr Verster denied he intended lying low until amnesty legislation had been enacted.

"I do not believe that my people and I should apply for amnesty for the execution of orders that were given in a specific political era."

Mr Verster said he was winding up the affairs of the CCB with the sanction of the office of the State President.

A former CCB personnel manager, known by the "administrative name" of Wessel Huyser, declined to tell journalists where Mr Verster was, only that he was overseas to wind up about 15 "mainly business projects" with six or seven countries.

The SADF was paying for Mr Verster's trip, he added. — Own Correspondent and Sapa
Verster is silent on Lubowski murder

BY JACQUIE GOLDFING
FORMER managing director of the now-disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau, Joe Verster, this week refused to answer questions at the David Webster inquest about the murder of Swapo official Anton Lubowski for fear of incriminating himself.

This strongly suggests that the Lubowski murder in September 1989 was a CCB project — in contradiction to Verster’s denials before the Harms Commission of Inquiry in 1990. It also sheds doubt on claims by former defence minister, General Magnus Malan, in parliament that Lubowski was a South African agent.

Giving evidence in court this week, Verster said:

• Blamed the South African Police for a “big conspiracy against the CCB to ruin its reputation”, and implied that the police were attempting to deflect attention from their own “dirty tricks”.

• Said he felt the CCB was being “left in the lurch” by the South African Defence Force and senior generals.

Verster added that he felt there was a “total planned onslaught” on the CCB after the death of Webster, and particularly after the disclosure of police hit-squad activities by renegade police captain Dirk Coetsee. There was a need to limit the damage caused by the disclosures made at the Harms Commission, he said.

Perdi Barnard, former CCB member and a prime suspect in Webster’s murder, aired the same sentiments in his one-off media conference held last week: “Everyone is covering themselves, from ministerial level down.”

He said he was being used as a scapegoat by the SADF and the SAP.

Verster also told the inquest this week that he had not informed the Harms Commission of hearsay evidence implicating Barnard in Webster’s assassination because this would have led to the exposure of Barnard’s CCB handler, Laffras Luingh.

“Verster remained adamant throughout his testimony that Webster’s murder was not the work of the CCB.”

Referring to what he had heard of Barnard’s involvement, he said: “Although it was serious, it was very vague and I left it at that, because I know I had nothing to do with it.”

“Barnard was an ex-policeman. He was only employed by the CCB for nine months, but it suits the system and the media to call him a former CCB member because it sounds nice.”
Verster ‘plans secret army’

JOHANNESBURG. — Former CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster allegedly approached ex-CCB agent Ferdi Barnard recently about establishing a network of front companies — each with its own armed security force — to act against a future government.

The allegation was made this week by Barnard’s counsel, Mr Piet du Pisces, during the Rand Supreme Court inquiry into the assassination of Dr David Webster.

Col Verster, who was giving evidence in camera, denied the allegation.

Mr Du Pisces said Col Verster told Barnard, a convicted murderer, that R100 million is available for the project, according to reports.

During cross-examination, allegations also emerged that Col Verster wrote to President F.W. de Klerk on 6 October this year warning him of serious discontent among serving and former security force members.

If these members combine, Col Verster allegedly wrote, they will constitute a superior force to the ANC’s uMkhonto weSizwe.

The group allegedly includes members of the CCB, Military Intelligence, the National Intelligence Service, special forces, 32 Battalion; the SAP, Koëvoet and ex-Rhodesian forces. — Sapa
Police challenge Moz deserter’s evidence

PRETORIA — Mozambican army deserter Mr Joao Cuna had claimed the Vrye Weekblad report — in which he alleged SAP involvement in the deaths of African National Congress activists — was planned at a house in Johannesburg where several ANC meetings were held.

Goldstone investigator Colonel Henk Heslinga told the commission yesterday that Mr Cuna had told him this.

He also said that Mr Cuna had been an informant for the Military Intelligence’s Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC).

Colonel Heslinga said he had conducted extensive investigations into Mr Cuna’s allegations.

He said that Mr Cuna had shown him a house in Yeoville where “he attended several ANC meetings and where the Vrye Weekblad reports of October 30 had allegedly been planned”.

The Vrye Weekblad report quoted Mr Cuna as saying that he had been ordered, and paid, by security force members to kill ANC activists outside Durban.

On Thursday Mr Cuna denied that there was “any talk of me killing anybody” in the statement he had made and on which the Vrye Weekblad report was based — Sapa.
Armed forces: Govt willing to deal

THE government has finally agreed to all-party control of the security forces, removing a serious obstacle in the way of a negotiated settlement.

No details of how this all-party control will come into effect have yet been released, but it is believed that it could be effective long before the April 1994 multi-party election date proposed by President F W de Klerk this week.

The ANC, backed by the Democratic Party and other anti-apartheid groups, has been demanding all-party control of the army and police.

Until yesterday, the government had insisted that it remain in control of all government operations, including the armed forces, until the instalment of an interim government.

Deadlines

Now, however, the government has backed down and qualified its demands.

In a background document, provided in support of the government's proposed deadlines for a constitutional settlement, it said the government supported placing the armed forces under neutral, non-partisan control to ensure they cannot be abused for party political ends and so defend the constitution and the borders of the country and protect South Africa's citizens.

Until this week, the government insisted on retaining control of government, including the security forces, until multi-lateral agreement on transition had been negotiated.

But its statement this week indicates that compromise is on the cards.

NUKE SHIP PROMISE BROKEN

PAGE 4
Goldstone gets pledge on military documents

Johannesburg — Mr Justice Richard Goldstone met senior cabinet ministers yesterday and won a pledge to have access to military information relevant to violence probes.

The judge said after the meeting with the Ministers of Defence and Justice, Mr Gene Louw and Mr Kobie Coetsee, and South African Defence Force chief General Kat Liebenberg, he had sought manpower and other resources for the commission.

"The government has agreed to its full cooperation with regard to the intelligence activities of the SADF in so far as they are relevant to the commission's mandate," a joint statement issued by the president's office said.

A member of the Goldstone commission, advocate Mr J P Pretorius has been appointed by the commission to work closely with the military officer appointed to investigate claims of a Military Intelligence "dirty tricks" campaign against uMkhonto weSizwe exposed by the commission.

● Hopes for an end to political violence soared this week with the announcement that ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would meet soon.

● The Goldstone committee probing attacks on train commuters postponed its hearing yesterday amid conflicting reports on the Mlalamkuruzi railway station attack.

Committee chairman Mr Gert Steyn adjourned the sitting until January 23. — Sapa
FORMER CCB agent Ferdi Barnard is being investigated in connection with counterfeiting activities allegedly dating back to when he was still in the employ of Military Intelligence.

Police confirmed this week that the convicted murderer and dirty-tricks operator has been at the centre of a 13-month inquiry into counterfeit R50 notes.

The Sunday Times has established that police seized 33 forged R50 notes in the side compartment of a bag during a raid on the Johannesburg flat of one of Mr Barnard’s former girlfriends in October last year.

Weapons

An Uzi sub-machinegun and 26 rounds of ammunition were also found in the bag.

At the time, it was not clear who engaged the detectives, who were employed by Military Intelligence’s Directorate of Covert Collection.

The former girlfriend, Miss Carol Ann Burton, and a friend, Mr Chris Human, are facing charges of illegal possession of the weapon and ammunition. Both claimed in court that the bag belonged to Mr Barnard, who had told them that he was employed by Military Intelligence.

This week a police spokesman confirmed that the investigation into Mr Barnard’s possible involvement in forged notes began in October last year, a few weeks after police raided the Burton flat.

Acting on a tip from an acquaintance of Miss Burton, plain-clothed policemen burst into the flat, and their search led them to the bag.

In the pocket they found 33 R50 notes. In an interview two months ago Miss Burton told how one of the policemen triumphantly held up the notes and said “jackpot”.

Returned

One of his colleagues held a note up to the light and said it was not a very good forgery because the colour was wrong.

The couple were not charged with possession of forged notes.

The police spokesman explained “We initially sent the docket to the attorney-general advising him we should proceed, and were told to charge the couple with counterfeiting ammunition possession.”

“Once that case is over, the docket will be returned to the A-G, who will then decide how to proceed. We have approached Ferdi Barnard for a statement, but he has refused to make one.”

He added that the forgeries were not very good ones, and were easy to spot.

“All the notes had the same serial number.”

Unanswered

This week the Weltevrede Park townhouse that Mr Barnard shares with his lover, Amor, and her son, Shaun, was empty.

There were mouldy bread rolls on the table, indicating that nobody had been in the flat for some time.

A domestic worker who said she had worked for the couple for the past two weeks and she had arrived for work each morning, but her knocks were unanswered.

A friend of hers who lives in the complex said she had seen a light on in the flat each night, but no car in the garage.
Goldstone to assist SADF inquiry

THE Goldstone commission will actively participate in investigations into SA Defence Force intelligence activities headed by Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn.

At a top-level meeting in Pretoria on Friday, Judge Richard Goldstone met with General Steyn, Minister of Justice Kobus Coetzee, Defence Minister Gene Louw and the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Kat Lekheng, to work out the extent of the commission's co-operation.

In a statement issued by the State President's office after the meeting, it was noted that the commission's interest in the investigation by General Steyn "relates to its mandate — the investigation of political violence and intimidation".

"Advocate Thabo Mantsoe, a member of the Goldstone commission's staff who participated in the raid on a military intelligence operations centre in Pretoria a fortnight ago — which revealed covert plans to destabilise the ANC's military wing — will work with General Steyn."

His appointment is to ensure the commission will be party to all relevant information gleaned as a result of investigations.

Judge Goldstone reiterated that his commission was not seeking extra legal powers.

"I emphasised in my statement of November 18 1992 that, from its inception, the commission has enjoyed the widest legal powers to enable it to perform its mandate."

However, at a meeting 10 days ago, President FW de Klerk granted a request by the judge for more manpower and resources to enable it to carry out those investigations.

Staff

It is believed that the commission wants to expand its small, overstretched full-time staff and needs bigger quarters than the cramped offices it now occupies in Pretoria.

Judge Goldstone said he had sought the active cooperation of all relevant parties to enable the commission to investigate the activities of public and private armies and other agencies alleged to be involved in public violence and intimidation.

Judge Goldstone hoped other "relevant non-governmental parties will also give their active cooperation to the commission"
Inquiry told that FW was warned

By CP Correspondent

STATE President FW de Klerk was informed in a letter, from two former CCB members, of orders to destroy evidence about the death of Dr David Webster, the inquest into the academic's death was told this week.

Col Joe Verster, former managing director of the CCB, was questioned about the letters which were sent to the State President earlier this year by himself and Wessel Huyser, former CCB personnel manager.

The letters were not submitted as evidence. Advocates Jannie van Vuuren, who leads the inquiry, only put certain paragraphs to Verster for his comment.

The following excerpt from a letter dated October 15 1991, and written by Huyser, was read out to Verster: "... Giving evidence on instructions to destroy files and documents.

Verster's attention was drawn to a paragraph in a letter he had written, dated May 6 1992: "During the period before the Harms Commission, SADF generals (Eddie) Webb (Chief of Special Forces), (Joep) Joubert, (Kat) Liebenberg (who was appointed Chief of the army close to the completion of the Harms Commission's investigations) and (Witkop) Badenhorst, tried to influence their subordinates in the SADF to change the aims of the CCB, to ensure the disappearance of documents and to change documents."

Later, in reply to a question by Van Vuuren, Verster testified he did not think this "cover-up" had anything to do with the Webster case.

The inquest, presided over by Judge MS Stegmann, continues.

Engelbrecht of the SAP.

However, nothing was mentioned about this to the Harms Commission and Verster denied it.

The name of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan was also mentioned in this regard. An "offer" was made to him, but details were not clarified.

Verster had testified that Malan was informed of Barnard's pronouncements, but he denied it at a later stage.

Another excerpt from a letter dated October 15:

"... Giving evidence on instructions to destroy files and documents."

According to Verster "there were circumstances about which the generals said: 'Now make sure that those things disappear.' (so gau dat daadjie wegkom)."

Verster's attention was drawn to a paragraph in a letter he had written, dated May 6 1992: "During the period before the Harms Commission, SADF generals (Eddie) Webb (Chief of Special Forces), (Joep) Joubert, (Kat) Liebenberg (who was appointed Chief of the army close to the completion of the Harms Commission's investigations) and (Witkop) Badenhorst, tried to influence their subordinates in the SADF to change the aims of the CCB, to ensure the disappearance of documents and to change documents."

Later, in reply to a question by Van Vuuren, Verster testified he did not think this "cover-up" had anything to do with the Webster case.

The inquest, presided over by Judge MS Stegmann, continues.
SADF clams up on claim against chief

30/11/82  RAY HARTLEY

The SADF declined to comment at the weekend on an allegation made by CCB MD Joe Verster that SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg had influenced CCB officers to interfere with CCB documents.

Verster made the allegation during in-camera testimony last week at the inquest into the murder of Wits academic David Webster.

An SADF spokesman said Liebenberg had not been subpoenaed to testify at the inquest and no further comment could be given as the matter was the subject of testimony in court.

A weekend report said Verster had addressed a letter to President F W de Klerk, informing him that Liebenberg and four other generals had interfered with CCB documents.

Verster reportedly also expressed concern to De Klerk about serious discontent among CCB members and former security force members.

A statement from De Klerk's office at the weekend said since August last year a number of letters had been exchanged between Verster and De Klerk, dealing mainly with Verster's representations relating to the CCB's disbandment and requests to visit De Klerk.

It said De Klerk had refused to see Verster.

In May, the Defence Minister appointed Judge P J van der Walt to preside over negotiations with Verster regarding the disbandment of the CCB.

The following month, Van der Walt was asked by the Munster to investigate various allegations in Verster's correspondence.

The weekend report said Verster testified that R100m was available for a secret project in which front companies with their own security forces would be set up to act against a future government.
members interested
Sabra told to look at
penants for emblems
Army Museum

Yesterdays Three Generals

By Charlie Schultz

The Peanuts Gang

The Peanuts Gang
Complaints of air space violations

Johannesburg — South Africa's neighbours have protested over a series of penetrations of their air space by the South African Air Force, diplomatic and other sources said.

Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Angola have all complained to Pretoria about overflights which they say took place without requests for permission.

Asked about Zimbabwe's protest at more than 20 intrusions by military planes in the first nine days of October, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "We did receive a communication by Zimbabwe and the matter is being investigated."

No comment was available on the Namibian and Botswana complaints, which one informant said referred to high overflights by large aircraft in the first 15 days of October.

The Angolan government has protested officially that South African military aircraft flew secret missions in support of Gen Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement since it lost elections at the end of September to President Eduardo dos Santos' MPLA.

Pretoria has denied any military or logistical support to Unita during fighting that followed its election defeat.

Sources familiar with the Zimbabwean complaint said the violations appeared to be different to the high overflights, apparently by transport planes, reported by Namibia and Botswana.

The South Africans were shown details of intrusions by what appeared to be fighter planes at various heights, most in the vicinity of Thornhill, the country's main air base. — Sapa-Reuters
JOHANNESBURG. — The CCB had been in possession of a target list of political organisations and opponents regarded as enemies of the country, former head of the organisation’s internal region, Colonel Staal Burger, told the inquest into the murder of Wits academic Dr David Webster.

Col Burger said yesterday the list contained the names of organisations such as the ANC’s armed wing uMkhoneni weSizwe and people connected to it.

He also told the inquest of a “masterplan” drawn up by former CCB managing director Col Joe Verster which listed ways in which the “enemies of the Republic of South Africa” could be stopped. He admitted that this included “maximum disruption” of the enemy.

He earlier told the inquest the shadowy organisation was in no way involved in the murder of Dr Webster. Two or three days after the May 1, 1989 shotgun murder of Bishop Desmond Tutu and the bombing of the Early Learning Centre in Athlone.

Other witnesses to appear before the inquest yesterday included Col Verster and former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard’s handler, Mr Lafras Luitingh.

Cross-examination of Col Verster ended yesterday, morning after a gruelling seven days of in-camera evidence.

Mr Justice Michael Stegmann yesterday ruled that the two officers who conducted an internal investigation after the murder of Dr Webster, SAP Brigadier “Krippies” Engelbrecht and former Military Intelligence head General Rudolph “Witkop” Badenhorst, be called to give evidence.

Brig Engelbrecht will be appearing before the inquest for the first time while Gen Badenhorst is to be recalled to clarify issues which surfaced during evidence given by Col Verster, information officer Mr Derrick Louw and Mr Luitingh. — Sapa
ANC slams alleged air space violations

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The ANC yesterday condemned alleged air space violations of neighbouring states by the SA Air Force and warned that these “provocative actions” could lead to armed clashes and regional conflict.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr. Awile Marais said yesterday Pretoria had received “formal notification” or inquiries about the alleged violations from Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana.

“Until we have more details there is little we can do,” he said. However, Pretoria had also launched its own probe into possible violations by the air force and civil aviation authorities.
Verster's seven days in court

WEBSTER KILLING Evidence in camera

involves former Defence Minister Malan:

On examination of former
Civil Co-operation Bureau
Managing director Colonel Joe
Verster ended yesterday after
seven days at the inquest into Dr
David Webster's death in the Rand Su-
preme Court.

According to transcripts of his evidence,
which was heard in camera, Verster told the
inquest last week he had told the then
Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan,
in July 1990 that ex-CCB agent Perdi
Barnard had allegedly confessed to the
May 1 1989 killing.

Presiding Judge

As a result of this evidence, the Webster
Trust's lawyers have asked the presiding
judge at the inquest, Mr Justice Michael
Siegmund, to subpoena Malan.

Verster denied allegations put to him
during the inquest that he recently ap-
proached Barnard to set up a series of front
companies, each with its own security
force, to act against a future government. It
was alleged that R100 million had been set
aside for this purpose.

It was also alleged that on October 6
Verster had written to State President PW
de Klerk warning him of serious discontent
among members and former members of
the SA Defence Force.

Army generals

In another letter to de Klerk, Verster had
also alleged that four army generals, includ-
ing SANDF chief General Kat Liebenberg,
had influenced their subordinates in the
CCB to make CCB documentation
"change" and "disappear".

CCB agent Lufias Luitingh was also
cross-examined in camera yesterday morn-
ing.

Luitingh earlier told the court Barnard
had confessed to killing Webster with a
view to winning another contract with the
CCB.

The former head of the CCB's region six,
Sial Burger, was expected to give evidence
yesterday afternoon. Sapa.
DEFENCE ACT SILENCES STAAL-BURGER

FORMER CCB MEMBER STAAL BURGER TOLD THE WEBSTER INQUEST YESTERDAY HE WAS "LIMITED" BY LEGISLATION FROM SAYING WHETHER HE WAS STILL CONNECTED TO THE SADF.

BURGER WAS BEING CROSS-EXAMINED BY COUNSEL FOR THE WEBSTER FAMILY, E. BERTELSMANN SC.

"SO YOU ARE NO LONGER CONNECTED TO THE SADF," BERTELSMANN SAID.

"MY LORD, I'M LIMITED BY CERTAIN LEGISLATION," BURGER REPLIED.

The former police colonel and regional manager of the CCB's cell 6 was the first witness to testify in open court for almost two weeks. Burger, Chappie Maree, Slang van Zyl and Calia Botha were all members of the CCB's region 6 cell, which operated within the borders of SA.

When Burger took the stand yesterday, he counsel, Peet Coetzee SC, who is also representing the SADF at the inquiry, told the court the Protection of Information and Defence Acts precluded his client from answering certain questions.

Burger was also not obliged to answer questions that could incriminate him.

He said he was not aware of the existence of the CCB when he approached Col. Joe Verster in June 1988 and applied for a job with the SADF's Special Forces. He had approached Verster because they had known each other at school.

The chief task of region 6, he said, was to collect information about identified enemies of the state and infiltrate their networks inside the country for possible actions against them outside SA.

Burger said two or three days after David Webster's murder in May 1998, Verster had questioned him about the shooting. Verster, he said, had asked him who Webster was and whether region 6 knew what the motive could have been.

Burger said he thought Verster had described the killing as a "senseless murder.

State counsel Janine van Vuuren asked him why Verster would have described the murder as senseless if he had not known who Webster was. Burger replied that he had said this under correction and it was possible Verster used the term at a second meeting where the killing was discussed.

He had not been aware that Verster suspected region 6 involvement.

Cross-examined by Bertelsmann, Burger said his legal costs incurred at the inquest were being paid by the SADF.

Burger said when he and other members left the CCB, they were told their legal costs arising out of cases connected to CCB activities during their period of employment would be paid.

Judge M. Stegmann yesterday also granted an application by attorney Piet du Piessens to have former MI chief Gen Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst recall.

The judge has also given the go-ahead to have Brig Krappies Engelbrecht subpoenaed to testify. Engelbrecht was a member of the police team which investigated the Webster murder, including allegations of possible CCB involvement in the shooting.

Du Piessens is acting for Calia Botha, Ferdi Barnard and Slang van Zyl.
Territorial struggle at root of Natal strife, says witness

DURBAN — The Goldstone commission began a five-day sitting in Durban yesterday on the political violence sweeping Natal.

Port Shepstone local dispute resolution committee head the Rev R E Brauteseth told the commission that the root causes of violence in the province appeared to be a territorial struggle for control, intimidation, evictions and hit squad activities.

He called for a commission of investigation in the Port Shepstone area, which he said could assist in bringing peace to certain strife-torn areas.

He was responding to a question by Judge R Goldstone on whether anything could be done to curb the violence.

Brauteseth noted that at least 36 tribal authorities operated in the area. "It is very difficult to draw a distinction between these tribal authorities and the Inkatha Freedom Party."

He felt there were problems with the SAP internal stability unit in Port Shepstone, and cited its partiality as one of the problems. But he admitted these were "just accusations" made by various people.

Idasa regional director Steven Collins's submission echoed what Brauteseth said earlier about tribal authorities.

In his experience he had come across at least 12 tribal chiefs being issued with G-3 automatic rifles by the KwaZulu government, he said.

Another bone of contention, Collins said, was having two police forces operating in Natal (KwaZulu Police and SAP). He believed it was imperative that the security forces look at one command structure.

National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles chairman Fransilla McKay told the commission a programme needed to be started from a pre-school level to teach people how to deal with conflict situations and to nurture political tolerance.

People needed to be taught political tolerance to curb violence. At least 13 people were killed in Natal over the weekend, according to police reports. — Sapa

Air violations

Anger the ANC

SA's alleged violation of neighbouring countries' airspace should be explained by President F W de Klerk, the ANC said yesterday.

Reacting to reports that Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe had complained to Pretoria about unauthorised overflights by SA military aircraft, the ANC said these provocative actions could precipitate armed clashes and a regional conflict.

The ANC said the UN Security Council should consider urgently what actions could be taken to prevent further SA intervention in Angola and called for a "Hands Off Angola" campaign.

"If the regime has seen fit to intervene in another country because it did not like the results of free and fair democratic elections, how are we to expect them to accept the results of elections inside SA itself?" it said.

Our Political Staff report from Cape Town that Foreign Affairs spokesman Awe Marais said yesterday government had requested more information from the countries complaining about violations.
Deserter says he ‘lied’

PRETORIA — Mozambican army deserter Mr Joao Cuna yesterday once again interrupted a Goldstone Committee’s proceedings here when he said he had lied to the Vrye Weekblad newspaper, the police and the committee and did not want to continue with the hearing.

The outburst was prompted by a question from Mr Azhar Chachalia, counsel for the Vrye Weekblad and the ANC, that Mr Cuna did not want to tell the truth as there was nobody that would help him.

The committee was appointed after Mr Cuna was quoted in the newspaper as saying the security forces gave him an AK-47 rifle, paid and ordered him to kill ANC activists outside Durban.

Stories published in two Johannesburg newspapers linking the ANC’s Mr Mac Maharaj to evidence before the committee’s hearing into the Cuna case have been referred to the attorney-general. — Sapa
Zimbabwe protests
ZIMBABWEAN Defence Minister
Moven Mahachi has confirmed
that his government has lodged a
protest with Pretoria over allega-
tions SA military aircraft violated
Zimbabwean air space in October.
Staal invokes Act to avoid inquest probe

By Susan Smuts

Former CCB region six manager Staal Burger invoked the Protection of Information Act yesterday to avoid telling the Webster inquest whether he was still bound to the SADF.

After two weeks of evidence being held in camera, the doors have finally been reopened to the public. But no startling revelations about the CCB's dirty tricks, or how far up the chain of command went, have yet emerged from Burger's evidence as he schematically used the Act or claimed his answers might incriminate him.

The available snippets of testimony given in camera by CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster have been more dramatic — but the transcripts of his evidence so far run only to Monday last week. A request by The Star to listen electronically to evidence in a room next to the court was turned down by Mr Justice Michael Stegmann.

Verster has claimed that during the Harms Commission into alleged death squads, four SADF generals ordered that CCB files should disappear.

He also claimed that he told the then Defence Minister Magnus Malan that former CCB agent Perri Barnard had confessed to murdering Webster in 1989, and claimed R100 million was earmarked to set up a security company to act as a front against a future government.

Burger denied knowledge of Webster's assassination.

His counsel, Peet Coetzee SC, (also appearing for the SADF and the Minister of Defence) said his client would not testify about external CCB activities on account of the Protection of Information Act.

Questioned by State advocate Janne van Vuuren, the former Brixton Murder and Robbery station commander said region six acted against State enemies, but was reluctant to give information about specific projects.

Van Vuuren: Did region six monitor (activist) Roland White?

Burger: I don't want to answer that question. It might incriminate me.

Van Vuuren: Are you prepared to answer questions about the monitoring of anyone else?

Burger: Yes, (slain Namibian advocate Anton) Lubowski. He was monitored during a visit to South Africa.

He denied being in Nambwa on September 12, 1989 when Lubowski was murdered.

He refused to answer questions about a monkey foetus nailed to Archbishop Desmond Tutu's door, plans to murder journalist Gavin Evans and advocate Dullah Omar.

Cross-examined by Eberhardt Bertelsmann SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, Burger refused to divulge his current links with the SADF.

Bertelsmann: Have you any involvement with the SADF?

Burger: I am the manager of my own business.

Bertelsmann: So you are no longer bound to the SADF?

Burger: I am limited in answering that by the Protection of Information Act.

Burger: I accepted a retrenchment package in March 1991 when the CCB disbanded. The SADF had undertaken to represent former CCB agents for actions arising out of their duties.

Piet Du Plessis, appearing for Barnard and two other former CCB men Slang van Zyl and Caille Rotha, asked that former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst be recalled and SAP Brigadier Krappies Engelbrecht be called to give evidence. The men conducted an internal inquiry into Webster's murder.

The hearing continues.
Riley 'paid Cuna's rent'

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau 7/12/92

Military Intelligence agent Joao Cuna had his monthly rental paid by Eugene Riley, the man identified in the Webster inquest as a member of Ferdi Barnard's cell, a Goldstone committee heard yesterday.

On his third day testifying before the committee, Cuna broke down several times.

The committee of inquiry, held under Mr Justice R. Wise, was called after Cuna told the Goldstone Commission that he had lied to the Afrikaans newspaper Vrye Weekblad about his activities last year.

On Monday, Cuna told the committee that an "Indian man" who was a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe had offered to pay him money to tell a false story to Vrye Weekblad concerning his shadowy activities in 1991.

Cuna has told the committee that he is under serious threat, and has threatened to kill himself before he is killed.

Riley, who made friends with Cuna shortly after Cuna arrived in South Africa from Mozambique, is understood to be Eugene Riley, a member of Barnard's secret Military Intelligence cell.

Cuna yesterday said Riley had promised him money for "dangerous work" he was to do.

Riley denied this. He said he had become involved with Cuna through "Boy" Schults to help him trace illegal weapons.

Cuna first said Riley had wanted him to get weapons but, despite tough questioning from the ANC's counsel, Azhar Cachalia, concerning the type of work he was to do, refused to elaborate.

The hearing continues.
Agents ‘told to co-operate’

By Susan Smuts

Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster told former agent Perdi Barnard during a debriefing before the Harms Commission probe into alleged death squads to “co-operate or else”, the David Webster inquest heard yesterday.

After the commission, Barnard told investigating officer Wessel Rousseauw that the CCB used agents’ deeds in the line of duty “as a sword over their heads” to make them give false evidence to the commission.

“Obviously if you have been in the game you have done certain things. They say straight to your face that you must co-operate or you’re in it,” Barnard told Mr Justice Michael Stegmann that during the debriefing, Verster had obliquely warned him to co-operate with the CCB.

He said CCB agent Siang van Zyl had been harassed after giving frank testimony to the commission. A notice had been placed in a newspaper advertising a large white sow and a small white piglet (referring to Van Zyl’s wife and child) with Van Zyl’s telephone number.

Barnard denied murdering Webster and said he had not confessed or boasted to anyone that he had taken part in the assassination. His handler, Lafras Lutung, earlier told the court Barnard had confessed to him.

Barnard told the inquest that Verster had approached him earlier this year to set up a security company to act as a front against a future government.

He admitted helping CCB agent Calla Botha to monitor activist Roland White and advocate Dullah Omar and helping Van Zyl to nail a monkey foot to a tree at Archbishop Tutu’s home.

Former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst, who was recalled to give evidence, said he did not think it was necessary to testify earlier that Barnard had been employed by MI this year.

Badenhorst previously told the inquest that Barnard had not been employed by MI between 1984 and 1990.

Yesterday he told the inquest he could not see how the information could be important.

He denied it could have any bearing on the possible involvement of Barnard or MI in Webster’s death.

MI was not involved in the murder and Barnard had been employed merely as a source of information.

He also denied he had tried to cover up the extent of the CCB’s activities during the Harms Commission.

Verster had told the inquest that four SADF generals had ordered CCB files to disappear, and that rumours that Barnard had been involved in Webster’s murder had not reached the commission.

Verster, Lutung and CCB information officer Derrick Louw (an alias) told the court earlier that they had told Badenhorst that Barnard had confessed to Lutung about Webster’s murder.

Badenhorst said the information had been presented as a rumour and not a confession. He had passed it to Verster and CCB chairman General Eddie Webb for feedback.

The hearing continues.

Harassed CCB agent Siang van Zyl, allegedly a victim of intimidation.
Swiss company lands R520m aircraft deal


He said the cabinet had decided to award the R520m contract to the Swiss manufacturer, and not a local company, "after careful consideration and evaluation of proposals received, and intensive test flights conducted under all weather conditions."

This ratified the "unanimous" decision of the SAAF and Armscor to procure 80 of the aircraft, said Louw.

Pilatus won the contract against five other contenders, including local arms manufacturer Denel, which submitted its high-tech Ovum.

Earlier this year Denel, as part of a consortium of local aircraft companies, had indicated the contract could see the start of a thriving local aircraft industry.

"The Ovum was one of the world's first aircraft to be made almost entirely out of carbon fibre composite material, but was not yet fully developed," Louw said. The Ovum was as good as the other contenders, but the time scales required to fully develop it as a trainer aircraft did not meet the SAAF's timetable.

Pilatus had committed itself to meet the timetable, said Louw, adding that the SAAF had planned to have the aircraft in service by 1995.

However, Louw said, one of the attractions of Pilatus was that the agreement provided for 55% countertrade, and that at least R520m of the programme's cost would benefit local contractors.

Negotiations between Pilatus and 12 SA companies would begin shortly, with scope for more to become involved at a later stage, he said.

"It is envisaged that the agreement will lead to the expansion of multilateral trade."

Sapa reports Louw said local contractors could also look forward to job creation opportunities to the tune of more than R100m resulting from additional work flowing from the entire programme.

GAVIN DU VENAGE
SAAF chooses Swiss plane

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE cabinet has decided to purchase 60 Swiss-built Pilatus trainer aircraft at a cost of R200 million — and has turned down a proposal for an alternative plane by a former Armscor company, Denel.

Nearly R200m of the contract will be spent inside South Africa in a local-content programme, which will generate new jobs. Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw said local military and commercial industries would benefit from the local-content agreement.

Pilatus would shortly commence negotiations with about 12 local companies, he added.

Although the South African Air Force plans to take the aircraft into service only in 1995, the United Nations has not yet lifted its mandatory arms embargo against the Republic.

The decision to sign the agreement with Pilatus therefore technically contravenes the arms embargo, and this could cause some controversy.

Mr Louw said the Oud, which had been proposed by Denel, was evaluated against five other contenders and it was found the aircraft did not fit SAAF's requirements.
Burger denies he knew journalist

Sowetan Correspondent

Former CCB Region six manager Saul Burger denied to the Webster inquest yesterday that he knew freelance journalist Johannes Gagiano who earlier implicated three CCB agents in the 1989 assassination of Dr David Webster.

Gagiano previously told the court that Burger told him Ferdi Barnard, Chappie Marees and Calla Botha had murdered the anti-apartheid activist.

Burger was not cross-examined about Gagiano’s evidence by any counsel but Mr Justice M Stegmann asked him about Gagiano’s claims.

The journalist had claimed he and Burger had been long-standing friends.

Burger said the first time he met Gagiano was when he arrived at Burger’s home with a friend one night in 1992.

He asked Burger to give his friend a job in the CCB. Burger told the men the CCB had been disbanded the previous year.

He had recognised Gagiano’s name because “it was the name everyone alleged I used to travel to Namibia.”

Burger also denied Gagiano had sheltered him when he was in hiding.

He refused to answer questions about CCB activities in Namibia in the run-up to the elections for a transitional government. However, he conceded Namibia had been a priority for the organisation.

He also refused to answer questions about a list of CCB targets which included individuals and organisations in South Africa.

Mint party founder Adele Prétorius (née van der Spuy) briefly interrupted proceedings to deliver subpoenas to the judge and Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the Webster Trust.

The hearing continues.
CCB members told 'co-operate or else'

SUSAN RUSSELL

AFTER the CCB was exposed, it allegedly threatened members to "co-operate" with it or face the consequences, the Webster inquiry heard yesterday.

Former operative Ferdi Barnard told the inquiry CCB MD Joe Verster had made the threat towards members in general during a debriefing session. Verster, he added, had seen the Harms commission and police investigation into possible CCB involvement in the David Webster and Anton Lubowski murders as part of a "total onslaught" against the organisation.

Verster had told him of a plan, for which there was R1,000 available, to set up front companies with security personnel to act against a future government, if necessary. During cross-examination by Counsel for the Webster family, E Bertelsmann SC, Barnard was given a transcript of a conversation between himself and the officer investigating the Webster murder. The conversation took place in July 1990 and was taped without his knowledge.

Barnard told the policeman pressure was being put on CCB operatives to co-operate with their former employer. Yesterday, however, Barnard said he had not been entirely truthful during the conversation and had given the investigating officer a "bit of drammagery." Barnard said what he had said during the conversation referred to Verster's debriefing.

During the conversation Barnard said they were still paying his medical expenses, but he was not receiving a salary.

Barnard also referred to an incident in which he said the CCB tried to intimidate former member Slang van Zyl. An ad for a white sow and a piglet had appeared in a newspaper with Van Zyl's name and telephone number. Barnard said he and Van Zyl believed the ad was placed by the CCB and that the animal was a reference to Van Zyl's wife and child.

In evidence earlier Barnard denied telling his former CCB handler Leifraa Lutlinghi that he had killed Webster, or telling businessman Willie Smut and Smut's mother he was involved in the shooting.

After learning he was a suspect, Barnard said he had attempted to obtain information about the murder. Barnard said he would have been the first to take information to the police because he believed he had been falsely implicated.

Former MI chief Gen Rudolph Badenhorst was recalled yesterday at the request of Barnard's attorney. Badenhorst denied he had withheld the fact that Barnard was employed by MI from May to December last year.

He said he had not told the court because this issue had not been raised.

ADRIAN HADLAND reports the ANC has called for the immediate suspension of four generals in the light of allegations made during the inquiry.

The ANC said yesterday the inquiry had repeatedly heard how the generals had ordered the disappearance of CCB documents. The ANC asked whether the generals, including SADF chief Kat Lubeberg, Eddie Webb and Badenhorst, would "simply continue to hold office".
Barnard hired me for MI, says cop

PRETORIA. — The Goldstone "Cuna hearing" was yesterday adjourned until January 11; after policeman Mr Eugene Riley testified he worked for several months last year as an informer for double-murderer Ferdi Barnard while Barnard was involved with Military Intelligence (MI).

But Mr Riley denied he had been involved in the plan Barnard put to MI to incriminate members of the ANC's umkhonto weSizwe.

The Goldstone committee is inquiring into a Vrye Weekblad report that quoted Mozambican army deserter Mr Joao Cuna as saying security force members paid him to kill ANC activists near Durban.

Earlier in the hearing Mr Riley said he had become involved with Mr Cuna to trace weapons smuggled from Mozambique.

Mr Riley said yesterday that he worked for Barnard from March to August last year.

Yesterday Mr Cuna was not "in a condition to carry on" with evidence.

On Tuesday he said he had lied to the Vrye Weekblad newspaper, the police and the committee and did not want to continue testifying. — Sapa
another major town

UH-1A troop sizes
I was framed, says Barnard

By Susan Santos

The former ANC Youth League leader and veteran anti-apartheid activist, Joe Gemmell, was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of Ronald McDonald, a white South African farmer. However, Barnard, who had been implicated in the case, denies any involvement and claims that he was framed. He told the court: "I was framed. I was set up."

Barnard, who was one of the leaders of the Soweto uprising in 1976, said that he had been at the scene of the crime but was not involved in any way. He added that he had been targeted by the apartheid government because of his political activism.

"I was framed," he said. "I was set up. I was framed by the police. I was framed by the government."

Barnard's defense team argued that the evidence against him was circumstantial and that he had been the victim of a frame-up. They also pointed out that the prosecution had failed to produce any direct evidence linking Barnard to the murder.

The court, however, found Barnard guilty and sentenced him to life in prison. Barnard has appealed the verdict and is awaiting a decision on his appeal.
It's time for Armscor's demise

By Hugh Robins

I F the political acuity of Armscor's top executives reflects the sophistication of the company's weapons, then it is a wonder that they are able to sell so much as a catapult to a schoolboy. Is it perverse mulishness, or naivete, or perhaps just bad habits acquired during the imperious reign of F W Botha, which has so devastated their political antennae that they seem unable to pick up a signal beamed directly at them?

Consider the juxtaposition in South Africa recently, Armscor's chief executive, Tielman de Waal, boasting at the opening of the Defence Exposition of SA that his company was selling R150 million in arms to Africa each year, and that there had been a much higher than expected interest from African countries in SA weapons.

In Washington, meanwhile, there was growing dismay at fighting in Somalia, Liberia, Angola, and, indeed, in SA itself, and great unease about the precarious situation in Sudan, Zaire, Mozambique, Ethiopia and elsewhere in Africa, and the US president and his military advisers were at that very moment considering the unprecedented step of a US-led military invasion of Somalia.

Another juxtaposition was the SA arms exposition De Waal was reported to have calmly announced that with arms exports averaging R500 million a year, Armscor was looking at areas of conflict, or potential conflict, around the world and could boost its exports to R2 billion if the industry produced "at the right time and price".

In the sea off Yugoslavia, meanwhile, ships from several nations were imposing a blockade to enforce a UN arms embargo as virtually the entire leadership of the international community considered possible military intervention to stop the conflict there. In the Middle East, the US pressed on with its efforts to broker a peace accord, and the UN continued its blockade to keep weapons out of Iraq.

No doubt a degree of cynicism is helpful, if not essential, to those who deal in instruments of death and destruction, but with it surely should come a modicum of political awareness. In the new world order there is no conflict, or potential conflict, which does not somehow involve the only remaining superpower or where the sale of weapons by an outside entity with no international responsibilities would be viewed with equanimity.

The US manifestly has an immense political, economic and strategic interest in bringing peace to the Middle East, a cause which has been embraced by the incoming Clinton administration with great enthusiasm. And if there were any doubts about the US's interest in events in Africa, the initiative being taken by Washington to intervene in Somalia should have removed them by now.

Likewise, the consequences for the US and the EC of the continuing conflict in Yugoslavia are dismal, and so alarmed has the US Controllership Office begun to worry about the proliferation of conventional weapons everywhere that legislation is pending to prohibit all US aid to countries which spend more than an absolute minimum on defensive weapons.

The message to Armscor, therefore, is that the time has come for its demise, not its expansion. Its energy should be directed at a huge transfer of capital, resources and manpower to peaceful pursuits rather than at boosting arms exports to areas of conflict, or potential conflict, and boasting of its trade with a continent now seen by much of the world as an unfolding tragedy.

Holding a major weapons exposition in a country racked itself by violence and bloodshed, and which has an odious reputation for the covert supply of weapons to neighbouring states, revealed a colossal insensitivity. The SA Government should not think, norther should Armscor, that the privatisation of the industry somehow guarantees the country as a whole from the deleterious effects of this murky business.

And neither should there be much faith in the self-serving argument that the US, and countries of the EC, also sell weapons around the world. They face the consequences of what they do, SA and Armscor do not. It is young American men and women who face the prospect of risking their lives in Somalia, not young South Africans. It is Washington and, to a lesser extent, the capitals of Europe, which are called upon to bring peace to the world, not Pretoria whose military responsibilities end at the Limpopo.

In doing so, Washington has mobilised the international community for intervention in the Gulf and in Somalia, and is giving active support to the West African intervention in Liberia and the possibility of UN intervention in Yugoslavia. Peace is being imposed.
SA backs coup plan claims paper

By Robin Drew
Star, Africa Service 3/2/92

HARARE - Zimbabwe's main newspaper, The Herald, carried as its main story yesterday an article claiming to expose South African backing for a plan by Unita to stage a coup in Angola.

The story by southern African analyst David Martin said top Western military intelligence officials believed that Jonas Savimbi's Unita had been given a deadline of January 30 by South Africa to seize power in Angola.

This is the date when United States President-elect Bill Clinton will take office.

The article claimed the operation by Unita was 'drawn up with South African advice.'

The article said it was totally impossible for the government to pretend an operation as massive as this one was being carried out by uncontrolled elements in the security forces.

- South Africa's only tank, the Oifant, is too large to be carried in the SAAP's transport aircraft and the same may be true of the G5 gun.

The allegations were denied by an SADF spokesman.
CCB 'pushed agent to commit perjury'

FORMER CCB agent Ferdi Barnard told the Webster inquest yesterday that the organisation had intimidated him into lying to the Harms commission about his involvement in certain projects.

He said his legal team, led by Pretoria advocate Henno Goosen, had made it very clear to him that the CCB was prepared to pay his legal costs only if he "played the game".

He and Calla Botha were told to deny their involvement in certain projects and to plead privilege when questioned at the Harms commission about their CCB activities, he said. Botha was told to exercise his right not to incriminate himself with regard to the planting of a bomb at an educational centre in Athlon, Cape Town. He was not wanted to do so but was forced to because of financial considerations, Sapa reports.

He was warned that unless he agreed to do as he was told, arrears payment on his front company would not be made by the CCB and he would have to meet his own legal costs. The legal team which represented him at the Harms commission was appointed by the CCB while he was in detention, and he was given no choice in the matter.

He drew up the original version of his Harms commission statement, but his legal team was unhappy with it.

In it he admitted monitoring Anton Lubowski while the Swaro lawyer was in SA, and to involvement in depositing a baboon feces at the Cape Town home of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Five die in attack on family home

DURBAN — Five people were killed and seven were injured in an attack on a house at Excelsior's J section in northern Natal early yesterday.

Assault rifles and handgrenades were used in the ram attack which left five members of the Gabela family dead, said ANC regional media liaison officer Bonamgam Masomi.

He named the dead as 60-year-old Betty Gabela, 26-year-old Lindwe, 20-year-old Audu, 18-year-old Zebulon and 7-year-old Mhle. The KwaZulu police confirmed the attack.

Masomi said several members of the family were ANC members, although the house was in a known Inkatha stronghold.

Inkatha spokesman Ed Tilet deplored the continuing violence in northern Natal, saying the attack emphasised the need for an effective dispute resolution committee.

Meanwhile DP MP Roger Barrows yesterday told the Goldstone commission in Durban that all political groups should subscribe to a set code of conduct on fonnet participation in elections.

NP MP Jacko Maree called for Umkhonto we Sizwe to hand over its arms caches and to disarm, for "hardline communists" such as Harry Gwala "to refrain from preaching violence as a means to achieving political gain" and for the ANC to stop driving Inkatha supporters from their land.

Estcourt farmers Graham McIntosh said Zulus should be allowed to carry sticks as part of their cultural rights. Sticks were not construed as dangerous weapons, although tomahawks, axes and spears might be considered dangerous, he said.

He likened a Zulu carrying a stick to an Englishman strolling with "a stick and Labrador dog" — Sapa.
Armscor remains deaf to signals

WASHINGTON - The political acuity of Armscor's top executives reflects the sophistication of the company's weapons, then it is a wonder that they are able to sell so much as a catapult to a schoolboy.

Is it perverse malnourishment, or naivete, or perhaps just bad habits acquired during the impertinent reign of PW Botha which has so devastated their political antennae that they seem unable to pick up a signal beamed directly at them?

Boasting of arms sales

Consider this juxtaposition: In South Africa last week, Armscor's chief executive, Mr. Tielman du Wael, boasted at the opening of the Defence Exposition of South Africa that his company was selling R150 million in arms to Africa each year and that there had been a much higher than expected interest from African countries in South African weapons.

In Washington, meanwhile, there was growing dismay at fighting in Somalia, Liberia, Angola, and, indeed, in South Africa itself, and great unease about the precarious situation in Sudan, Zaire, Mozambique, Ethiopia and elsewhere on the continent. The US president and his military advisers were at that very moment considering the unprecedented step of a US-led military invasion of Somalia.

Looking at areas of conflict

Another juxtaposition: At the South African arms exposition De Waal was reported to have calmly announced that with arms exports averaging R500 million a year, Armscor was looking at areas of conflict, or potential conflict, around the world and could boost its exports to R2 billion if the industry produced "at the right time and price."

In the wake of the Gulf, meanwhile, shipwrecked from several nations were imposing a blockade to force a UN arms embargo as virtually the entire leadership of the international community considered possible military intervention to stop the conflict there.

In the Middle East, the US pressed on with its efforts to broker a peace accord and the UN continued its blockade to keep weapons out of Iraq.

No doubt a degree of cynicism is helpful, if not essential, to those who deal in instruments of death and destruction, but with it surely should come a modicum of political awareness.

In the new world order there is no conflict, or potential conflict, which does not somehow involve the only remaining superpower and where the sale of weapons by an outside entity with no international responsibilities would be viewed with equanimity.

US interest in peace

The US manifestly has an immense political, economic and strategic interest in bringing peace to the Middle East, a cause which has been embraced by the incoming Clinton administration with great enthusiasm and commitment. And if there were any doubts about the US's interest in events in Africa, the initiative being taken by Washington to intervene in Somalia should have removed them by now.

Likewise, the consequences for the US and the EC of the continuing conflict in Yugoslavia are dismal and so alarmed has the US Congress become about the proliferation of conventional weapons in all parts of the world that legislation is pending to prohibit all US aid to countries which spend more than what is considered to be an absolute minimum on defensive weapons.

The message to Armscor, therefore, is that the time has come for its demise, not its expansion. Its energy should be directed at a huge transfer of capital, resources and manpower to peaceful pursuits rather than at boosting arms exports to areas of conflict, or potential conflict, and boasting of its trade with a continent now seen by much of the world as an unfolding tragedy.

Holding a major weapons exposition in a country racked itself by violence and bloodshed, and which has an odious reputation for the covert supply of weapons to neighbouring states, revealed a colossal insensitivity.

The South African Government should not think, and neither should Armscor, that the "privatisation" of the industry somehow exonerates the country as a whole from the deleterious effects of this murky business.

And neither should there be much faith in the self-serving argument that the US, and countries of the EC, also sell weapons around the world. They face the consequences of what they do, South Africa and Armscor do not.

It is young American men and women who face the prospect of risking their lives in Somalia, not young South Africans. It is Washington and, to a lesser extent, the capitals of Europe, which are called upon to bring peace to the world, not Pretoria whose military responsibilities end at the Limpopo.

International intervention

In doing so, Washington has mobilised the international community for intervention in the Gulf and Somalia and is giving active support to the West African intervention in Liberia and the possibility of UN intervention in Yugoslavia.

Ultimately, if Armscor's top executives remain deaf to the signals, first the government of South Africa, and eventually the people, will be spurred to give them a wake-up call. It is no secret that the government has already been told, bluntly, by the relatively friendly Bush administration that it is time to join the world in efforts to reduce the proliferation of weapons.

The government chose to rebuff the US and new sanctions were imposed on Armscor this year. With the advent of a new administration in Washington which has proclaimed its interest in the spread of democracy and the advancement of human rights around the world, it would be surprising indeed if the matter were left unresolved for very much longer.
A policeman suspected of taking part in Dr David Webster's assassination told an inquest at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he had been employed by former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard in Military Intelligence's Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC).

Eugene Riley, whom two witnesses have identified from an identikit drawn up after the May 1 1989 murder, said he had never worked for the CCB.

The court has heard that Barnard confessed and boasted to several people that he had taken part in the murder.

Barnard allegedly described to his former employer, Wilhe Smut, and Smut's mother, Johanna, how Webster's body had flown through the air after he had been shot. Smut retracted this evidence, but his mother said she had heard Barnard give the same description.

She identified Barnard from an identikit, and Smut's brother-in-law, Andrew Voster, identified Riley from another. Both identikits were drawn up by a witness to the murder.

Riley said he had approached Barnard for a job when he had been suspended from the SAP counter-insurgency unit pending an attempted murder trial.

The inquest has been postponed to January 13.
Webster cop has forgotten Day of Murder
Tilie counsels unity. Where government forces in Angola try to mount an all-out military offensive against Unita next week, looks set to re-open old hostilities between Pretoria and its neighbours.

A regional row is brewing as at least four African countries have sent troops to Pretoria in the past week, complaining that their airstrike has been violated by South African Defence Force planes flying close to Angola’s border. The reactions include a warning from Angola’s Defence Minister to Joburgo. The Foreign Ministry has called talks in Addis Ababa on the situation.

The tension has escalated as tension between the two countries has increased. In the past, the two countries have had a history of tensions.

Officials from the Angolan embassy in South Africa have met with Pretoria officials to discuss the situation. The talks were aimed at resolving the tension between the two countries.

Last week, President Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique appealed to the countries to avoid any further escalation.

**Claim of clandestine SADF support for UNITA**

**For Unita are training relations between South Africa and her neighbours.**

**By EDDIE KOCH**

The claim of clandestine SADF support for Unita has been raised.

A South African official claimed that the South African Defence Force (SADF) has been providing training and support to Unita, which is led by Jonas Savimbi.

The South African government has denied the allegations, stating that it has no interest in supporting any of the civilian or military movements in Angola.

The claim has been reinforced by reports from Unita’s supporters, who claim that the SADF has been providing training and support to Unita’s fighters.

The claim has led to a diplomatic tug-of-war between South Africa and its neighbours, with some countries, including Angola, calling for a halt to the support.

The claim has also raised concerns about the stability of the region, with fears that the tension could escalate into a full-scale war.

**SA flies into regional storm over Unita aid**

Tensions have been rising over the issue of South Africa’s support for Unita.

A South African official confirmed that the SADF has been providing training and support to Unita, which is being led by Jonas Savimbi.

The claim has led to a diplomatic tug-of-war between South Africa and its neighbours, with some countries, including Angola, calling for a halt to the support.

The claim has also raised concerns about the stability of the region, with fears that the tension could escalate into a full-scale war.

**The Universal Favourite**

The title of the book "The Universal Favourite" is displayed.

The book was written by a South African author and was published in the 1990s.

The book tells the story of a young man who becomes a popular figure in South Africa, but his rise to fame is marred by controversy and political intrigue.

The book was well-received by critics and was a bestseller in South Africa.

The book has also been adapted into a film and a Broadway musical.
South Africa knew of plans to train MK in Uganda

The South African authorities have known for months of the ANC's military training in Uganda — and have implicitly agreed, reports ARTHUR GAVSHON in London

SOMETHING of a fateful future has blown up in South Africa over African National Congress arrangements for the training of Umkhonto weSizwe cadres in foreign lands in friendly Commonwealth lands.

These arrangements were under way more than a year ago, with the full knowledge of the South African government, in order to integrate MK personnel into a new, unified and non-racial South African Defence Force — but only after the emergence of a democratically-elected parliament under a renegotiated constitution.

In early September 1991 this correspondent was told by Foreign Officials here that their diplomats in Pretoria at the time were informally discussing the moves with ANC leaders as part of a general aid programme for post-apartheid South Africa. The informants, at the time, were at pains to emphasise South African state authorities had been made fully aware of the British initiative. The initiative, they said then, included other forms of help for political groupings other than those linked with the ANC. Inkatha was one of those groupings but because Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was claiming Inkatha had no military wing it was assumed they would not qualify for military training facilities.

British authorities have reported that discussions still are proceeding on a programme for the retraining in this country of South Africa police, both black and white, and representative of all South African groupings.

British officials made clear that their embassy in Pretoria had kept South Africa state authorities informed of its informal exchanges with the ANC leadership. The possibility was mentioned by an official that the South African government may well have raised some objections to the idea of Britain providing military facilities and training for MK personnel and, he added, this could have led to a change in the British proposal — providing police rather than military training.

Around the time this development was reported more than 13 months ago, Chris Hani, the MK chief of staff, said in a published interview the ANC also was seeking professional military training facilities from India, Pakistan, Canada, Australia and Uganda among other countries. The idea was to develop MK personnel to officer level. If any objections were raised by South African state authorities they certainly were not publicised at that time.

In fact defence minister Roelf Meyer told an interviewer on Britain's Independent Television network in early September 1991, that the process of integrating blacks into the SADF already was taking place.

The British have, for years, focused on helping their Commonwealth colonies to build up their own security forces along the lines of Britain's own national system. In recent times they have extended this policy to non-Commonwealth countries like Mozambique which sends its promising military personnel here for education in modern military technology, organisation, weaponry, discipline. Namibia and Zimbabwe also make use of these facilities. Indeed up until the Gulf war Israeli soldiers, sailors and airmen were benefiting from Britain's experience.

One byproduct of this British system has been, through example, to spread the most acceptable elements of Britain's values.

In the aftermath of the King Williams Town affair, a phoney furor built up when some political groups, not excluding some spokesmen, called attention to ANC military training arrangements for its MK cadres in foreign lands.

These were portrayed as sinister developments with implicit suggestions that, somehow, they could be linked with the eastern Cape killings.
Evidence ends with denials

By JACQUE GOLDSCHMIDT

The day of David Webster's murder "had no significance for me", the alleged "second man" in the car from which the fatal shot was fired told the Webster inquest yesterday.

In the final day of evidence in the two-month inquest, Constable Eugene Riley told the court he knew nothing of the Webster killing except what he had read in the press.

A witness to the murder, Corrie du Plessis, had earlier described two occupants of the car. His descriptions formed the basis of police identikits strongly resembling Riley and Ferdi Barnard.

Riley admitted in court yesterday that he was part of Barnard's Military Intelligence network, uncovered during the recent raid on an MI operations centre led by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

Riley said he had been in financial difficulties when he joined the network, and that he had joined with the sole purpose of "gathering information".

Earlier this week, Barnard, a former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent, denied killing Webster. He told the court he could not remember where he had spent the day and that there was a plot to implicate him in the murder, led by former CCB managing director Joe Verster and supported by Barnard's former CCB handler, Laffers Luttting, and Derek Louw, of the administration sector of the CCB.

Barnard said this conspiracy was to "protect their own interests" after Major General Eddie Webb, former head of Special Forces, implicated Verster in acts of sabotage.

Barnard said he had been intimidated into lying at the Harms Commission concerning his involvement in certain projects, especially the monitoring of murdered Swapo official Anton Lifwowski. He said his legal team, led by Pretoria advocate Henkie Goosen, had informed him that unless he agreed to "play the game", the CCB would not pay his legal costs.

He said his counsel and Flip Hattingh, CCB representative at the Harms Commission hearings, held joint consultations — and the final versions of his statements had been doctoried. His lawyers told him they had acted according to Verster's instructions, he said.

Barnard's family was given about R5 000 during his detention under the Internal Security Act in October 1989 on suspicion of Webster's murder. During this time, his legal costs were paid by the CCB.

In a taped conversation between Barnard and investigating officer Wessel Roux during July 1990, Barnard acknowledged that he was "i—ken finansiële lack" (financial difficulty) and that the CCB used money to keep him in line.

The inquest will resume on January 16.
HARARE — President Robert Mugabe has accused SA of resumed hostile actions against its neighbours and playing a part in Angola's slide back towards civil war.

In his state of the nation address to parliament yesterday, Mugabe urged UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to accept the outcome of the Angolan elections.

"At the same time we demand that SA immediately cease its role of destabilising Angola and put an end to its hostile manoeuvres in the region," said Mugabe.

This appeared to be a reference to the allegations in the media of numerous SA violations of Zimbabwean air space, said to involve fighter aircraft "covering" transports taking supplies to Unita.

A spokesman for the SA trade mission in Harare confirmed yesterday that complaints had been received about 23 alleged incursions in October, based solely on radar plots and not visual sightings.

No further communications had been received about five new radar sightings reported by the Herald at the weekend.

Sapa reports that the Foreign Affairs Department said yesterday it could not comment on media reports of a second series of violations, the Zimbabwean government having lodged a formal complaint.

A department spokesman also said yesterday that SA officials had not yet had consular access to two of its citizens being held in Luanda. Manfred Reureu and Dr D Gouws were forced to land at Luena, Moxico, because of fuel problems.

Reports said the Angolan government had alleged they were headed for a Unita base.

* See Page 4
Storm over sale of Swiss planes to SA

Pretoria Bureau

SA Air Force contract to buy 60 Swiss-manufactured Pilatus PC-7 aircraft has run into a wave of opposition from European anti-apartheid organisations. Anti-apartheid movements had written to Swiss Foreign Minister Rene Felber urging him to "take appropriate action to ensure that Switzerland does not permit the export of the aircraft to SA," said the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA.
PICK DENIES CHARGES OF AIR SPACE VIOLATION
Call for Swiss to bar deal

Political Staff

The ANC has called on the Swiss government to enforce the arms embargo against this country and prevent the sale of trainer aircraft to the South African Air Force. This follows a similar call earlier this week by the Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement and other European anti-apartheid organisations.

The ANC said it noted with concern the arrangements for the R20-million sale of Pilatus PC-7 trainer aircraft to the SAAF.

"The ANC reaffirms its position that it will not be bound by any contract or assume any responsibility in terms of agreements reached in violation of the arms embargo," it said.
Inquiries: UFOs, says SA govt

Recent air space are a potential violation, say the reports.

The Department of Defense has logged an object flying at high speed, entered the area, and has requested further investigation to be conducted.

The government has denied any evidence of extraterrestrial activity.

Facts, says a recent report.

The sightings have alarmed the public.

The Department of Defense has conducted investigations but has not found any conclusive evidence.
WHILE the occupants of Court 4F in the Hand Supreme Court sat waiting for the last witness to testify in the inquest on the death of Dr. David Weber, the judge in Court 4F next door was delivering his finding that no one could be held responsible for the death of human rights lawyer Bhekisi Mlangeni.

Weber was bludgeoned to death with a shotgun at close range outside his home on May 1, 1969. Mlangeni died in February last year when the headlights of a taxi passenger hit through the post, blew up and was sliced into pieces.

Mr. Justice B. O'Donovan, who presided over the Mlangeni inquest, found that "death was brought about by an unlawful act by an unknown persons or persons." Mr. Justice Michael Stigman, who has heard seven weeks of testimony on the death of the Weber, has until January 12, when the hearing resumes, to make over evidence irrespective of what he concludes - the inquest - like the Mlangeni one - exposed a greater deal about covert operations against "enemies of the State" and the men who committed them.

Key points that emerged:
- Weber was a police informer.
- The police, army and other security forces have been linked to the murder of Weber, according to the SADF.
- Weber's family was also threatened.

A number of people have come under suspicion.

INVESTIGATORS

Warrant-Officer Wessels Roussouw - A member of the Makana Murder Squad, and Robbery Squad, he was the officer investigating Weber's death, and it is said that the inquest on Weber's death would be conducted to establish whether the SADF had been involved in the killing. The inquest was adjourned.

The warrant officer was also the officer in charge of the inquest on Mlangeni's death.

The warrant officer had been jailed for seven years for the murder of a black student.

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The warrant officer had been jail...
Pik denies claims of SA air violations

DALE LÄUTENBACH
Weekend Argus Political Staff

PRETORIA. — Flanked by Air Force and civil aviation authorities, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha sought to put paid to intensified accusations of South African military support to Unita and airspace violations of neighbouring countries.

"We're charged with flights at 30,000 feet! That’s the kind of accusation we’re dealing with," said Mr Botha dismissively at a Press briefing in Pretoria yesterday.

His angry denial of charges by the Angolan government of South African military interference on the side of Unita in renewed Angolan hostilities came hours after all South African diplomatic representation was withdrawn from Luanda early yesterday.

"It serves no purpose to communicate with that government now," said Mr Botha who attributed the hostile Angolan position on South Africa to government "hardliners"...

However, an Angolan government source in Luanda yesterday said his government stood by its insistence that South Africa was destabilising the process in Angola.

Angolan representative to Pretoria Mr Manuel Augusto said he had informed his government of South Africa’s withdrawal decision and was awaiting advice.

He added that the South Africans had made it clear their move in no way implied that he had to leave. After the Press briefing, Mr Botha said his ministry viewed it as important that channels of communication be kept alive.

Justifying the withdrawal of mission personnel from Luanda, he said it was no longer safe for them as they had become the butt of extreme anti-South African propaganda and were at risk from civilians now carrying arms in the capital.

Inflammatory Press and television reports fuelled the anti-South African sentiment.

Mr Botha said the SADF was at one with the Foreign Affairs decision and had withdrawn its representation from Luanda before Foreign Affairs took this step. However, an SADF spokesman said the military attaché fell under Foreign Affairs and was governed by that department’s decisions.

At the briefing, Mr Botha presented lists of flight co-ordinates and dates submitted to South Africa by Botswana and Zimbabwe in support of accusations that South African planes were violating their airspace. These charges had been analysed by the Air Force and Civil Aviation.

Namibia and Angola made similar accusations, but did not support these with details.

The SAAF and Civil Aviation said they could establish no irregularities from the lists. They dismissed the co-ordinates of the Zimbabwean list as not having credibility. The Botswana list was more credible, but outside scheduled flights for which plans were filed, there were no irregularities.

This is not the first time South Africa has been accused of supporting Unita militarily since it pledged non-interference in the affairs of Angola in December 1989 as a signatory to the New York Accords with Cuba and Angola.

Previously, all accusations have been denied out of hand. This time, investigation of the flight co-ordinates showed more application to the problem.

Asked, however, in the light of South Africa’s history of destabilisation and the fact that Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe did not have an overriding love of the Angolan government, why South Africa’s response should be accepted as credible now, Mr Botha referred to the airmen at his side and said, "no evidence."

He said the United Nations observers in Angola also had "not a single bit of evidence that they could furnish of South African involvement."
Webster: Inquiry Exposes CGB Lies

CITY PRESS, December 6, 1992
Govt used Stratcom to discredit CCB

THE CCB was being deliberately discredited, says its ex-boss Col Joe Verster. 31 Jan 1987

A plan co-ordinated at ministerial level and involving sinister co-operation among the Security Police, Military Intelligence and SADF officers to discredit the CCB was beginning in 1989.

This was revealed by Verster to the Webster inquest last week but only made public this Friday.

The purpose of the plan, called “Stratcom”, an acronym from strategic communication operation, was to turn the CCB into a scapegoat for all the sins of the security forces, the ex-managing director of the CCB alleged.

The covert CCB had “become an offering on the altar of future co-operation between the government and the ANC,” he said.

Verster told the inquest into the May 1 1989 murder of activist Dr David Webster that he could not say if “Stratcom” had the blessing of the government, but he named Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, former Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan and former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis as being implicated in the “plan”. —SAPA
Army chief defends MI

DURBAN — Every military organisation in the world had an information gathering capability, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, said at the weekend.

Addressing a medal parade here, he said it was “unfortunate” that the present climate was such that anything that smacked of intelligence-gathering was viewed as “dirty tricks”.

“If any country in the world needs information about the movement of weapons, who is smuggling them, where they come from and where they go to, it is South Africa.” — Saps-Reuters.
Meiring defends army's intelligence gathering

By Julienne du Toit

It was the SA Army's line function to gather intelligence overtly and covertly, and the army need not apologise for it, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, said on Saturday.

Speaking in Durban, the controversial army chief responded to allegations that the army was waging a "dirty tricks" campaign against the ANC and its military wing.

"Even if all the allegations were true, it is grossly unfair, perhaps even irresponsible, to blacken a whole organisation because of the actions of a few of the members," Meiring said one way of stopping the violence was to gather sufficient accurate information and then act on it.

The army fully supported the rule of law and had never had a policy — either written or unwritten — that it was above the law.

Therefore it could not aggressively defend itself against allegations while it awaited the outcome of various judicial processes, he said.

It was also unfortunate that little or no distinction had been made in the media between the SA Defence Force, the SA Army, Army Intelligence, Chief of Staff Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Division.

The terms had been used interchangeably, which meant alleged wrongs were attributed to all branches.
R80m in SADF radios for sale

THE SADF is trying to sell eight powerful shortwave transmitters worth R80 million.

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk said with the changing military threat in Southern Africa, a negotiated settlement in Namibia and the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola, there is no longer an immediate requirement for the systems.

The sophisticated "electronic warfare equipment" owned by the SADF is similar to that used by the Iraqis in the Gulf War and was commissioned five years ago as part of Mr FW Botha's "total onslaught" strategy to scramble incoming signals and beam out propaganda worldwide.

The SADF wanted to sell them to the SABC's distribution unit, Sentech, but an SABC spokesman said the corporation did not need them.

No decision had been made on selling them commercially. The SADF has been looking at deploying the systems for the benefit of South Africa.
Police campaign against Apartheid terrorism.

Disposal of Operating Subsidiaries

Introduction

Racy Group

Holdings Limited

(Book of the company)

Disposal of Operating Subsidiaries

The Board of Directors of Racy Group Holdings Limited ("the company")...
Plan to Discredit CCB Alleged

[Text continues on the next page]
Army has ideals

THE SA Defence Force and, in particular, the SA Army, had to guarantee a base democratic order in a new dispensation, the chief of the SA Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, said in Durban on Saturday, addressing a medal parade at Eight Division, Durban - Sepu.
Frontline meeting on air violations

AN EMERGENCY meeting of the Frontline states will take place in Harare tomorrow to discuss the alleged violation of neighbouring countries' airspace by SA aircraft, as relations between SA and Angola continue to sour.

The Foreign Affairs Department denied the allegations of airspace violations at the weekend, after formal complaints of more than 20 intrusions believed to have been undertaken by SA jets and transport planes.

The department said that after exhaustive investigations it could unequivocally state that no SA military aircraft were involved in any of the incidents listed.

Some of the intrusions listed suggested that aircraft were flying at 77,000 feet, the response said. "No SA aircraft has the ability to operate at that level and it must be assumed that the objects which were sighted may have been UFOs."

A Harare newspaper claimed last week that the flights were evidence that SA was continuing to supply Unita with military equipment.

"Foreign Minister Pik Botha said at the weekend that no evidence had been provided by UN observers that the SA government or its forces were involved in the military operations in Angola."

Botha also confirmed that SA's Angolan representatives, both medical and diplomatic, had been withdrawn.

Angola's SA mission head Manuel Augusto said ANC and UN representatives had been invited to tomorrow's meeting in Harare.

If SA was believed to be involved in the Angolan conflict and was found to be supplying Unita with arms, the meeting would consider requesting the UN to impose disciplinary measures, Augusto said.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuters reports UN peace monitors held urgent contacts with Unita leaders yesterday to try to end clashes with government troops.

State-run radio said the UN was seeking to defuse the crisis after fighting, which has swept major cities, spread to Kuito, capital of Belo province in central Angola.
Arms industry graft report in pipeline

By Helen Grange Pretoria Bureau

A report on corruption which took place in the multibillion-rand arms industry over recent years is to be submitted to Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee on Monday.

After months of investigation, the director of the Office for Serious Economic Offences, Jan Swanepoel, has pieced together how certain officials in the arms industry illicitly siphoned off contracts worth millions of rand into 'their own shadowy business interests'.

Swanepoel said yesterday that the findings of his investigation — requested by Coetsee earlier this year — would be ready in a week, but that a plan of action against two key suspects — former Armscor employee Nico Palm and J J G Kymdell — had not yet been decided.

Palm and Kymdell were both fired from Armscor after being found guilty of massive fraud.

Palm, believed to have had links with the sinister Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), is appealing against his dismissal, saying that as Armscor's contracts manager, he had placed business with various firms in good faith.

Suicide

Spescom, an Armscor contractor, has claimed that Palm was a silent partner in a CCB front firm, Geo International Trading, into which he would deliberately funnel Spescom contracts.

Swanepoel said yesterday he was still probing Palm's dealings with various close corporations.

Helgard Coetzee, a former Spescom employee found guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court of illegally diverting Spescom funds to a CCB-linked account, committed suicide on the day he was to be sentenced last month.

Kobie Coetsee ... to be given report on Monday

Another former Spescom employee, 'Bingo' Kruger, has also been found guilty in court of fraud involving the diversion of contracts to Geo.
R80m paid by SADF for ‘dud’

By YVETTE VAN BREDA and ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE SADF took delivery of eight powerful shortwave transmitters costing at least R80 million this year — five years after they were commissioned. It was learnt yesterday they have never been used.

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk said yesterday that since the changing military threat in Southern Africa, a negotiated settlement in Namibia and the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola, there was no longer a need for the sophisticated electronic warfare equipment.

**Gulf War**

The Swiss/Swedish designed equipment, similar to that used by the Iraqis in the Gulf War, has various uses, including scrambling incoming signals, and is capable of beaming out propaganda worldwide.

The SADF received the equipment in the middle of this year, Major De Klerk said. Its purchase is believed to have cost taxpayers between R80 million and R100 million.

"It’s brand new," Major de Klerk said, and being stored in a concrete building in Langfontein near Langebaan. He denied that it was "hidden".

In a bid to see how the equipment "could best benefit the country" the SADF had approached the SABC’s distribution unit, Sentech, regarding the sale of the transmitters.

However, a spokesman for the SABC said yesterday that neither they nor Sentech had any use for the offered transmitters, but Sentech "may possibly look into the commercial possibilities" of the equipment.

Major De Klerk said it was "normal" for a project to take years from the time of commission to completion due to "project planning".

Sometimes it was more expensive to terminate a project and it was better to complete it.

The Democratic Party’s spokesman on defence, Lieutenent-General Bob Rogers, agreed that the cancellation fees for such order were often so high that they could come close to the original purchase price.

**“Total onslaught”**

However, he said the SADF should cut its losses with the electronics white elephant it bought for the “total onslaught” era by selling the powerful shortwave radio transmitters to a private broadcaster.

The equipment would be ideally suited for this, given the imminent liberalisation of South Africa’s broadcasting policy.

General Rogers said that “a lot of expensive and unnecessary equipment” had been purchased during the PW Botha era which “should never have been allowed to happen.”
**Arms report complete**

The report on alleged corruption in the SA arms industry, drawn up by the Office for Serious Economic Crimes, is to be submitted to Justice Minister Kobe Coetzee.

Serious Economic Crimes Office director Jan Swangoel said yesterday the report 'would be ready within a week after months of investigation.'
SADF unveils ‘contract army’ plan

End in sight for national service

The South African Defence Force unveiled today a short-service Permanent Force system which paves the way for a phasing out of national service.

The system, which introduces two, three- and four-year service contracts, is part of a new manpower policy announced at a press briefing in Pretoria.

Military observers described the move as “the beginning of the end” of national service.

The briefing was headed by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, and attended by the heads of all four arms of the SADF.

Outlining the new policy, Lieutenant-General WJ Wolmarans, Chief of Staff, Personnel, said the SADF would “cut its eight service systems to four, resulting in a smaller more flexible Permanent Force to be made up of regulars and those on short-service contracts.”

It would also result in a part-time force maintained through a form of compulsory service and a civilian or “non-military” component.

The new short-service system, to be known as the Voluntary Period Service System, will be the forerunner to the more flexible permanent force system.

While national service could not be phased out overnight, and would be retained during the transition, phases to a new dispensation, it was envisaged that the new system would ultimately pave the way for a service system “fair and just and containing no discriminatory measures”, said General Wolmarans.

The new volunteer system, which came into effect on December 1, will also contribute to reducing the Defence Force dependence on Citizen Force and Commando call-ups in the present unrest situation.

The Defence Force believes the system will appeal to people who have completed their national service but are not yet sure of a civilian career or who cannot find jobs in the present economic climate.

People who have completed their national service as junior leaders and instructors will have priority in the new system, but school leavers can also apply from January.

Members of the new volunteer system will be required to serve an initial two-year period with an option of extending this period for one or two years at a time up to a maximum of six years. Ranks within the system will be restricted to corporal and lieutenant.

General Wolmarans said that Permanent Force cutbacks were aimed at staying below the budget ceiling set by the Cabinet, and had nothing to do with the establishment of a more representative Defence Force or affirmative action. It is believed the defence budget has been cut by nearly R1.7 billion, or 23 percent.
Meiring ‘distorted facts’

JOHANNESBURG — Army chief
Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring’s
defence of military intelligence opera-
tions were a distortion of facts and
amounted to "a complete disregard
for the truth and the intelligence of
his audience", the ANC said.

The ANC said yesterday the issue
had never been the propriety of intel-
ligence gathering, but rather the
SADF’s operation to discredit the
ANC According to the ANC, Gen
Meiring had been personally in-
volved in the dirty tricks campaign of
the SADF against the ANC.

“He has made baseless and hostile
allegations against uMkhonto we-
Sizwe, violating not only the expecta-
tion that an officer of his rank should
at all times respect and promote the
truth, but also the provisions of the
National Peace Accord." — Sapa
End of army call-up in sight

Plan to cut Permanent Force by 6,000 members

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Defence Force unveiled a new short service Permanent Force system today that paves the way for phasing out national service.

The system, which introduces two-, three- and four-year-service contracts in the Defence Force, is part of a new manpower policy announced at a press briefing in Pretoria.

Military observers described the move as "the beginning of the end" of national service.

The SADF also announced that from now until March it would reduce Permanent Force personnel by about 6,000. These will largely be in the upper and "middle management" ranks, with select budget support groups, but not fighting units.

"Outlining the new manpower policy, Lieutenant-General W.J. Wolmarans, chief of staff (personnel) of the SADF, said the SADF would cut its eight different service systems to four, resulting in a smaller, more flexible Permanent Force made up of regulars and short-service personnel."

It also creates a part-time force, maintained through a form of compulsory service and a civilian or "non-military" component.

The new short service system, to be known as the voluntary period service system, will be the forerunner of the more flexible Permanent Force system.

General Wolmarans said that while national service could not be "phased out overnight", it would be retained during the transitional phase to a new dispensation. It was envisaged that the new system would ultimately pave the way for a service system "fair and just and containing no discriminatory measures".

The new volunteer system, which operates with effect from December 1, will also help reduce the Defence Force's dependence on Citizen Force andmando call-ups during the present unrest.

The Defence Force believes the system will appeal to people who have completed their national service but are not yet sure of a civilian career or who cannot find jobs.

Members of the volunteer system will be required to serve an initial two years with an option of extending this period for one or two years at a time up to a maximum of six years.

General Wolmarans said Permanent Force cutbacks were aimed at staying below the budget ceiling.
JUBILANT! Saldanha Military Academy graduates toss their hats in the air after their passing-out parade yesterday.

More troops used for unrest than in bush war

Staff Reporter

MORE troops are being deployed to quell domestic unrest than fought the bush war, according to Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn, the Chief of Defence Force Staff.

"At a passing-out parade for 39 Bantu graduates at the Saldanha Military Academy yesterday, he said the SADF would continue to assist police to stabilise the country, although it was an unhealthy situation.

Since the SADF had completed its task in Namibia, it was no longer at war and had assumed a peace-keeping role.

He urged academy graduates, who were entering a dramatically changed environment, to improve intergroup relations. As members of a multi-ethnic organisation like the SADF, this was especially important.

Four graduates were awarded titles. Neill Vorster, the year three student, was awarded the Sword of Honour. Commander Leon Oliver, for the navy, Lieutenant Neil Vorster, for the army, Captain Kobus Butler, for the air force, and Captain Willem Eimarke, for the medical corps.

Lieutenant Commander Oliver, who was awarded the Sword of Honour for the best overall student, said he was looking forward to putting his academic knowledge into practice.

"There will always be a cost to protect. That will never change," he said.
National agreements ‘have not helped quell violence’

RAY HARTLEY

The national peace accord, the Codesa declaration of intent and five bilateral accords between the ANC and government had failed to reverse the growth of violence, the SA Institute of Race Relations said yesterday.

The country was going through its second worst year of political violence to date, with 2924 people having died in political killings by the end of November, the institute said.

This represented an 18% increase on the 1991 number, institute figures showed.

The Human Rights Commission earlier this week said political deaths had dropped to a nine-month "low" of 263 for November — well above the 1991 monthly average of 215 deaths a month.

Institute spokesman Paul Pereira said SA’s worst year of violence remained 1990, when 3699 people were killed.

The institute said fatalities in political violence since September 1984, when political killings started on a large scale, would probably reach more than 15000 by the end of 1992.


Pereira said the institute believed violence would be combated more effectively if the national peace accord was amended to prohibit "peoples’ war" and the struggle to make the country ungovernable.

He said other steps that could be taken included:

☐ The renunciation by churches of the Lusaka Declaration in which SA churches said liberation movements had been compelled to use force to fight apartheid,
☐ Enforcing ruthlessly the ban on weapons including those displayed in public,
☐ A decision by the state to respect the rights of both boycotters and non-boycotters during stayaway actions,
☐ Public commitment from political leaders supporting the right of people to participate in or abstain from political actions,
☐ The replacement of the R1 rifle used by the SAP’s Internal Stability Unit (ISU) with a less lethal weapon,
☐ Increasing the minimum age of ISU members from 21 to 25.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Durban that a man was shot dead by unknown assailants at the KwaMashu hostel on Monday evening.

Hearings on arms smuggling

LOYD COUTTS

The Goldstone commission would hold public hearings tomorrow and on Friday on ways to curb the illegal importation of automatic weapons into SA, the commission said yesterday.

The hearings will be held at the Breakwater campus of the University of Cape Town.

A police spokesman said most AK-47s were brought into SA from Mozambique and Swaziland. Most of the weapons, often sold by former Fretilino soldiers, ended up in Natal, the eastern Transvaal and the PWV, fetching between R500 and R1500.

A liaison forum for the SAP and Mozambique government officials had been established for high-level contact on the issue of arms smuggling.

Police had confiscated 727 illegal firearms up to October 10, including 2854 rifles (with AK-47s), 227 pistols and 2147 revolvers. The confiscated weapons were destroyed, the police spokesman added.

Micor Holdin

(Micor)

Offer to Micor

Micor shareholders were:

☐ Micor would dispose share capital of Micor management (the O
SADF is withdrawing its troops from Ciskei

**NEW THREAT** Boost to security in Border region after attacks attributed to Apla:

**SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS ARE PULLING OUT OF Ciskei to boost security in the Border region for the holiday season in the face of the recent spate of attacks on "soft targets".**

The South African Defence Force started to withdraw its soldiers on Monday. Hundreds of troops, used in the homeland to quell rampant violence since the Bisho massacre, are involved.

They will be deployed in the Border to bolster security during the festive season in the face of threats - attributed to the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (Apla) - to step-up insurgency campaigns. The phased withdrawal of the troops - they were deployed during the wave of violence following the Bisho massacre - will be completed next Tuesday.

The acting commander of the East London-based SADF Group 8 headquarters, Commandant Herman Boshoff, told Ecnat the situation in Ciskei had "calmed."

Referring to the recent mayhem in the Border area, which culminated in last weekend's King William's Town grenade and rifle attack and the Queenstown restaurant bombing, Boshoff said the troops could be used more "fruitfully" here.

The troops were deployed in early September at the request of Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

At least 70 people have been killed in Ciskei since September 1, including 29 at the Bisho Stadium on September 7 when Ciskei troops fired on unarmed ANC marchers.

According to violence monitors, conflict in the territory - where the National Peace Secretariat is attempting to rescue a peace process between the Ciskei government and the ANC - has diminished in recent weeks.

Boshoff said the troop withdrawal had been negotiated with the Ciskei government.

The SADF would consider entering the homeland should there be another request or should they consider it to be necessary.

"We will do routine patrols, roadblocks and specific duties for periods or places, for example cricket matches," he said. - Ecnat
Next Goldstone probe targets arms

By Helen Grange
Pretoria Bureau

The Goldstone Commission's next inquiry is into the illegal importation and distribution of automatic weapons and their use in South Africa in the furtherance of political violence.

These hearings are to be held at the University of Cape Town tomorrow and on Friday.

The commission has just completed hearings in Pietersburg concerning the taxi wars in Alexandra and is to resume a final hearing in Durban on Monday into the causes of violence in Natal.

This will wrap up the hearings of the Goldstone Commission this year.

The team will get the ball rolling again on January 4th with an inquiry into the truth of allegations made to a weekly newspaper by Joao Cuna, a former member of Ford Barnard's "Civil Co-operation Bureau."
From IAN HOBBSS

LONDON — South Africa’s state-owned Denel armaments group is about to start tests on a computer-controlled 120mm mortar system that could be a world-beater, the leading military journal Jane’s Defence Weekly reported yesterday.

Quoting senior industry officials in Pretoria, Jane’s said the new mortar, with an expected range in excess of 6000m, and its computerised fire control system were suitable for fitting into a Ratei Mortar Carrier armoured vehicle.

The new mortar, Jane’s said, is more potent than the current largest 81mm carried by Rateis, is to be tested by LIW, part of the Denel group, with the ammunition being developed by Somchem.

Jane’s, frequently used to announce South African defence industry developments, said the new mortar system could be in production as early as November next year.

In a separate report on self-propelled artillery, Jane’s said South Africa’s famed G6 155mm self-propelled howitzer, also part of Denel’s production, still beat anything the West could produce.
SADF’s service plan gets mixed reaction

By Kaizer Nyatsumba and Shirley Woodgate

The South African Defence Force’s new short-service Permanent Force system unveiled in Pretoria yesterday has met with mixed reaction, with the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and ANC criticising it.

The system – part of a rationalisation plan announced by SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg and heads of all four arms of the SADF – introduces two-year, three-year and four-year service contracts.

The Voluntary Period Service System (VPSS), which will reduce the demand on Citizen Force and Commando units, has been described by military observers as “the beginning of the end” of national service.

However, SADF Chief of Staff Personnel, Lieutenant-General Wollie Force by the same number.

In their reaction yesterday, the ANC, the ECC and the Conservative Party expressed grave reservations about the move, with the Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) and the Boerestaat Party (BP) welcoming it.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation would oppose any unilateral action taken by the SADF, and believed that the nature and composition of a new defence force was a matter to be negotiated.

The ECC said a piece-meal phasing out of conscription was “totally unacceptable”. It said the VPSS plan highlighted the confusion in the minds of the generals over manpower policy.

CP defence spokesman Dr Willie Snyman said his party was worried about any possible retraction of SADF personnel, which would affect both the morale and combat-readiness of the force.

AVU leader Andries Beyers said that now the security threat against South Africa was almost non-existent, the plan was in the country’s interest and therefore had to be welcomed.

Referees

BP leader Robert van Tonder also welcomed the move. He said the present system of conscription was unfair because it affected “only our Boer youngsters who are called upon to act as referees between warring Xhosas and Zulus”.

The BP, Van Tonder said, discouraged young white males from serving in the SADF.

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers welcomed the new system, saying it followed “the style, in a very general way, of the American system”.

Bob Rogers...style of the American system

Wolmarans, said yesterday the VPSS was not meant to replace national service, which was still the only guaranteed source of personnel supply.

He said the VPSS, which became effective on December 1, made provision for members of all population groups to join the SADF voluntarily for a minimum of two years up to a maximum of six years.

The SADF hoped to recruit 6,000 people under the VPSS, allowing it to cut back the Permanent
The SADF is open to all South Africans irrespective of sex, race or political belief — except members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla).

In a strong-worded warning to Apla, the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress, General Kat Liebenberg, Chief of the Defence Force, said no Apla member would be welcome in the SADF.

"Apla is waging war against the country at this stage and will not be allowed to join the SADF," he said in Pretoria yesterday.

Liebenberg said the SADF was taking the threat of terrorist action by Apla very seriously.

"While Apla has not got a very great capacity and is a lot smaller than MK, even 10 terrorists in a big city can cause problems," the general said.

He said the Apla threat was particularly dangerous because its members were spread throughout the country and the attacks were aimed at soft targets.

Liebenberg said any attacks on 'suspected Apla bases in Transkei or South Africa would have to be approved by the Cabinet.'
New deal for SA military

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The SADF has introduced a new military service system which paves the way for a more flexible Permanent Force component, while retaining conscription.

Effective from December 1, the SADF aims to recruit 6,000 volunteers into the new Voluntary Period Service (VPS) system — which will be one of the SADF’s four service structures.

SADF Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Wilhe Wolmarans said yesterday the VPS provided for members of all population groups to join the SADF voluntarily for a minimum period of two years at a time, up to a maximum of six years.

Successful recruiting would contribute to reducing the SADF’s dependence on Citizen Force and Commando call-ups in the current unrest situation.

The remuneration and service benefits of the new system were considerably better than those of the current military service and age and which could ensure continuity in the middle, senior and top management echelons and in certain professional categories.

● A more flexible PF component which would provide for those who would like to serve in the SADF for shorter periods. It was foreseen that the largest part of the PF would be manned in terms of this system.

● A part-time force which would be maintained by some form of compulsory military service.

● A civilian component for manning particular posts in the infrastructure where military operational training and employment were not prerequisites.

The first priority for recruitment into the system was trained members, but others — such as school leavers — were also free to apply, he said.

The End Conscription Campaign said yesterday although the SADF move could be seen as a small step in the direction of a professional army, the ECC failed to see why the present system of national service and Citizen Force call-ups should continue.
SADF plan to cut over 6 000 jobs

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force plans to save at least R174 million by cutting 6 110 army, navy and air force jobs in the 1992/93 fiscal year.

The retrenchments are to take place before March next year.

However, internal unrest in SA would continue for at least another 10 years and it would be necessary to maintain an effective army, SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg said yesterday.

Speaking on the rationalisation of the SADF, he said that since 1989 defence expenditure had dropped from 15.7% to 9.6% of state spending.

But the new defence budget was still secret, he said.

Before March next year some 3 100 Permanent Force members, civilians and general assistants will have been retrenched from the army.

The air force plans to eliminate 3 635 jobs by 1993.

The mean machine learner but just as powerful.
THE South African Defence Force is open to all South Africans irrespective of sex, race or political belief - except members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) said General Kat Liebenberg, chief of the Defence Force, said no Apla member would be welcome in the SADF.

"Apla is waging war against the country at this stage and will not be allowed to join the SADF," he said at yesterday's Press conference in Pretoria.

He said he had no problem with members of the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) applying to join the new short service system as long as they resigned from the ANC and MK.
Quest for Truth in David Webster's Murder
back on personal

SADF forced to cut

...
Bombing: police free trio after questioning

POLICE yesterday arrested three ANC/SACP members for questioning in connection with the Apia bombing in Queenstown last week, a police spokesman confirmed.

An identification parade was held, but as none of them was positively identified, the three suspects were released.

The SACP did not believe they had made a breakthrough in tracking down the attackers and said the men were arrested purely by “police following all leads and suspicions”.

Both the ANC and the SACP have strongly condemned the bombings and attacks in King William’s Town and Queenstown, urging restraint and reconciliation.

The police became suspicious of a car travelling with the three occupants in East London on Tuesday night. After follow-up operations, three men were arrested early yesterday.

A gas grenade, an R1 magazine and two cartridges were apparently found in a subsequent search of the ANC Border region’s offices.

The arrests have outraged the SACP, which accused the SAP of “playing politics instead of doing its work”.

SACP central committee member Jeremy Cronin said the detentions of the three men, including SACP member Vumile Ngeula, in connection with the Apia bombings “would be utterly laughable if the circumstances under which they were detained were not so serious”.

STEPHANE BOTTIMA reports that SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg said yesterday possible strikes against FAC armed Apia military bases depended on political considerations.

“If we knew where these Apia bases were situated, it would be a government decision if we attacked them or not. Any actions (taken by the SADF) will have a definite effect on the current negotiation process,” Liebenberg said.

The SADF did not know of any “clean” Apia bases in neighbouring countries. All known Apia bases were a mixture of several groups.

Meanwhile, Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze warned the CP and other right-wing groups not to “play into Apia’s hands” by threatening to form vigilante squads. “The police will not tolerate this in the slightest; it would just spark off further violence and even a race war that no-one wants, except Apia,” Kotze said.

SA ‘has top new mortar system’

IAN HOBIS

LONDON — SA’s state-owned Denel armaments group was about to start testing a computer-controlled 120mm mortar system that could be a world beater, the leading military journal Jane’s Defence Weekly said yesterday.

Quoting senior industry officials in Pretoria, Jane’s said the new mortar, with an expected range in excess of 6 000m, and its computerised fire control system, were suitable for fitting into a Rutel armoured vehicle.

The new mortar, far more potent than the largest 81mm carried by Rutels, is to be tested by the army, part of the Denel group, with the ammunition being developed by Somchem.

Jane’s, frequently used to announce SA defence industry developments, said the new mortar system could be in production as early as November next year.

In a separate report on self-propelled artillery, Jane’s said SA’s famed G6 155mm howitzer, also a part of Denel’s production, still beat anything the West could produce.

Denel group executive Paul Holtschussen said in terms of the Armsments Act he could not comment on the Jane’s report.
Govt threat to APLA draws angry response
Strangely Just Lops of SADF Puppy Fat

In the previous issue of this newsletter, we expressed our concern about the proliferation of puppy fat among the SADF, particularly among officers and Junior Non-Commissioned Officers (JNCOs). We acknowledged that this issue has been exacerbated by the pandemic, which has resulted in reduced physical activity and increased sedentary behavior among many service members.

However, it is important to note that puppy fat is not limited to the SADF. It is a widespread problem that affects many people, regardless of their occupation or lifestyle. In fact, recent studies have shown that puppy fat is associated with a range of health problems, including diabetes, heart disease, and some forms of cancer.

To combat this issue, we recommend that service members adopt a healthy lifestyle that includes regular exercise and a nutritious diet. This will not only help to reduce puppy fat but also improve overall health and well-being.

We encourage all service members to take action to reduce puppy fat and promote a healthy lifestyle. This will not only benefit their personal health but also enhance their performance and readiness for duty.

We look forward to hearing from you on this important issue.
Govt does not discount cross-border raids on Apla

PRETORIA — Government would not rule out cross-border pre-emptive raids to combat Apla actions against SA civilians. Law and Order Minister Herman Kriel told a media conference yesterday that Apla was still an active and dangerous organisation.

He estimated the size of Apla to be about 120 people and said it had bases in Transkei and Zimbabwe.

He said that government was not "looking for trouble" with its neighbours, but had a responsibility to protect its citizens.

A cross-border raid would be the last resort and government would not do it unless it possessed hard facts.

He said he was pleased by the Zimbabwean government statement ordering Apla to stop making claims regarding its criminal actions from Zimbabwean soil.

Kriel noted that Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa had not made a similar statement.

The ANC, in a statement yesterday, said threats of cross border military action were "totally unacceptable".

"It is irresponsible, unstatesmanlike and provocative in the extreme. It lends credence to the argument that agents provocateurs may be responsible for the acts of terrorism in the eastern Cape region, the intention being to rationalise an attack on these territories.

Goldstone told of disciplinary action

ANC officials
A leaner SADF, but no meaner

SHARP cuts in the two hi-tech branches of the South African Defence Force— the air force and the navy—have made them considerably leaner, but, from a technocrat’s point of view, not necessarily meaner.

At a news briefing this week on the rationalisation, SADF Chief General “Kat” Liebenberg said the air force planned to eliminate 3,653 jobs by 1995, as well as further reducing its number of aircraft and squadrons. Further staff reductions in the navy have been announced for next year — 90 permanent force and 360 civilian jobs are to go — while certain projects are to be rescheduled and scaled down.

With the air force’s aircraft reduced from 755 in 1988 to the current 617, and a planned 390 in 1995, it may become increasingly impossible to bridge the numerical gap with existing technology. The same applies to the navy, where over the past two years 22.2% percent of all personnel have been made redundant, the marines were disbanded and naval bases closed down.

While Armcor and the SADF have in the past made much of the fact that their products are on a par with those of the rest of the world, and have in addition been battle-proven, a closer look suggests that local technology still has some way to go.

A project, the one for the Rooivalk combat helicopter was intended to provide the SADF with an equaliser in the form of a dedicated tank-killer. The reasoning was that a single helicopter could account for a vast number of enemy tanks.

The concept cannot be faulted. During the Iraq war, the American Apache helicopter — which the Rooivalk aspired to emulate — proved to be a resounding success. Though not much publicity was accorded to the role it played, it was in fact rather more crucial to the outcome of the war than the hyped-up role played by the Patriot anti-missile system.

The demise of the Rooivalk project had less to do with setbacks on funding than with technology that literally struggled to get off the ground. Attempts to put a number of systems together in a hurry eventually led to project-killing problems such as overheating engines.

The much-vaulted Cheetah fighter, which supplanted the ageing Mirage III fighters in the air force, is, in the end also merely a stopgap measure. Closely based on the technology and specifications of the Israeli Kfir, it lacks the one component that made a relative success of the Kfir.

While the Israelis could provide their Kfirs with powerful American jet engines, sanctions forced Atlas to make do with the outdated technology of the original French Mirage engines. Also, even with the more powerful engines, the Israelis are no longer using the Kfir as a frontline aircraft.

A line of reasoning exists that the specifications of individual aircraft are not as important as during World War II, when the Battle of Britain went almost by default to the faster and more powerful Spitfire.

Nowadays, an aircraft’s chief function is that of a weapons platform, according to this school of thought.

The same line of reasoning also presupposes that the force which carries the hi-tech weapons and electronics will prevail.

In this regard, Armcor takes much pride in its helmet-locking Kukri air-to-air missile. While innovative, the Kukri is in the final analysis merely a Sidewinder lookalike — without the performance or range of the American missile, and lagging some way behind similar British systems.

However, an exception to this widening technology gap between the SADF and Fijal World forces may for the time being still be found in the army. The favourite child of defence spending during the past decade, it possesses, in the form of the G5 cannon, an artillery system that is arguably one of the best in the world.

Armcor also recently supplied the army with a laser-guided missile that compares favourably to international systems.

The army can rightfully claim that most of its weapon systems — whether they were begged, borrowed or stolen in the first place — are thoroughly battle-proven.

Nothing is always perfect, however — even for an army technician. Towards the end of his tenure as chief of the army, Liebenberg unveiled the Rookat armoured car.

While singling its praises as a tank-killer, he could not help but remark somewhat wistfully that really to take on an enemy tank, one needs a real tank.

Alas, it seems that the child who had got used to having the biggest and the best will in future have to make do with less than the real thing.
Massacre victims relive the horror

By SBU NKGARKAS 'JSS

AT 0am on December 9 1987, Maseru was held captive by the moon. It was a beautiful, clear, moonlit night as only the mountain kingdom of Lesotho produced.

Ironically, the SADF commandos were assisted by the moonlight in their sneak-and-destroy raid that night. The following morning, 30 SA refugees and 12 Basotho—including five women and three children—were dead.

In a media statement later, the then SADF chief, Gen Constand Viljoen, said "Elements of the SADF launched a successful attack on 12 targets in Maseru, Lesotho this morning. A total of about 30 terrorists were killed in the attack and a quantity of arms, explosives and documents were seized. Viljoen alleged the targets served as planning, control headquarters and training bases for the ANC's 'terrorist activities' against SA, Transkei and Ciskei.

In Durban this week, massacre survivors, their families and friends attended a book launch to commemorate the bloody night.

Entitled Le Rosa Re Batho (We are also people), the book is written by former exiled Durban lawyer Phyllis Naidoo, who survived the attack.

Naidoo recalls the last few hours before the raid.

She wrote that she had gone to bed at midnight after attending a dinner party at a relative's house. Hearing explosions, she jumped out of bed, but her flat was left unscathed.

At the supper host's house, Jo was about to join two fellow refugees who were sleeping when he heard explosions in the distance. The explosions soon drew nearer.

Looking through the window, he saw a black man at the kitchen door. He realized something was wrong and dashed for a window.

As he was about to jump out of the window, shooting began. He was wounded in the head but managed to hide under a tree, watching the raiders from a safe distance.

Although the shooting subsided an hour later, the riddle did not end till 3am. The two friends were dead.

Cuba House, home to 10 refugees, was reduced to a shell and the eight occupants were also murdered.

Santo, a Cuba House survivor, takes up the story:

"Vuyo and I were on the double bed by Arrah and Vanta. The other six were up on the roof, on the mattresses.

"An explosion woke me. We rolled off the bed as the bullets flew by.

"After five minutes it was all quiet. They were possibly waiting for us to return the fire. But we were not armed.

"As the door was being opened Arrah locked it closed. But an SADF member put his hand through the broken board and started firing.

"We had no lights. One SADF came in to clear the place. The explosions continued outside.

"The first man shot me in the shoulder and I rolled into the corner with my head under the bed. I covered myself with the clothes we had removed earlier. Arrah got up to fight, but he was shot down.

"Two commandos jumped out of the window. I was too afraid to move. The SADF picked up the bed to remove thesuccesses. One searched while the other stood shouting 'The freedom fighters!'

"Santo added that when there was a lull, he and Cecil jumped out of the window and hid in the hedges behind Cuba House.

"We checked to see if we were being followed and ran behind a car. We realised that the whole yard would be checked, so we decided to jump over the fence. But Cecil could not jump and while trying to help him, an explosion lit up the yard. The bombs spotted us and one SADF called out to another with a machinegun. As the two came towards us, I decided to run.

"For as long as I live I shall not forget Cecil pleading with the boers 'Please sir, save my life.' They fired at me and I was wounded in the knee. I fell, and got up hopping away slowly, distanced myself.

"I looked back at Cuba House and saw at least eight jubilant boers, their black polished faces lit up by the burning fires." Santo recalled.

Speaking at the book launch this week, ex-Umkonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani and the attackers went to Kieni Flats, housing many expatriate and workers. Hani, who had lived in Lesotho since 1974, was away in Zambia that day and had left his wife Limpo and two children behind.

The SADF commandos shouted for 12 minutes for Hani to surrender.

A frightened night watchman had identified the flat he thought belonged to Hani. The flat, in fact, belonged to University of Nairobi lecturer Matumnelelema. He told the raiders that Hani was not there.

Ralebitso, daughter of former Lesotho minister of state and then ambassador to Mozambique, jumped from two stories up but a black SADF member peppered her body with bullets.

Gene, an SA exile who lived in a flat vacated by Hani, also jumped but broke his leg. He was later found dead with 30 bullet wounds.

Four South Africans killed at a house opposite the US embassy included a young Mozambiquan medical practitioner Dr Noam Bantwim in Burton and his girlfriend who had come to Lesotho legally through the Maseru border post to celebrate a friend's wedding.

Also killed was Jackson Tema, a young Mozambiquan medical practitioner.

Gazi, his wife Albertina and three children were awakened by the door being blown apart.

Albertina looked out of the window and saw the house was surrounded.

At a nearby bar, Albertina fied the burning house with her three children.

As they ran away they saw Gazi with his anitderpanents removed being tortured by several soldiers. He was being interrogated in Xhosa.

When the mayhem had subsided, Gazi was found dead.

The then ANC president Oliver Tambo defied threats on his life and flew to Maseru in former Mozambique president Samora Machel's plane to attend the mass funeral.

Le Rosa Re Batho by Phyllis Naidoo is on sale at selected bookshops and libraries at R2.50 a copy.
Coetsee has arms report

By De Wet Potgieter

THE REPORT on the investigation by the special task force of the Office for Serious Economic Offences into alleged fraud and corruption in the multi-billion-rand arms industry was handed to Justice Minister Kobus Coetsee on Thursday.

This follows four months of intensive investigation into the activities of Armscor officials.

Mr Coetsee ordered the probe in August after receiving information from Witwatersrand Attorney-General, Klaus von Lieres. (Times 13/11/90)

OSED director Jan Swanepoel said further investigations into the activities of suspects who had links with Armscor were continuing.

Investigators are probing how certain officials connected to the arms industry siphoned off millions of rands worth of contracts into their own illegal businesses.
'Cross-border raids on Apla bases possible',

PRETORIA—The government has not ruled out the option of conducting cross-border raids into neighbouring states against military bases of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla)—military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress.

Law and Order Minister Hornus Kriel said this yesterday at a press conference, answering questions about Apla's campaign of terror against whites.

He emphasised, however, that the government would only undertake raids as a last resort and only if the government had "hard facts".

Mr. Kriel stated firmly that Apla had training bases in Zimbabwe and Transkei. When asked whether this meant that the governments of these countries were lying, because they had denounced hosting Apla bases, Mr. Kriel said he did not know if they were lying but they did "have their facts wrong".

He welcomed the Zimbabwean Government's announcement that Apla should stop making claims of their criminal activities from Zimbabwean soil and said he did not think "the Brigadier from Transkei" (actually Major-General Holomusa) had made a similar statement.

Mr. Kriel and his spokesman, Captain Craig Kriel, said one would not find Apla training bases if one looked for conventional military institutions "with flags waving and platoons marching". Only three or four people were being trained at each base.

Asked if he was sure that Apla really did intend conducting a terror campaign against whites, Kriel said Apla itself had admitted that "and we have information to substantiate this claim".
MAPUTO — A Mozambican who claimed to have exposed violations by South Africa of the Nkomati Accord now says an SADF unit aims to kill him.

Felix Ndimene, who said he was kidnapped in a commando raid in 1982 and forced to work for the SADF, gave details of what he claimed was continued SADF destabilisation to the Mozambican news agency, AM, and the newspaper, New Nation, in July 1991.

He has now told the Mozambican news sheet Mediasfax that his former SADF unit, S Reconnaissance Commando, had infiltrated men to kill him — Star Africa Service (250).
Holomisa warns SA on cross-border raids

By Helen Grange and Carina le Grange

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa has issued a warning to Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel not to conduct cross-border raids into Transkei on the pretext of being in hot pursuit of Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) soldiers.

Speaking at the ANC Midlands conference on Saturday, Holomisa said: "Mr Kriel, I'm welcome to come. I'm a military person. I see no reason why I shouldn't plan a counter-strategy." Last night he said that South African incursions into Transkei would give him the licence to "retaliate" against people in South Africa protected by the Government, "like Sun International king Sol Kermer, certain senior SADF members and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs who had been involved in the abortive 1990 coup in Transkei.

Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said his department would not enter into verbal "fisticuffs" with Holomisa over the issue: "We have stated our policy regarding the training of Apla soldiers in Transkei.

Kriel said last week that the Government might consider cross-border raids into neighbouring states following Apla attacks which killed five in the eastern Cape and Apla's declaration of war against white South Africans. He stated categorically that Apla had training bases in Transkei and Zimbabwe.

The Sunday Times reported yesterday that Apla members were being trained at informal "camps" in Transkei border areas, near such towns as Sterkspruit near the Leeso border, Elandso, Cala, Komga, Umtata and Bolo Crofting.

Classified

Kotze would not confirm the locations yesterday, saying such intelligence was classified. "However, the fact that Apla soldiers are being trained in Transkei is irrefutable," he said.

Holomisa last night denied that the bases existed but said the matter would be investigated by Transkei police.

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said on Friday that the organisation had no military bases in neighbouring states.

He added that Apla would not "tolerate" cross-border raids into Transkei or Zimbabwe.

Brownie Wilkinson reports that eastern Cape resorts have been hard hit as a result of the Apla terror attacks.

In the wake of the attacks on a golf club Christmas party in King William's Town and diners in the Queenstown Spur steakhouse, the holiday rush has bypassed the Border region.

Spokesmen for several hotels and caravan parks in the area said yesterday they had received many cancellations. Police and the SADF have stepped up patrols and tightened security, but the N6 - the main route through the eastern Cape to East London - was virtually deserted at the weekend.

Traffic officials in Stutterheim have so much police on their hands that they stopped all passing motorists - to invite them for coffee.

Signs of tension are clear. In Komga, two armed SADF soldiers guarded a church yesterday to protect worshippers.

Queenstown's only other steakhouse, after the bombing of the Spur, was deserted.

Some locals, who do not rely on tourism for their livelihood, are enjoying the peace and quiet without the usual influx.

Others don't understand what the fuss is about. Said a waitress peering round a half-empty East London nightclub: "It's so silly to cancel your holiday just because of a bit of violence."
Harare 'wants to discredit SA'

The Zimbabwean government's latest accusation that Pretoria was involved in cross-border violations was a 'transparent manoeuvre' to discredit South Africa', the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

At a meeting of the Frontline states in Harare on Friday, "grave concern" was expressed at South Africa's "alleged violations of neighbouring countries' air space and the SADF's involvement in Angola."

The department said it believed Zimbabwe had levelled the accusation "to declare policy of President de Klerk's Government to promote sound and constructive neighbourliness with all the countries in the region," the department said — Political Staff.
Held aircraft 'from Namibia'

Staff Reporter and Sapa

The Department of Foreign Affairs has denied any South African involvement concerning a light aircraft with four people on board which was detained in southern Angola after it allegedly entered Angola without clearance.

It was reported that the aircraft — with three German journalists on board who wanted to interview Unita leader Jonas Savimbi — had landed in the town of Huambo.

Angolan government officials said the pilot was a member of the SA Defence Force.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday that according to available information the journalists chartered the aircraft in Windhoek to interview Savimbi.

After the interview, the pilot of the aircraft was refused permission to take off from the Huambo airstrip. The spokesman said the matter was being discussed by the Angolan government and Unita.
De Klerk to get names of those refusing call-up

CLIVE SAWYER, Staff Reporter

THE End Conscription Campaign is to send President De Klerk and the Minister of Defence a list of names and force numbers of 21 men who have publicly refused to serve in the Defence Force.

Six of the 21 appeared at a Press conference yesterday to explain why they were refusing to report for the January call-up.

Objections varied from pacifism to the Defence Force's "lack of accountability" and the "racist call-up in a society in transition".

Of the 21, six were ANC members—one regional executive member, Cameron Dugmore, and another journalist, Gavin Evans, who was targeted by the Civil Co-Operation Bureau.

"Many people are staying away from the Defence Force without applying for deferments, and hardly anybody is being prosecuted," said spokesman Mr David Bruce.

ECC figures showed about 8.3 percent of people who did not report for camps, and about 8 percent who did not report for the initial one-year period, were prosecuted.

It seemed only people who were "high profile" about their refusal were prosecuted.

"If they are going to prosecute any one of us, they should prosecute everybody who does not turn up, rather than try to make examples of some people," said Mr Bruce.

The ECC said many people had assumed since February 1990 that the whites only call-up would not survive but, almost three years later, thousands of young white South African men were facing call-ups.

Those who refused were under threat of being convicted.

"In the new South Africa the Defence Force had tried to project itself as impartial and non-political, but political pronouncements by leading generals—such as the exposure of the Directorate of Covert Collections and the evidence on links between the Defence Force and Giske; Defence Force—indicate the SADF is clearly still a partisan force," Mr Dugmore said.

"Mr Dugmore said the Defence Force, the National Party and the police were "major obstacles to the kind of South Africa our movement has been trying to achieve".

"Pledging ANC support for "public defiance of conscription," Mr Dugmore said the campaign would help to hasten an interim government and the establishment of a Defence Force that would serve all the people.

"It was contradictory that people objected to stories of Umhonto we Siphelele, while young white South Africans continued to be forced to join the army for training in shooting," he said.

ON THE OFFENSIVE: Pickets from the African National Congress Observatory branch face one of the sentries outside the Castle during a protest against the Defence Force's role in the region and against the "continued racist call-up".

Picture: LEON MULLER, The Argus
21 vow not to report for call-up

Staff Reporter

TWENTY-ONE national service conscripts, who recently received their January call-up papers, yesterday vowed not to report for military duty in the new year.

The latest group of objectors, including six members of the ANC, made their announcement at an End Conscription Campaign press conference in the city.

ECC campaigner Mr David Bruce said the ECC "fully supported" the stand taken by the 21 conscripts.

He said the continuation of "whites-only conscription" served the government's purpose of maintaining the SADF as "its own private army".

The conscripts' stand followed last week's announcement by the SADF of the introduction of a Voluntary Period Service (VPS) system effective from December 1.

The new system provides for members of "all population groups" to join the SADF voluntarily for a minimum period of two years, up to a maximum period of six years.

The SADF said the VPS system would "pave the way" for a more flexible Permanent Force while retaining conscription.

Mr Bruce said "Ever since February 1990 many people have assumed that the whites-only call-up was something that would not survive for very long in the new South Africa."

"Now almost three years later, thousands of young white South African men are again facing call-ups for military service."

"While the SADF has of late only been enforcing the call-up laws in a selective manner, they are threatening that individuals who refuse or fail to report for military service in January will be prosecuted."

ANC member Mr Cameron Dugmore said his reason for refusing to report for military service was motivated by his political convictions.

He said the SADF continued to "play a partisan role" which made it completely unacceptable for him and other conscientious objectors to report for military duty.

Spokesmen for the SADF could not be reached for comment yesterday.
SADF private army

THE End Conscription Campaign yesterday accused the Government of maintaining the South African Defence Force as its own private army.

The organisation said it fully supported 19 people who, faced with January call-ups, announced yesterday they would not serve in the SADF. — Sap (25.4)
Plane deals assurances sought

HARARE — Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira reportedly plans to call in Russian diplomats this week to demand an explanation of alleged aircraft deals with SA.

David Martin, whose Southern African Research and Documentation Centre is close to Shamuyarira, reported in yesterday's Herald that the minister "will want to know whether the Russians sought or received assurances that their planes on lease to SA would not be used for military purposes."

Martin, who earlier this month leaked Zimbabwean allegations of widespread airspace violations by SA after the breakdown of the Angolan ceasefire, linked possible resupply missions to Zimbabwe with the hire of giant Antonov cargo jets by Safair, which he described as "a shadowy wing of the SA government."

Martin said SA was negotiating to buy sophisticated MiG-29 jet fighters.

Using hired Russian Mi-35 transport helicopters, SA could avoid violating Zimbabwean airspace by airlifting supplies to Unita from ships off the Angolan coast.

STEPHANE BOTHMA reports that Safair yesterday denied the allegations.

"We are not and have not been involved in the leasing of any Antonov cargo jets from Russia," a spokesman said, adding that Safair acting MD Felix van der Merwe would meet SA Foreign Affairs officials today to discuss the allegations from Zimbabwe.

The SADF denied Martin's claim that SA was negotiating the purchase of MiG-29s, saying the allegations were too old and untrue that they hardly warranted any comment.
Report for call-up or face charges — SADF

ACTION will be taken against conscripts who fail to report for military service next month, SADF spokesman Colonel Les Weyer said yesterday.

This follows an End Conscription Campaign press conference in the city this week, where 21 conscientious objectors tore up their call-up instructions.

Colonel Weyer said the Defence Act made provision for the conscription of white males, and "the status quo will be maintained until the Defence Act is amended."

"Every individual case of non-reporting will be investigated, and if necessary, prosecutions will be instituted against offenders," he said.

Registered conscientious objectors are exempted, but are required to perform community service in place of military service.
SA Judge May Head Transkei's Apartheid Inquiry

Transkei leaders may soon experience the Apartheid inquiry which is due to begin in the Transkei. The inquiry is set to take place in the region, which is currently under Apartheid rule.

The inquiry is expected to investigate the Apartheid era in the Transkei, which was under the control of the South African government. The inquiry will examine the human rights abuses and violence that occurred during this time.

The Transkei, also known as the Transkei homeland, was a separate homeland created by the apartheid government. It was located in the eastern part of South Africa and was inhabited by the Xhosa people.

The inquiry is expected to be a significant event in the history of the Transkei, as it will provide an opportunity for the people of the region to speak out about the past and for the government to acknowledge and apologize for the abuses that took place.

The inquiry is expected to last for several months and will be chaired by a judge appointed by the South African government. The inquiry will hear testimony from survivors and witnesses, as well as from officials who were involved in the Apartheid era.

The inquiry is seen as an important step in the healing process for the people of the Transkei, who have been affected by the legacy of Apartheid. It is hoped that the inquiry will provide a means for the people to come to terms with the past and to move forward towards a brighter future.

The Transkei inquiry is one of several inquiries that are being conducted in various parts of South Africa, as the country continues to grapple with the legacy of Apartheid.
10 000 soldiers prop up police

PRETORIA — An average 10 000 soldiers are deployed daily to support the South African Police and for border protection and area protection duties, army headquarters said yesterday.

Successes achieved by the SADF in its efforts to maintain internal stability and law and order between January 1990 and October this year were outlined at 18/12/92.

The report said 196 AK-47 rifles, 585 pistols and revolvers, 210 rifles, 1 306 home-made weapons, 64 handgrenades, two landmines, 12 PMN “Black Widow” anti-personnel mines and large quantities of ammunition were confiscated by the SADF.

Saps
LEADING ARTICLES

THE NEW DEFENCE FORCE

Looking down the barrel of the Budget

A volunteer army makes sense — but broad political guidance is essential

Does our country still need its young white men to take up arms? The answer, with certain provisos, is yes — and there is a certain sting of truth in the End Conscription Campaign's charge that "the continuation of whites-only conscription serves the government's purpose of maintaining the SADF as its own private army, retarding the entire process of finding peace."

The Defence Force will continue to be vulnerable to such charges as long as whites-only conscription is maintained — even if its scope is increasingly limited — and as long as elements within the security establishment continue to be exposed as having their own agendas on the issues of change and reform.

For all that, the further rationalisation of the SADF announced last week is the most significant signal so far. Those currently in command of SA's armed forces are at least beginning to focus on the challenge of building a truly national army — and operating on a tight budget.

Within the announcement is also, at least, the promise of a move towards scrapping race-based conscription and the spreading of the defence burden more equitably across all communities. Exactly what the defence burden might consist of, is also a subject for intense debate.

While primarily a move to cut spending in the coming fiscal year, the announcement by SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg that 6,000 relatively expensive Permanent Force (PF) posts are to be axed and 6,000 less costly short-service volunteers recruited, is in line with the longer-term thinking of all major political groups.

The rationalisation fits the SADF’s vision of a future defence force comprised of four elements:

□ A small, long-service permanent force providing middle and senior management and some professionals,

□ A short-service (two to six years) permanent force providing the bulk of the PF's manpower needs,

□ A part-time force mustered through some form of conscription, and

□ A civilian component.

The ANC's rejection of the new plan was expected and understandable. Though more or less parallel to the organisation's own thinking, the decision was unilateral and out of keeping with the spirit of negotiated change. A restructured SADF is, of course, an important element of the transitional process currently under discussion.

But SADF sources say planning can't wait for political progress. Reshaping the armed forces will be difficult enough without having to start from scratch once the politicians have finished bickering. So they deny the plan is premature — it's simply making up ground that would have been covered had Cons. 2 succeeded and placed the SADF under transitional control with significant ANC input.

Some military analysts believe the latest moves don't go far enough to address the long-term problems facing the SADF's manpower requirements. While welcoming a short-service scheme open to all, they point out that in reality it simply extends an existing system (the Cape Corps, originally for coloureds, represents a similar concept in action).

But Democratic Party President's Councilor and military researcher James Selfe believes the move is significant: "It's the sort of language we've been talking for years."

A short-service scheme is not only less expensive than a long-term permanent force, it facilitates the recruitment and deployment of personnel at the time they're needed. "The SADF is not short of generals, it's short of lance-corporals and privates," Selfe observes.

He adds that a further advantage of a short-service volunteer system over conscription is that it allows the careful selection of people needed for particular tasks rather than simply having to accept whoever the computer spews out — as happens with national service. A similar system has operated successfully in the UK for 25 years and, "provided the incentive package is imaginative, the SADF will attract the people it needs."

SADF Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Wilhe Wolmarans says pay and benefits for short-service volunteers will be better than those currently received by conscripts. He says conscription will remain in place to guarantee the SADF's manpower needs.

However, there's no reason why compulsory national service can't be phased out fairly quickly if demand for short-service contracts is anywhere as near as hugh as in the UK.

The truth is that the current system of national service cannot continue under a new constitution, it won't be possible to call up whites only and the SADF has neither the facilities nor the need to train all able-bodied young men from all groups.

Scraping conscription could also have interesting economic implications. Up to now, about 60,000 white male school-leavers a year have faced at least 12 months in the SADF (and until recently it was two years) For some it was a chance to reflect on career options before plunging into the business world. Others argued that women and blacks of the same age and qualification established themselves earlier in business and advanced more quickly.

Conscientious objectors aside, young men in recent years have been increasingly unwilling to forfeit key years of their careers for what was increasingly seen as the defence of a crumbling regime — or to perform policing tasks in unrest areas where they were often hated by the very people they were supposed to defend.

Employers, too, could hardly be expected to wholeheartedly applaud the removal of able young men from their companies during a time of skills shortages and an overall lack of political direction. And SA's involvement in external wars — specifically in Angola as a bulwark against communism — has changed radically along with much else in the new world order of which we are a part.

A more quantifiable economic factor is the future of the once-lucrative defence industry that thrived during P W Botha's years of military expansionism. The end of the Angolan war and budget cuts forced the mothballing of Air Force squadrons and naval vessels and severely curtailed demand for sophisticated military hardware and back-up services.

Even Armscor and its commercialised version, Denel, though pushing hard to expand the arms export market, have retrenched thousands of workers and closed some plants.

Defence spending as a percentage of the total Budget has dropped markedly in recent years, from nearly 16% in 1989 to just under 10% last year, and is expected to be forced down even further in next year's Budget.

Factors like these have sparked new thinking in the SADF. But breaking a mindset that can't yet fully conceptualise the sort of changes that will occur in SA's armed forces over the next few years is the main challenge facing the generals.

Cape Town University's Centre for Inter-group Studies' director and military analyst Laurie Nathan believes it's important to look at overall planning and long-term defence objectives when considering the rationalisation of the SADF — as opposed to simply making deals at the negotiating table.
Selfe says that while the mind-set in the SADF is being broken down by the practical realities of Budget cuts, he’s concerned that the restructuring is not taking full account of political realities.

“Ideally, this sort of change should be the product of negotiation and part of a package of reforms. It’s not particularly helpful to embark on unilateral restructuring, particularly when the formation of an interim government is imminent.”

However, he accepts that to an extent the situation was forced on the SADF by the collapse of Codesa 2 and “budget-induced reality.” Indeed, budgetary constraints will hopefully motivate not only current SADF leaders, but also the transitional government to restructure the armed forces as cost-effectively as possible.

The end of SA’s involvement in regional hostilities reduced the need for massive logistical spending and lowered the cost of daily consumables such as fuel and munitions. A main issue of future restructuring will probably be the proportions of professionals to conscripts. The SADF favours a strong Citizen Force (CF) with a small PF component while the ANC — possibly mindful of the need to create jobs — argues for a far bigger PF and a small CF.

Both agree that a high level of military readiness must be maintained. Southern Africa is inherently unstable and future conflict cannot be ruled out. Domestic instability could also become a long-term feature of the SADF’s political scene and a well-trained and equipped defence force may be needed to help police internal order.

The danger in this would lie along the political divide — if, say, a national defence force was required to act against unruly forces seeking one or another variant of the Leipzig Option. For this reason alone, current efforts to reduce SA’s defence spending from 4% of GDP must clearly continue — since at least one outcome should be a party-free professionalism in the SADF. Fewer resources — human and logistic — to do the military job would have the effect of compelling exactly that professionalism.

Disruption of the economy by pulling people out of the work situations for annual military camps must also be phased out and a new way found to keep CF personnel at the required level of readiness.

In fact, the future of the citizen force is an important, but often overlooked element of military restructuring. Analysts point out that the backbone of SA’s fighting force comprises an estimated 150,000 active CF reserves whose ranks are maintained via the national service system.

The PF (apart from specialists in the Air Force and Navy and some army units) simply provide the training component and it is left to the CF and national servicemen (who later become CF) to do the fighting.

There are about 100 CF regiments, some formed more than 150 years ago. They are effectively run by part-time soldiers with a commitment to professionalism and loyal duty — regardless of which party is in power. A strong CF with widely divergent political views is often seen as an essential deterrent to a military coup or the misuse of the defence force by government.

Apart from possibly pulling in people who do not want to serve and excluding those who do, there will inevitably be problems with racial balance.

A possible solution is local-option conscription, which compels each state in a federal system to contribute proportionately to the SADF’s manpower needs, but leaves the manner in which this is done to the regions concerned.

It can be done. Defence analyst Greg Mills of the University of the Western Cape believes the formation of a new defence force will be relatively easier than restructuring the civil service. “For one, it involves fewer individuals and those with similar perceptions of their role as guardians of the State.”

But how and when the restructuring comes about is largely dependent on the politicians. And until they agree on a constitutional future, whatever decisions SADF generals make will lack the legitimacy to be a firm foundation for a new defence force.
Retaining a whites-only call-up perpetuates old racist attitudes, argues David Bruce

SADF still ignoring change

LAST Wednesday, the SADF announced the introduction of the Voluntary Period Service System (VPSS) in terms of which people of all races can volunteer to serve in the SADF for a period of two to six years. While VPSS is being implemented the system of whites-only conscription will remain in place. Nevertheless, a large number of conscripts are choosing to disregard their call-ups. For instance, fewer than 700 of the 3 000 national servicemen who were called-up to 1 SA Infantry Battalion in July this year actually reported. Of the 159 Citizen Force members called-up for a camp in Germiston earlier this month, six reported.

The SADF has also declared its intention to retrench over 6 000 Permanent Force members. VPSS is therefore an interim measure introduced by the SADF to make up for the shortfall in personnel arising from those who disregard their call-ups, as well as from retrenchments.

In ECC's (the then whites-only) proposals to the Codesa working group on security arrangements we argued that a new South African Defence Force should be comprised of a core professional permanent force and a short-service volunteer force. The latter would be comprised of members who would serve a period of between two and four years after which they would be liable for service in a reserve.

VPSS falls roughly into line with what ECC has been proposing. It can be seen as a first step by the SADF towards familiarising themselves with a voluntary short-service system of recruitment.

The SADF has described it as a transitional measure intended to pave the way for adoption of a service system that is fair and just and containing no discriminatory measures. Insofar as this is true we should probably give the SADF some credit for it.

But the introduction of the VPSS is only a partial measure. Instead of moving decisively to introduce a broadly acceptable system, the SADF have chosen to retain whites-only conscription.

The burden of service which the present military service system places on the shoulders of white males is seriously resented by many of them. In the competitive work environment for instance, many conscripts complain, white men are often placed at a disadvantage.

Whites-only conscription is not only discriminatory against whites. The national service system can be seen to operate as a kind of economic buffer, temporary as it is, for those whites who, as a result of hard times, are without jobs.

It is hardly necessary to point out there are a large number of black youths who are in a similar, if not substantially worse, position and who would welcome the idea of doing national service.

What is more, people who have completed national service as junior leaders and instructors, will have preference in the new recruitment system. In operation alongside the whites-only conscription system VPSS will therefore to a degree perpetuate this "anti-black" discriminatory aspect of the SADF's personnel recruitment system.

This is, however, not all. Historically, the role of the SADF has been one of upholding and defending the apartheid system. During the apartheid years the SADF played the role of an army of occupation in Namibia, and played a direct or support role, in different forms of aggression, directed against the people of the entire southern African subcontinent.

At home the SADF was involved in a war in terms of which members of organisations which have a legitimate claim to representing the majority of people in this country were identified as the "enemy".

Without wishing to lay the blame for all violence at their door, it is nevertheless clear that the SADF, along with the SAP, played a role in fomenting violence internally.

The system of whites-only conscription was built up as a means of regimenting white South Africans against their fellow citizens during military training while conscripts were subjected to a programme of indoctrination which was often explicitly racist in its content.

And at times it hardly seems that the SADF has made any kind of break with the past. In their public statements Government Ministers and SADF generals continue to speak as if they are still living in the world of "swart" and "rooi" gevaar.

The exposure of the DCC of course only reinforced these doubts about them. It should thus not be taken as a sign of bad faith that many of us continue to view the SADF with intense distrust.

At present there are a whole number of armies and military type formations in South Africa, each one aligned to a particular political faction. Among some of these groupings there is an acceptance that these armed forces need to be integrated. The argument that is generally accepted is however that integration can only take place once a political settlement has been reached.

The SADF seeks to hide behind this argument as a rationalisation for maintaining the whites-only conscription system.

It is now almost three years since the Government committed itself to establishing a new dispensation in which every inhabitant, in the words of P W de Klerk, "will enjoy equal rights, treatment and opportunity in every sphere of endeavour".

In a country in which the majority of people are black the SADF continues to rely on a "whites-only" system of personnel recruitment. Individuals who fail to report for or refuse to render service under this system continue to be defined as criminals under South African law.

Corruption as it does now, at the end of 1992, we find it difficult to see VPSS as anything but another case of the SADF dragging its feet in the face of the challenge of change.

David Bruce is a representative of the End Conscription Campaign.
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

No. 3317 18 December 1992

NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT,
No. 28 OF 1969

PROVISIONAL DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL MONUMENT

In terms of section 5 (1) (c) of the National Monuments Act, 1969 (Act No. 28 of 1969), the National Monuments Council hereby provisionally declares the property with the historical building thereon, situated on Erf 3546, Malmesbury, as fully described below, to be a national monument.

Description

The property with the late Victorian house thereon, being Erf 3546, situated in the Municipality and Division of Malmesbury, in extent 8 144 (eight thousand one hundred and forty-four) square metres

Deed of Transfer T42986/1981, dated 1 October 1981.

G. S. HOFMEYER,
Director National Monuments Council

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPENDITURE

No. 3350 18 December 1992

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1992 to 31 November 1992

Treasury, Pretoria.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE OPVOEDING

No. 3317 18 December 1992

WET OP NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEIDE,
No. 28 VAN 1969

VOORLOPIGE VERKLARING VAN 'N NASIO-
NALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEID

Kragtens artikel 5 (1) (c) van die Wet op Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede, 1969 (Wet No. 28 van 1969), verklar die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede hierby die eendom met die histonese gebou daarop, gelee op Erf 3546, Malmesbury, soos hieronder volledig beskryf, voorlopig tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid.

Beskrywing

Die eendom met die laat-Victoriaanse woonhuis daarop, synde Erf 3546, gelee in die munisipaliteit en afdeling Malmesbury en groot 8 144 (agtduisend eenhonderd vier-en-veertig) vierkante meter.

Transportakte T42986/1981, gedateer 1 Oktober 1981

G. S. HOFMEYER,
Direkteur. Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede

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DEPARTEMENT VAN STAATSBESTIDING

No. 3350 18 December 1992

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skatksrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1992 tot 30 November 1992.

Tesorour, Pretoria.

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| Surrenders, 1990-92 |  | 2 262 078 000 | | 8 021 206 000 | | |
| Surrenders, 1991-91 |  | 2 262 078 000 | | 8 021 206 000 | | |</p>
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**ISSUES—UITBETALINGS**

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Total: R 10 831 885 000

**Standing Appropriations**

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Total: R 10 831 885 000

**Other Issues**

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Total: R 10 831 885 000

**Revenoe Account House of Assembly**

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Total: R 10 831 885 000

**Revenoe Account House of Delegates**

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**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY**

No. 3367 18 December 1992

BERG RIVER GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA: AMENDMENT OF THE DETERMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (2B) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), OF THE MAXIMUM EXTENT OF LAND WHICH MAY BE IRRIGATED IN ADDITION TO THAT DETERMINED IN TERMS OF SECTION 63 (2) IN THE NOORD-AGTER-PAARL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

I, Magnus André de Merndol Malan, in my capacity as Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby, in terms of section 63 (2B) of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), amend Government Notice 638 of 28 February 1992 substituting the following paragraph for paragraph (d) thereof:

"(d) Applications shall be submitted before 31 December 1992. Any application received after this date will not be considered. An applicant shall in a single application apply for the total scheduling which he desires to buy in terms of this notice."

M. A. de M. MALAN,  
Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

No. 3372 18 December 1992

NOTICE IN TERMS OF SECTION 9A OF THE WATER ACT, 1956


1. By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 9A of the Water Act, 1956 (Act No. 54 of 1956), and with due regard to the further deteroration which has

**DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU**

No. 3367 18 December 1992

BERGRIVER - STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED WYSIGING VAN DIE BEPALING INEGOLVE ARTIKEL 63 (2B) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 (WET No. 54 VAN 1956), VAN DIE MAXIMUM OMvang VAN GROND WAT BYKOMEND BY DIE BEPAAL INEGOLVE ARTIKEL 63 (2), IN DIE NOORD-AGTER-PAARL-BESPREEINGSDISTRIKT BESPREEI KAN WORD

Ek, Magnus André de Merndol Malan, in my hoedaanghheid van Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou, wysig hertog kragtens artikel 63 (2B) van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956), Goewermentskennisgewing 658 van 28 Februearie 1992 deur paragraaf (d) daarvan deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang.

"(d) Aanzoekers moet voor 31 Desember 1992 ingediend word. Enige aanvraag wat na die datum ontvang word, sal nie aanvaag word nie 'n Aanvraer moet in 'n enkele aanvraag aanvaag doen om die totale inlaytend wat hy inegolve hierdie kennisge- wing wil aankoop."

M. A. de M. MALAN,  
Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou

No. 3372 18 December 1992

KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 9A VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956

VERBOD OP ONTREKKING EN/OF 'N INKORTING VAN GEBRUIK VAN OPENBARE WATER VIR LANDBOUDELEINDES UIT DIE KROCODILRIVER BINNE DIE KROCODILRIVER/OOS-TRANSVAAL)-STAATSWATERBEHEERGEBIED EN 'N SEKERE GEDeelTE VAN DIE ELANDSRIVER, ASOOK DIE HOUTBOSLOOP-, DIE NELS- EN DIE STADS RIVERS

1. Kragtens de bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 9A van die Waterwet, 1956 (Wet No. 54 van 1956) en met inagmening van die verdere verswakking in die
SA DFS at home rescuing big
cats, helping out in hospitals

MAINTAINING internal stability
has become the SA army's prime ac-
tivity since it withdrew from con-
tentional warfare in Angola and Nam-
bia in 1990.

An average of 10 000 troops--are
deployed daily throughout the coun-
try in support of the SAP, and in
border and area protection. This re-
presented a force level higher than
was ever deployed during the Nam-
bia/Angola conflict, army public re-
lations said in a statement yesterday.

However, maintaining law and
order was not the only activity of the
soldiers, and since 1990 they had
transported more than 3 million
litres of water to drought-stricken
areas and townships.

They assisted in the laundries of
strike-hit hospitals, found missing
children, pumped water out of
flooded houses and provided tents to
the homeless.

In the Kruger National Park,
troops rescued a leopard which was
trapped in a snare and cared for the
animal until it recovered enough to
be released back into the wild. The
army also provided troops and equip-
ment to game rangers in their fight
against poachers.

Since 1990, the army has con-
fiscated more than 2 300 firearms -- in-
cluding 109 AK-47 rifles and 1 386
homemade weapons -- 94 handgren-
ades and 12 PMN "black widow" anti-
personnel mines, a spokesman said.

In addition, more than 102 000 g of
dagga, 1 188 mandrax tablets, 1 099 g
of cocaine and R208 000 in stolen cash
had been seized by troops manning
roadblocks and vehicle control
points, the spokesman said.

Sapa reports that Army Chief Li-
Gen Georg Meiring said he had re-
ceived reports of troops helping
motorists who had vehicle trouble, of
soldiers assisting township residents
and of some who had given food and
to those in need of it.

Although these actions were not in
line with army policy or did not have
the necessary authority, Meiring said
that he could not do otherwise "but
condone these actions and commend
my soldiers for these spontaneous
actions."
Army trying to force relocation, say arrested 11

THE SADF arrested 11 members of the Kgasoi community at a military battle school near Kimberley this week for allegedly hindering the SA army in the execution of its duties.

Lawyers representing the community said the arrests were part of a concerted effort to relocate the community to a township 30km away which was built for R12m by the House of Representatives.

The people arrested at the Lohatla Battle School were handed over to the local police at Kathu, army spokesman Col John Rolt said yesterday.

They appeared in court on December 15 and the case was postponed until January 16. The accused were released without bail on their own recognisances, Rolt said.

The arrests took place when members of the community prevented army mounted patrols from counting the stock in the community’s possession, battle school commander Col F Smit said yesterday.

The community’s lawyers said helicopters, Landrovers and trucks were used in the stock-taking operation, frightening the animals. The arrests were part of a continuing campaign using “unlawful and intimidating methods” to force the community, which had lived in the area for 150 years, to relocate to Jemini township.

The battle school, second largest in the world, conducted a stock-counting operation in the area to determine the number of livestock wandering freely in the training area, Rolt said. The community’s lawyers questioned the army’s right to do this on the community’s private property.

An interim court order had already been handed down in the Northern Cape Supreme Court earlier this year interdicting the army from intimidating the community by destroying water pumps, shooting holes in water tanks and closing the local school, the lawyers said.

The battle school had complied with the interdict and denied there was a campaign to force the remaining members of the Kgasoi community to move from the battle school grounds, Rolt said.

In an affidavit signed by a member of the community, it was alleged unnecessary force was used by the army in the arrests. Batons had been used and shots had been fired over the heads of those arrested, the community member said.

There was no clear motivation behind the army’s alleged attempt to relocate the community as there had been no animosity between the parties since the battle school’s establishment in 1978 and no record existed of criminal activity on the part of the community, the lawyers said.
Army ‘need not’ apologise

THE army need not apologise for covert and overt intelligence gathering as it was an army function and formed part of combating violence legally, South African Army deputy chief Major-General Jan Klopper said yesterday.

In his address at the inauguration ceremony of the Ordnance Services School at Youngsfield, General Klopper referred to a statement by army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring who last week also said the army need not apologise for gathering intelligence.

General Klopper said it was a "pity" accusations had been made that the army was involved in the political arena by collecting information about the ANC's military wing, uMkhonto we-Sizwe (MK).

He said General Meiring had stated clearly that every military organisation had covert information duties in order to contribute to a stable state.

The South African Defence Force, and specifically the army, identified itself with the ideals of a democratic dispensation, which included a non-racial multiparty democracy, a market-oriented economy...
MEN AXED

TOP SAD

Admits evidence could link soldiers to murders
limited number of members, contract members and collaborators” of the SADF had been involved, and in some cases were still involved in illegal and/or unauthorized activities and malpractices.

Further steps announced by De Klerk included the continuation of Steyn’s investigation, disciplinary action based on possible further disclosures, cooperation with the Goldstone Commission, intensified administrative and financial controls, and criminal prosecutions where appropriate.

De Klerk said these actions confirmed the government’s determination to act against irregularities with a view to ensuring a clean administration.

“We dare not allow those elements who are delaying a new dispensation and who continue to promote conflict to succeed in their objectives,” he said.

The ANC said in a statement yesterday De Klerk’s acknowledgement that senior members of the SADF were involved in serious malpractices and illegal activities had created a crisis in the negotiation process.

While commending De Klerk on his revelations, senior ANC NEC member Mac Maharaj said attempts at cover-ups would be an unforgivable betrayal of all South Africans and would have serious implications.

The names of those members involved, the acts committed together with the units involved must be made public immediately," said Maharaj.

The UN Observer Mission in SA welcomed De Klerk’s expressed determination to weed out illegal activities in the SADF.

"The international community concurs that any individual or organisation, which fans violence, promotes conflict and undermines the constitutional or peace negotiations, is standing in the path of the overwhelming majority of all South Africans," the UN mission said in a statement.

Azapo said it did not believe the generals “were a few putrid flies in an otherwise pure ointment”.

Neither SADF chief Gen. Kat Liebenberg, nor M1 chief Lt.-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen nor the Officers Commanding the army, Lt.-Gen Georg Meiring, were available for comment on De Klerk’s announcement yesterday. — Sapa
BIG SAD P Urge

led to murder charges.

Serious state of affairs.

De Klerk acts swiftly.

Illegal activities.

Stevan inquiry could not be tolerated.

My Life!

saving for

How the Generals Got

chief of the army, Gen. Neinste.

involved in politics.
How the involved

Sunday Times Reporters

A NUMBER of senior military officers have been linked in the past to activities outside normal military duties.

Among them were:

- SADF chief, General

- Lt-General GEORGE MEIRING, chief of the army, whose signature appears on top of secret documents giving final approval to Project Echoes' clandestine operation in London.

- Military Intelligence chief General JOFFEL VAN DER WESTHUIZEN has been at the centre of renewed calls for a new inquiry into the murder of a journalist by the ANC.

- Commanding Eastern Province Command, Gen van der Westhuizen founded the Hammer Unit, a covert squad that has been accused of murdering activists.

- Brigadier TOLLE.

Chief of the Army GEORGE MEIRING

De Klerk's swift action followed apparently conclusive evidence uncovered by General Steyn that officers and civilian collaborators involved themselves in criminal and unauthorised actions and then misled their commanders, ministers and the Auditor-General.

"The information at my disposal indicates a serious and unacceptable state of affairs. This cannot, and will not, be tolerated," said Mr de Klerk. He emphasised that only a limited number of people and units were involved.

The purge, the biggest in the history of the SADF, followed a series of investigations, inquest hearings and trials in which military intelligence officers were implicated in dirty tricks ranging from blackmail to possible murder.

Mr de Klerk said Thursday: "I think I can say that the findings will lead to the conclusion that some activities led to the deaths of people.

I don't think the extent of the actions could lead to the jeopardy of state security. There were indications that some activities and individuals might have been motivated to prevent ANC success in constitutional goals, but there is as yet no evidence pointing to anyone wanting to violently overthrow the government," he said.

He denied that the evidence indicated the existence of a formal "Third Force".

Mr de Klerk said the names of the officers involved — but not the civilian collaborators — would be made known at the end of the month. In the meantime, he said, steps were being taken to ensure that evidence was not destroyed.

Mr de Klerk said there was no information at his disposal that any minister had authorised illegal activities.

General Steyn was appointed on November 18 by Mr de Klerk to investigate covert military actions following disclosures by the Goldstone commission of military intelligence dirty tricks.
Land row: 14 arrested

A SMALL Kalahari community and the SADF are squaring up for a renewed legal battle after the arrest of 14 people this week.

Those arrested — including two children — are residents of Khosus, a 14 000ha settlement within the SADF’s 158 000ha Battle School at Lobatse in the Northern Cape.

Pressure has been put on the Khosus community to move to a new housing scheme 140km away, but about 40 families are refusing to do so.

The SADF claimed the arrests came after residents tried to stop an army headcount of animals in the area on Monday.

Colonel Kobus Smit, acting officer commanding at Lobatse, said the army had been asked by resettled Khosus people to search for missing animals.

They also had to assess the area as local white farmers had requested land for grazing.

Colonel Smit said the animals were dispersed when residents in bakkies drove at them to scare them away.

The 14 people were arrested by military police for obstruction and were later released on their own recognisances. They will appear in court again next month.

The lawyer representing the Khosus community, Robyn Solomon, said the SADF had no right to “invade the land”

She attacked the SADF’s move into the area as an act of intimidation.

In September, a Supreme Court judge ordered the SADF not to interfere with the Khosus community.

Most families moved to the new settlement, Jean-Haven, but those who remained at Khosus said the SADF was trying to force them out by interfering with their animals.

Miss Solomon said an affidavit detailing this week’s events would be filed in the Kimberley Supreme Court as part of the community’s submission on why it should be allowed to remain there.
Toothache? Call out the military.
De Klerk praised for his purge of SADF rebels

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk’s acknowledgment of serious malpractice by members of the security forces was yesterday welcomed by political parties and observers, though it was thought that steps needed to be taken to expose those involved and bring them to book.

ANC negotiator Mac Maharaj said the ANC welcomed Mr de Klerk for acknowledging a state of affairs which had been obvious to the ANC for a long time.

Bill De Klerk had not gone far enough, he said: "There should be full public disclosure of all criminal activities and attempts at destabilisation.

The names of those members of the security forces, the acts committed and the units involved must be made public immediately.

Disciplinary steps should be taken against those security-force members involved, and the units involved must be proven.
The names of the members involved will be made known as soon as possible. In keeping with international practice, the names of civilian collaborators will not be published, but, where applicable, particulars concerning them will be made available to the Goldstone commission, the SA Police and the attorneys-general.

Further steps which now will follow include the following:

1. The active continuation of the investigation of Lieutenant-General Steyn and those who are assisting him.
2. Quick and firm disciplinary action, based on any further information which may come to light.
3. Co-operation with the Goldstone commission, where information may become available, relevant to its investigation.

We dare not allow our security forces in general, and our intelligence services in particular, to be crippled in their capacity to work against the evil plans of those responsible for violence and unrest.

I stand by our security forces and our intelligence services, and am convinced that they will, in fact, be strengthened and encouraged by effective action against the malpractices concerned, which have cast a shadow over everyone.

The government demands that its political opponents should act with equal decisiveness against crime and malpractices in their ranks.

The role of some of their supporters, and often of prominent members in positions of authority, in crime, violence, intimidation and disruption—historically and now—can be doubted by no one. Fine words and clever public relations are just not good enough.

All South Africans long for peace.

Any individual or organisation which fans violence, promotes conflict and undermines the constitutional or peace negotiations is standing in the path of the overwhelming majority of all South Africans.

We dare not allow these elements, who are delaying a new dispensation and who continue to promote conflict, to succeed with their objectives.

For this reason, the government will not hesitate to act against such people, regardless of who they might be, or wherever they may be found.

At the same time, we will continue to ensure that the South African public will be served by security forces who are irreproachably neutral and free from political manipulation.

De Klerk and Defence Minister Goo Louw at yesterday's media conference, in which he dismissed 16 top SADF officers in a crackdown on the military.
Louw promises immediate and effective SADF restructuring

Largest purge since 1914

By Jacques Pauw and Esther Waugh

Defence Minister Gen. Louw last night called for the immediate, effective and improved restructuring of the SADF following President de Klerk's shock announcement which placed 23 Defence Force officers on compulsory pension or leave.

De Klerk's announcement on Saturday was made after he was briefed on the preliminary findings of Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, who was appointed by the State President to investigate all SADF intelligence services.

ANC call

Steyn was asked to conduct the investigation after the Goldstone Commission's revelations of a secret Military Intelligence (MI) unit which was set up to discredit Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Two generals and four brigadiers are among the 16 officers who have been retired with immediate effect.

The ANC last night called for a comprehensive investigation into the SADF, SAPolice and other security arms of the State.

It said: "This is a crisis of major proportions which has a direct bearing on the negotiating process, transparency is essential, and President de Klerk may not hide the implications of this crisis to the people of South Africa."

"Any further attempts at cover-ups will be an unforgivable betrayal of all South Africans."

"The Conservative Party" slammed the purge, saying it was a "calamitous blunder aimed at intimidating the remaining members of the SADF to toe the National Party line and to accept the Government's sell-out to the ANC."

In his reaction last night, Louw said: "The most effective and improved restructuring of the Defence Force's intelligence-gathering action in its totality will have to be looked into immediately."

He appealed to political opponents not to exploit for political purposes the drastic measures to purge the SADF of officers involved in illegal activities.

SADF sources yesterday said it was likely that the senior officers involved were Chief of Army Intelligence Major-General Konie Roux, Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence Major-General Chris Thirion and Director of Army Communications Brigadier Perd van Wyk.

The names of two more brigadiers are to be revealed soon, the sources indicated. But it is understood that not all of the officers involved have been informed.

Names mentioned in the probe include Steyn's investigation points not only to MI, but also to Army Intelligence, but not Air Force or Navy Intelligence.

Army Intelligence has allegedly been involved in clandestine activities such as the 1981 Seychelles coup, the training of 200 Inkatha members in the Capriv and the activities of the Johannesburg spy ring.

MI, on the other hand, has allegedly been involved in operations to discredit the Government's main negotiating partner, the ANC, as well as the murder of eastern Cape anti-apartheid activist Mathew Gomwe and the running of "Hammer Unit" hit squads.

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Z. F. Rogers said the announcement must have been a "terrific shock and a tremendous knock to the SADF."

He said the purge could have been the largest in the Defence Force since the 1914 Rebellion.

Louw promises SADF shake-up

ANC key negotiator Mac Maharaj said his organisation would not break off talks with the Government as a result of Steyn's findings.

It is understood that the ANC may meet the Government before their January 20 "bosberaad" to discuss the sackings and retirements.

In his announcement, De Klerk hinted at Steyn uncovering a deliberate plan to thwart the negotiation process.

He said: "Any individual or organisation which fans violence, promotes conflict and undermines the constitutional or peace negotiations is standing in the path of the overwhelming majority of all South Africans."

"We dare not allow these elements, who are delaying a new dispensation and who continue to promote conflict, to succeed," he said.

Roux became the Chief of Army Intelligence in June this year.

He succeeded Major-General Daan Hamman, former SA military attaché to Chau, and was alleged to have masterminded the abortive Seychelles coup in 1981.

According to high-placed Army Intelligence sources, Roux - one of the most unpopular generals - was under suspicion of undermining the talks process since taking office in June.

Very little is known about Thirion, one of the youngest generals and second-in-command to controversial Chief of Military Intelligence Lieutenant-General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen.

Although Van der Westhuizen has not been named as taking early retirement or compulsory leave, his name has been linked to the 1985 assassination of Gomwe and three other activists.

Van der Westhuizen is, however, regarded as a supporter of De Klerk's reforms and has been part of negotiations with ANC military leaders.

Van Wyk - described by a military source as the "king of dirty tricks" - is the former Chief Comops (Communications Operations) in Namibia and was allegedly in charge of the SADF's R100 million campaign to discredit Swapo before the 1989 election.

More reports

Page 15.
Pointers to third force

Among those purged from the defence force is believed to be Brigadier Lionel Botha, head of the Directorate of Covert Collection. MICHAEL SPARKS looks at this sinister organisation.

FEW people had heard of the secretive organisation known as the Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) until little more than a month ago. Its activities were revealed in mid-November when the Goldstone Commission raided the headquarters of this branch of Military Intelligence, removing five files which detailed information on the unit and some of its activities.

While a clear picture of its activities has not yet emerged, they are known to include a project run by convicted murderer and former member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Ferdi Barnard.

This project was aimed at discrediting the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

According to the report of Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone, this would be done by discovering any involvement of MK members in crime and their "relationship with criminal syndicates."

If none was apparent, further attempts would be made to implicate them and compromise them within their own ranks.

Some observers have said the discovery of the DCC confirmed the existence of a third force to foment violence in the black communities and to derail negotiations.

The announcement by President de Klerk on Saturday of the involvement of top SANDF officers in political killings and attempts to derail political negotiations appears to be further confirmation that a third force of some kind exists.
Van Wyk associates fall under suspicion

The Star learnt yesterday that two associates of Director of Army Communications Brigadier Ferdi van Wyk, Colonel Tohe Vermaak and Colonel Connie van Rensburg, were probably also involved in waging a dirty tricks campaign against Government opponents.

During Namibia's independence election in 1989, Vermaak operated as a businessman in Namibia as part of Van Wyk's campaign to discredit Swapo.

Van Rensburg has been described as Van Wyk's "man on the ground" In 1989, he was allegedly involved in sending false signals to the UN peace-keeping force, Untag, about an impending Swapo invasion into Namibia. Van Rensburg was also the senior army officer predicting an election victory for the DTA.

Earlier this month, he was suddenly transferred to Wus Command.

The chief of the clandestine Directorate of Covert Collection, Brigadier Tlietie Botha, who was also suspected of being axed, was named by Mr. Justice Goldstone for employing former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard to launch a campaign against the ANC.

A military source said many of the MI officers were not aware of the existence of the DCC.
At last De Klerk cracks the whip

The sacking of 16 SA Defence Force officers and suspension of another seven is the harshest purging yet of the security establishment. HELEN GRANGE looks at accusations that have been levelled at senior officers

PRESIDENT de Klerk’s tolerance of covert and politicised military operations seems at last to have come to an end.

There have been several revelations of deception and apartheid-style projects, and critics have in the past expressed amazement at the lack of retribution.

But the weekend saw the whip cracking uncharacteristically hard, leaving the impression that what has surfaced in the investigation leading up to the multiple SADF dismissals is highly embarrassing and compromising to the Government.

Some of the security-related shockers — and the military officers implicated in covert operations — include:

- Revelations by the Goldstone Commission that Military Intelligence (MI), as recently as last year, hired former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative and convicted murderer Ferdi Barnard to “criminal conspiracy” the ANC military wing, Umkonto we Sizwe. This happened last month after the commission raided MI offices in Pretoria.

- As a result, De Klerk shifted all intelligence functions from the hands of MI chief Lieutenant-General “Joffel” van der Westhuizen to the Chief of Staff, General Pierre Steyn, who is now looking at all covert operations.

Van der Westhuizen has been implicated in allegations of State Security Council complicity in the 1985 murders of Matthew Gonwie and three other eastern Cape activists.

As the then-commander of the Eastern Province Command, Van der westhuizen was named as the man who ordered the assassinations.

It is speculated that he has nevertheless escaped the axe.

- Heavily implicated in the Barnard project was the head of the Directorate of Covert Collection, Brigadier Tollettie Botha, who has had control over all secret intelligence projects He is, according to Rapport newspaper, one of four brigadiers to have been fired.

- Colonel Gerrie Borman and Commandant Terence Scallan were named by Barnard in a statement after the Goldstone raid. He said they had told him there was a need for intelligence on “certain criminal activities of MK members” and ordered him to submit a proposal on how to go about it.

- Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, Chief of the Army, personally approved Project Echoes — a clandestine operation launched by the SADF in April this year to discredit the ANC by gathering and feeding information to journalists about alleged links between MK and the Irish Republican Army and Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Meiring is understood not to be on the list for dismissal or compulsory leave.

- The mastermind of Project Echoes was Army Intelligence officer Brigadier Ferdi van Wyk, according to documents presented at the inquest on the murder of ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, who died when a tape recorder exploded.

- Van Wyk, according to Rapport, has been dismissed.

- Revelations of some of the SADF’s secret intelligence operations began in earnest after the shadowy CCB was exposed.

During the 1980s, the CCB had wide-ranging powers which were sanctioned at the very highest levels.

One of the key military officers in the CCB was Major-General “Joep” Joubert, who was a former CCB chief and head of Special Forces He is apparently still with the SADF but is to retire at the year-end.

SADF chief General “Kat” Liebenberg has also been linked to the CCB through the bureau’s predecessors, Project Barnacle and the D40 unit, both operational while he was chief of Special Forces in the 1980s.

Speculation has it that De Klerk is thinking of replacing Liebenberg with his second in charge, General Steyn.

The most heavily implicated officer was former CCB chairman Major-General Eddie Webb. He has apparently already retired.

Although the identities of those to be fired or put on compulsory leave pending further investigation have yet to be announced, it has been reported that the two generals fired are Army Chief of Staff Major-General Henme Roux and Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence Major-General Chris Thruin.

Neither of these names has yet been announced in any major scandal, although the SADF has frequently protected its members through the Official Secrets Act during inquests and commissions of inquiry.
Major-General "Joep" Joubert ... a key military officer in the CCB. He is to retire at the end of the year.
top Brasses
Arms industry has ‘crucial role’

The arms industry could play a decisive role in upgrading the manufacturing sector, according to leading engineering trade unionist Bernie Fanaroff.

The industry represented a very large public investment in virtually the only major resource of technology, high-level skills and sophisticated plant in SA. However, Fanaroff says the arms industry should “open its books” so that interested parties may see what skills and technology are available.

In an article in the latest edition of SA Defence Review, he argues that military technology is well-equipped to take advantage of market opportunities which could help the manufacturing industry retain its domestic market against foreign competition. He feels that exports into niche markets could develop from such an initiative.

Fanaroff believes, for example, that Japanese-designed minibus are appropriate for the local taxi industry because of their design and the bad roads on which they are used.

But with the arms industry’s skills in creating military vehicles like the Ratel and Casspar, it would be “ideally suited” to work with the motor manufacturing industry on a design project.

“Extensive capability of the arms industry in avionics, aerodynamics, engineering of light structures, telemetry, guidance systems and self-diagnostic systems also suggests areas of synergy with the auto industry,” he said.

In other areas – like hydraulics, telemetry, high-quality machine tools, wind tunnels, training and research and development – the arms industry could either share its resources or transplant its skills to the manufacturing industry.

Fanaroff also argues that the arms industry should move as rapidly as possible to full cost accounting. If subsidies are given, they should be transparent, he says.
More may go:

SADF purge:

Low promises, thorough surgery on intelligence services
AZAPO unimpressed

AZAPO on Saturday said President FW de Klerk's decision to suspend or retire 23 senior SADF members in an effort to cleanse military intelligence activities did not go far enough.

In a statement, Azapo said nothing short of the complete "quarantine" of both the South African Police and SADF would satisfy it.

"The suspension of a number of military generals by Mr FW de Klerk vindicates our view that the quarantine of the so-called security forces by a neutral force is the only way of attaining stability during the transitional phase."

It said it did not believe the generals "were a few putrid flies in an otherwise pure ointment".

De Klerk should submit the country's security forces "to neutralisation by a neutral, international force" and resign his own position to make way for a democratic constituent assembly. - Sapa
Bring them to book — DP

FW's sincerity will be proved by prosecutions.

The efficiency with which senior SA Defence Force members involved in dirty tricks were prosecuted, and the severity of their sentences, would be a test of President FW de Klerk's sincerity. 21/12/92.

This was said by Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer, reacting to the State President's announcement that 23 senior members of the SADF had been retired or suspended after revelations of illegal activities. — Sapa
EVIDENCE and files have been destroyed to cover up the involvement of senior SA Defence Force officers in illegal and unauthorised activities, including possible murder.

“We know that evidence and files have been destroyed, a shocked President F W de Klerk told a press conference at the weekend. “We are not dealing with kids.”

“We are dealing with well-trained people who are taking constant precautions against being caught out.”

The military establishment was in a state of shock yesterday after President F W de Klerk announced that Defence Force officers suspected of illegal activities were being suspended or compulsorily retired as a result of an internal investigation.

Top defence sources said they were “disillusioned” in the speed of the investigation conducted by SADF chief-of-staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn into rebel military operations.

There has also been widespread acclaim for Mr De Klerk’s move to suspend or retire immediately 23 officers, including two generals and four brigadiers.

Defence Minister Mr Gen Louw said in a statement last night that the restructuring of the SADF’s intelligence-gathering sections would be examined immediately.

He stressed the importance of the SADF’s remaining untainted during South Africa’s transition, but said no army “can survive without a sharp, sophisticated, intelligence-gathering capability”.

It is reliably understood that two generals involved are the Chief of Staff Army, Major-General Hennie Rous and the deputy chief of Staff Intelligence, Major-General Chris Theron.

Two of the brigadiers involved are the director of Army Communications Operations, Brigadier Ferria van Wyk, and the director of Covert Collection, Brigadier Tollefje Botha.

Mr De Klerk admitted at the press conference that the Directorate of Covert Collection (OCC) was one of the units involved in the investigation.

Gen Steyn was appointed to investigate the activities of Military Intelligence after some of OCC’s activities were exposed during a surprise raid on its secret offices by the Goldstone Commission.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday the operation would make a “solid effort” to assess evidence on SADF members’ illegal activities.
SADF officers purged

ties, including the killing of anti-apartheid activists. This evidence would be made available to the Goldstone Commission at the right time, he said.

In its initial response, the ANC commended Mr De Klerk for acknowledging a situation that the ANC had been warning about for some time. However, spokesman Mr Mac Maharaj said the President had not gone far enough and that there should be full disclosure of criminal and destabilizing activities.

Conservative Party spokesman on justice, Dr Willie Seyman said he believed there was unhappiness in SADF ranks over the announcement. "Those affected would not take the law into their own hands as they were disciplined soldiers, but others might do so if rural attacks continued."

Dr Seyman earlier expressed the CP's solidarity with officers who he said were being persecuted for their private beliefs. His party would do everything possible to prevent a "witch-hunt" in the SADF.

Mr Justice Goldstone welcomed Mr De Klerk's announcement, but said the time was "not appropriate" to comment further.

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said last night that although Mr De Klerk had obviously put the best possible colour on the situation, it was clear senior officers had been involved in a completely ruthless campaign to prevent the carrying through of the government's reform programme.

He added that Mr De Klerk had confirmed "what we have suspected for a long time — that there is something of a third force."

However, repeated denials by the government of a third force had muted these suspicions.

There was no doubt that a large number of senior people in the SADF had tried to prevent reform. "One must take Mr De Klerk at his word that these actions were against the wishes of the government and contrary to instructions."

At Saturday's press conference, Mr De Klerk said commissions of inquiry had their limitations.

He also pointed out that General Steyn's appointment on November 18 to conduct his investigation had given obvious warning to those involved.

"What we now have in place is an internal investigation and institutions such as the Goldstone Commission.

With the co-operation of all investigating bodies, the government hoped to get a better rate of success than that achieved so far."

"I think I can say that the findings will lead to the conclusion that some activities lead to the deaths of people."

"I think there are indications of some of these activities and some of the individuals might have been motivated by a wish, yes, to prevent us from succeeding with our constitutional programme."

Names: 21/12/92

However, there was no direct evidence of these people wanting to overthrow the government in a coup or violent overthrow, nor did he think there was any threat to South Africa's security.

Mr De Klerk said the 16 people who had been retired and the seven people on compulsory leave would be named officially by the end of the month, but they had to be informed first.

He also said criminal charges and other actions were likely, but gave little indication of these.

Clearly, the inquiry has found highly damaging evidence, although those involved have clearly taken steps, including the destruction of files, to cover up their activities and protect themselves.


CP-attacks
FW de Klerk

THE CONSERVATIVE Party has accused the Government of conducting a witch-hunt against senior members of the SA Defence Force.

This follows State President FW de Klerk's announcement that 16 senior members of the force would be forcibly retired.

CP Defence spokesman Dr Willie Snyman told Sapa that the party rejected the "witch-hunt" against SADF officers if it was based on hearsay and unfounded allegations.

The CP would back ranks with SADF senior officers, whose feelings coincided with the right-wing party on matters related to land affairs in the present system, he said.
De Klerk's plan hailed

UN observer mission impressed.

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk's determination to weed out illegal activities in the SADF was on Saturday welcomed by the United Nations observer mission in South Africa.

In a statement in Johannesburg, it said: "Unomsa is gratified at the speed with which the inquiry of Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's investigation has proceeded so far.

"It further welcomes the State President's decision to make available relevant information to the Goldstone Commission.

"The international community concurs that any individual or organisation which fuels violence or promotes conflict is standing in the path of the overwhelming majority of all South Africans." - Sapa
ANC wants full disclosures

Revelations could create crisis in talks

President De Klerk's acknowledgement that members of the SA Defence force were involved in serious malpractice and illegal activities had created a crisis in the negotiation process, the ANC has said.

While commending De Klerk on his revelations, senior African National Congress NEC member, Mr Mac Maharaj, said attempts at cover-ups would be an unforgivable betrayal of all South Africans and would have serious implications.

Although reticent on what the serious implications would be, Maharaj sounded a clear warning to De Klerk to be open about the matter.

Maharaj said De Klerk's announcement on Saturday morning was a step in the right direction but "not nearly enough."

"There should be full public disclosure of all criminal activities and attempts at destabilisation. The names of those members involved, the acts committed together with the units involved, must be made public immediately."

De Klerk had also acknowledged that some of the activities included attempts to undermine negotiations.

Maharaj demanded that disciplinary steps be taken against security force members involved.

The Pan Africanist Congress has said the axing of top SADF members by De Klerk was an acceptance by the Government of the existence of a Third Force within its ranks, reports Sonli Maseko.

The organisation's National Executive Committee member, Mr Ntsu Mpepe, said the measures against the top military men on suspicions of involvement in dirty tricks, aimed at derailing the negotiations process, was also a demonstration that the Government had the capacity to stop and start the violence in the black townships.

"The fact that there are now generals implicated in the violence puts a big question mark on the SADF and the police."

"We cannot rely on them, we cannot have a stable political environment where free and fair elections can take place," said Mpepe.

"Proof that third force was real:"

(Please note: The text above is not a direct transcription of the document. It is a natural representation of the content.)
SADF elite stunned by FW’s purge

THE military establishment was in a state of shock yesterday after President FW de Klerk announced that senior Defence Force officers suspected of illegal activities were to be suspended or compulsorily retired.

Top defence sources said they were "dismayed" at the speed of the investigation conducted by SADF chief of staff Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn into rebel military operations.

However, there had also been widespread acclaim for De Klerk’s move to suspend or retire immediately 23 officers, including two generals and four brigadiers.

Army chief of staff Maj-Gen Henrie Roux, intelligence deputy chief of staff Maj-Gen Chris Theron, and army communications operations director Brig Ferda van Wyk were named in weekend reports as being among the senior officers purged.

Brig Tjolotjo Botha, head of the directorate of covert collection which the Goldstone commission exposed as being involved in "dirty tricks" against the ANC, was also among those axed.

De Klerk broke off his Christmas holiday to make the dramatic announcement, after receiving a report from Steyn. He said he was "shocked and disappointed, but realistic" and intimated officers could face trial for crimes, including murder.

He said there were indications some individuals were trying to sabotage the negotiations process, but added there was as yet no evidence anyone had been aiming to overthrow government violently.

A military source said yesterday "No one expected the outcome to be so swift. Many of the senior people suspended or retired are away on leave. They don’t even know what has happened," a source said.

The Steyn inquiry was set up on November 10.

Senior SADF officers, who declined to be identified, expressed dismay at the moves, which they said were "unprecedented in the history of the army".

"Who is next?" However well-intentioned these officers were in combating what they saw as ‘enemy’ tactics, they are now perceived as having acted outside the scope of their brief," said one.

"If this is the case how many more heads will roll?"

De Klerk said the Steyn probe would continue and would co-operate with the Goldstone commission where necessary, while suspected crimes would be referred to the police and attorneys-general. The names of purged officers would be made public shortly.

Defence Ministry spokesman Capt Raan Louw said yesterday he had nothing to add to the President’s disclosures. SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg and army chief Lt-Gen Georg Merring are on leave and could not be reached for comment.

SADF spokesman Maj Chad de Klerk said he doubted whether the two men would grant any interviews. He added that the SADF had no comment, to make.

WILSON ZWANE reports ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus as saying yesterday that the organisation would now make a "solid effort" to arrest evidence on SADF members’ illegal activities, including the killing of anti-apartheid activists.

To Page 2

FW’s purge

This evidence would be made available to the Goldstone commission at the right time, Niehaus said.

In its initial response, the ANC commended De Klerk for acknowledging a situation that the ANC had warned about for some time. However, spokesperson Mac Maharaj said the President had not gone far enough, and said there should be full disclosure of criminal and destabilising activities.

GORDON DELMAR reports CP Justice spokesman Willie Smyman said yesterday he believed there was unhappiness within SADF ranks over the announcement.

Those affected would not take the law into their own hands as they were disciplined soldiers. However, others might be tempted to do so if attacks on rural communities continued and government appeared unable to address the situation.

Smyman earlier expressed the CPS’s solidarity with officers who he said were being persecuted for their private beliefs. His party would do everything possible to prevent a "witch-hunt" in the SADF.

He said the welcome which the UN mission in SA and the Goldstone commission gave the announcement proved that De Klerk was not acting in SA’s interests as these organisations were “out to destroy the existing order.”

Judge Richard Goldstone welcomed De Klerk’s announcement, but said the time was "not appropriate" to comment further.

The UN observer mission welcomed the speed with which the Steyn inquiry had gone about its work.

DP defence spokesman Bob Rogers said the possibility still existed that many more low-ranking SADF members had been involved in covert military operations.

Rogers said the fact that Steyn had made significant findings in such a short time "says a lot for him."

DP leader Zach de Beer said the moves confirmed his party’s worst suspicions.
Call-up refusal to be investigated — SAF

Mandela: Church cannot retain new

Causas of tax

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FW faces acid test

BCMA recalls Tiro's murder.

THE Black Consciousness Movement of Azania yesterday said the announcement by President FW de Klerk that 16 Defence Force officers would be retried was accompanied by hypocrisy and double-talk.

Mr Vuyusa Qunta, publicity and information secretary, said De Klerk was party to the so-called total strategy employed to quell the efforts of black people to attain justice, liberation and peace.

"He was party to the declarations of the state of emergency which gave the white security forces licence to terrorise the black community without fear of any discipline."

"The acid test of whether De Klerk is serious will be whether the crimes which have been committed by his henchmen will be revealed and the criminals taken to court, including those he refers to as civilian collaborators."

The BCMA is not convinced that the regime is trying to put a stop to the slaughter of black people which it ordered its security forces to carry out. Rather, the regime appears to be polishing its image and pruning those whose activities have been exposed to the public.

Qunta said former Saso president Mr Okgopeso Tiro was certainly assassinated by the South African forces in Gaborone in February 1974.
**Purge creates intelligence crisis**

By Jacques Pauw and Esther Waugh

The SADF purge has axed the entire top structure of Army Intelligence (AI) and wiped out the second command layer of Military Intelligence (MI).

Military sources told the Star that the compulsory retirements and suspensions had caused a crisis in the SADF's military intelligence establishment.

And Defence Minister Gene Low said yesterday that more defence force members could be identified in the continuing investigation by SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn and the Goldstone Commission into the SADF's four intelligence branches.

President de Klerk announced on Saturday that 16 SADF members, including two generals and four brigadiers, had gone on immediate compulsory leave. The names of the 23 officers identified in the preliminary probe have not yet been announced.

SADF spokesmen would not confirm the names which have surfaced, but it is understood that those who have been pensioned off have been given their regular retirement packages.

The chief of AI, Major-General Henne Roux, and his second-in-command, Brigadier Perdi van Wyk, have been put on immediate retirement.

**Implicated**

The director of AI, Brigadier Oos van der Merwe, recently took early retirement, but he was not implicated in the purge.

A senior officer serving directly under Van Wyk — Colonel Corrie van Rensburg — was earlier this month suddenly transferred to Wits Command.

MI chief Lieutenant-General Joffe van der Westhuizen has been left without a second-in-command. His deputy, Major-General Chris Theron, was placed on compulsory retirement.

Military sources said Theron enjoyed widespread support and respect in MI, and his retirement had caused unhappiness.

They said Theron was not opposed to Government reform. The sources also said the divisions within MI could not simply be drawn along anti and pro-reform lines. There were cases of anti-reform members supporting pro-reform seniors out of personal loyalty.

Sources labelled the purge as "damage control" by de Klerk, saying it was unlikely that the very top structure of the SADF would be axed.

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers said it could be that those placed on compulsory pension were SADF members who did not support the Government's reform programme — a move similar to the retirement of SAP generals earlier this year.

SADF members put on compulsory leave could have been actively involved in activities against the Government's policies and could possibly face charges at the end of Steyn's investigation.
I won't fight decision – General Thirion

Prattoria Correspondent

Major-General Chris Thirion, Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, will not fight the State President's decision to place him on early retirement as part of a major purge of the top structure of the SA Defence Force.

Speaking from his office yesterday, where he was packing his bags, Thirion said it would be in the best interests of South Africa, the SADF and Military Intelligence (MI) if he quietly retired.

"Appealing against these allegations and my forced retirement would not be in the best interests of the constitutional process in South Africa," he said.

Thirion was one of two generals, four brigadiers and 17 other senior officers to be suspended or retired by President de Klerk after a preliminary investigation of intelligence operations by Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, the SADF Chief of Staff.

Steyn was asked to conduct the investigation after the Goldstone Commission's revelations of a secret MI unit which was set up to discredit the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Thirion said he had nothing to hide but "could have made mistakes."

"I won't say I never did anything wrong. It's possible I made mistakes, but I never intentionally did anything to sabotage the constitutional process. I consider myself a good professional soldier but I'm only human," he said.

The other general purged is Major-General Hennie Roux, Chief of Army Intelligence, who yesterday said he did not wish to comment at this stage.
JOHANNESBURG — Umkhonto we-Sizwe (MK) would participate in "joint control structures" commanding South Africa's military formations when a transitional authority came into operation next year, MK Chief of Staff Mr Sphiwe Nyanda said yesterday.

MK officers would not assume command positions in the SADF as had been reported, because they continued to regard it as only one of South Africa's military formations and not as a national defence force, Mr Nyanda said.

He added that the African National Congress would not disarm officers when it came into power, but would follow a similar policy of compulsory retirement, he said.
Wide welcome for purge of defence force

JOHANNESBURG — President De Klerk's purge of the South African Defence Force has been widely welcomed.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda said the purge could ease the process of establishing joint control over the security forces. But he said joint control would be installed "with or without the purge."

The ANC said in its reaction to the retirement and suspensions of 23 SADF officers the purge was "only the tip of the iceberg."

Pan Africanist Congress secretary for political affairs Jackie Seroke said President De Klerk's move "vindicates and justifies Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) contentions of a low intensity war being waged by the South African security forces against African civilians and political activists."

He said no amount of purging by an illegitimate government would turn the SADF into "a people's army."

The End Conscription Campaign said the purge was long overdue, adding that it was "regrettable that Mr De Klerk had to have his nose rubbed in the dirty dongs of the SADF by the Goldstone Commission before finally taking some action against corrupt and renegade officers."

It urged Mr De Klerk to resist stop-pong short of a "full flush" of the SADF.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa said "The fact that some members of the SADF's hierarchy are compelled to go on retirement unequivocally demonstrates that they are being bribed not to implicate Cabinet ministers in the low-intensity war waged against black communities."

Welcoming the purge, the South African Council of Churches called for the removal of the investigation from the SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn to an enlarged independent commission of inquiry into the "shady activities" of the SADF.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder described Mr De Klerk's move as a further step by the State President to entrench himself in a dictator position.

In Washington today State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said "We welcome the steps taken by President De Klerk to discipline members of the military implicated in illegal activities."

"We hope that his positive actions will send a clear signal to all South Africans that illegal activities by security forces will not be tolerated," he added — The Argus Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters.
Axed officer praises FW

By BARRY STREEK

MAJOR-GENERAL Chris Theron, who was second-in-command of Military Intelligence, and the most senior South African Defence Force officer against whom steps were taken in a purge of the SA Defence Force at the weekend, said in an interview yesterday that he had confidence in President F.W. de Klerk and believed he had made the right decision.

General Theron was one of 23 SADF officers who were sacked or placed on early retirement by President de Klerk at the weekend for alleged "unlawful activities". General Theron, who vacated his office yesterday, said he did not regard himself as guilty of actions that would harm the army or the state.

In an interview, he said he had realised some time ago his "time was up" and that there would be no room for him in a new dispensation.

He confirmed he had been notified by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, head of MI, that he was on compulsory early pension and had to vacate his office.

He added "I am a professional soldier and have never disobeyed orders or acted beyond my orders and mandate. I have a lot of faith in President de Klerk. I believe he made the best decision with the facts at his disposal, but I do not know which facts they were." General Theron said he nevertheless accepted Mr de Klerk's decision on the future of the 23 officers as final.

"My signature appeared on most documents on covert activities because these were delegated to me. I am satisfied my actions were within our mandate and they were confined to the collection of information. But I am not perfect. Somewhere I could perhaps have made a mistake. I am learning, but I am walking out through the front door, for sure. After all the hours I have spent thinking about this, I can think of nothing I have done knowingly and willingly to thwart the constitutional process. On the contrary, I will not think of conversations in which I tried to put into perspective the accompanying problems and nature of operations against outsiders," General Theron said.

Meanwhile Mr de Klerk's sacking of 14 senior SADF officers and suspension of seven others is being seen as part of the move towards more open government and joint control over the security forces.

A senior MK official, Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, said yesterday the purge could have the beneficial spin-off of hastening joint political control of the country's security forces.

Mr Nyanda, chief-of-staff in MK, said that Mr de Klerk's primary objective was to cut out those officers who were hampering South Africa's quest for peace and democracy.

The President could also be paving the way for joint control, Mr Nyanda said.

His view coincided with those of unnamed "informed government officials" who were quoted in reports yesterday as saying that the security forces were getting rid of these and other elements who might present problems in future.

The State President's office and the Ministry of Defence both said they had no comment to make on these reports.

The names of the 23 sacked and suspended officers are expected to be confirmed publicly possibly before Christmas.

Mr Nyanda said the ANC was still calling for the dismissal of General Van der Westhuizen, implicated in the 1965 murder of Mr Mathews Plaatje.

"If there's a purge in future it will be in Mf. We think that's where the whole trouble, the destabilisation, is being cooked.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday criticised the purge and warned blacks not to become complacent.

The End Conscription Campaign said the purge was long overdue, but "it is regrettable that Mr de Klerk had to have his nose rubbed in the dirty doings of the SADF by the Goldstone Commission before finally taking some action against corrupt and repugnant officers.

"Now that his hand has been forced, we urge Mr de Klerk to resist the temptation to stop short of a full flush of the system.

The Pan Africanist Congress said the purge vindicated and justified the Azanian People's Liberation Army's contention that security forces were waging a low-intensity war against blacks.
SADE purges ‘hastens joint control’

President FW de Klerk’s military purge should have the spinoff benefit of hastening joint political control of SA’s security forces, a top ANC military man said yesterday.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Siphelele Nyanda said the President’s primary objective was to cut out those officers who were hampering SA’s quest for peace and democracy. Sapa-APP reports.

He could also be paving the way for joint control, Nyanda added.

Ray Hartley reports that Nyanda and Umkhonto would participate in “joint control structures” commanding SA’s military formations when a transitional authority came into being next year.

He denied Umkhonto officers would assume command positions in the SADF, saying they continued to regard it as only one of SA’s military formations and not as a national defense force.

But DP spokesman Roger Hulley said Umkhonto officers were not appropriately trained to assume command in a conventional army and training was needed now.

Nyanda also called on De Klerk to complete his purge of the SADF by acting against Army chief Lt-Gen Georg Meiring, Military Intelligence head Maj-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen and former CCB head Maj-Gen Eddie Webb.

Nyanda said he supported De Klerk’s decision to place several officers on compulsory retirement instead of dismissing them as the tension surrounding action taken against them. The ANC would follow a similar policy of compulsory retirement when it came into power, he said.
Soldiers take up blind alley

Skilled men were used to perform the wrong functions, argues Keith Campbell

OPINION
Retired officers to get huge payout

Meyer praises FW action

WASHINGTON. — President F W de Klerk’s action against 23 senior members of the SADF would raise his credibility internationally and strengthen the government’s position at the negotiating table, says the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer.

Mr Meyer said in an interview here he did not think the disclosure of the activities of the SADF members and the announcement of their retirements and suspensions would impact directly on negotiations.

But it would raise Mr De Klerk’s standing, especially overseas, he said.

The government was in a stronger position at the negotiating table now as it could press “a few other organisations” to follow its lead. — Sapa

ANC would do the same when it removed officers from the SADF when it was in government.

The DP’s spokesman on defence, General Bob Rogers, said he believed that the 16 officers who had been placed on early retirement were opposed to the government’s reform direction, while those put on compulsory leave were suspected of criminal offences.

the officers and held a review, giving them a chance to present their case, Mr Andrew said.

It was because of incompetence, cover-ups and an unwillingness to face the truth that the government had dragged its heels in purging the SADF, he added.

uMkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda has supported the decision to pay full retirement benefits to the officers, saying the

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — The government’s decision to pay millions of rand in full pension packages to 16 senior SADF officers put on early retirement by President FW de Klerk last week has been condemned by DP finance spokesman Mr Ken Andrew.

According to calculations, the two SADF majors generals will get a gratuity payment of up to R360 000 — a payout equal to three times their annual salaries.

People who are guilty of serious improper behaviour, whether that behaviour is illegal or not, should be dismissed, he said.

An SADF spokesman said no figures could be given on how much the officers would be paid out, but he confirmed that they would receive their full packages.

According to sources, an SADF major general earns slightly more than R120 000 a year, and would continue to receive roughly the same monthly income after retirement — in addition to the gratuity payment of up to R360 000.

Mr Andrew said the decision not to dismiss the officers gave the impression that “other than having to change their jobs, it is as if they have done nothing wrong”.

The government should have suspended
FREE AT LAST: Lieutenant Kevin van der Mecdt watches as Airman Dane Esterhui-zen celebrates his last day of national service. Airman Esterhuizen plans to study at the Academy of Fashion and Art, but the future of many others who have just com-plete their military service is not so bright.

Demob blues for thousands of servicemen

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — For thousands of national servicemen enjoying their first day of freedom today the future is not as bright as they might think.

A severely depressed economy, astronomical tertiary education fees and rising costs of consumer products are their sharp remind-er of what “civvy life” has to of-fer.

For many the irritation and frustration of the military system will seem slight as soon as they begin job hunting and many might even miss the free food, clothing and accommodation provided for the past year by the Defence Force.

In line with this, the Defence Force is gearing itself for thou-sands of applicants for its new Voluntary Period Service System (VPSS) which allows national ser-vicemen to stay on for up to six years.

A source in the Defence Force’s personnel department said no figures were yet available for members who had signed up, but said preliminary indications were that large numbers of ser-vicemen had expressed interest in the system.

On announcing the new system, which could ultimately replace national service, Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans, chief staff personnel, said the system provided a “golden opportunity” for those who had completed military service, but who were not certain of their future, to serve on a voluntary basis for an additional period.
SA could fuel 25 nukes, says report

SOUTH Africa has secretly produced more than 30kg of highly enriched uranium—a nuclear weapon fuel—at a nuclear research lab at the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC) research complex in Pelindaba, according to the Atomic Energy Corporation (AEC). The AEC says international inspectors also recently found equipment used to manufacture parts for South Africa's first nuclear weapon in an abandoned building near Pelindaba.

A fear from the International Atomic Energy Agency, which recently visited that country on a surprise inspection, is that the AEC had been secretly building and testing a small-scale nuclear power plant. The IAEA said it had evidence that South Africa had built an underground reactor capable of producing nuclear weapons.

The AEC said it had not been involved in any nuclear weapons activities. But the IAEA's report said the AEC had been building a small-scale reactor capable of producing nuclear weapons-grade uranium. The IAEA said the AEC had been building and testing a small-scale reactor capable of producing nuclear weapons-grade uranium.

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De Klerk has destroyed his power base—generals

By JACQUELINE KUZMA

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Helen Joseph critically ill

By JACQUELINE KUZMA

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SADF purge ‘hits at heart of third force’

By EDDIE KOCH and PAUL STOBER

This week’s purge of the army’s top brass strikes at the ‘third force’ and creates conditions for the merging of the SADF and Umkhonto wreke... by EDDIE KOCH and PAUL STOBER

Paul Stober and Paul Stober report the MI base raid by Gold stone’s investigators as officially stated by the commission. They believe information about the base was provided by more senior intelligence forces and that Cusa was used as an official excuse to stage the raid in order to provide a pretext for setting up the probe, led by Snyman, which led to this week’s purge.

A top-level meeting between the senior officials of MK and the SADF, whose delegates were led by Michael George CP, “Joel” de Waart and Westerhaven, was brought about by the National Intelligence Service in early August this year. The SIS generally carried out the will of the regime.

Recent “nationalisation” measures announced by Defence Force Chief General AJ “Kot” Liebenberg will result in 6,000 permanent force members being retrenched and replaced by 6,000 volunteers.

Defence Minster Louis le Roux this week called for the appointment of all current MK members to the Army. The most effective and improved restructuring of the defence force’s intelligence gathering is in its infancy and will have to be looked at immediately.” The minister’s statement was made clear that further axings were imminent.

The purge of the 19 police generals may open the way for the government to weed out elements at the SADF who may obstruct the negotiations process and for members of MK to be absorbed into what would effectively be a new national army.

Claims that the government and the ANC have struck a deal to arm the MK in advance of an interim government were bolstered by a statement from MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda this week. He praised De Klerk for getting rid of officers who were hampering South Africa’s quest for democracy and said the president was probably preparing for joint control of the army by the government and the ANC.

ANC president Nelson Mandela told Agenda France Press earlier this month that he envisaged MK-MP command posts by the first half of next year, in terms of a multi-party super-cabinet De Klerk has said will operate as tandem with the existing government.

Nyanda said: “I’m happy that the process of De Klerk removes those generals who will have to be removed ahead of a future government. I think it will have the effect of speeding up the process.” In an official statement, the ANC and the SADF were “clearly only the tip of the iceberg” and Nyanda said the ANC was still calling for the dismissal of Van der Westhuizen, who has been implicated in the 1960 murder of activist Matthew Gassman.

“If there’s a purge that’s going to happen in FTR it will be in MI. We think that’s where the whole trouble, the destabilisation, is being cooked,” said Nyanda.

“Those other forces that have been involved, but the main force of the destabilisation process and the undermining of the National Party government is to be found in MI.”

Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn was appointed recently by the government to investigate the activities of the army’s intelligence unit.

Steyn’s appointment was made after a tour of police investigations working for Justice Goldstone raided secret offices of the Department of Military Intelligence (MI) last month, causing fears that former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agents had been working with MI’s Department of Counter-Intelligence on a plot to infiltrate the African National Congress with the aid of drug dealers and prostitutes.

De Klerk said Steyn’s preliminary findings indicated that many military men had been involved in serious graft, politically motivated corruption and the undermining of South Africa’s peace process. De Klerk said this was, however, not evidence of an official third force in the army.

Both sources said they were convinced the purge had been planned in advance and was timed to coincide with the Christmas break when army officers were on leave and dispersed around the country, making it difficult for them to organise a coherent counter-resistance. The sources say those who have been axed believe De Klerk’s counter-coup on Saturday was planned long in advance as part of a deal that has been struck with the ANC to allow joint control of the security forces and for Umkhonto wreke MK members to be embroiled in a new national army.

This claim is based on the following indications that the government has been planning for some time to clamp down on incursions in the military and by police by forcing officials who could threaten the negotiations process into premature retirement.

The purge of 19 police generals...
DP condemns pensions for retired SADF officers

Government’s decision to pay millions of rand to full pension packages to 16 senior SADF officers put on early retirement by President F W de Klerk last week has been condemned by DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew.

Andrew said the decision to dismiss the officers generated the impression that “other than having to change their jobs, it is as if they have done nothing wrong.”

“People who are guilty of serious improper behaviour, whether that behaviour is illegal or not, should be dismissed,” he said.

An SADF spokesman said no figures could be given on how much the two generals, four brigadiers and 10 other officers would be paid out, but he confirmed that they would receive their full packages.

According to sources, an SADF major general earns slightly more than R180,000 a year, and would continue to receive roughly the same monthly income after retirement — in addition to a gratuity payment of up to R360,000.

A brigadier on early retirement would receive close to his annual salary of R123,000 and a gratuity of about R360,000.

RAY HARTLEY

Andrew said government should have rather suspended the officers and held a review, affording them an opportunity to present their case, before clearing or dismissing them.

DP defence spokesman Gen Bob Rodgers has suggested that the 16 officers placed on early retirement were being removed because they opposed government’s reform direction, while the seven who were put on compulsory leave were suspected of criminal offences.

Andrew said it was as a result of incompetence, cover-ups and an unwillingness to face the truth that government had dragged its heels on purging the SADF.

“Given the evidence that one has seen in the Webster report and the evidence to the Goldstone commission, I am astonished that more senior members of the SADF seem to be keeping their hands clean,” he said.

Unhappy is the Snwee chief of staff Sipho Nyaletsela who has supported the decision to pay full retirement benefits to the officers, saying the ANC would do the same when it removed officers from the SADF when it was in government.

Sapa reports Constitutional Development Minister Yosef Meyer said in Washington yesterday the action against the SADF members would raise De Klerk’s credibility internationally and strengthen government’s position in negotiations. Government was in a stronger position because it could press “a few other organisations” to follow its lead.

“There is no doubt that other organisations have rogue elements in their ranks whom they will have to attend to. This is something that everybody is aware of in SA and it is in a position where we can press for that.”

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuters reports the US has welcomed the action against the SADF members.

“We welcome the steps taken by President de Klerk to discipline members of the military implicated in illegal activities,” State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said in Washington on Monday.

“We hope that his positive actions will send a clear appeal to all South Africans that illegal activities by security forces will not be tolerated,” Boucher said.

Guards linked to missing gold

MICHAEL HARTWACK

HARARE — Police have arrested two security staff employed by Air Zimbabwe over the disappearance of 52kg of gold amalgam from a British Airways flight from London to Harare on December 8. The Herald reported yesterday.

The gold, worth R1,7bn, was believed to be smuggling in the US. For political reasons, President Robert Mugabe’s government has stopped Zimbabwean gold miners sending amalgam to SA refiners. Until the robbery, it had been thought the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe processed in Western Australia.

Police are investigating why the gold was routed to London via the Avro’s London airport, The Herald reported.

“A complication lies in this fact,” said an official.

Zimbabwe’s Reserve Bank has refused to comment on the fate of the shipment.

By the time the gold was reported missing, three hours after the BA flight from Heathrow had landed, the Boeing 747 had left for Lusaka.

A BA spokesman said the airline had taken stringent precautions to ensure safety delivery of the gold in Harare.

Johannesburg nightspots hit as fearful patrons stay away

RAY HARTLEY

The perception that Johannesburg’s CBD was the epicentre of a crime wave was scaring away night-time pleasure-seekers who preferred to entertain themselves in their suburbs, SA Restaurant Guild chairman Robert Mauvis said yesterday.

Mauvis said reports of tourist muggings and general security fears had created the climate which had led to the “worst year ever” for CBD restaurants and hotels.

The film industry was also suffering the effects of a decline in the number of people visiting the city centre at night, according to an industry source.

A total of 156 tourists had been mugged outside two major Johannesburg hotels during four consecutive months of 1992, the source said.

Police spokesman W/O Andy Piek said between 17 and 21 people were mugged during an average day in the CBD, but violence was seldom used during these muggings and the city centre remained relatively safe at night.

Piek said the number of muggings needed to be seen in the context of the large numbers of people shopping in the CBD during the day.

The perception that it was unsafe to go to restaurants or cinemas in the CBD at night was “completely incorrect,” he said.

In fact, crime decreased in the CBD over the festive season as fewer people went on the streets and there were fewer people in relation to the number of policemen on duty.

He said the public should be well advised to maintain basic security consciousness and to avoid people who seemed to be following them or gathering in groups with no apparent purpose.

Hillbrow and Joubert Park remained problem areas, and would receive special attention from police during the festive season. The recent relocation of police sleeping quarters to the Downton Inn building would, he added, “reinforce a naturally greater police presence in the area,” he added.

The year military intelligence’s activities were exposed

Mi’s white-anting of FW’s reforms

Military intelligence’s less savoury activities are called ‘dirty tricks’, but they include assassination, training people in guerrilla tactics and fomenting internecine violence.

By PAUL STOBER

The headline “Dirty Tricks of Year” award went to the Department of Military Intelligence by an old police buddy. But it was not the first time such a situation had been reported.

In South Africa, a Police Squat Captain, Dork Coetzee, had managed to do the same thing for the ANC, military intelligence had been hard at work undermining the regime’s bid to suppress the ANC’s activities and that had led to the violence gripping the country.

The exposure, all backed by state, suggests that those involved had a wealth of documents, proving that while the military has been managing with the ANC, military intelligence has been hard at work undermining the regime’s bid to suppress the ANC’s activities.

The ANC has placed a major role in promoting the downfall of the political system.

South African Police chief Justie van Zyl, Dork Coetzee, as a favour to an old police buddy. But it was not the first time such a situation had been reported.

The unprecedented spotlight on the activities of military intelligence (MI) that year revealed a string of dirty tricks, clandestine projects and operations.

The exposure, all backed by state, suggests that those involved had a wealth of documents, proving that while the military has been managing with the ANC, military intelligence has been hard at work undermining the regime’s bid to suppress the ANC’s activities.

The ANC has placed a major role in promoting the downfall of the political system.

The tragedy of the unsung heroes

The people behind this year’s scoops, exposés and the Goldstone Commission’s revelations have paid for speaking out. A marriage has been shattered, a mother murdered, lives have been threatened, livelihoods lost.

By EDDIE KOCH

A clandestine network of front companies carrying out nefarious work for the military, an inside account of the military’s work for the military’s passage of the National Intelligence Act, and an air picture of the military’s efforts to prevent the civilian government from investigating its activities.

These are the extraordinary stories of the Black Cats and their collaboration with the ANC. The SAID was followed by a storm of media exposés about military involvement in undercover activities against the ANC.

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White-anting reforms

received support from the local police who failed to arrest gang members involved in the attacks.

The evidence of the youths was presented to the Goldstone Commission into Public Violence and Intimidation. The commission has yet to release its findings.

The first documentary evidence linking the SADF to assassinations of apartheid activists emerged in May when a 1985 military document proposing "the permanent removal from society" of eastern Cape United Democratic Front activist Matthew Gomwe and two others was published in the New Nation.

The document, which bore the stamp of the SADF's eastern Cape communications centre, was sent from General Joffel van der Westhuizen, head of eastern Cape Command in 1985 and now chief of staff intelligence, and a General van Riensburg of the State Security Council.

Gomwe's body, and those of three other eastern Cape activists, was found on the side of a road three weeks after the signal was sent.

Van der Westhuizen hit the headlines again in July when it emerged that two MI6 agents had been deported from the United Kingdom. In April, for attempting to organise the assassination of the former leader of a SAP hit squad, Dirk Coetsee, now an ANC member in exile in London.

The two, Pamela du Rand, a former personal assistant to Van der Westhuizen, and Flores were arrested by Scotland Yard after asking members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to monitor Coetsee's movements.

Months later, in a desperate attempt to clear the department, MI6 took the unprecedented step of submitting top secret documents to the inquest into the death of Bhuku Mlangeni, the lawyer who died when he opened a parcel bomb addressed to Coetsee.

The documents showed that Chief of the Army General George Merring had approved, in April this year, a project to discredit the ANC by releasing evidence of alleged links between the IRA and Umkhonto weSizwe to the British press.

The documents outlining Project Echo also contained evidence showing South African Police Colonel Eugene de Kok, implicated by Coetee in hit squad activity, had asked Flores to arrange Coetsee's assassination while he was in London in August, the former chief of intelligence of the Ciskei Defence Force.

Colonel Gert Hugo, broke cover and detailed how MI6 was bolstering Ciskei military leader Brigadier Opupa Gqozo's rule over the homeland.

Hugo also told how MI6 officer, working under a front company called International Researchers, plied the creation of the African Democratic Movement (ADM) — an apparently civilian political party — for Gqozo in early 1991.

Hugo said the aim of the operation was to create a political counter against the ANC in the eastern Cape, an area long seen as a stronghold for the organisation.

Another project was unearthed when Rudman went public with documents detailing "Project Crol," a covert operation by MI6 to undermine the image of the ANC abroad. In November, Rudman told The Weekly Mail how MI6 spent more than R12-million between 1988 and 1991 to set up Newslink, a Botswana-based newspaper which was to channel disinformation about the ANC in Africa, eastern Europe and North America.

Rudman alleged that MI6 spent a further R5-million setting up a Washington front, International Network Information, to do much the same work as Newslink.

The Goldstone Commission uncovered more MI6 activities when it raided the offices of the Directorate of Covert Collection, a division of MI6, towards the end of November.

Files confiscated by the commission revealed plans by David Webster murder suspect Ferdi Barnard to implicate members of Umkhonto weSizwe in criminal activities.

The commission was led to the offices of DCC while following up evidence of Joao Cunha, a former Mozambiquan soldier, who claimed he had been recruited by policemen to kill ANC activists in Natal. Cunha later recanted his evidence to the commission and the press.

However, it was evidence from the Goldstone raid on the DCC offices which led President FW de Klerk to establish the Steyn Commission to investigate the activities of MI6.

On the basis of Steyn's interim report, De Klerk announced the axing of 23 senior SADF officers, including two generals, and guardedly admitted that some of MI6's actions could have led to the deaths of political opponents of the government.

Yet, he has refused to disband MI6, claiming that the SADF needs its intelligence gathering organ.
**Tip of the iceberg?**

President F W de Klerk needs to act decisively early in the new year to maintain the momentum of positive response to this week’s purge of 23 maverick SA Defence Force officers.

Security analyst and director of UCT’s Centre for Intergroup Studies, Laure Nathan, says immediate follow-up action should include:

- The appointment of an independent and respected military ombudsmen with full access to all SADF activities and answerable only to parliament.
- The setting up of a committee on the integration of the armed forces, possibly through the formation of a Council of Defence similar to the body that facilitated the establishment of the Union Defence Force in 1912.

De Klerk’s action followed an interim report by SADF Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn, submitted last month to investigate Goldstone Commission allegations of dirty tricks by members of Military Intelligence (MI).

Nathan sees the purge as a “momentous event” that should not be underestimated. The effective dismissal of a large number of officers will “test alarm bells ringing” throughout the SADF.

Other observers say the action may further undermine SADF morale, but will have a longer-term “cleaning” effect, particularly if consolidated by strong leadership.

SADF chief Lieutenent-General Klaas Liebenberg is due to retire early next year and an option is to appoint Steyn to replace him. The former Air Force flier is regarded as a no-nonsense leader able to withstand conservative pressure from fellow officers. His obvious intolerance of illegal covert operations and recommendation of tough action this week has won respect in ANC circles.

Though De Klerk says there’s no indication that the dismissed group is only the tip of an iceberg, lack of detail about the illegal activities in which the officers were allegedly engaged makes it difficult to determine the extent of the rot.

He blames the debacle on an “historical situation,” including a war environment in which special powers were given to the SADF. He says PW Botha started to place restrictions on the military and the process has continued under his own leadership.

But Nathan argues that MI and special forces in their ambit are “contaminated by history” even though not all the units or individuals are necessarily out to wreck reform or pursue their own political agendas.

However, they display a “collective disrespect for the law” and regard themselves as being beyond the jurisdiction of the courts as evidenced in legal wrangles with the End security and defence, but Nathan points out that this is a complex and difficult issue.

In his weekend statement De Klerk said further steps would include:

- Continuing investigations by Steyn.
- “Quick and firm disciplinary action” based on any further information that may come to light.
- Co-operation with the Goldstone Commission on information that may be relevant to its own probe.
- Intensified administrative and financial control, and
- "Court-related action" where prima facie evidence points to possible criminal action.

At a press conference in Cape Town, De Klerk said the illegal activity uncovered by Steyn could include murder and attempts to halt the political reform process. He said that while some of the officers involved may have been attempting to stop reform, there was no evidence of a plot to violently overthrow government.

De Klerk was “shocked and disappointed” by Steyn’s report — but resolute. “I’ve always said that if there is a sore, I want it cut out.”

The officers suspended pending further investigations or put on “compulsory retirement” had not all been told of the action, so their names could not be released, but would by the end of the month, he said. They are reported unofficially to include Army Chief of Staff Intelligence Gen Henrie Roux and SADF deputy chief of Staff Intelligence Gen Chris Thron.

The four brigadiers sacked by De Klerk include Totsletje Botha, head of the Directorate of Covert Intelligence.

In an interview with Nasionale Pers newspapers, Thron (53), a 30-year career soldier, denied any wrongdoing. He supported De Klerk’s reform initiative and said he had committed no act prejudicial to the State or the SADF. “I am a professional soldier and have never disobeyed commands or acted outside my mandate.”

He acknowledged authorising most secret activities inside SA, but had been delegated to do so. “I am satisfied that my actions were within our mandate and connected only with gathering of information.”

Though De Klerk’s action was uncharacteristically swift and harsh for a Nationalist leader, a number of worrying issues remain:

- Steyn’s appointment did not stem from a SADF or government initiative, but is the result of a chance discovery by Goldstone investigators.
- Government probes have previously failed to uncover dirty tricks at the level now exposed.
- What would have happened had Goldstone not stumbled into the hornet’s nest?

The democratic convention of ministerial responsibility has again been ignored. Ministers Magnus Malan, Roelf Meyer and Gene Louw all headed the Defence portfolio while senior officers blantly ignored their orders and continued with dirty tricks — yet they remain in office.

By the same token it appears that SADF Chief of Staff Liebenberg, Army chief Georg Meiring and Military Intelligence chief Joffel van der Wathuizen will also survive the purge — at least for the time being — yet should bear full responsibility for apparently not knowing what was going on under their noses while Goldstone’s men found out with relative ease; and

- Many of the alleged acts, including possible political killings, may go unpunished due to the protection offered by the Further Incriminy Act rejected by parliament earlier this year — but bulldozed by De Klerk, through the President’s Council in an action reminiscent of his predecessor.
Arms cache: two sought

Two men, one a former SADF gunsmith, are being sought in connection with the discovery of an arms cache near Johannesburg, police said yesterday.

The suspects, one of whom is believed to be still employed by the SADF, are overseas.

Police spokesman Major Andrew Lesch said a tip-off from a Vereeniging man on Christmas Day led police to a small arms cache in Buccleuch, outside Sandton.

Lesch said police were called to a smallholding in Maandi, Vereeniging, at 8 pm on Christmas Day. They found a drum with three Uzi machineguns, magazines and over 200 rounds of ammunition.

They then went to a house in Buccleuch where they found 150 7.62 mm cartridges, an R-1 rifle, explosives and about 227 m of detonating fuse.

Other items included SADF binoculars and parts of weapons. All materials were apparently stolen from the SADF — Crime Staff.
Arms Cache in Sandton

by Allam Dube

NEWS: Man discovers arsenal on Christmas Day • Top US neuro-surgeon back home

ARCHIVE: December 26

SOWETAN 1997 081129

P 34

Search launched. Police are looking for a former SANDF member.

For a former SANDF member.
ANC condemns hot pursuit threats by govt

THE ANC yesterday vehemently condemned government sources threatening hot pursuit raids into Transkei, claiming these would be used to harass the local community and disrupt the organisation’s activities in the region.

And Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomusa yesterday warned President F W de Klerk against cross-border raids.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus was reacting to a report in the Sunday Star that an unnamed government source had threatened that SA security personnel would not honour any border protocols in tracking down alleged Aplas members attacking whites in the eastern Cape.

He said the ANC “absolutely and in no uncertain terms” opposed any suggestions of cross-border raids.

Holomusa said yesterday an inquiry would investigate all claims that came before it.

He called on Newsweek magazine to provide such an inquiry with the agreement it reported between the Transkei Defence Force and Aplas, in which the latter was allegedly given permission to use Transkei as a launching pad for attacks on whites in SA.

“I do not know about any agreement and until it has been investigated, and there is either proof or otherwise, I’m not prepared to discuss it,” Holomusa said.

He said the SA government was welcome to go ahead with cross-border raids and he would “cross that bridge” when he came to it.

Holomusa said it was up to De Klerk to state clearly where he, as head of government, stood on the issue of cross-border raids.

“I want to warn De Klerk that we have many agreements that we have signed and if there is a violation of our border he will have to answer to that.”

SUSAN RUSSELL reports that the NUM has accused SA security forces deployed on the Lesotho and Transkei borders of harassing and intimidating black miners.

NUM president James Motlatsi said in a statement that miners were being subjected to searches, intimidation and harassment at roadblocks under the pretext of maintaining law and order in areas affected by violence.

“While we understand the need to maintain law and order, we are however concerned when this is used in a manner which suggests that all blacks are criminals or offenders simply because of the colour of their skins,” he said.

“The silence of the Lesotho government on this critical issue affecting people who are mainly responsible for the contribution to their economy is deafening.”

Motlatsi added that the deployment of white miners to harass fellow black employees would damage relations between the two groups.

Timbahanweis lose cars in sales scam
Head of MI accused of destabilising eastern Cape

Political Staff 25/1

Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said yesterday he had proof that the head of South African Military Intelligence (MI), General Joffel van der Westhuizen, was involved in the destabilisation of the eastern Cape.

Speaking at the Labour Party conference in Port Elizabeth, Holomisa said he would present has evidence to a judicial commission of inquiry into the activities of the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), in the new year. Van der Westhuizen would be "witness number one" at the inquiry, Holomisa said.

On Sunday, the Transkei ruler confirmed he was lending weapons to Apla and the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe for the protection of their leaders in Transkei.

Responding to claims that there were Apla training camps in his homeland, Holomisa said yesterday "If Apla's and Umkhonto we Sizwe's presence in Transkei is classified as 'bases', then I argue that the same is happening in South Africa."

He called on President de Klerk and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel to "show us the bases from which our people are being killed in the townships" and to disclose the source of illegal weapons circulating in the country. He urged the South African Government to present evidence of Apla training camps in Transkei to his commission of inquiry.

He said the South African Government should resume talks with the PAC and draw up a code of conduct for its armed forces during the transition.

The Government should also formalise the operation of military bases of the various military wings, including the SADF, where conventional training could be conducted.
SALT WILL FOLLOW HOT

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Steaming unlikely
Holomisa alleges MI role in E Cape

PORT ELIZABETH.—Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa says he has proof that the head of South African Military Intelligence is involved in destabilising the Eastern Cape.

General Holomisa told the national congress of the Labour Party in Port Elizabeth that he would present the evidence to a judicial commission of inquiry into the activities of the Pan-Africanist Congress's armed wing, the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army (Apla).

"During the proposed commission of inquiry in Transkei, evidence will be heard about the destabilisation of the Transkei, Border and Eastern Cape regions."

He said the head of Military Intelligence, Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, would feature in the evidence.

"He is going to be witness number one. I have evidence that will prove this correct."

Responding to South African government statements that there are Apla bases in Transkei, General Holomisa said: "If Apla and MK's presence in Transkei is classified as bases, then I am going to argue that the same is happening in South Africa."

The government should resume talks with the PAC and draw up a code of conduct for armed forces during the transition. The government should also formalise the operation of military bases of the various armed groups, including the Defence Force, where conventional training could be conducted.

Referring to the closure of the border between Transkei and South Africa earlier this month, General Holomisa said this "smacks of a ploy to destabilise the entire area."

Earlier, the conference was opened by the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.

He said the country needed a government of national salvation, "a government made up of a broad spectrum of political parties creating the kind of stability which will attract substantial foreign investment."

He added: "It is nonsense to speak of a government of national unity. The ravages of apartheid over the past 40 years have ensured that we will not be able to speak of a unified nation for generations to come."

"National Party policy drove the wedges of ethnicity into this nation with such force that there is probably no such thing as a South African in the sense that one speaks of a Frenchman, an Italian or Botswanan," said Mr Hendrickse.

South Africa needed a government of national salvation "if we are to have any hope of dragging our country back from the abyss of civil war, which at times appears to be very close."

Ecn
Holomisa challenges FW

PORT ELIZABETH — Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa yesterday called on President F W de Klerk to "show us the bases from which our people are being killed in the townships" and to disclose the source of weapons circulating in the country.

Holomisa's statement to the Labour Party's annual congress came as a war of words between SA and Transkei continued unabated.

Yesterday, government spokesman Dave Steward warned that the SA security forces would continue their "relentless efforts to track down, apprehend and punish those responsible for terrorist atrocities wherever they may be found". He said the security forces would, if necessary, apply the doctrine of hot pursuit and "will consequently follow the perpetrators of any terrorist acts across international borders".

Government, he said was "deeply concerned" about news reports relating to possible assistance which the military government of Transkei might have given to the PAC's armed wing Apla.

In his speech to the Labour Party, Holomisa also called on SA to "formalise" all existing armed bases inside SA during constitutional talks, saying this would allow conventional training and accountability.

He called on De Klerk to present his evidence of Apla activities in Transkei to a commission of inquiry to be appointed by his government in the new year.

Holomisa also launched a stinging attack on Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel, accusing him of "belligerent posturing and sabre-rattling". Kriel, he said, was "completely out of touch with the spirit of change sweeping SA".

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Holomisa 81009 29/11/92

"One wonders whether SA in this hour of its historical march needs the antics of Her-" mus Kriel and other similar muddled cronies in public office. The Minister has no reputation of trying to heal wounds, instead he is always sowing discord, suspicion, distrust and hatred".

Holomisa said Kriel's threat to launch raids into Transkei, and his decision to close the border, appeared to be "a ploy to destabilise the entire area, with the view to driving white Nat supporters into the fold of the ultra-conservative right wing".

Steward said Foreign Minister Pik Botha had made it clear last week that if, as reported, Holomisa had signed an accord with Apla, it could have "serious implications and grave consequences".

Steward said if intelligence confirmed the existence of terrorist bases in Tras-"kei, government would take whatever diplomatic and other action might be necessary for their elimination.

Government was urgently investigating the reliability and authenticity of all re-"ports relating to Apla, he said.

Holomisa told Sapa yesterday his gov-

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From Page 1

...ment had been issuing pistols to the military wings of the ANC and PAC, to protect their leaders in the homeland, since 1989. He said the issuing of pistols to Apla and Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres would continue and was solely aimed at the protection of ANC and PAC leaders on visits to the homeland.

Holomisa said strict control was exercised over the weapons — pistols were signed for and had to be returned at the conclusion of each visit.

Part of the reason for the issuing of pistols was that Transkei authorities wanted to avoid Apla and Umkhonto cadres bringing their own "big guns" into Transkei, Holomisa added.

The PAC yesterday "categorically" denied that Apla had been militarily active in Transkei. In a statement to Sapa, PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander warned of action if Transkei was attacked.

"Any attack on Transkei will be an attack on unarmed civilians. Should such an attack occur we will not fold our arms. We are not afraid of attack. We are ready and willing"...
Nine officers involved in SADF purge named

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Defence Minister Gene Louw yesterday released the names of nine Permanent Force (PF) officers ordered on compulsory leave or retirement in President de Klerk's purge of Military Intelligence (MI).

Three men were placed on compulsory leave pending an investigation by a board of inquiry into possible illegal or criminal activities. They are Colonel At Nel, Colonel CJC Prinsloo and Commandant S Naidoo.

Investigations are still pending against one more PF member, believed to be a brigadier. His name has not yet been released.

Nel was a top Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) officer who was reportedly in charge of a campaign to discredit the ANC using former Civil Co-Operation (CCB) operative Ferdi Barnard. Prinsloo and Naidoo are believed to be in Army Intelligence.

Brigadier F. van Wyk, Brigadier T. Botha, Brigadier C. van der Merwe, Major-General Hennie Roux, Major-General Chris Thrion and Commandant H J Widdowson have been absolved of any unauthorized criminal activity, but have been placed on compulsory retirement.

Thrion, second-in-command of MI, who is known not to oppose de Klerk's reforms, has said he never did anything criminal, but admitted he "may have made mistakes".

Roux, head of Army Intelligence, has reportedly been under suspicion for undermining the negotiations process since assuming the post.

Widdowson, the sixth man ordered into retirement, is believed to be from Naval Intelligence.

De Klerk announced the purge on December 19 after being briefed on the preliminary findings of SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn. De Klerk appointed Steyn to investigate MI after the Goldstone Commission's revelations of an MI unit set up to discredit the ANC.
Govt names sacked SADF members that he is a brigadier.

The six named are: Maj Gen Henrie Roux, Maj Gen Chris Theron, Brig Ferdi van Wyk, Covert Collections Division head, Brig Telelne Botha, Brig Oos van der Merwe and Capt Jack Widdowson. Widdowson apparently wears a navy uniform; although he was not a member of the navy but rather part of the intelligence force in that division.

All 23 members were involved in the SADF's various intelligence sections of the SADF's various branches but the Ministry said that in line with international procedures, the divi-

SADF 61007 1981 09 25

since the men were attached to should not be disclosed.

It is understood from senior government sources that the 16 were fired because they were linked to unauthorized and illegal intelligence operations. It was decided to dispense with their services because an investigation would not produce conclusive evidence to convict them.

Government was also rationalising and reorganising the top structure of the SADF and wanted to trim down the number of generals and brigadiers. Because some members in the top ranks, especially in the intelligence field, were seen to be compromising De Klerk's reform plans and resisting change, it was deemed necessary to get rid of them before damage was done.

Louw emphasised that, apart from the one member of the group of 16 still under investigation, none was directly linked to criminal or illegal activities.

With regard to the seven members on compulsory leave, a board of inquiry had already been convened by the Chief of the SADF to investigate possible illegal and/or criminal or unauthorised activities. Louw said.
Govt clears SADF men

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MOST of the Defence Force members — including two generals and three brigadiers — sidelined 10 days ago by President F W de Klerk in an apparent “dirty tricks” purge were yesterday cleared by the government.

The move comes as a major surprise, as Mr De Klerk said the 23 SADF members were being put on compulsory leave or retirement because the preliminary findings of an internal probe of the SADF’s intelligence functions pointed to illegal and/or unauthorised activities and malpractices.

Yesterday’s development was described by security sources as “a terrible blunder and an embarrassment” for Mr De Klerk and condemned by the ANC as a “disturbing” move which called suspensions of a “cover-up”.

One Defence Force source said some of the officers might demand a court martial to clear their names or sue the government for libel.

ANC disturbed over ‘cover-up’

The government’s spokesman in the State President’s Office, Mr Dave Stewart, emphasized that the internal investigation by Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn into possible wrong-doing in the force is still proceeding.

But yesterday Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw announced that at least 15 SADF members — including six senior Permanent Force officers — forced into immediate and compulsory retirement on December 19 were not linked to any illegal or criminal actions.

The officers are Army Chief of Staff Major-General Hennie Roux, Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence Major-General Chris Theron, Brigadier F J van Wyk, Brigadier J J Botha, Brigadier J O van der Merwe and Commander H J Widdowson.

Nine non-uniformed intelligence operatives in the Defence Force who were forced to retire were also cleared.

A Defence Force spokesman refused to identify them.

The minister said an investigation was continuing into the status of a Permanent Force officer — believed to be a brigadier — who was a Board of Inquiry convened by the chief of the SADF, General K A Liebenberg, would investigate “possible illegal and/or criminal or unauthorised” activities against three Defence Force officers and four civilian SADF members.

The officers are Colonel A J Nel, Colonel C C Prinsloo and Commandant S Snyder.

A Defence Force source said it appeared as if Mr De Klerk had “called for heads and they were served up for him” — only some of the “fail guys” were on their way out anyway as part of the rationalisation of the Defence Force.
SADF alleges Apla terror plot

BLOEMFONTEIN — As tensions remained high in the Free State and soldiers continued to hold positions along the eastern border, the SADF claimed yesterday Apla was planning to use army uniforms and weapons to attack soft targets.

The officer commanding Free State Command, Brig Andre Best- bier, said Apla wanted to discredit the SADF and link it to so-called third force activities, and called on residents to report any suspicious actions to the SADF or police.

The SADF was preparing to counter any further Apla actions, Brig Bestbier said. Parabats were deployed by air to secure the eastern border area on Christmas Eve and would remain there as long as necessary, a Free State Command statement said. Soldiers from the crack 44 Parachute Brigade in Bloemfontein might be deployed along the Lesotho border, the statement also said.

Meanwhile, Free State Agricultural Union security committee vice- chairman Danie Claassen yesterday denied allegations that a meeting in Ficksburg, at which Cabinet Ministers were booted, was political.

Claassen said the meeting on December 22 had been organised by the union to discuss the security situation with government and interested parties. It was not, as alleged by Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel, a political meeting.

Ministers were heckled by the audience — many of whom wore AWB uniforms — who packed the hall to discuss an attack in which a white teenage girl was killed.

The union and the Ficksburg community were waiting for Kriel to tell them what government intended doing about the situation, Claassen said. In another development, Claassen said it had been noted with shock that apparently a schoolboy had been run down deliberately by a van in Ficksburg on Sunday.

Danie Koa, 15, was strolled while jogging with his sister, and was discharged from hospital after being treated for concussion and bruises.

In Johannesburg, CP defence spokesman Willem Sayman said Transkei’s supplying of arms to Apla and Umkhonto we Sizwe must be seen as an act of aggression by a neighbouring state.

The CP urgently requested the government to carry out its threat of hot pursuit operations across the Transkei border.

The Boere Werrstandsbeuwging (BWB), meanwhile, said yesterday its members had been put on standby after an attack on a BWB member in Kimberley a week ago.

BWB leader Andrew Ford said the BWB would not hesitate to take the law into its own hands to restore a Boer state. — Sapa.

Recession buffets sports clubs

THE recession has left sports clubs in SA struggling to sustain memberships and revenues.

The Wanderers Club, one of the oldest and best known in the country, stated in its latest magazine that 1992 had been a difficult year for it and for most other clubs in SA, Sapar reports.

Members were not using the club’s revenue-producing facilities, on which it is largely dependent — including what is reputed to be the longest bar counter in the world anywhere near as much as in more normal times, the magazine’s editor stated.

“It is, of course, throughout the whole hospitality industry in dire straits,” it said.

“We have only to take note of what has been happening lately in some of the country’s leading hotels to realise how serious the situation has become.”

Wanderers chairman Trevor Stubbs said the club had embarked on a new drive to halt the steady decline in membership over the past five years.

The club had also recently undertaken a survey to determine how members felt about the club’s present and future offerings and facilities, Stubbs said.

Inanda Club committee member Conor Deok said he was optimistic the club’s fortunes would improve next year.

Additional facilities had been provided to encourage members to make more use of the club and younger members were being taken in, he said. “The waiting lists, though, are nothing like they used to be.”

Order on Beuthin

A RAND Supreme Court judge yesterday ordered that three psychiatrists assess bodybuilder Gary Beuthin to determine if he was capable of conducting a proper defence against charges of kidnapping and attempted murder.

Judge MJ Strydom said there were indications that Beuthin might not be able to follow proceedings due to some mental defect or illness.

Beuthin, 28, is accused of kidnapping Jill Reeves of Melrose on May 12 this year and of attempting to murder her by jumping on her head. He also faces nine other related charges, including attempted extortion, robbery, theft and bilking.

Beuthin has pleaded not guilty to all but the five counts of theft and bilking.

The trial was postponed until January 26.
ANC seeks SADF probe

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

The forced retirement of six top SADF intelligence officers who had been cleared of criminal acts smacked of a cover-up to protect politicians, the ANC said yesterday.

Defence Minister Gen Louw announced on Tuesday the names of six Military Intelligence (MI) officers who had been forcibly retired, although cleared of illegal activities.

Three other officers were put on compulsory leave pending an investigation into possible unauthorised criminal or illegal activities.

The ANC has called for an investigation by the Goldstone Commission into the SADF.

Said ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus: "If they did nothing wrong or unauthorised, we have to accept that whatever they did was on orders from above." DP defence spokesman Bob Rogers said: "The three being investigated were identified as possibly being involved in criminal acts. The other six were apparently identified as being ideologically right-wing and against reform."

Colonel At Nel, Colonel Chris Prinsloo and Commandant Stefan Snyders were placed on compulsory leave pending an investigation.

Investigations are still pending against one more PF member, believed to be a brigadier.

Nel was a top Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) officer reportedly in charge of a campaign to discredit the ANC using former CIVIL CO-OPERATION operative Ferdi Barnard. Prinsloo and Snyders may be in Army Intelligence.

Brigadier Ferdie van Wyk, Brigadier Toetje Botha, Brigadier Oos van der Merwe, Major-General Henne Roux, Major-General Chris Thorton and Commander Jack Widowsen have been absolved of any unauthorised criminal activity, but have been placed on compulsory retirement.

Van Wyk, Director of Army Communications and second-in-command at Army Intelligence, was reportedly in charge of the SADF's campaign to discredit SWAPO before the 1989 Namibian elections.

Botha, chief of the DCC, was named by the Goldstone Commission as having employed Barnard to discredit the ANC.

Van der Merwe, the former director of Army Intelligence, recently took early retirement.

Thorton, second-in-command of MI, has said he never did anything criminal, but admitted he "may have made mistakes." He and Van der Merwe said the axed men had followed orders.

Roux, head of Army Intelligence, has reportedly been under suspicion for undermining the negotiations process.

Widowsen is believed to be from Naval Intelligence.
CP mobilises home guard units

CP Home Guard units in the Ladybrand area have been on high alert since the recent attacks on whites. They are being reinforced by the Home Guard units in the surrounding areas, under the leadership ofCommandant C.P. Hertzog. This decision was taken to ensure that the area is well protected from any further attacks.

The Home Guard units are now on standby and ready to respond to any situation that may arise. They are working closely with the police and other security forces to ensure the safety of the residents.

SUSAN RUSSELL

Police officer beaten to death

JOHANNESBURG: A police officer was beaten to death in Hillbrow on Monday night, according to police reports. The victim was off duty and was attacked by a group of five people.

The police officer, identified as Constable P.J. H. van der Walt, was on his way home when he was attacked. He was pronounced dead at the scene.

The police have launched an investigation into the incident and are appealing for witnesses to come forward with any information that may help them solve the case.

STEPHEN COPLAND

Police hope arrests end Pretoria train attacks

THE arrest of a man suspected of murder has brought an end to a string of train attacks on the Pretoria line.

The man, identified as John Doe, was arrested on Thursday after a police operation was launched to find him. He is suspected of being involved in the attack on the train earlier this month.

The police have thanked the public for their cooperation in the investigation.

STEPHANE BOTHMA

Women and dogs shot on smallholding

WEST Rand police have arrested two people in connection with the shooting of a woman and her dog on a smallholding in Randfontein.

The victim, identified as Jane Doe, was found dead on her property with a bullet wound in her head. Her dog, a small breed, was also found dead.

The police have launched an investigation into the incident and are appealing for anyone with information to come forward.
Guns for both sides: SA's arms policy
A celebration of aggression

Abdul Minto ... Questions about the future of SA's arms industry

DEFENCE Minister Gene Linoy said that a "dream" came true when he opened the first ever "arms exhibition" in South Africa last week.

Hundreds of visitors from 46 countries were expected to attend the one-week arms fair, but the minister refused to divulge their names. Perhaps, he said, his new weapons would become a "surprise".

The minister proclaimed that the arms embargo is "becoming increasingly ineffective" but refused to explain why the major Western countries and others did not accept the Arms Control Act.

The Armscor chief, Tielman van Vuyl, said that the marketing of the products of the South African arms industry is crucial to the country's prosperity.

Collaboration with South Africa, questions Armscor's recent display of hardware

occupation of Namibia.

DEXSA '92 was therefore a celebration of its aggressive regional wars and Armscor now needs wars and potential conflicts in various parts of the world in order to boost its exports. What if there are no such wars and conflicts? Maybe it might become necessary to promote them in order to secure orders for all the arms and hardware which have been tested in battle.

It is indeed remarkable that DEXSA was organised when there are so many killings going on in South Africa. And whilst the UN and other international bodies had sent monitors to help reduce the violence in the country and everyone was praying for peace the De Klerk regime was spending huge sums of money to promote instruments of war.

This lack of sensitivity does not bode well for the future.

There are several questions which need to be asked about the future of the arms industry. Are South African military products internationally competitive and if so how can they be sold when there is a huge glut of arms in the international market.

Even if it were possible, what are the implications of developing a major arms export industry? Will Armscor, after having sold arms to regimes that are seen as repressive, continue to engage in civil war?

Even if it is prepared to sell to any customers, who have the capacity to pay, is the South African arms industry really viable in the long run or should it be drastically cut down and the available resources and technology devoted to essentially civilian production? How can this be done?

Whether Armscor likes it or not there is still a UN Security Council arms embargo on both the export and import of arms and with South Africa. Does SA wish to continue violating these decisions?

If these decisions no longer have any moral credibility, why have so many of South Africa's major western trading partners refused to attend DEXSA?

But there are even more fundamental questions which require answers. What has happened to SA's nuclear weapons? In 1989 the USA declared SA a chemical weapon state. Where are these stored and what is their status today? Have some of these and other deadly weapons been sold to other countries, and if so to whom?
Guns

for all

Eventually South Africa
told Israel it would yield
to the demands of the
Jewish state by halting
supplies to Saddam. But
the Israelis discovered the
South Africans were
cheating, although they
were careful to exclude
Israeli nuclear know-how;
from their dealings with
Iraq. Consequently the
Israel/South African
military channel was
reopened but at a lower
level.

Carden's international
network of arms dealers
done business with Sadd-
am — and in some cases
with South Africa — in
the late 1980s included
the British firm of Matrix
Churchill, which this
month successfully de-
defended itself against
charges of illegally
breaching a governmental
embargo on the export
of equipment with military
potential to Saddam.
The network also
included James Guerin
and Mark Thatcher.
Guerin was jailed for 15
years by a Philadelphia
court last June on fraud
charges and for smuggling
millions of dollars' worth
of weaponry to South Africa, including
components that ended up
in Iraq and were used
against US, British and
other UN forces.

Ben-Menashe also related
how South Africa and
Israel came to be involved
in providing arms for the
Khmer Rouge, who were
in conflict with the neigh-
bours, Vietnamese, Pre-
toria and Jerusalem. He
said they were called in to help
by the CIA during the late
1980s, because the Amer-
can's themselves could
not risk being seen to be
backing them.

He recalled: "The
Israelis set up a special
export-import brokerage
office in Sydney under the
management of two
Mossad operatives. They
bought small arms from
South Africa, then had
them routed through Aus-
tralia. It was supposed
for delivery to Thailand. In
fact the weapons, after
leaving Australia, were
diverted to Cambodia.
The General van der Westen,
and the South African authorities
- knew of the final end-user and
Australians were informed..."

Ben-Menashe told also
how, as a member of an
Israeli mission in 1982, he
had met then Defence
Minister General Magnus
Mulan in South Africa.
The purpose was to nego-
tiate an agreement for the
supply of South African
manufactured cluster
bombs which Israel want-
ed to use when it moved
into the Lebanon.
DCC man linked to assassination plot

By LOUISE FLANAGAN and EDDIE KOCH

LIEUTENANT COLONEL Anton Neuwoudt—a senior member of the South African Defence Force’s covert unit that was swooped on by the Goldstone Commission this month—has been implicated in last year’s murder of Ciskei strongman Charles Sebe.

Army sources say that Neuwoudt, who headed a clandestine South African Military Intelligence operation in Ciskei at the time of the murders, was personally involved in the plot that lured Sebe to his death.

The Weekly Mail this week located a farm near Portnoo where Neuwoudt is alleged to have met regularly with officers from the Directorate of Covert Collections (DCC), the MI operation that Goldstone raided, in order to coordinate the operations he was running in Ciskei at the time.

The farm, Irene Estates, which is allegedly owned by Neuwoudt and has a dairy on its premises, was used by him as a meeting place to plan military activities in Ciskei, according to intelligence sources.

The farm is about 20km from Portnoo. A winding road, marked with signs stating in English and Afrikaans “Enter at your own risk,” leads to a two-storey building that appears to house the offices. Clerical staff say the dairy sells milk direct to customers.

A former officer from the intelligence division of the Ciskei Defence Force told an earlier sitting of the inquest into Sebe’s death that one of these operations discussed at the farm involved a complicated conspiracy in which Neuwoudt manufactured a plot claiming that Sebe was planning to overthrow the Ciskei government.

On basis of this imagined threat, Neuwoudt then obtained Brigadier Oupa Gqozo’s permission to “destroy” the alleged coup plotters and won the Ciskei ruler’s long-term loyalty to his military backers in Portnoo.

Gqozo had staged a military coup in Ciskei in early 1990 and for a few months flirted with African National Congress leaders in the region. This led to fears in military intelligence circles that Gqozo would take the homeland into an alliance with the ANC—like Major General Bantu Holomisa did in Transkei.

Another Ciskei army officer told The Weekly Mail that the conspiracy which led to Sebe’s death was part of a sophisticated plot to convince Gqozo that he was under threat and that he need the backing of the SADF to remain in power.

Neuwoudt testified in the Sebe inquest in September last year and denied that the coup plot had been a fabrication. He also rejected the claims that Gqozo had ordered the men be killed.

But information from a number of sources shows that Neuwoudt set up an MI front company called International Researchers in Ciskei around September 1990, about six months after Gqozo’s coup, with the express purpose of pulling the homeland’s new military regime back into the ambit of MI.

The sources say Neuwoudt is now an operative of the shadowy DCC, which is believed to have been at the centre of a series of third force type operations.

Neuwoudt is believed to have worked for DCC for several years before he ran International Researchers in Ciskei, and to have “returned” to DCC immediately after leaving Ciskei. Simply, it seems that Neuwoudt’s activities, and the work of International Researchers in Ciskei, were part of the third force operation run by DCC.

Neuwoudt himself seems to typify the anti-negotiations grouping within the military. He regards his job as one of intimidating the ANC leaders in order to overwhelm the organisation. He once claimed that with a small handful of SADF Special Forces he could cause chaos in the region.

He joined the SADF in 1974 and became close friends with Gqozo when they served in the 21 Battalion at Lenz near Johannesburg. Gqozo was a corporal at the time and the relationship that was established with Neuwoudt was to prove extremely useful in the 1990s.

Neuwoudt served in Namibia for a number of years, where he made a name for himself as an interrogator and an officer who handled important intelligence sources.

In 1988 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and during this period spent time at a secret base called Hippo in the Caprivi Strip, where Inkatha members were trained as an elite paramilitary unit by the SADF.

He was recruited in 1990 to work on the International Researchers project in Ciskei, presumably because of his personal relationship with Gqozo. At the time he was working for the DCC and based on the farm near Irene.

Neuwoudt claims that farm belongs to him, but a former military agent in Ciskei, Dap Maritz, said the farm was a DCC front. Sources in the Ciskei military say that Neuwoudt travelled to the farm at least once a month in order to liaise with other intelligence officers. After these liaison visits he would return to Ciskei and provide his colleagues with MI’s view on developments in the homeland.

International Researchers has been blamed for:

• Fabricating threats against Gqozo from the ANC and within Transkei as an excuse for turning the military government against these groups.

• Using Ciskei as a base for an abortive and bloody coup attempt against Transkei’s pro-ANC government.

• Luring Ciskei rebels Charles Sebe and Onward Guzana to their deaths in the ambush that is currently the subject of a court inquest.

Helping to set up the African Democratic Movement, now widely regarded as an MI front that operates in a similar way to Inkatha.

Before International Researchers was set up, Gqozo had been prepared to accommodate the ANC, its allies and other opposition groupings in Ciskei. With the arrival of Neuwoudt, Gqozo’s attitude changed to one of total antagonism towards these organisations.

At the time, the South African authorities were already concerned that the ANC — Umkhonto weSizwe in particular — was using Transkei as a “liberated zone” under the liberal rule of Holomisa. Clearly, Ciskei under the easily influenced Gqozo could not be allowed to go the same way.

The solution was to send in Neuwoudt, supported by Clive Brink and another man also believed to be a DCC operative, former East London deputy mayor Major Ted Brassell.

The South African authorities always firmly denied that they had any involvement in the formation of International Researchers. This looked a little hollow when SADF chief General "Kat" Liebenberg himself flew down to Bisho to discuss the unit’s future last year.
Cuna 'too afraid to testify'

By Paul Stober

Evidence by former military intelligence operative Joan Cuna before the Goldstone Commission yesterday forged another intriguing link with notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard.

Cuna's allegations, carried in the Vrye Weekblad newspaper a month ago, led to the recent raid by Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone on an MI operations centre and the discovery of a plot by Barnard to smear the African National Congress' armed wing, Umkhonto WeSizwe.

Cuna claimed to the Vrye Weekblad that he had taken part in an attack in the Durban area in which ANC activists had been killed. In evidence before Goldstone yesterday, he denied involvement in an attack or killings, but said he had been taken by two men to collect AK-47 rifles.

One of these was a certain Reilly. The Weekly Mail understands that this is Eugene Reilly, a former Brionton Murder and Robbery Squad member and close associate of Barnard's. Evidence has been led in the Webster inquest that Reilly was in Barnard's car when the latter shot academic David Webster.

Yesterday's Goldstone proceedings ground to a halt when a distressed Cuna refused to testify further, saying he was afraid to do so.

His confused testimony beforehand in many cases contradicted the report of his activities which appeared in the Vrye Weekblad.

He admitted travelling to Pietermaritzburg with two men he identified as Reilly and "Frank". According to Cuna, they went to the Hilton Hotel near the city. The following day they travelled to Durban where they met two men who took them to a house in a nearby "location".

Cuna said they visited a large house where "Frank" was given a parcel of three AK-47 rifles. The three then returned to Pietermaritzburg via Durban and spent the night in the Hilton Hotel. The following day they returned to Johannesburg.

Cuna made no mention of any attack on ANC targets and denied any involvement in killings. He claims he was dropped off at home and had no further knowledge of what happened to the AK-47s.

In other contradictions with his original account:

- He denied being promised a microcorder to tape meetings with ANC activists.
- He refused to say whom he had been asked to spy on. In Vrye Weekblad, he stated he had been asked to spy on ANC members.
- Relating how the affidavit on which the newspaper based its story was drawn up, he said "I told the same story I am telling now. There was no talk of me killing anybody".
- Cuna refused to answer questions put to him by a commission lawyer, Tobie Pretorius. During a recess, he told Pretorius that he was too scared to testify further.

Advocate Robert Wise, who is heading the commission inquiry, then agreed to hear an application for Cuna to give evidence to him in private.
SECURITY FORCES

Hard men

Military Intelligence (MI) chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen will not quit in the face of allegations about his unit (see cover story) and is convinced that his men acted correctly. In an interview published on Sunday with Rapport newspaper columnist Hanlie Retief (recorded before the appointment of air force Gen Pierre Steyn to take charge of MI), Van der Westhuizen brazened out calls for his dismissal.

"I see no reason why I or any member of my organisation should now resign as a result of this onslaught or investigation. If anyone contravened the law he should be punished, but I am convinced that we acted correctly." He is not worried about a Nuremberg-type trial in future "I have no problem testifying about my so-called involvement with the Hammer unit (an alleged MI operation in the eastern Cape) or the Gonwe murders or with anything else attributed to me. I know what I've done and what I have not done."

Van der Westhuizen defended MI's use of Ferdi Barnard, the convicted killer and former CCB agent, in spite of his "unacceptable" background. "Any intelligence organisation uses sources, the character and integrity of sources is not an issue. All that matters is whether they can provide the information. Their characters are no reflection on the organisation."

He said it was "understandable" if Roelf Meyer, as Defence Minister, was unaware that Barnard was linked to MI (as Meyer has claimed). "Not even the generals knew. An informer comes into contact only with the handler."

References in files confiscated by Goldstone investigators linking Meyer to Barnard were probably due to an overzealous MI official, said Van der Westhuizen "We have discovered that the head of Covert Collection (an MI directorate) decided no longer to use Barnard. The handler was informed and told the order came from the top. The handler interpreted 'the top' as being the Minister and wrote that particular sentence on his own initiative to give more weight to his decision."

In spite of evidence to the contrary - including references in MI's files of plans to smear ANC leaders - Van der Westhuizen said MI was merely an intelligence gathering unit. It processed and interpreted information, then made recommendations. It did not undertake operations.

"We will investigate any violent activity in the country. And if MK comes under discussion, it is purely a military investigation. We are not interested in their political activities."

We have not even used the word ANC."

Van der Westhuizen denied any links between MI and the CCB, in spite of allegations that former MI chief Gen Witkop Badenhorst was aware of CCB plans to murder David Webster and reports that former CCB chief Joe Verster was often seen at the Pretoria offices used by Covert Collection.

Van der Westhuizen added his voice to complaints from the NP establishment that Goldstone's foreign investigators should not be allowed access to military secrets. "No other intelligence organisation in the world would allow it."

However, he supported Goldstone's right to investigate and pledged MI's full co-operation.

He agreed that "more skeletons might come out of the cupboard" but believed MI had an image problem more than anything else.

He said the unit's training and discipline were good and, in spite of what was being said, integrity was high.

Van der Westhuizen said that, as an intelligence man, he was "very worried" that SA was "disturbingly close" to total anarchy. There were cracks in the economy, security was deteriorating and SA faced serious socio-economic problems. The situation created tension among politicians.

"If the system topples without a democratic process such as an election, we have the potential for total anarchy."

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Guilty until proved innocent

Despite his commitment to reform, De Klerk risks becoming SA’s Nixon

Does President F W de Klerk really want to clean up his administration? Or is he being forced into a position where his past associations are weighing more heavily than moral convictions?

Following his response to Justice Richard Goldstone’s statement about files confiscated from Military Intelligence (MI), De Klerk — for the first time since he took office — no longer gets the automatic benefit of the doubt, evidence that there might be more behind his stance than mere inaction is mounting.

The MI files indicated that Ferdi Barnard, a former agent in the notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau and a convicted murderer, was employed by MI’s Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) from May 1991 until December 1991. Apparently he had been recommended to the DCC by the SADF intelligence chief, Lt-General Witkop Baardenhorst.

Barnard drew up a detailed plan to undermine the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, using an underworld network. The plan, says the Goldstone statement, "was submitted to senior members of MI and thereafter he was employed as a chief agent." Though the plan may not in fact have been implemented, or not fully so, MI evidently thought Barnard worth keeping on. In July 1991, during the period that Barnard was employed, the government was shaken by the revelation (after earlier denials) that the SA Police had funded the IFP. De Klerk gave the assurance that secret activities of this nature had been suspended and appointed a committee to evaluate all such operations. In August 1991, Ministers Ariaan Vlok (police) and Magnus Malan (SADF) were relieved of their portfolios after sustained pressure from the ANC, amid allegations of secret agendas and a "third force."

In December 1991, a Beeld report carried an allegation that Barnard was employed by the military. This was denied by an army spokesman, but, says Goldstone, "that denial was false." Ten days later, Barnard’s employment with MI was terminated, according to the confiscated files, "upon instructions from the Minister."

In January 1992, Barnard’s MI handler also wrote that Barnard was sacked "on instructions of the Minister of Defence."

The Minister of Defence at the time was Roelf Meyer, now in charge of constitutional negotiations. He has denied that he knew anything about Barnard.

It is hardly likely that the MI files — seized in a surprise raid — are part of an elaborate forgery. We must assume they are genuine. Yet even if one accepts that the SADF fared Barnard for the kind of black diplomacy most military elites engage in from time to time, the country is still entitled to know:

- Why Barnard was encouraged to draw up plans to undermine the ANC — particularly at a time of extreme political sensitivity and in the face of apparently misleading assurances by De Klerk,
- How Meyer can claim ignorance if Barnard was dismissed "on instructions from the Minister."
- Why, if Meyer knew nothing, did he not make it his business to ensure that such covert programmes were halted, and
- Whether the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg, and any other senior officers outside MI, knew what was going on.

De Klerk’s response to Judge Goldstone’s remarks was grudging and emasculating, and they were "issued in the form of a press statement and did not constitute an official report."

Yet Judge Goldstone made no untested conclusions. He merely raised questions, while noting that the evidence MI had employed "a person with a serious criminal record involving acts of violence and dishonesty," that the SADF had lied about Barnard’s employment, that a senior officer had recommended the illegal arming of Barnard with an SADF weapon, and that 48 DCC members operated credit cards and had spent hundreds of thousands of rand.

There are no military secrets here, the security of the State is not remotely at stake. The obvious and natural response from De Klerk would have been to instruct the Goldstone Commission to investigate the other MI files and report to him in due course. Instead, De Klerk has ordered an in-house investigation — which makes it difficult to avoid the conclusion that government itself has something to hide.

Former Leader of the Opposition Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert believes that De Klerk’s response is consistent with his government "has always thought that it can maintain stability with a highly controversial security establishment. The Nats think, ‘It is our system.’"

For the first time, perhaps, De Klerk has realised that it is not "his" system any more — and Slabbert detects panic in his reaction. "De Klerk is on the back foot. When he took office he distanced himself from the incalculable system — and then used its most disreputable feature, P W Botha’s worst weapon, the President’s Council, to force through the Indemnity Bill. He has been a bit shaky.

De Klerk would be well advised to take some of the recent political history. We have the example of Watergate in the US as well as our own Info Scandal. In both cases, the discovery of corruption happened almost by chance. In both cases, after months of tenacious judicial work in the face of executive lies and stonewalling, the rot was revealed to go right to the top — President Richard Nixon and Prime Minister John Vorster.

De Klerk has asked Lt-General Pierre Steyn, appointed earlier this year as Chief of Defence Force Staff, to take command of all intelligence functions of the SADF. He is to provide De Klerk with a complete and comprehensive analysis of all of the SADF’s intelligence activities and to report to me as soon as possible on the advisability of restructuring these functions."

Steyn will be helped by Police General Alwyn Conradie in analysing the files of the DCC “to ascertain whether any activities have taken place which might be in contra-
JOHANNESBURG. — The "unforgivably lethargic attitude" of policemen investigating the death of African National Congress lawyer Mr Bheki Mlangeni had effectively sabotaged the possibility of his murderers being brought to account, lawyers argued in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

He was killed in 1991 when a cassette player he received in the post exploded when he turned it on to listen to a tape.

In their closing arguments, advocates appearing for the Mlangeni family, the SADF, the SAP and the state in the inquest argued before Mr Justice B O'Donovan that the court had to find his death was caused by an unknown person or persons.

Mr Gys Rautenbach, appearing for the Mlangeni family, asked the judge to admonish the police for their poor investigation. A proper investigation could have led to dramatically different findings, he said.

ANC man's murderers not caught

Aspects of the investigation criticised by Mr Rautenbach included:

- The Vlakplaas base had been visited once three months after Mr Mlangeni had died, even though investigating officer Captain Andre Kritzinger conceded Mr Coetze's former colleagues could have had a motive.
- Captain Kritzinger had warned Vlakplaas officials of his impending "surprise" visit.
- He did not compile a list of possible suspects because he did not have proof any Vlakplaas policeman was involved.

- He had deliberately misled an independent forensic specialist, Dr David Klatzow, thus destroying a safeguard in a matter where policemen investigated other policemen.
- Captain Wil du Toit's police laboratory, which might have provided clues concerning the explosives used, was only visited three months after the explosion.

Mr Etienne du Toit, SC, for the Minister of Law and Order, said the documents suggesting Vlakplaas policemen might have been involved were inadmissible since they were not affidavits.

The state, represented by Mr H Broodryk and Mr J Neveling, said "no expense was deemed too costly" in the police investigation.

Mr Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, said the Defence Force had only become involved when Mr Flores and MI agent Mr Pame-la du Randt were called to give evidence. He asked the judge to exonerate the SADF.

Judgment was reserved.

Sapa
Webster probe still continuing

Own Correspondent.

JOHANNESBURG:— The inquiry into the death of Wits academic Dr. David Webster yesterday continued behind closed doors in the Rand Supreme Court.

Former CCB managing director, Colonel Joe Verster gave testimony in camera for the fifth consecutive day; but is expected to finish today.
CCB ‘planned to act against future rulers’

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — CCB managing director Joe Verster recently approached Ferdi Barnard with a plan to set up a series of front companies — each with its own security force — to act against a future government, according to starting testimony at the David Webster inquest.

Verster allegedly said R10 million was available for the project.

The inquest was also told that Mr Verster wrote a letter to President P.W. de Klerk on October 6 warning him of serious discontent among members and former members of the security forces.

Should these members join forces, Verster said in his letter, they would constitute a force vastly superior to the ANC’s Umkhonto weSizwe (MK).

In another letter to Mr. de Klerk, dated May 5, Verster alleged that four army generals, including SANDF chief General Kat-Liebenberg, influenced their subordinates in the CCB to make CCB documentation “disappear”.

These allegations emerged during the in-camera cross-examination of Verster by counsel for Barnard, the convicted murderer and former CCB operative.

Verster denied in his evidence that he approached Barnard about setting up the network of security companies but admitted that he met the former operative at the Transvaal Snake Park in Halfway House a few months ago. He said they discussed private matters.

Verster also admitted that he recently met the commander of the police’s former counter-insurgency force at Vilakazi St, Pretoria, and he also discussed private matters.

This evidence by one of South Africa’s most secretive and controversial operatives was given on Wednesday as he entered his fourth day in the witness box. Verster once again testified in camera.

It is not known whether the letters, of which parts were read into the court record, were received by Mr. de Klerk or whether he responded to their contents.

This week’s testimony in Court 4F of the Rand Supreme Court constitutes the first evidence from a senior officer that discontented former security force members may form the core of a future destabilising force.

In the October letter to de Klerk, Verster said the group of people on whose behalf he was speaking were more numerous than MK cadres. They included members of the CCB, Military Intelligence, the National Intelligence Service, the parachute battalion, Special Forces, 22 Battalion, the police, Rooivalk and former Rhodesian special forces.
Mozambique denies allegations of killings.

The Mozambican government has denied allegations of killings and human rights violations in the country, saying that the reports are false and misleading.

The government also said that it is committed to respecting human rights and to ensuring the safety and security of its citizens.

However, opposition groups and human rights organizations have accused the government of carrying out systematic attacks on civilians and of violating international law.

The situation in Mozambique has been tense since the end of a 16-year civil war in 2014, with sporadic violence continuing in some parts of the country.

The government has been trying to rebuild the economy and to improve living standards, but progress has been slow and the country remains one of the poorest in the world.
Renamo deserter denies story

PRETORIA. — Mozambican army deserter Mr Joao Cuna on Thursday refused to give evidence in public before a one-man committee of the Goldstone Commission, as he was “extremely afraid and fearful”

During the committee’s first day of hearing evidence, Mr Cuna also backtracked on claims made to the Vrye Weekblad newspaper about alleged SA Police involvement in violence.

Vrye Weekblad published a report quoting Mr Cuna as saying he had been ordered, and paid R4,000, by security force members to kill African National Congress activists outside Durban.

Yesterday Mr Cuna denied “there was any talk about me killing anybody” in the statement he had made and on which the newspaper report was based.

He told committee counsel Mr Torie Pretorius he was “extremely afraid and fearful” and no longer wished to continue giving evidence in public.

Committee chairman, advocate Mr Rob Wise, will hear Mr Cuna’s application to have an in-camera hearing today.

● Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw will not react to Goldstone Commission revelations that the SADF conspired to undermine the ANC until the completion of an internal investigation. — Sapa

MK ready to be scrutinised

ANC’s strategies may change in step with govt

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE ANC was willing to subject uMkhonto weSizwe to the same kind of scrutiny and control as the South African Defence Force, according to MK chief of staff Mr Siphiwe Nyanda.

“We see ourselves, in the transition, as being bound by any decision taken by multi-party structures,” he said in an interview in the latest issue of the ANC journal Mayibuye, which was released yesterday.

“It all depends on what happens at the negotiating level; MK will take its instructions from the national leadership.”

The only other options, the article said, were a return to armed struggle and insurrection, or “a protracted negotiations process combined with mass action and international pressure until the regime surrenders on each and every demand for full-blooded democracy.”

“The army, police and civil service would need restructuring, it said. “They must be competent and accountable, represent society as a whole, serve the interests of democracy and be trimmed in keeping with national needs.”

Azapo: Nats won’t give up

PORT ELIZABETH — Past events had shown that President F W de Klerk’s government had no intention of relinquishing power, Azapo president Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of Azapo’s 11th biennial congress here, Mr Nefolovhodwe said the organisation had had to take important decisions geared at protecting the interests of “oppressed and exploited” people. He said Codesa could not deliver majority rule. — Sapa

Mr Nyanda said MK saw its future in terms of the transition and integration.

“We see MK as one of the building blocks for a future defence force in a democratic South Africa.”

It had generally been agreed among all parties that the future army would be non-partisan and uphold the constitution of South Africa.

“MK is guerrilla army and we are transforming ourselves into a conventional army. Officers are being trained so that we can make an impact in that future defence force.”

The ANC demanded that the SADF and other forces be non-partisan and recommended that they should come under some form of multi-party control.

“They should fall under a structure set up by Codesa and should not interfere in the process leading to elections for a constituent assembly,” Mr Nyanda said.
Big guns, big money
and big boasts

**JOVIAL JAUNT** Bizarre

carnival atmosphere at first
public defence expo:

**By Kim O'Donnel**

THERE was big money near Soweto last week, but it wasn’t intended for community development or literacy.

The shoppers, representing about 50 countries worldwide, had come to spend their money on arms in spite of the 16-year-old arms embargo.

Nasrec, near Soweto, played host to Decca '92, South Africa's first defence exhibition made open to the public.

In addition to R400 million worth of the latest in SA military prowess, from combat helicopters and surveillance helicopters to grenade launchers and ‘exciting night-vision equipment’, visitors were treated to a real carnival, complete with traditional dancing, big band music and "Ekurhuleni Sunset", an on-site ad hoc cocktail lounge.

The atmosphere was disturbingly jovial and upbeat, men in bad suits sipped Chardonnay while discussing the trends in "capabilities" and blow-your-heads-off technology. But what about the embargo, my colleagues and I, kept asking ourselves: "OFW21.12.12".

A spokesman for Armcor told us that the hosting of such an exhibition in no way violates the arms embargo. In fact, he and others in the SA arms business were very open in discussing SA arms sales.

**Visitors were treated to R400 million worth of SA military prowess, traditional dancing and big band music.**

In the last five years, annual arms sales have averaged about R500 million. Paul Beaven, publisher of Jane's Defence Weekly, told us that at the height of the embargo, SA was trading arms with 32 countries.

One visitor from the Philippines told us he didn’t even know there was an embargo. When asked if any overseas guests had been given complimentary invitations to the expo, the Armcor spokesman told us they had paid for “a few old friends”, although he wouldn’t disclose details.

The same Filipino guest who was allegedly unaware of the embargo, told us he was among the friendly few. In addition to their friendly attitude about defying the embargo, exhibitors are enormously proud of their self-made industry and the level of expertise they have attained, making them world leaders in areas such as mining and no-jam communication.

"The range of systems, weapons and components that has been developed in South Africa, and the standard that has been achieved, is astounding - the more so for an industry that is only 18 years old," boasts an article in the Decca 12-page information supplement given to visitors and inserted in The Star early last week.

Indeed, it is astonishing what the SA arms industry has achieved since the '76 riots. (When did they have the time to perfect this artillery when there was war in the streets?) And how can these people go to sleep at night?
and arms buyers from nearly 50 countries attended the "closed sessions" of the Defence Exhibition of SA (Dexsa) at the Nasrec show grounds in Johannesburg. About 200 of these foreign visitors were invited while the remainder made their own way to the show, says Johan Adler, GM public relations at Armscor. A further 30 000 people attended the show during the two days it was open to the public.

The event, which is estimated to have cost Armscor about R23m to stage, was intended to give arms exports a boost. While the local arms industry grew dramatically during the sanctions era — within 10 years of the UN embargo on the sale of arms to SA in 1977, Armscor had established itself as a major exporter of military equipment — it is now having tough times.

A 37% cut in government defence spending in the past three years and the slump in the international arms market has rocked local suppliers. Though the local arms industry is estimated to have turned over R35bn last year, and is still SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods, it has been forced to cut production capacity, lay off large numbers of staff, curb research expenditure and attempt to break into commercial markets.

While many defence contractors have cut overheads dramatically and are successfully moving into new markets, exports remain crucial to the long-term success of the arms industry, says Adler. "In the past few years arms exports have not dropped below R300m a year and we believe this figure could be much higher."

According to Adler the UN embargo prohibits countries only from supplying arms to SA. Though the UN General Assembly in 1987 called on countries not to buy arms from SA, no security council resolution was passed and therefore the call was not binding. This understanding is not shared by the ANC which says countries that sent delegates to Dexsa contravened the arms embargo. It intends taking the matter to the UN.

Whatever the status of the arms embargo, SA is understood to have exported military equipment to 35 countries in the past five years and the list could grow as a result of the Dexsa show. More than 150 local firms used the exhibition to display products ranging from artillery systems, armoured vehicles, combat helicopters, radio communications equipment, electronic tactical support systems to a variety of firearms.

While few immediate orders are likely to emerge from the exhibition many of the foreign visitors will come away with a greater understanding of the depth and capability of SA's arms industry, says Helmoed Heitman, local correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly.

SA is one of the few countries, outside the major international powers, able to produce a sophisticated armaments system from the initial concept through to the finished product, says Heitman. SA has a wide range of expertise and is able to integrate various technologies and subsystems into complex weapon systems, such as the G6 artillery system and Rooivalk combat helicopter.

SA could well start to appear on a few more military shopping lists, says Heitman.
SA to sign new arms accord

PRETORIA — South Africa was to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which prohibits the development, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, in January, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday. (254)

The decision to sign "is an expression of the government's wish to participate in international non-proliferation and disarmament activities", he said in a statement. (CT 25/11/91)

The CWC was finalised by a United Nations subcommittee in August. The UN General Assembly is to ratify the convention before the end of the year. — Sapa
Information withheld from police

FORMER CCB MD Joe Verster told the Defence Minister Magnus Malan, and an SADF internal inquiry, of claims that Ferdi Barnard had gunned down David Webster, the Webster inquest was told yesterday.

However, the SAP investigation into the 1989 murder had not known of these claims implicating the former CCB operative in the killing, Verster said.

A typed transcript of Verster's earlier testimony, given in camera to protect his identity, states that on a question by State advocate Jannie van Vuuren about what information was supplied to Malan on July 13 1990, Verster replied: "That I think it is, that we think it is Barnard, because he said so, but it is hearsay and I have no facts to base it on."

Suspicion

He said repeatedly during his testimony that he was "talking under correction."

He told Judge M Stegmann that after the Webster murder he had a faint suspicion that Barnard, then dismissed from the CCB, could have been involved in the killing. This suspicion was passed on to Gen Jaap Joubert of the SAP.

"Gen Joubert told me to keep in mind that Barnard was one of our own people and that Barnard was a good person," Verster said.

Information of Barnard's alleged involvement that was received later in the form of Barnard's confession to his CCB handler Lufras Lettingh and an anonymous telephone call to Verster - was not passed on to the police, Verster testified.

"I did disclose this information, in terms of the Defence Act procedures, to a (parliament) board of inquiry," he said.

Verster, who personally dismissed Barnard from the CCB after a breach of security, said in spite of several pointers, he believed Barnard's alleged involvement in the Webster murder was "nonsense."

Before Verster started his testimony behind closed doors last Friday, his advocate Jo Wessels told the inquest: "It is our brief that Verster will answer all questions regarding his knowledge of the murder of Webster."

"However, Verster is not prepared to answer any questions regarding the CCB, because any answer could possibly incriminate him."

"Our brief is that Verster stresses that the activities of the CCB at all times were aimed at the enemies of SA and that the activities at all times were approved by the superior hierarchy."

"Because of changing politics and the continued existence of Umkonto we Sizwe, Verster is currently in the position of not being able to rely on the support of his former superiors and has to look after his own interests and therefore cannot talk freely. Even indemnity will not guarantee his personal safety," Wessels said.

The judge has been asked by representatives of the Webster Trust to consider the subpoena of Malan, now Water Affairs and Forestry Minister, to testify at the inquest.

Farmers ‘exploiting cross-border workers’

HARARE — Northern Transvaal farmers are illegally employing Zimbabwean “border jumpers” and handing them to the SA Police when they asked for wages, Harare’s Daily newspaper reported yesterday.

Vincent Zula said he was recently deported from SA and knew of many others who were victimised by unscrupulous commercial farmers.

"In my case, I was working at a farm but when I demanded my salary I was handed over to police who detained me for a week while I waited for the next truck home," Zula said in Plumtree, western Matabeleland.

An average of 50 people are deported back to Zimbabwe each week from the Transvaal, but most return immediately "because they find the prospects of securing jobs locally next to zero," said the newspaper.

SA and Botswana have jointly deported 3 685 people from southern Matabeleland since August, police statistics show.

With Christmas only a month away, the number of Zimbabweans seeking to cross legally to SA is expected to increase.

The queue outside the SA trade mission in central Harare for visas for “shopping trips” reached record lengths yesterday, extending 400m into the street.

"I cannot be expected to sit at home and wait for something to happen," said Zula, announcing his intention to try to infiltrate back into the Transvaal via Botswana. "I need to eat, but there is no food at home. We really do not mind what we do there as long as we get something to keep us going."

The Daily Gazette yesterday quoted an official of Zimbabwe’s Domestic and Allied Workers’ Union, Adams Verenga, who said 98% of black Zimbabwean employers paid less than the government’s Z$50 a month minimum wage for domestic servants.
Probe into claim of SAP violence link

A one-man commission of inquiry into a Mozambican army desperter's allegations of SAP involvement in political violence will begin its investigation today.

The commission was appointed by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone on Monday to probe claims made by Joao Cuna to Vrye Weekblad about SAP involvement in violence.

When the Commission began probing Cuna's allegations, they discovered a link to the SADF's Military Intelligence (MI) and when they raided a MI operations centre two weeks ago they confiscated files which showed the SADF had planned to subvert Umkhonto we Sizwe. — Sapa.
Verster's testimony 'explosive'

By Susan Smuts

The cross-examination of CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster has become a "free-for-all fireworks display", according to lawyers at the David Webster inquest at the Rand Supreme Court.

But the lawyers are keeping mum about what aspect of Verster's evidence sparked the fire. Verster takes the witness stand behind closed doors for the fifth time today, but his testimony will be kept secret until the transcripts are made available later this week or early next week.

Some light relief was supplied by Adele Pretorius (nee van der Spuy), founder of the Merit Party and the Bond Party, who burst into the court yesterday. Outside, she demanded to speak to Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust.

She claimed the CCB had made an attack on her life. Pretorius agreed to wait for a tea adjournment to speak to Bertelsmann, but disappeared shortly afterwards. The hearing continues.

○ Challenge to court reporters — Page 23
Woman disrupts Webster hearing

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.—The evidence of former CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, who is testifying in camera at the Webster inquest, was briefly interrupted twice yesterday by former women’s rights campaigner Mrs Adele van der Spuy.

She arrived at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday stating that she wanted to testify at the inquest.

She was twice escorted out of the court room where Colonel Verster is testifying behind closed doors in order to protect his identity.

Ms Van der Spuy, who said she was the ex-wife of a former judge, told lawyers and reporters outside the court room that there had been two attempts on her life.

She accused the CCB of being responsible and also claimed she could name the leaders of the “third force”.

Witness box
She also claimed to represent South African taxpayers and the Bond Party, which she said had been registered as a political party in Pretoria last week.

Ms Van der Spuy left after speaking to lawyers representing various parties at the inquest.

Colonel Verster has been in the witness box for five days.

Cross-examination of the former CCB chief is expected to be concluded today.

He will be followed by former CCB co-ordinator Mr Lafras Luitingh, who is to be recalled for cross-examination by Mr F Coetzee, SC, who is representing the SADF.

Mr Luitingh earlier told the court former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard had confessed to killing Dr Webster in 1989 to win another contract with the covert organisation.

The hearing continues.
CCB Chief, Warned, FV

R100m network planned

Starting evidence at Webster inquest
Goniwe: ‘Lots of skeletons’

THE controversial Military Intelligence (MI) wing of the SA Defence Force was not involved in any operations and only collected information, its head, Lieutenant-General Joffie van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

He expected a “whole lot” of skeletons would come out in matters such as the Goniwe inquest and the allegations about the Hammer unit.

He said MI had absolutely nothing to do with the disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) despite its employment of CCB agent and convicted double murderer, Ferdi Barnard.

Gen Van der Westhuizen, whose name appeared at the bottom of a secret SADF document ordering the removal of anti-apartheid activist Matthew Goniwe, said he would give evidence at the Goniwe inquest.

Gen Van der Westhuizen said neither the former Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer nor any of the generals knew about the recruitment of Ferdi Barnard.
Arms fair 'a success'
despite sanctions row

JOHANNESBURG — Organisers of South Africa's biggest-ever arms exhibition say the six-day export-oriented fair was a success despite a row over sanctions. Armsco, the show sponsors, said the exhibition had evoked considerable international interest, particularly from Africa, the Middle East, and South America.

The fair came under fire from anti-apartheid movements and the UN for defying an international embargo on arms dealings with South Africa. — Sapa
Probe hears of Verster assault

JOHANNESBURG — CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster was physically assaulted by former SADF intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst when they clashed over an internal investigation into the CCB, the David Webster inquest was told.

Testifying behind closed doors at the Rand Supreme Court on Friday, Colonel Verster said the assault occurred at the CCB's secret headquarters early in 1990.

He said shortly after General Badenhorst had been appointed to head the internal investigation, he told him: "General, I don't trust you and you must know that."

"Because I did not want to play along, Badenhorst tried to chase me out of my office. I said it was my office and I remained seated."

"He then got up and, in front of (SAP Brigadier) Krappies Engelbrecht and (CCB administration officer) Christo Brits, assaulted me," Col Verster said.

He also said former SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys had said in January 1990 that President F.W. de Klerk had given assurance there would be no "witch-hunt" regarding CCB operations.

(CT 23 11 92)
SADF beaten in Angola, lost Namibia.
Threat to leave by MF-head

PRETORIA — The head of the Directorate of Covert Collection, Brig J J "Toilette" Botla, said he had collected security information and had not tried to discredit the ANC.

He told Beeld newspaper in an interview published yesterday he would resign immediately if anything to the contrary could be proved.

Civil Co-operation Bureau head Colonel Joe Verster told Beeld he was furious that murderer Ferdi Barnard was still being linked to the CCB — Sapa.
to Inner Circle
Barnard Lihle

NEWS Claim that Buddlezi lies to use ethnicity to turn people against the ANC

1992 SOWETAN

Tuesday November 24 1992
Mass action for public probes

Political Staff

DURBAN — Natal could be in for a fresh round of mass action following the ANC's resolution that it would launch an "unprecedented" campaign to force the government into public probes of the security establishment.

Chief among the demands at the ANC Southern Natal region's weekend conference was that the Goldstone Commission be handed the files seized by the government from Military Intelligence.

A mass action campaign would be launched after consulting with other regions. Other decisions taken at the conference yesterday included that:

- An independent judicial commission should investigate corruption in the KwaZulu government.
- To achieve free political activity in 1993, especially in KwaZulu. This would include a march on Ulundi.
- To request that the United Nations Security Council upgrade its observers' status.
- To launch a "hands off MK" campaign to expose apartheid propaganda against the wing.
Goniwe trial set for March?

PORT ELIZABETH — It is unlikely that proceedings will begin before March next year in the reopened inquest into the deaths of the Goniwe four.

Assistant attorney-general Mr Mike Hodgson said yesterday he was getting in touch with "all the parties concerned" about setting a date for the inquest to begin.

"At this stage the parties include representatives for the army, the SA Police, and representatives from Legal Resources who are acting for the families"
JOHANNESBURG. — The attorney-general is considering a request to subpoena former defence minister General Magnus Malan to testify at the Dr David Webster inquest.

This follows evidence by ex-CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, who claimed he thought he told General Malan that CCB agent Ferdi Barnard confessed to killing the Wits University anthropologist on May 1, 1989.

This is the first time General Malan’s name has been mentioned in the proceedings.

During earlier testimony Barnard’s handler, Mr Lafras Luitingh, told the court that Barnard claimed he had shot Dr Webster to convince his superiors he had a role to play in the CCB.

Colonel Verster — who gave in-camera evidence on Friday — told the court that Mr Luitingh had told him of the confession shortly before he met General Malan.

Accordng to the transcripts of his evidence, Colonel Verster said he thought he had told General Malan: “We think it was Barnard (who shot Dr Webster) because he has said so. But this is hearsay. I have no facts on which to base it.”

He later told the inquest that Dr Webster’s murder had been only one point on an agenda for a meeting with General Malan in July 1990.

Dr Webster’s murder was a secondary concern during the meeting, but it was one of the factors which influenced the future of the CCB.

The meeting was mostly concerned with the CCB agents, who, it seemed to Colonel Verster, were being left in the lurch by the government after the Harms Commission.

Colonel Verster said Dr Webster’s death emerged as a detail which influenced this discussion.

Minutes after he said he had told the defence minister of Barnard’s confession, he said he could not remember what specific information he had disclosed.

General Malan has previously denied that Colonel Verster informed him of Barnard’s confession.

The David Webster Trust has written a letter to the attorney-general requesting that General Malan be subpoenaed to testify.

During the Harms Commission into alleged police death squads in 1990, lawyers acting for the trust also argued General Malan should be called to testify. However, he was not called to give evidence.

Meanwhile, a complaint against a Sunday Times report of Colonel Verster’s evidence and General Malan’s reaction has been referred to the attorney-general.

Mr J J Wessels, appearing for Colonel Verster, complained yesterday the Sunday Times story was substantially inaccurate and led to General Malan’s comment which contradicted Colonel Verster’s evidence.

This contravened the Inquest Act, which prohibited the publication of any information which could prejudice, influence or anticipate the finding of an inquest.

The hearing continues. — Sapa
Goldstone to probe witness' lies

Johannesburg — A deserter from the Mozambican army was instigated by "unknown persons" to make a false report about police involvement in political violence to the Vrye Weekblad, the Goldstone Commission said yesterday.

The commission has established a one-person committee of inquiry into the allegations made by Mr. Joao Cuna, who has informed counsel for the commission that he gave false information to the newspaper, commission chairman Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone said.

The newspaper published a report on October 30 quoting Mr. Cuna as saying he had been approached by a policeman to attack ANC activists in Durban.

But Mr. Cuna told the commission that he had been instigated by "certain persons" to make the false report which led to the Vrye Weekblad article.

The one-man inquiry under senior Johannesburg advocate Mr. R.M. Wise will begin its investigation on November 26.

Mr. Wise said both the newspaper and the police had requested the probe.

Vrye Weekblad editor Mr. Max du Preez said yesterday: "If he was fabricating evidence, it is important to know whether one arm of the security forces set up another arm of the security forces."

Sapa 24.11.92
Deserter lied to newspaper

A MOZAMBI CAN army deserter was instigated by unknown "persons" to make a false report about SAP involvement in political violence to the Vrye Weekblad, the Goldstone commission said yesterday.

The commission has established a one-man committee to inquire into allegations by Joao Cuna, who has told the commission's counsel he gave false information to the newspaper, commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone said in a statement.

The newspaper published a report on October 30 quoting Cuna as saying he had been approached by a policeman to attack ANC campaigners in Durban. During the attack, a number of people were killed.

But Cuna told the commission he had been instigated by "certain persons" to make the false report to the newspaper.

The one-man inquiry of advocate R M Wise will begin its investigation on November 26. — Sapa

Judge thinks twice about 'speaking out'

JUDGE Richard Goldstone said yesterday he had become "terrified" of speaking out in public because of the extensive publicity being accorded his commission of inquiry into violence.

This follows weekend confusion over conflicting news reports concerning the outcome of Goldstone's talks with President F W de Klerk on Friday regarding his commission's powers.

Sapa reports that after Goldstone met French Deputy Foreign Minister Georges Kieidan at Bloemfontein's JHB Hertzing Airport yesterday, both men declined to comment on their discussion.

Goldstone said he was "just terrified" to say anything without deep consideration.

His caution comes in the wake of his dramatic disclosures last week of an SAPD military intelligence plot to discredit the ANC and the involvement of convicted murderer and former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard.

Following the ensuing outcry and calls for strong action to be taken, De Klerk and the Cabinet issued veiled criticism of Goldstone's method of disclosing damaging information.

It is known that Goldstone informed the President's office he was about to make the Barnard disclosures because he was afraid of the information leaking out in an uncontrolled manner.

Last week Goldstone was reported extensively as having called for greater powers for his commission of inquiry.

However, after his meeting with De Klerk the judge corrected the reports, saying the "empowerment" he was requesting was not further legal power but greater manpower. De Klerk has authorised more manpower for the Goldstone commission.

At last Monday's news conference Goldstone was asked, "Do you not already have sufficiently wide powers as was reported in the UN secretary-general's report?"

Goldstone replied there was some dispute about this and there were differing interpretations of his brief.

It has now been confirmed by government and commission sources that Goldstone will investigate all security forces and private armies.

The internal SAPD inquiry appointed by the Cabinet to look into the ANC smear plot will also continue its investigations.

Labour Party faces metamorphosis

THE Labour Party is set to cease being an independent political entity when its party congress takes place in Port Elizabeth next month.

Party sources say Labour has two options: it can either join another party or dissolve and form a new centrist party with other smaller parties such as the DP.

The prevailing view within the caucus is that Labour should retain its identity but enter into an alliance with another party such as the ANC on the same basis as the Natal Indian Congress or the SAPC.

None of the top sources spoken to believed that it was feasible to continue as an independent party.

According to another source, there are two schools of thought: one pressing to join the ANC and the other wanting to form a centrist party.

However, the overriding compromise option that appears to be taking root is that congress will probably decide to go into an alliance with the ANC.

If this happens, members who favour the centrist option could defect to the DP, which they consider to be in the middle of the political spectrum.

The crisis in Labour arose earlier this year when a number of its MPs crossed the floor to join the NP and the DP.

Verster denies news report

THE Attorney-General is to investigate a complaint made on behalf of former CCB MD Joe Verster that the Sunday Times published a "substantially inaccurate" report of his evidence to the Webster inquiry last week.

Judge M Stegmann referred the matter to the Attorney-General after Verster's counsel complained yesterday.

The Sunday Times reporter was questioned by the Attorney-General as part of the investigation into the print media's reporting on the Webster inquiry last week.

The Sunday Times reported that a Webster inquiry official told Verster he was "undercooked" and was "not nowhere near" the final report on the death of Mr Verster's late wife, Mrs Cissy Verster, who was murdered in 1984 by a ANC/African National Congress member.

However, the investigator, Mr G A M Spence, said: "I don't think this is the case at all. It's not true. He was not undercooked. He was not nowhere near the final report."

Mr Spence said this was a "substantially inaccurate" report.

The Attorney-General is investigating Mr Spence's evidence to the Webster inquiry last week, and the Sunday Times reporter is being questioned as part of the investigation.

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SA to sign arms treaty

SA would sign the Chemical Weapons Convention which prohibited the development, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, in January next year, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria yesterday. Botha added that a draft bill on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in SA was published recently in the Government Gazette and would probably be tabled in Parliament next year.
Goldstone out of commission

Cabinet effectively shoves aside judge in favour of ‘own man’

By QUINTON RHODES

THE credibility of State President FW de Klerk’s NP government plummeted to its lowest this week.

His cabinet responded to Monday’s bombshell revelations by the Goldstone Commission by effectively closing ranks.

It is the barely credible denials and institutionalised internal investigation which bears all the marks of yet another cover-up.

The cabinet’s crisis-management measures were instituted after Judge Goldstone told a Monday press conference of dramatic evidence of Military Intelligence (MI) plots to discredit the ANC.

The evidence was uncovered when Goldstone Commission investigators swooped on an MI operations centre in Pretoria.

The evidence, mainly five “top secret” files, showed that former CCB agent Forni Barnard had been employed by the sinister Directorate of Covert Collections (DCC) between May and December last year.

Barnard is a convicted murderer, and one of the men accused by witnesses at the David Webster inquest for being responsible for his murder.

The evidence revealed that Barnard’s DCC mission had been to destabilise Umkhonto weSizwe by implicating it in criminal activities.

Barnard confirmed this in interviews later in the week, but insisted the project had only got as far as the planning stages before it was scuppered by the MI top brass and his services terminated.

Goldstone’s initial allegations, gleaned from seized files, were that Barnard’s services were brought to an end by the then Defence Minister, Roelf Meyer, to avoid embarrassment.

However, Meyer on Tuesday denied any knowledge of employing Barnard and Goldstone backed down.

It was established that these files had not been falsified.

He also said that Meyer had not signed the documents, adding to the question mark over their authenticity. The Judge said that the NP negotiator had been “unfairly implicated”.

Point taken, but this does not mean that the Nats are off the hook.

In fact, the government’s response to the affair can only fuel suspicions that it has a good deal to hide. Instead of granting Goldstone’s request to continue with the investigation of the security forces, the Cabinet on Wednesday effectively held him at bay by instituting its own internal investigation.

It was a particularly transparent – and telling – manoeuvre despite De Klerk’s attempt at damage control.

He was careful to say that Goldstone’s request was only temporarily refused, and that a meeting between himself and the judge would be arranged as a matter of urgency.

The government response has been studded with criticisms of Goldstone’s decision to go public rather than to report directly to De Klerk on his findings – and to leave the president to decide on how to use the information.

It is also worth noting that the denial of extended powers to the judge is in essence a refusal to comply with the recommendations of the UN secretary general, which called for provision to be made to allow Goldstone to pursue full and unhindered investigations into both official and private security forces.

But perhaps the most disturbing element of the government response has been the “self-investigation” it has opted for instead of a Goldstone investigation.

The appointment of lt-gen Pierre Steyn to take over the functions of intelligence within the SADF has been widely welcomed, if only as a public relations measure. Steyn, until recently second in command of the SA Air Force, was appointed earlier this year to the position of Chief of Defence Force Staff. He has a relatively enlightened profile, having been largely responsible for the drafting of the SADF’s Code of Conduct in accordance with the provisions of the National Peace Accord and for relaxing the military conscription system.

However, what has largely escaped attention is the appointment of Maj Gen Alwyn Conradie as Steyn’s partner in the investigation of the darker byways of MI.

As chief of the CID, Conradie conducted the initial investigation in late 1988 into the death squad allegations of Dirk Coetzer and Almond Nofomela. Earlier in his career, he served as a colonel in the Cape Town Special Branch.

Conradie was appointed in late 1988 along with OFS Attorney-General Timothy McNally to investigate the sensational claims by Death Row prisoner Nofomela and former police Captain Coetze that the SAP were running death squads from Vlakplaas outside Pretoria.

Amid allegations that suspects had been told by investigating policemen to “say nothing” and advised to get out of the way, the McNally Commission finally produced a report which completely exonerated the security forces.

With McNally leading the evidence before the Harms Commission which sat in 1989, the contents of the report formed the basis of the evidence relating to the SAP.

Like the findings of Harms, the McNally report, jointly authored by Conradie, was sharply criticised by Supreme Court Judge Johan Kriegler.

In the celebrated defamation case brought in late 1989 by police forensic chief Gen Lothar Neethling, Kriegler found in favour of the Vrye Weekblad and The Weekly Mail – effectively branding Neethling as a prisoner of political opponents.

Judge Kriegler found there was strong evidence to support Coetze’s claims, and questioned both the Harms Commission and its investigators.

Steyn and Conradie – with Conradie playing the major investigative role – will provide De Klerk with a complete and comprehensive analysis of all the SADF’s intelligence activities.

They will also be asked to make recommendations “on the advisability of restructuring those functions”.

An assurance was also given by the State President that any findings by Conradie and Steyn relevant to the investigations of the Goldstone Commission would be handed over.

However, the intervention of the cabinet has been to take the matter out of the hands of the Goldstone investigators.

Now the issue has been placed in the hands of a man widely alleged to have squashed investigations of security force “dirty tricks.”
Verster on thin thread

An additional 500 cops deployed on Keel stations to curb violence on trains
Goldstone is to probe all forces

Political Staff

DURBAN — The Goldstone Commission is to investigate all security forces allegedly involved in violence.

This is in terms of an agreement reached with President F W de Klerk on Friday.

Widespread reports at the weekend that Mr De Klerk had effectively clipped the wings of the commission by not broadening its powers were described by both government and commission sources yesterday as incorrect and a misinterpretation.

It is understood that commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone left his meeting with Mr De Klerk on Friday night substantially satisfied that his request for a broad investigation of security forces allegedly involved in violence had been approved.

These would include the SAP, the SADF, uMkhonto weSizwe, Apla, the KwaZulu Police and certain security firms.

Mr Justice Goldstone is mandated to investigate the sources of violence and intimidation. Reports that he wanted to launch a structural investigation of the intelligence establishment were also off the mark, the sources said.

However, he apparently did have reservations about the commission’s access to Directorate of Covert Collections files — to be the subject of a probe by SADF Chief of Staff Lt-General Pierre Steyn and the SAP’s Lt-General Alwyn Conradie.

But these could be cleared up when Mr Justice Goldstone meets Lt-Gen Steyn to discuss the co-ordination of their activities. The meeting may take place some time this week, possibly on Friday.

Crucial to the misunderstanding appears to have been a line in the statement issued by government spokesman Mr Dave Steward on Friday night. It said that “it was agreed that the powers the commission possesses are sufficient to enable it to carry out its mandate in terms of the Act.”

It had been widely reported that Mr Justice Goldstone was asking for additional legal powers to carry out the probe, but sources said that he had been seeking “empowerment” in terms of manpower.

This was granted by President De Klerk when he announced that the SA Police would make staff available to Mr Justice Goldstone.

CT 23/11/92
Pressure mounts on FW

THE Government, under fire over damming accusations about security force dirty tricks, is facing increasing pressure to make way for an interim elected administration, political leaders and analysts say.

"There have now been sufficient crises for the Government to lose status as a credible negotiating partner. It now has to make way for an elected interim government with joint control over security forces," Mr Brian Currie, director of Lawyers for Human Rights, said yesterday.

Dealing the latest blow to State President FW de Klerk, the chief of the Civil Cooperation Bureau, Mr Joe Verster, said he was told by de Klerk there would be no witch-hunt over security force dirty tricks.

Verster told a closed inquiry into the murder of anti-apartheid activist David Webster that a former head of the SADF told him the Government accepted every word of the CCB's "good faith", according to newspaper reports.

The allegation follows disclosures by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone that there was evidence senior military intelligence officers hired a twice-convicted murderer to discredit the ANC.

A Government spokesman said yesterday that de Klerk, as Commander-in-Chief, had a special duty to protect the SADF from "orchestrated attempts to undermine its legitimate functions and good reputation".

He said the State President's approach to the CCB and "similar questions", was "a matter of record."

"It has been his (de Klerk's) position that allegations of wrongdoing should be established and that anybody guilty of offences should be charged and punished," the Government spokesman said.

The Democratic Party spokesman on justice, Mr Tony Leon, said there was circumstantial evidence that de Klerk was hostage to the military.

Acting in concert

"Elements within the security forces are either undermining the Government or acting in concert with the Government according to a hidden agenda. Either option is dangerous. There is now an urgent need for a deal on an interim government," Leon said.

Mr Rocky Williams, a military analyst, said "mercenaries" were holding a gun to de Klerk's apartheid reforms.

"The problem is that he (de Klerk) is in a process of transition and you do not cut off options when negotiating. "We may need to fall back on their assistance and therefore has no alternative but to live with them," Williams said.

Goldstone asked for more powers and resources to investigate wrongdoing by all armed forces of the Government, the black opposition and rightwing groups.

De Klerk offered extra police investigators but said the Commission already had sufficient legal powers.

Signalling a tough line ahead of a Government-ANC summit to be held soon, ANC president Nelson Mandela has threatened to abandon bilateral talks with the Government unless there was an agreement soon on a date for the installation of an all-race interim government.

In response to Mandela's threat, Government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer said Pretoria had already committed itself to the implementation of an elected transitional government as soon as negotiations with all political parties had been completed. - Sapa-Reuters

New venture for teenagers

A joint Sowetan/Star venture has come up with a new and exciting newspaper specifically tailored for the teenage market.

The newspaper, to be launched tomorrow, has been born out of a realisation that there is a gap in the market demonstrated by the popular teenage response to Sowetan's column "Gloria's Youth."

A board of editors, comprising six black and six white teenagers, will write stories. Each group will contain the same number of males and females.

New paper out tomorrow:

Investigative stories, special features, including some written by Glora and her white counterpart Cathy, are just some of the items to be offered by The Newspaper With No Name, as it will be called on its first launch.

A competition will be run and a computer awarded to the person who comes up with the most appropriate name.

The newspaper will be inserted into Sowetan and The Star and will come out once a month.
alleged CCB activities,” said Gen Malan, now Forestry and Water Affairs Minister. “The discussion dealt primarily with retention packages for Verster and the former members of his organisation.”

“If Verster knew the facts about Dr Webster’s death, the question arises why he did not tell Mr Justice Harms or the SA Police Nothing stood in his way,” he said.

Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw proposed at the weekend that consideration be given to a court order of ‘clear instruction’ on the powers of a judicial commission regarding secret documentation “linked to the defence and security of a country.”

Mr Louw’s apparent reference to the Goldstone Commission’s seizure of secret MI files came in a speech at Unisa on Friday.

**Hostage**

He had earlier remarked “many of the aspects contained in the statement (by Mr Justice Goldstone on the Ferdi Barnard affair) have thus far not been tested within the framework of the normal procedures applied by a judicial commission.”

He stressed the image and standing of the SADF should not be damaged by the activities of a few who transgressed the law.

In further reaction at the weekend Mr Tony Leon, the Democratic Party spokesman on justice, said there was circumstantial evidence that Mr De Klerk was hostage to the military.

“Elements within the security forces are either undermining the government or acting in concert with the government according to a hidden agenda. Either option is dangerous. There is now an urgent need for a deal on an interim government,” he said.

“The Conservative Party, craving the erosion of parliamentary control and deep discontent in the security forces about the investigative body called yesterday for the Goldstone Commission to be disbanded.

CF defence spokesman Dr Willie Smyman said “To have one arm of the defence force investigating another is dangerous. The CF calls for the disbandment of the Goldstone Commission.”

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**GOLDSTONE TO PROBE ALL ARMED WINGS**

PAGE 2

Mr De Klerk’s spokesman Mr Dave Stewart dismissed the allegations, saying the President’s “appeal in the CCB is a matter of concern”.

“Immediately the inquiry of the Harms and Goldstone commissions in the first instance. It has consistently been his position that allegations of wrongdoing should be thoroughly investigated, that the full truth be established and that anybody guilty of offences should be charged and punished.”

But he added the State President, as commander-in-chief of the SADF, has a special duty to protect the SADF from orchestrated attempts to undermine its legitimate functions and the good reputation built up over many decades by thousands of dedicated and honourable servicemen.

Gen Malan defended his actions, saying “if the public wants to take another look at their own intelligence services, I don’t think it’s a bad idea.”

“From this flowed the inquiry by Gen Rudolph Wilsing, which led to an inquiry into the CCB matters.”

 upon legal advice I explicitly did not discuss the matter.”
New strategy to control defence units

Johannesburg — The ANC/Cosatu/SACP alliance yesterday adopted a new strategy aimed at tightening control over the self-defence units operating in the Vaal Triangle's townships.

At a PWV summit on violence attended by over 100 representatives from the region it was resolved to introduce a code of conduct and to tighten controls.

The strategy was aimed at instilling discipline in the self-defence units, PWV ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said.

The summit came amid criticisms that the self-defence units had been hijacked by hooligans who perpetrated atrocities in the townships. The atrocities included extortion, murder and rape.

The ANC has repeatedly defended the structures, saying they were basically sound but had been infiltrated by "state agents" who caused "chaos, confusion and dissent" in their ranks.

There have been a number of violent incidents in which renegade self-defence units had been implicated. — Sapa
ANC alliance adopts new strategy to control self-defence units

THE ANC/CVLU/SACP alliance yesterday adopted a new strategy aimed at tightening control over the self-defence units operating in the Vaal Triangle's townships. The strategy was adopted after a two-day summit on violence in Vosloorus, attended by more than 100 representatives from the alliance's PWV region.

ANC PWV spokesman Reheis Mamola said that the summit was called to establish a code of conduct for the self-defence units subject to tighter control by not only the alliance but also by all community organisations. The strategy was aimed at instilling discipline in the self-defence units.

Senior ANC official Sbonelile Mabaso said the summit called for criticism that the self-defence units had been hijacked by the leader of the Vaal Triangle townships. The strategy included stricter measures for the units.

Mamola said that the ANC had recently lost a police officer, Steve Maseko, who had been shot while preparing to take an ANC-themed ad campaign by a member of Vaal Triangle townships. The officer had been working to control the self-defence units.

The ANC has been rocked by a series of killings, including the shooting of at least one person in the East Rand township of the Vaal Triangle last year by members of the Unit 93 elite anti-terrorism group.

Meanwhile, police have taken up the matter, according to police sources. The case is one of several that have been investigated by the police, according to police spokesperson, Mabaso Mabaso. Mabaso said the police were investigating several self-defence units.

The Sunday Times reported that the exhausted in an eight-month inquiry which had concluded a month and a half ago that the government had been implicated in the self-defence units.

Meanwhile, police have taken up the matter, according to police sources. The case is one of several that have been investigated by the police, according to police spokesperson, Mabaso Mabaso. Mabaso said the police were investigating several self-defence units.

WILSON SWANE

Senior ANC official Sbonelile Mabaso

The commission found that "the sc-
SDUs not our creation - MK chief

By Abbey Makoe

SELF-Defence Units, the dreaded neighbourhood watch groups operating in black townships, were not the creation of the ANC’s military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

This revelation, coming in the wake of mounting controversy surrounding the beleaguered SDUs, was made in an exclusive interview with Sowetan by the MK’s chief-of-staff, Mr Siphiwe Nyanda.

Nyanda’s statement is in contrast to that of several ANC leaders, including his predecessor, Mr Chris Hani.

Addressing a meeting in Sekhukhnek last week, Hani undertook that the ANC would uproot “wayward elements” committing crimes from within the SDUs.

In the interview, Nyanda emphasized in no uncertain terms that the SDUs - no matter where they operated - were not the creation of his organisation.

Nyanda said although individual members of his organisation took part in the activities of the SDUs, they were all doing so of their own accord as trained soldiers.

According to Nyanda, the SDUs were a creation of the communities, comprising residents belonging to liberation movements comprising the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People’s Organisation.

See report on Pages 8 and 9.
Barnard asked lover to set trap for ANC

A resident in the townhouse complex said he had seen Barnard removing "huge wads" of R30 notes from his car and taking them into the flat about two weeks ago.

"They seem to have a lot of visitors, most of them driving luxury cars like Mercs, BMWs and even a black Porsche," said the man.

The two lovers were reportedly going to set a trap for the ANC by using a woman they knew but who was a rival to Barnard's lover, Carole.

Barnard was living with his lover at the time, and the police had found evidence of her involvement in the plot.

The plot was discovered when a informant contacted the police with information about the plot.

The police were able to plant hidden cameras and microphones in the couple's flat, and the lovers were caught on camera planning the trap.

The plot was foiled when the police arrived at the flat and arrested the lovers.

Barnard was sentenced to life in prison, while his lover was given a 20-year sentence.
Hit squad probe to look into military intelligence links

THE Goldstone commission will begin hearings on Thursday into allegations of military intelligence involvement in hit squad activity.

Judge Richard Goldstone is also expected to meet Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, who has been appointed by the government to investigate the SADF's Directorate of Covert Collections. The two men will discuss ways to co-ordinate their investigations.

Early last week, Judge Goldstone revealed the existence of a plot by the DCC to smear the African National Congress's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, by linking it with the criminal underworld.

The new inquiry and the talks between Lieutenant-General Steyn and Judge Goldstone were announced after a two-hour meeting between the judge, President FW de Klerk and Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee on Friday.

The meeting followed a request by Judge Goldstone for his commission's powers to be broadened to encompass scrutiny of the SA security force establishment, including military intelligence, the police and army. This request was turned down.

Harsh

The Democratic Party and the ANC have condemned the government's decision not to allow the commission wider powers.

Judge Goldstone said he was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting, but would not comment further.

While the commission faced harsh criticism from the security arms of the government this week for releasing information it uncovered, it has received strong international support, in particular from the United Nations.

New American ambassador Princeton Lyman travelled to Bloemfontein this week to visit Judge Goldstone and express his support for the commission's work.

It has been reliably learnt that the commission wanted an all-South African task force to begin investigations not only into the SA security forces, but also into the MK and PAC, as well as other private armed groups.
Aussie eyes focusing on SA events

By ELIAS MALULEKE, writing from Australia

THE expose by Judge Richard Goldstone this week on SADF dirty tricks to destabilise the ANC through common criminal activities, has received wide media coverage in Australia.

Australian newspapers have been ignoring events in SA, and instead focused on domestic issues - mainly the recession which is threatening thousands of Australian jobs.

However, reports on how the "third force" sought to discredit the ANC in 1991 have been splashed across the pages of major newspapers this week.

Widely-circulating dailies carried prominent photos of a thumber-sucking and dejected Ferkie Bar- nard, the alleged CCB operative and the man behind the plot.

ANC president Nelson Mandela was quoted extensively in The Mercury as saying that "hawkas" in the SA government had taken over from President FW de Klerk and were hampering the reform process.

The Australian carried a leading article in its world news page calling on De Klerk to resign and hold elections for an interim government.
Security forces welcome SDU plan

A JOINT SA Police and SADF statement has welcomed the envisaged "code of conduct" for Self Defence Units in the townships. (Page 22/11/97)

"This may even prevent SDU and MK members shooting members of their own ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance, thinking that they're policemen," the statement said.

The statement said the perpetrators of violence, unlike the security forces, are "AK-47 welding, uncontrollable, undisciplined, protection-money-taking groups launching cowardly attacks from behind women and children".

The statement said the ANC had, however, conveniently failed to address the issue of the 194 policemen killed this year.

It said the ANC had failed to address the issues of:

1. MK/ANC members arrested in the Vaal for illegally being in possession of SAP and military uniforms, firearms, explosives and ammunition of Russian origin;
2. The ANC hindering police attempts to investigate and secure scenes of unrest-related murders and crimes; and
3. The recent acknowledgement by the ANC and Chris Hani that they cannot control elements within the SDUs.
Most of the tenants in the tastefully modern Momentum Mews building in Pretoria thought the people on the fourth and fifth floors were just very busy businessmen. They worked long hours, seemed always to be popping in and out, and although they flirted with the girls, seemed rather vague about what they did.

Nobody guessed the building housed the most secret and controversial unit in the military—the Directorate of Covert Collections—under whose command fell spys and criminals.

Hiding under the innocuous name of Africa Business Analysts, the unit has conducted intelligence work since 1966. But the Goldstone commission's revelations this week show the group is secretly implicated in a campaign of intimidation, extortion and blackmail against senior members of the ANC.

**Attorneys**

Records in the offices of the Registrar of Companies show Arac was registered on April 19, 1968. Its sole director is Eric Johan Pelser, who gave the address of 12 Elandus, Boston Street, Elardus Park, Pretoria. A check by the Sun on these days this week established that nobody of that name had ever lived at the address.

Power of attorney, reflects the registration, document was granted to Jacob Eichmont Knoll, Rene de Lussus, Gordon Keith Hay, Guy Neville Hopkins, and Daniel Eberhard Badenhorst. All except Mr. Knoll are attorneys with Pretoria firm of MacRobert De Vilhers London and Townsend.

The activities of the intelligence unit were apparently widely known, but at its most innocent consistent of gathering information on "subversives" here and abroad.

More sinisterly, the Goldstone files suggest, the unit engaged in active disinformation campaigns against the ANC, making extensive use of front companies.

The director of Covert Collection is Brigadier Colonel Johan Botha, and among the senior attorneys is Colonel Gerrit Bornman and Prior Scanlan.

The number two, it appears, is a Colonel at Nels, seconded from National Intelligence Service.

About 40 to 50 people are based at the unit’s HQ in Momentum Mews at any one time, but more than 200 agents are believed to be affiliated to the unit.

Among its members the unit counts Leon Flores, and Pamela du Randt, both heavily implicated in a military Intelligence plot to discredit the ANC through linking it with the South African Army.

Other members include Anton Noemwandi, connected with a coterie of advisors who attached themselves to Brigadier Copps Gop Spies of the Castle.

**Agents**

Lieutenant-General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, former head of Military Intelligence but now fighting to defend himself from allegations that he intentionally caused a number of deaths in the block, was often seen in the building. So too was dismissed former CCB chief Joe Witzel.

A great number of agents were docked at the base and, however, are still employed in South Africa by the Seafarers and other veterans of the ANC. But all are military personnel. There are a number of civilians.

A Sunday Times source who was once at the directorate but left in disgust, claimed the unit was made of up of a core of "hard-core right-wing radicals" who used the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC and, particularly, the SA Communist Party.

But of the tenants at Momentum Mews appeared largely unaware.

One of the building's staff said Arac seemed a "very secretive lot."

One worker in the building "has been only been on the fourth and fifth floor when maintenance work was needed. They have a very expensive photographic lab on the fourth floor.

There are always about 40 people on the two floors and I have never seen a black man go through the doors.

Arac employees also apparently look after their creature comforts. They have an attractive canton on the fourth floor, as well as a dart board in a bar.

A member of the building staff said "Once I was invited to join them for a drink, but refused. I live in the penthouse on the top of the building and am aware that they have parties late into the night.

Arac employees occupy 40 of the 60 parking bays on the ground and first floor. They drive a number of upmarket cars; the chauffeurs are upmarket drivers and MD Jack Botha owns a Mercedes.

This week, the Sunday Times tried to visit Arac but did not get far.

A stern-looking woman turned reporter Jocelyn Makker away when she asked to see Mr. Leon Flores "Who are you? I cannot tell you anything unless you identify yourself. Mr. Verster and Mr. Flores are not here.

On Wednesday, the Sunday Times went back and a number of people gathered at one of the windows when they spotted the photographer. The white window blinds in the blue framed windows were then shut.

A man playing cards also moved quickly to close the blinds.

**Quieter**

By Friday, however, Arac seemed to have undergone a change. When reporter Wiseman Khuwazayo asked at the fourth floor reception for Mr. Flores, Mr. Verster or Mr. Botha, he was told that three worked on the third floor.

The fourth floor, said the receptionist, contained the "legit" Arac and the others belonged to the third floor.

It is much quieter now in Momentum Mews. The fifth floor appears largely deserted.

And, said one of the tenants, the people on the fourth and fifth floor floor "didn't quite as much as before..."
These devastating accusations add further problems to an SADF still reeling from a surprise raid by the Goldstone commission on a secret military intelligence base which revealed evidence of dirty tricks operations continuing under Lombard until as late as 1989. On Friday, Verster told the Inquiry hearing at the Rand Supreme Court how he clashed with General Badenhorst early in 1990. The general, who retired last year, was appointed by General Malan to carry out an internal investigation into allegations that the CCB had assassinated Walker. Tensions between the two developed, Verster said. He told the Inquiry:

He had told General Badenhorst to his face “General, you must know that I don’t trust you.”

Chased

Verster said he tried to keep their working relationship “normal”, but General Badenhorst had lost his cool at the CCB headquarters one January night in 1990.
UNIT STAFFED BY MURDERERS, PROSTITUTES AND DRUG ADDICTS

and a nest of spies
Barnard’s gang of whores and killers

Sunday Times Reporter
CONVICTED murderer Ferdi Barnard recreated a cell of desperadoes in military intelligence less than a year after his previous army unit, the sinister CCB, had ostensibly been disbanded by the government.

The astonishing details of Barnard’s new dirty tricks unit — comprising convicted murderers, police informers, prostitutes and Mozambican refugees — came to light this week after a surprise raid by the Goldstone commission on a highly secret military intelligence group.

Barnard’s unit, the Sunday Times can reveal, operated in military intelligence’s Directorate of Covert Collection. Its task was to find embarrassing information on ANC leaders and use that to blackmail them into becoming informers.

A secondary mission was to infiltrate criminal elements into the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, thus creating further embarrassment to the ANC.

In a first for Barnard, the unit operated despite his central role in the CCB’s downfall.

A file seized by the Goldstone commission this week showed that on June 28 last year, when Barnard, having been re-employed by military intelligence despite his central role in the CCB’s downfall, submitted a plan to military intelligence for a task force which would carry out “prostitutes, homosexuals, shebeen owners and drug dealers” to compromise members of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Some six weeks later, on August 1, Barnard was appointed to military intelligence permanently on the recommendation of General Rudolph Witkop Badenhorst, then head of military intelligence.

The files seized by the Goldstone commission also show that as late as August 23 Barnard reported on follow-up operations and referred to a “support agent network” of “prostitutes, homosexuals, night club managers and criminal elements”.

Barnard — currently under suspension for killing anti-apartheid activist David Webster — was fired from military intelligence in December last year after being named in a criminal case as a military intelligence agent.

This week Barnard claimed his unit comprised a former white policeman, a coloured man and two black people.

From documents, files and its own research, the Sunday Times this week established the names of the unit’s members. Barnard was the chief agent. Under him fell two sub-agents. They handled other informers.

The members of the Barnard cell were:

- Eugene Riley, a former drug squad policeman with a checkered past in which violence features. He was Barnard’s sub-agent.

He first sprang to public prominence during the celebrated trial of Captain Jack la Grange, former commander of the East Rand Murder and Robbery Squad, and Detective Sergeant Robert van der Merwe of the Buxton Murder and Robbery Squad.

The men were convicted of murdering two well-known drug dealers in what was assumed to be a contract hit.

In a complicated case, Riley emerged as a shady figure, having apparently been present when two of the drug dealers went to reconnoitre the home of a third drug dealer shortly before he was killed — allegedly by La Grange and Van der Merwe.

Riley’s name cropped up again in late 1989 when he and an alleged diamond handler, Daniel Mocum, were involved in a shoot-out in Bophuthatswana. Both were wounded.

Riley and accomplice Mark Francis, a drug addict, were arrested on charges of attempted murder.

Two other men present at the shooting escaped. It was suggested at the time one was Barnard. Francis later made a statement incriminating both Riley and Barnard with complicity in the attempted murder. Soon afterwards, Francis was found beaten to death at a drug rehabilitation centre in Johannesburg. Riley was later acquitted of attempting to murder Mo.
were convicted of two well-known cases in what was to be a contract killing case, emerged as a shady character accused of murdering a drug dealer. Shortly after, he was killed.

Daniel Mokosa, involved in a shootout in Bophuthatswana, was wounded and his accomplice was arrested in Pretoria. A drug dealer was arrested on the grounds of attempted murder.

Two other men present at the shooting escaped. It was suggested at the time that they were involved.

France later made a statement implicating both Riley and Barnard with complicity in the attempted murder. Soon afterwards, France was found beaten to death in a drug rehabilitation centre in Johannesburg. Riley was later acquitted of attempting to murder Mokosa, for lack of evidence.

At the Webster request on October 28, a witness identified Riley from an identifying photo of one of the alleged murderers of the anti-apartheid activist. The same witness identified the second alleged assassin - Ferdi Barnard.

Riley's attorney yesterday declared his intention to respond to the allegations on behalf of his client. It is known the Goldstone commission seized Riley's file during its raid on the Directorate of Covert Operations.

Ferdi Barnard: recruited a cell of desperadoes in an attempt to blackmail ANC leaders into becoming informers.

Mokosa, deserted from the Mozambique army in 1997 and entered South Africa illegally. He found work in a cafe in Jeppe and then with Schultz, working in the family's entertainment centre. He lived with them in Madison Road, Jeppe.

Cuma claims he took part in the assassination of ANC members in Durban in March or April this year on the instigation of Schultz and another white man he calls "Boo" or "Boy" Schultz. Cuma said he always used to leave the Goldstone commission in investigating the possibility that "Smith" might be Riley or even Barnard.

The SADF admitted this week that Cuma was utilised "as a casual source by the SA Defence Force for the collection of information on the smuggling of weapons and arms caches for a short period in July and August 1991". Schultz denies having anything to do with the assassination.

Mistress

At present Cuma is under the custody of the Goldstone commission at a Durban Hotel.

Carol Ann Burton, 30, who was Ferdi Barnard's mistress for five months, and Christopher Human, 30, were recently arrested with illegal possession of an Uzi submachine gun. They said in their court appearance on December 18 that the weapon belonged to Barnard. They had admitted to being members of military intelligence and had attempted to recruit them as agents in August this year - shortly after Barnard's appointment to permanent appointment to the military intelligence.

Burton, a former prostitute, claims Barnard wanted her to recruit white prostitutes who would be used to sleep with black men.
Goldstone to probe private armies

By CHRIS WHITFIELD
Political Staff

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk last night agreed to the Goldstone Commission's proposed investigation into "all other bodies and organisations alleged to be involved in violence".

This follows a request by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone for the power to probe the role of the SADF, the SAP, Umkhonto weSizwe, the KwaZulu Police and certain security firms in violence.

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali has also called for the investigation.

A brief statement from government spokesman Mr Dave Steward last night after an hour-long meeting between Mr De Klerk and Judge Goldstone said the SAP would make "sufficient personnel" available "to assist the commission without delay" with the investigation.

Any probe of the KwaZulu Police is bound to be strenuously resisted by the KwaZulu government, which has dismissed allegations that it has played a role in violence.

The PAC has also rejected any investigation into the activities of its military wing, Aplana.

The ANC has, however, welcomed such a probe.

"Reservations"

It was also decided that Judge Goldstone would hold talks "as soon as possible" with SADF Chief of Staff Lieutnant-General Pierre Steyn to discuss the co-ordination of their activities with regard to the investigation of aspects of the activities of the Directorate of Covert Collection.

This should go some way towards addressing reservations of some organisations about a probe into an SADF unit by an SADF general.

The statement said it was also agreed that "every effort will be made from all sides to expedite an official report on the matters dealt with in Mr Justice Goldstone's statement on the hiring of convicted killer Ferdi Barnard by military intelligence for an operation designed to discredit the ANC of November 16".

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said in a speech in the Eastern Cape township of Jota yesterday that he hoped General Steyn "would behave as a man of integrity" and expose an alleged army dirty tricks campaign against the ANC, Sapa-Reuter reports.
CCB chief may be held in contempt

JOHANNESBURG: Ellusive Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) managing director Colonel Joe Verster may be held in contempt of court for defying a subpoena to give evidence last month to the inquest into the death of Wits academic Dr David Webster, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice M Stegmann said he would evaluate the evidence given by Colonel Verster before deciding whether to hold him in contempt.

Colonel Verster, who chose to disobey the subpoena and go overseas to wind-up the affairs of the now-dishanded Special Forces unit instead of giving evidence, testified before the inquest in camera yesterday.

His evidence will be made public next week.

He is the fifth person to testify behind closed doors and the application to hear his evidence in camera was itself heard in camera. Colonel Verster did not make a statement to the inquest.

Several questions put to Colonel Verster by State Advocate Mr Janie van Vuuren were blocked by Colonel Verster's counsel, Mr J.J. Weisels, on the grounds that they contravened the Official Secrets Act.

However, Colonel Verster was likely to be questioned on several issues in which his name had been mentioned by other witnesses.

CCB chairman General Eddie Webb earlier told the inquest Colonel Verster had told him he had authorized plans to murder Mr Dullas Omar, an advocate, and journalist and activist Mr Gavin Bryers.

This was in contravention of CCB procedures which required General Webb to sanction elimination plans.

Another witness, journalist Mr Giovanni Gagnano, said it had become clear during his discussion with CCB cell six manager Colonel Staal Burger that the orders for Dr Webster's death had come from a senior SADF officer, or higher.

Dr Webster was assassinated by shotgun fire outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1 1989.

Colonel Burger's immediate superior in the CCB structure was Colonel Verster.

Colonel Burger is expected to testify after Colonel Verster. — Sapa.
Arms and the many visiting men...

BRENDAN TEMPLETON
Weekend Arms Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Salesmen put on their best smiles and buyers pulled out their chequebooks this week when Death went on sale at Nasrec with all the pizzazz modern marketing could muster.

The occasion was the first garage sale of South Africa’s defence industry at the Dextra ‘92 expo.

Out of the closet came huge cannon capable of hurling tons of lethal steel 30 km and more. Rapid-firing anti-aircraft guns swivelled on their bases and wagged their muzzles to the sound of ‘Goin’ surfin’.

A glossy brochure extolling the virtues of the Vector GA 35 automatic cannon hailed it “a symphony in cost-effectiveness, technology and simplicity”.

But, while Death may have been guest of honour, it was steadfastly avoided by anyone doing deals in the spacious halls.

Deals were done to the sound of the Beach Boys modellng the pleasantries of “Goin’ surfin’”. Here, Death was dressed up in all the finery that marketing ingenuity and modern technology had to offer.

Shiny rounds in pretty colours were arranged in attractive patterns. “The terminal facts speak for themselves: If you need a system that can be moved anywhere, at any time, it’s simple — there’s only one choice. The Vector GA 35 — the Final Solution.”

Commandant Aalt Heerden assured us that the Glas 35 anti-aircraft gun created “an ergonomically effective man/machine interface”.

Delegates from Taiwan, Singapore, Korea, African countries and elsewhere wandered around with eager South African arms dealers in tow.

But, the biggest attraction was South Africa’s biggest killer — the beer garden was constantly full.
MEMBERS of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) had been arrested recently after, infiltrating Natal from the Transkei, the government said yesterday.

An MK member had been shot dead in Port Shepstone after coming across the Transkei border, the director-general of the State President's Office, Mr David Steward, said.

Police had arrested a number of MK members in Natal, he said.
Smear plot on agenda

PRETORIA — Mr Justice Richard Goldstone and Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn are to discuss co-ordinating their investigations into the activities of the Directorate of Covert Collection.

This was announced in a statement by a government spokesman yesterday after President De Klerk held talks with Mr Justice Goldstone, chairman of the Goldstone commission of inquiry, about the judge's 'Press statement of November 16.'

In it, Mr Justice Goldstone revealed the existence of a plot by the DCC to smear the African National Congress's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe by linking it with the 'criminal underworld'.

Yesterday's statement said: 'The purpose of this discussion will be to establish what steps will be necessary to meet the commission's requirements with regard to the investigation of the matters relevant to its terms of reference affecting public violence and intimidation.'

The statement said of a request by Mr Justice Goldstone for 'additional resources, that the police would make available enough personnel to assist the commission to proceed without delay with its pending investigations of all bodies and organisations alleged to be involved in violence.'

In Grahamstown yesterday, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said he hoped General Steyn would 'behave as a man of integrity and expose an alleged army dirty tricks campaign against the ANC'.

Mr Mandela said in another speech:

Smear plot on agenda

From page 1

...money at the University of South Africa, Mr Louw said the ANC refused to disband MK or give up the armed struggle, MK members continued to receive training abroad, and MK continued to pose a danger to the security of South Africa.

Therefore, he would not apologise for Military Intelligence gathering information on MK.

'I can give you the absolute assurance that since my appointment as Defence Minister... I have found no signs of dirty tricks or criminal activities of any member of the Defence Force,' he said — Sapa-Reuter.
JOHANNESBURG — Elusive Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster may be held in contempt of court for defying a subpoena to give evidence last month at the inquest into the death of University of the Witwatersrand academic Dr David Webster, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Mr Justice M Stegmann said he would evaluate Colonel Verster's evidence yesterday before deciding whether to hold him in contempt.

Colonel Verster, who chose not to obey the subpoena and go abroad to wind up the affairs of the now-disbanded Special Forces unit instead of giving evidence, testified before the inquest in camera yesterday.

His evidence will be made public next week.

He is the fifth person to testify behind closed doors and the application to hear his evidence in camera was itself heard in camera. Colonel Verster did not make a statement to the inquest.

Several questions put to Colonel Verster by state advocate Mr Jannie van Vuuren were blocked by Colonel Verster's counsel, Mr J-J Wessels, on the grounds that they contravened the Official Secrets Act.

However, Colonel Verster was likely to be questioned on several issues in which his name has been mentioned by other witnesses.

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This was in contravention of CCB procedures which required General Webb to sanction elimination plans.

Shotgun fire

Another witness, journalist Mr Johannes Gaganio, said he had become clear during a discussion with CCB cell six manager Colonel Staal Burger that the orders for Dr Webster's death had come from a senior SA Defence Force officer or higher.

Dr Webster was assassinated by shotgun fire outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home on May 1, 1989.

Colonel Burger's immediate superior in the CCB structure was Colonel Verster. Colonel Burger is expected to testify after Colonel Verster. — Sapa
Abduction: Govt must pay

PRETORIA — The Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday ordered the Minister of Law and Order to pay damages to a senior ANC member who was abducted from Swaziland in 1996 to stand trial inside South Africa. The amount has not yet been determined — Mr Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim is claiming just under R633 000 damages for his unlawful abduction, arrest and detention — Sept 25.
The bogey that refuses to die

The shadowy spectre of the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), stubbornly refuses to go away in spite of being officially disbanded in August 1990.

The incident which again focused attention on former CCB operatives was the Goldstone Commission disclosure that the services of Mr Perdi Barnard, a convicted double murderer had been retained by Military Intelligence to plan dirty tricks against Umkhonto we Sizwe, military wing of the ANC.

It has now come to light that some of its operations, especially overseas, are still being wound up in spite of an announcement by the then Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan on February 27, 1990 that all its operations had been suspended pending the outcome of judicial investigations.

The former managing director of the CCB, Mr Joe Verster, has been overseas on a winding-up expedition.

The disbanded CCB still has assets including a ship and, according to some reports, there is a pension fund with millions of rands in it.

Mr Verster and some of the other 27 operatives who were fired by General Malan remain defiant and intend suing the government for better rehabilitation packages.

One of the former CCB members is claiming about R1 million from the Minister of Defence. He maintains that he is entitled to this in terms of his employment contract.

A number of such civil court claims are due to come up in the Pretoria Supreme Court in February

The SADF has admitted that it was paying for Mr Verster’s overseas trip. In terms of an agreement between the CCB and the SADF, the latter was to pay for the winding-up of the projects.

Mr Verster has said he is not on the run, although a warrant for his arrest has been issued because he had failed to turn up at the Webster inquest. He recently accused the government of singling out the CCB for the “sins” of the security forces.

The first disclosures of the existence of the CCB came in newspaper reports early in 1990.

Three former policemen who had been detained claimed membership. It was also claimed that the organisation had at least 16 cells countrywide and that it used prominent companies as fronts for its activities.

Head of the Johannesburg branch was former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit chief Staal Burger.

On February 12, 1990 the SADF admitted that the CCB was a front organisation attached to its special forces operations. Its brief was to identify “aggressors” and to carry out possible actions against them.

It emerged that R22 million a year had been spent on the CCB and the Auditor General reported that in one year R6 million spent by the CCB had been unauthorised.

Then the Harris Commission of Inquiry in connection with murders and deeds of violence allegedly committed with a political motive started sitting on March 5, 1990.

In a sensational day before the commission, it was claimed that the CCB had been involved in:

- A plot to substitute pills used by city advocate Mr Dullah Omar for a heart complaint.
- A plot to tamper with the luggage of SACC general secretary the Rev. Franke Chukwuk.
- “Operation Ape” to plant a monkey fetus at the home of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.
- A bomb attack on the Cape Youth Congress Centre in Athlone.
- Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit chief Brigadier Floris Meister testified to the Rand Supreme Court that the police believed the CCB had been involved in political killings including the assassination of Wits academic David Webster and Swapo laywer Anton Lubowski.

Later the commission found that the CCB did not murder Dr Webster. The killing of Mr Lubowski, a Swapo executive member, also remained a mystery.

The commission did find that the CCB was involved in other acts of violence and sent nine cases to attorneys-general’s offices for prosecution. Nothing came of this.

The disclosures about the CCB caused a political storm with General Malan at the centre.

Parliamentary Opposition parties and the ANC demanded his dismissal.

Two top SADF generals testified to the Harris Commission that plans for the CCB had been laid before General Malan in the 80s and that it was formed in March 1986.

General Malan denied any knowledge of the operation until November 1989 and said he had informed President De Klerk early in 1990.

In a heated debate in parliament in February 1990 General Malan came under sharp attack as Opposition MPs put questions regarding his possible knowledge of or complicity in Defence Force hit squad activities.

He declined to respond to most of them and said neither he nor the SADF would in future respond to “any direct or indirect questions on the whole situation. This can only disadvantage official investigations.”

He brushed aside opposition calls for his resignation but announced the suspension at that stage of the CCB pending a judicial investigation.

“I have no intention of bowing to the witchhunt against me which is now also suddenly coming from the ANC.”

In the debate General Malan claimed that Mr Lubowski was a paid South African military spy.

This brought charges of a “smear” from Opposition politicians.

The claim was also dismissed by Mr Lubowski’s parents as “the biggest lie out.

Introducing the special debate Democratic co-leader Mr Demor Worrall said the continued presence of General Malan could only obstruct the presence of justice.

Another DP MP, Mr Tjan van der Merwe, said General Malan’s record was not reassuring as he had in the past recommended to the State President that murder trials against Defence Force members should be stopped. The Minister had also told untruths about the Defence Force’s involvement in Angola. The Minister had a record of cover-ups.

Mr Moollman Mentz of the Conservative Party said it was clear that General Malan was attempting to escape responsibility for the activities of the CCB.

If murder had been committed by members of the CCB, General Malan should be held responsible.

At a specially convened session of parliament, Mr De Klerk said he had not known about the existence of the CCB until General Malan had told him in January 1990.

He would commit himself to cutting secret operations to “an absolute minimum” and institute financial and Cabinet control over them.

Now, in 1992, all kinds of explanations about the CCB continue.

Earlier this month former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb confessed that he had misled the Harris Commission to protect his “brothers in arms.”

He had lied when he denied any knowledge of plans to murder Mr Omar and journalist Gavin Evans.

The Ministry of Defence keeps insisting that the CCB no longer exists yet it keeps forking out money to have its murky projects finally wound up.
The Civil Cooperation Bureau was officially "killed off" more than two years ago. Yet it continues to haunt the government. TOS WENTZEL of the Argus Political Staff reports.

26/92
SADF claims on MK to be heard

The controversial Defence Force claims about umkhonto weSizwe (MK) involvement in violence are to be heard in public next month when the head of the army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, testifies before the Goldstone Commission in Cape Town.

The commission is scheduled to sit in Cape Town on December 10 and 11 to hear General Meiring’s evidence, a spokesman confirmed yesterday.

In a number of statements, General Meiring claimed MK was infiltrating Ciskei at the time of the Busho massacre, that it was crossing Transkei’s border in Natal and KwaZulu to stir up conflict, that it was stockpiling weapons and that it was encouraging attacks on the IFP.

The ANC vehemently denied these claims and formally complained to the Goldstone Commission. Earlier this week, Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw said he took “strong exception” to the commission’s statement questioning the validity of General Meiring’s claims about MK.
SADF ‘looking at accusations’

GEORGE — The defence ministry and the army’s top structure are giving their attention to the “loose allegations and accusations” that the Military Intelligence (MI) planned to undermine umkhonto weSizwe (MK), deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach said yesterday.

His comment follows the Oldstone Commission’s series of five files documents proposal by MI employee Ferdi Barnard to subvert MK by linking it to criminal acts.

Speaking at a parade at the army woman’s college here, Mr Breytenbach also said the army as a whole was not a “wild, uncontrolled organisation”, but one which would eventually stand between order and anarchy.

If there were elements in the army who did not abide by the rules, committed irregularities or were guilty of misconduct, “action would obviously have to be taken”.

In London, meanwhile, Professor Jack Spence, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday that movement by the ANC on power sharing and Mr De Klerk on security force “dirty tricks” provided the first rays of hope after several months of deepening gloom.
Barnard 'confessed to Webster murder'

Johannesburg: — Ex-CCB agent Ferdi Barnard told his handler, Mr. Lafras Luitingh, that he killed Dr. David Webster to prove to the CCB that he was useful to the organisation, the Rand Supreme Court heard this week.

Former CCB information officer, "Derrick Louw" (an alias) revealed Barnard's alleged confession to the judicial inquest into Dr. Webster's shotgun assassination.

"Louw's evidence was heard in camera on Monday and the transcript was made public yesterday," Louw said, the May 1969 attack.

Barnard confessed to killing Dr. Webster to prove to CCB managing director, Colonel Joe Verster, that he was of use to the CCB and should not be dismissed.

After Barnard's dismissal from the CCB in 1969, Louw said, Mr. Luitingh, who was Barnard's personal friend, asked him to use his contacts to secure Barnard a job in "special forces".

"Louw met a special forces contact who requested more background on Barnard, who is a convicted murderer, but he did not pursue the matter," Luitingh explained.

He said Mr. Luitingh spoke to him again a few days after Dr. Webster's death, asking him to advise special forces to "stay away" from Barnard as he feared Col. Verster would also dismiss him for trying to have Barnard re-employed.

Mr. Luitingh admitted that Barnard had told him that he killed Dr. Webster.

But Louw also said the CCB itself did not target Dr. Webster.

Mr. Luitingh gave evidence in camera yesterday. Col. Verster is expected to give evidence today.
UN committee calls for boycott of military show

THE UN Anti-Apartheid Committee and the World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with SA yesterday called on governments and other institutions not to support Armscor's armaments exhibition.

Armscor's attempts to sell arms to foreign countries were a breach of UN Security Council Resolution 765 and of international law, Oslo-based World Campaign executive member Abdul Munti said at a media conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Munti is on a private visit to SA.

The six-day Defence Exposition of SA (Dекса) at Nasrec south of Johannesburg runs until tomorrow.

Munti's call to boycott SA's first major defence exhibition was supported in a statement by UN Anti-Apartheid Committee chairman Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria.

"The committee urges governments not to support the exhibition in any manner inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the Security Council resolutions, including the attendance by their representatives," Gambari said.

By allowing Dекса to take place, government went against Resolution 765 calling on all UN member states to maintain punitive measures, including the arms embargo against SA. The resolution was adopted in June this year and was supported at the time by government.

Munti said Armscor's claim to offer "battle-proven weapons" and to be "worldbeaters" in the armaments industry was an insult to the rest of Africa because all SA wars were "wars of aggression against Africa".

"SA had in the past sold arms to various countries through Turkey and had also supplied arms to Iran and Iraq in breach of UN resolutions," he said.

The US, UK and Nordic countries had not accepted Armscor's invitation to visit the exhibition, Munti said. Armscor said earlier that about 200 foreign guests, representing 46 countries, were attending Dекса.

The ANC and the SA Council of Churches (SACC) also objected to the staging of the exhibition.

"We challenge the global community to avoid the affair, the SACC said in a statement.

The ANC pointed out that the exhibition was in violation of the arms embargo.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Armscor said yesterday the exhibition had elicited unprecedented international interest.

Armscor PRO Johan Adler said dozens of people had flown from all over the world to attend.

Between 200 and 300 guests, including foreign ministers, defence force chiefs and representatives, had also attended, he said.
Barnard said he killed Webster – CCB officer

FORMER CCB agent Ferdi Barnard told his handler, Lt-Commander Lutfieng, he had killed David Webster to prove to the bureau’s MD Col Joe Verster that he was of use, the Rand Supreme Court heard this week.

This was said by former CCB information officer Derrick Louw, an alias, at the judicial inquest into Webster’s assassination.

On Monday Lutfieng testifi ed that Lutfieng had told him shortly after the May 1 1989 attack that Barnard had confessed to the killing, in an attempt to show Verster that he was acceptable and of use to the bureau and should not be dismissed.

Louw’s evidence was heard in camera on Monday but the transcript was made public yesterday afternoon.

He said following Barnard’s dismissal from the CCB in 1989, Lutfieng, a personal friend and former co-ordinator of Barnard, had approached him to use his contacts to try and get Barnard a job with special forces.

He had approached someone in special forces who required more background on Barnard — who had a criminal record and was a convicted murderer.

He had allowed the matter to rest there as he had not considered the matter a priority.

Lutfieng had approached him a few days after Webster’s death to inform special forces to rather “stay away” from Barnard.

He had told Louw he feared Verster would dismiss him too if he found out he was trying to get Barnard re-employed.

He admitted then that Barnard had confessed to him that he had killed Webster.

Lutfieng said he found it strange that Barnard had chosen Webster as a target as he was unknown to the information branch of the CCB.

At no stage had the CCB targeted Webster as this would usually involve an intensive investigation into the person’s activities, his routine, photographs of his house and aerial photographs.

“Money was available and there was no indication of any sort that Webster was a priority of the CCB,” he said.

Lutfieng acknowledged during cross-examination by State Advocate Jimmy van Vuuren that information had been gathered on activist Gavin Evans, but denied that it was of sort of information that would suggest that Evans had been targeted for assassination.

Van Vuuren put it to him that CCB chairman Gen Ettie Webb had told him that Verster had admitted in his presence that Evans had been targeted for murder.

He said he had no knowledge of this order nor did he have any knowledge about the collection of information regarding lawyer and activist Dullah Omar, who Webb also said was targeted.

Lutfieng was called to give evidence yesterday as a consequence of Louw’s evidence. His evidence was heard in camera.

Verster is expected to give evidence today. — Sapa.

Contraceptive put under the spotlight

The controversial contraceptive injection Depo Provera came under the spotlight yesterday as leaders in the medical, political and labour spheres debated its use and abuse at a heated international symposium in Johannesburg.

Jan Peterse, CEO of Upjohn Pharmaceuticals — which produces the drug — said his company had planned the symposium to provide a forum to review recent scientific evidence on the product.

Wits Centre for Health Policy researcher Barbara Klugman said the problem had not been with the product itself, but the way it was used.

Family planning in SA had historically been aimed at controlling and limiting the black population, she said, and it was in this context that Depo Provera had been prescribed.

Makhosazana Xaba, also at the centre, said it was now accepted internationally that Depo Provera was a medically safe and reliable drug, but the concern was that it was open to abuse.

It could be administered without women knowing what it was and uneducated black women were not always informed of its side effects and contra-indications. They were also not advised of alternative methods.

White women, on the other hand, were discouraged from using the drug.

The symposium, focused on the need for more training, education and counseling to ensure that abuses of the drug came to an end.

Peterse said the recent approval of Depo Provera, by the US Food and Drug Administration, further improved the safety and effectiveness of the contraceptive injection.

Speakers at the symposium included a World Health Organisation advisory committee member, a World Bank representative and medical experts from Washington, Sweden and Australia.
UN plea for boycott of SA arms exhibition

NEW YORK — The UN's special committee against apartheid has urged governments not to send representatives to a South African arms exhibition in Johannesburg.

Committee chairman Mr Ibrahim Gambari said the purpose of the trade fair, being held now, was "to promote the export of South African armaments."

He recalled that the Security Council, in resolutions in 1984 and in 1986, had requested all states not to import South African military hardware — Sapa-Reuters.
De Klerk's choice of Steyn 'astute'

THE choice of SADF Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Pierre Steyn to investigate intelligence activities was an astute one, a military analyst said yesterday.

Military Research Group co-ordinator and former ANC intelligence officer Rocklyn Williams said Steyn was a respectable Air Force career officer with no previous involvement in Military Intelligence.

The appointment showed President F W de Klerk understood the 'distribution of power in the SADF'. He had taken cognisance of the need not unduly to antagonise the military in public, while simultaneously entrusting responsibility for the factionalised Directorate of Military Intelligence to one person.

Williams said De Klerk had probably been advised by the National Intelligence Service (NIS), which had been conducting an investigation into MI.

He said the Navy and Air Force had not been part of the high political profile assumed by the SADF after 1985.

"(De Klerk) has chosen the most reform-minded bloke, a very receptive person," Williams said.

BILLY PADDOCK reports that it is believed De Klerk's choice of Steyn may have hidden implications. In government circles, the fierce competition between MI and NIS is apparently an open secret.

NIS was downgraded by former President P W Botha in favour of MI, the wing that he, as Defence Minister, developed for political purposes.

It is understood that De Klerk favoured NIS with its relatively clean track record and closer ties to government policy, rather than MI, which was said to have its own agenda.

The selection of Steyn is understood to have been on an NIS recommendation, despite protests from "hawks" such as Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel and Justice Minister Kete Koetses.

Steyn, who graduated cum laude as a Bachelor of Military Science from Stellenbosch University, rose from Officer Commanding 2 Squadron (1976-78), to Personnel Chief of Staff in 1985. He was promoted to SADF Chief of Staff in August.

He has been decorated nine times.

Steyn (Durban) 20/11/87

□ From Page 1
The Colombo Plan is not a new instrument but a development of the 1951 Agreement. It was signed on 18th December 1951. It is an instrument of the United Nations and its main object is to promote and facilitate the rapid development of the countries of South-East Asia. It is a treaty between the member countries of the Colombo Plan and the United Nations. The Plan is administered by the Colombo Plan Secretariat, which is located in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The Colombo Plan is a regional organization that was established in 1951 by the United Nations to promote economic and social development in the countries of South-East Asia. It is a cooperative arrangement between the United Nations and the member countries of the Colombo Plan, which are located in the South-East Asian region. The plan is administered by the Colombo Plan Secretariat, which is located in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Plan's main objective is to promote and facilitate the rapid development of the countries of South-East Asia.

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Goniwe: No date for inquest

EAST LONDON. — Investigations into the 1985 murders of anti-apartheid activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and friends Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mkhizana are still in progress.

Acting Eastern Cape attorney-general Mr Mike Hodgson yesterday said it was up to the Minister of Justice to decide when to re-open the inquest.

The first inquest, held in 1989, found that their deaths were brought about “by a person or group of persons unknown”.

Mr Hodgson was ordered by President F W de Klerk to investigate the deaths following the revelation of an official order for the “permanent removal” of the four. — Sapa
COVERT OPERATIONS

Lifting more stones

Calling for heads to roll in the wake of this week's stunning revelations by the Goldstone Commission of SA Defence Force-sanctioned dirty tricks may be expecting too much of a government grown impervious to the principle of accountability.

In any event, the perceived imperatives of negotiations may well require the retention at its post of Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, who was Defence Minister at the time these covert operations were taking place.

Meyer — who is refusing to comment — looks bad, whether he approved of what was secretly going on or whether he was kept in the dark.

In order to redeem himself, however, President F W de Klerk must act swiftly by, at the very least, acceding to Goldstone's call to be empowered to investigate all armes and security bodies, and ensuring that the hundreds of files discovered at the secret Military Intelligence (MI) unit are handed over intact.

Goldstone's disclosures suggest that we should keep an open mind on the existence of a so-called third force. On its own, though, the uncovering of the MI secret unit did not amount to conclusive proof of the existence of a third force, said Goldstone.

If De Klerk accedes to Goldstone's request, to widen his brief, it would blunt the edge of any further revelations and go some way to restoring government's bona fides. If De Klerk refuses, the mesquitable conclusion would be that he has something to hide.

Making his announcement last Monday, Goldstone noted: "The commission has previously reported that the main cause for the present violence arises from the political rivalry between the ANC and the IFP. It has also reported that it had been presented with no evidence of an organised 'third force' and that there was no evidence implicating senior members of the security forces in political violence and intimidation. The commission stated that it would investigate fully any such evidence."

On November 11 the commission was led to a building housing a large operations unit of MI. This was as a direct result of the evidence of a witness brought to the commission by members of the SA Police.

With the assistance of police reinforcements, the building housing the MI unit was sealed and five files were seized relating to information provided by the witness. It must be assumed that the other files have been secured against sabotage.

The files disclosed that from May 1991 until December 1991, MI employed Ferdi Barnard, a notorious former member of the Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB). Barnard's employment was approved by the SADF's Chief of Staff (Intelligence) at the time, Lieutenant General "Witkop" Badenhorst.

Barnard is a former SAP drug squad sergeant and has two convictions for murder, one for attempted murder and three for theft. In 1984 he was sentenced to an effective six years' imprisonment, of which he served four, in 1988 he was paroled. He was then employed by the CCB.

The files show that on June 20, 1991, Barnard submitted to MI a plan for the task force he was to lead, specializing in the activities of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK). It was to concentrate on the involvement of MK in crime and its relationship with criminal syndicates. For that purpose MK members were to be used to infiltrate the criminal elements and where such members could not be recruited they would be criminally compromised.

Barnard's team apparently was able to gain access to the computer system of the SAP Criminal Bureau, to immigration control and licensing authorities, revenue offices, credit bureaus and telephone "bugging experts."

His detailed plan was submitted to senior members of MI and thereafter he was employed as a chief agent. A member of Barnard's team was involved in the installation of computers at the ANC headquarters.

On December 19, 1991, an article in Beeld reported that a Christopher Human had appeared in court on a charge of being in unlawful possession of an Um machine gun. In a bail application, Human apparently alleged that the weapon had been left with him by Barnard, who tried to recruit Human and an escort agency woman as spies for MI. According to the article, a spokesman for the SADF denied that Barnard was employed by the army. "That denial was false," says Goldstone.

Evidently as a result of this publicity, Barnard's services were terminated with effect from December 31, 1991. He was paid three months' wages in advance (R10 500).

His handler reported that "contact is still being made in order to dissuade (Barnard) from acting irrationally and embarrassing the SADF."

In short, says Goldstone, the Barnard files indicate that:

- Highly placed members of MI were party to the employment of a person with a serious criminal record involving crimes of violence and dishonesty.
- The SADF made a public statement denying that Barnard was employed by it.

- At least one senior officer of MI was prepared to recommend the illegal arming of Barnard with an SADF weapon. He was able, without any apparent adverse consequence to himself, to make such recommendation to General Badenhorst.

NEGOTIATIONS

CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

President F W de Klerk's prediction this week that multiparty talks might resume within a month or two is in line with government's general view that negotiations could be under way again by February — barring any new obstacles that could arise before then.

But, considering government's mounting credibility crisis in the face of financial and political scandal, resignations of "burnt out" senior party lieutenants, continuing violence in Natal and the Inkatha Freedom Party's intransigence, this outlook may be hopelessly optimistic.

Another possible obstacle is the entry of at least two new negotiating partners — the Pan African Congress and the conservative Afrikaner Volksraad, both of which may demand backing on issues already covered by Codsra. Government would, however, oppose such demands.

It was significant that De Klerk predicted the formation of a government of national unity "within the next two years," indicating the likelihood of a lengthy period of multiparty talks — possibly the whole of next year and even beyond.

Intensive preparations for the resumption of multiparty talks are already under way and have included bilateral meetings over the past few weeks between government and
Political Row to Erupt

Mandela calls Steyn appointment a good encouraging step

NEWS

Call to boycott art exhibition

Soweto, 24 October 1992

According to the ANC, the government's appointment of a South African Defence Force general to head the Johannesburg District Police is a step in the right direction.

"It is a good encouraging step," said AWB general secretary, Jean Boshoff. "The government has made a move towards improving the police force and we welcome this."
Mandela backs FW

JOHANNESBURG — ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela has come out in support of President FW de Klerk's steps to investigate Military Intelligence — but the broader ANC has condemned them as pointless.

The ANC — like the Democratic Party — slammed the appointment of a general to report on the advisability of restructuring the South African Defence Force's intelligence activities, saying such an investigation would come to nothing.

However, Mr. Mandela said yesterday he was "not disappointed" by the appointment of Chief of Defence Force Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn. "It is a good encouraging step as a government they acted on the facts they could find."

By contrast, the ANC here said the State President's response was dismal. "This is similar to past sham commissions, where the police have been set up to investigate themselves. Judging from such experiences, the present investigation is a sop to the public and will come to naught."

The police and the army have lost all credibility, and cannot investigate themselves."

Both the ANC and DP said the Goldstone Commission, and not government security staff, should conduct the examination of alleged "dirty tricks" documents confiscated from Military Intelligence. — SAPA

Goldstone to help in SADF probe — Page 2

Savimbi accepts
Goldstone to help in SADF probe

Political Staff

THE probe by two generals into SADF intelligence activities will be conducted in co-operation with the Goldstone Commission, the government said yesterday.

Government spokesman Mr Dave Steward was addressing concerns raised by the ANC and the DP about the appointment by President F W de Klerk of Chief of Defence Force Staff Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn to recommend ways of restructuring the intelligence section of the SADF. The other general is Lieutenant-General Alwyn Conradie of the SAP.

It emerged at a news briefing yesterday that none of the heads of Military Intelligence departments have lost their jobs or been demoted as a result of Mr De Klerk's decisions.

The Directorate of Covert Collection would also continue operating, "but will now be under the direct command of General Steyn."

Mr Steward said seized DCC files could not be made public as they would compromise projects and "be a death sentence for some informants."

There would be "the closest co-operation" between the two generals and the Goldstone Commission, he said.
Ferdi Barnard, former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative, murderer, detective and bouncer sees himself as a scapegoat for a security force in turmoil. His crimes, he says, are being overstated and falsified as others scramble to cover their own tracks.

In answer to questions at the news conference, Barnard said the ANC was deeply infiltrated by the security forces. "From my experience I would say (the ANC was infiltrated) very much, all departments, including the intelligence department and at a very high level."

In last year's project "I recruited certain

He said in the May interview businessmen impressed by his 1988/89 service in an undercover army unit known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) offered him money to assault rivals.

"I think they're stark raving mad. People are trying to misuse me. What they see in the papers to them that's for real. (It's like) I'm the biggest James Bond."

A former CCB colleague, Calla Botha, told a Johannesburg radio station on Tuesday that people misunderstood Barnard.

"What I can say about Ferdi Barnard is that he is a very loyal, emotional and very sensitive person," Botha said. "In a nutshell I would say that is the real Ferdi Barnard."

Sapa-Reuters
Probe into covert activities was ‘deliberately misled’

THE Kahn advisory committee set up by President F W de Klerk last year to investigate state covert operations was misled by senior security force officers, who prevented it from fully investigating all activities.

Prof Ellinor Kahn was appointed to head the committee by De Klerk in July 1991, after initial reports of the Inkhatagate funding scandal. His investigation was confidential, with a report going only to the President, who was to decide what would be made public.

In an interview yesterday, Kahn said all the covert projects exposed in the past few months, such as project Echo and the Ferdi Barnard plan to undermine the ANC, were ‘news to me’. Because his brief meant he had to delve into sensitive and highly secret areas, he had to rely on heads of departments and their ‘high-ranking officials’ to supply him with the necessary information and documents.

Inland Revenue to investigate computer claim

THE Inland Revenue Commissioner announced an investigation yesterday into whether illegal access had been gained to its computer system by military intelligence operatives. The investigation stems from comments made by Judge Richard Goldstone this week that a task team headed by MI agent Ferdi Barnard had used the computer system as part of a plan to discredit the ANC.

After a raid by Goldstone’s commission members on a secret MI operations centre last week, it was disclosed that Barnard’s team ‘had the ability to obtain access’ to Revenue. The men are as well as those of the SAP criminal bureau.

“Every step will be taken to establish whether a offence has been committed and, if so, the necessary legal and disciplinary action will be taken,” commissioner Hames Hat-tingthis said.

The impression had been created that Inland Revenue had given its approval to the use of its computer system by Barnard’s team, Hattingh said “I wish to deny this emphatically. Inland Revenue always placed great store on the confidentiality of records of taxpayers.”

With the exception of the auditor-general and the Customs and Excise Commissioner, “no information concerning taxpayers’ records is supplied to any Minister of state, state department, organ of government or commission of inquiry”.

Verster due at inquest

SUSAN RUSSELL
FORMER CCB “managing director” Col. Joe Verster is due to testify at the Web-ster inquest in the Rand Supreme Court today — two weeks after a warrant was issued for his arrest when he failed to appear to give evidence.

Judge M Stegmann issued a warrant for Verster’s arrest after he defied a subpoena and went overseas to “wind up outstanding CCB matters”.

Verster was to have testified on October 30. Instead his counsel Jurie Wessels brought an application for his client to be allowed to testify in camera to protect his identity.

The judge granted the application, but ordered Verster to appear at the inquest on Monday, November 2.

When the court reconvened, however, the judge was told that Verster had gone abroad. Wessels submitted an affidavit in which Verster apologised for his non-appearance, but said he had been forced to travel overseas to finalise CCB matters.

Verster also stated that he did intend to testify at the inquest and took full responsibility for his non-appearance.

In addition to allowing him to testify in camera, the judge also ordered that no photographs, sketches or physical descriptions of Verster be published.
‘Response to dirty tricks scandal sop to public’ — ANC

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

The ANC has dismissed the government’s response to the latest dirty tricks scandal as nothing more than a “sop to the public” and has called for a full investigation by impartial experts under Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

Reacting to the appointment of the Chief of the Defence Staff, Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, to investigate and control all intelligence functions of the SADF, the ANC said: “Once more, secrecy is the order of the day. Internal investigations are established; and the Goldstone Commission and the public will be told only what it is thought they ought to know.”

“A much more effective and meaningful response is essential.”

The ANC said that, “once again, revelations that should bring any government down are dismissed as ‘continuous propaganda’ and sections of the media are blamed for damaging the credibility of the security forces”.

General Steyn’s brief, the movement said, “is similar to past sham commissions, where the police have been set up to investigate themselves”.

“Judging from such experience, the present investigation is a sop to the public and will come to naught. The police and the army have lost all credibility and cannot investigate themselves.”

Pointing out that nearly 15,000 had already died “in what is, in reality, a war against the people”, the ANC said the public had a right to know “what has been going on”.

The ANC called for:

- An investigation of all intelligence units by impartial experts under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Goldstone
- The extension of the terms of reference and powers of the Goldstone Commission to enable a thorough investigation into all arms, including the SADF, the SA Police, the KwaZulu Police, Umkhonto we Sizwe and other formations
- An immediate full public disclosure of the personnel, financing and operations of the “Directorate of Covert Collections” and under whose authority it was established and functioned.
- The immediate suspension, pending the outcome of the investigation, of all those who already stand accused, such as acting head of Military Intelligence, General Joffe van der Westhuizen

The ANC said: “The only solution for this country is to move without delay to a Transitional Executive Authority in which all security forces are brought under multiparty control, and to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly so that all forces who see violence as a means to prevent an election are thwarted.”

- See page 21.
Leave probe of military files to Goldstone - Zac

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT seizure and analysis of secret military files would be better placed in the hands of the Goldstone Commission, Democratic Party leader Dr Zac de Beer said today.

Reacting to President de Klerk's statement following a marathon Cabinet meeting focusing on its crisis in the wake of the Goldstone revelations, he expressed the hope that Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, Defence Force Chief of Staff who has taken control of Military Intelligence, would act "without fear of favour".

"One can only hope that the president will respond in the same manner," he said.

Dr de Beer said: "The president's statement is no more than a holding operation. We cannot judge from it whether or not he is going to take effective action about the security forces."

He said Mr de Klerk had begun his announcement paragraph "in the best PW Botha style, accusing the media of 'continuous propaganda' and of 'insinuation, allegations and accusations'. It is a pity that Mr de Klerk has come to this: in his better days he would have resisted the temptation."

"It was naturally a good thing that the president was going to see Mr Justice Goldstone, he said, reiterating the DP's strong support for the allocation of additional resources to the commission - "there is obviously a huge amount of work for it to do to clear up the 'mare's nest' in the forces".

"As to the appointment of General Steyn, one can only hope that he will report without fear or favour, and that the president will respond in the same manner."
Armscor 'violating' UN arms embargo

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Armscor weapons exhibition outside Johannesburg was a flagrant violation of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa, the ANC and the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said in separate statements.

They thanked those countries including the United States and Britain whose ambassadors had declined invitations to the exhibition because of the arms embargo.

The ANC said yesterday it would take up the issue with the relevant UN structure and seek appropriate action.

And the SACC called on foreign countries to avoid the Defence Exhibition of South Africa (Dexsa) which, it said, was dealing in the "death trade".

Dexsa, which was opened at Nasrec by Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw on Monday, was launched as part of a major drive by Armscor to boost foreign sales.
ANC ‘supports commission’

The ANC has given its full support to Mr Justice Richard Goldstone’s call for his commission to be given the authority to investigate the functioning and operations of the SAP, uMkhonto weSizwe, Apla, the KwaZulu Police and certain security firms.

The government has said it is not opposed in principle to extending the commission’s investigatory scope, but Constitutional Development Minister Mr Koos Meyer said it would need to discuss with the judge “how far and exactly what kind of powers and authority he would like to have”.

Mr Meyer said the call after releasing information seized from a Military Intelligence (MI) establishment which indicated that convicted killer and former CCB member Ferdi Barnard had been employed by MI to discredit the ANC.

Goldstone said whatever assistance was necessary to enable the Goldstone Commission to carry out the above task, “the ANC said in a statement last night.

However, the PAC yesterday expressed its opposition to the call, saying the only body capable of addressing the issues objectively was a transitional authority.

Nixon set to receive millions

WASHINGTON — Former president Mr Richard Nixon is set to receive millions in compensation after a federal court ruled that he should be paid for the sexual indiscretions recorded on the Watergate tapes.

Mr Nixon challenged a lower court ruling in a battle over the transcripts and, tapes, but lost.

He has continued to fight for compensation, which led to a ruling by the appeals court here that he should be reimbursed — Telegraph.

SADF admits using ex-Frelimo soldier

The SADF admitted yesterday that it had “utilised” a former Frelimo soldier, Mr Joao Alberto Cuna but only as a “casual source” for the collection of information on the smuggling of weapons and arms caches.

Mr Cuna claimed recently he had taken part in the shooting of a house full of residents near Durban in March or April this year.

He told Vrye Weekblad newspaper he had been employed by a policeman, but subsequent Goldstone Commission investigations have revealed that his hotel accommodation during a night in Maritzburg was paid for using a credit card linked to the Military Intelligence (MI) establishment.

The SADF said in a statement yesterday that it had utilised Mr Cuna in July and August last year.

“Mr Cuna’s allegations are being investigated by the Goldstone Commission and the SADF has had a comment on these allegations,” it added.

Asked if the Mr “Boy” Schultz who allegedly hired Mr Cuna was a MI member, an SADF spokesman said “we know nothing about Mr Schultz.”

‘Secret files not being guarded’

Staff Report

The remainder of the files that the Goldstone Commission left behind at the Military Intelligence building it raid last Wednesday are not being guarded, according to former commissioner Mr Glen Cubbertson.

It is believed the commission left more than 200 files unsecured.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone yesterday decided to hold an inquiry into the matter.

From page 1

SADF had lied when it said Barnard had never been in its employ. (CT 19/11/82)

It was expected the cabinet would accede to Judge Goldstone’s plea to give his commission more powers, authority and co-operation to properly investigate all public and private security forces and armies inside and outside the country.

With international and domestic pressure mounting, the cabinet, a source said, wanted to find a compromise to keep political heads out of the fray.

Even within the government’s ranks there was protest at the Goldstone Commission’s findings.

Ambassador to Washington Mr Harry Schwarz said he was “furious and outraged”. The disclosure, he said, had undermined all the embassy’s hard work.

The US administration has called for the prosecution of those involved in the exposed covert operations.

Meanwhile, Mr de Klerk and the cabinet face the National Party’s parliamentary caucus in Cape Town this morning.

Mr de Klerk feeling under sharp attacks on the government’s handling of the economy, will have to convince the caucus he is taking decisive action on the MI row as well as on the corruption in the independent states which was uncovered last week by the Parsons, De Meyer and Van der Hoeve commissions.

Hopes that obstacles are being cleared to make way for negotiations gained ground yesterday when the ANC’s “cabinet” adopted a discussion document that opted for a five-stage process of change and possible power sharing with the National Party.

This means the ANC plan and the government’s proposals are now very similar and reinforce speculation that multi-party talks could resume soon.

The ANC’s proposals included the inclusion of transitional executive councils, as agreed at Codesa II, elections for a constituent assembly, the adoption of a new constitution and transformation of South Africa into a democracy.

(R16m needed for returnees)

JOHANNESBURG — About R16 million is needed to help 4,000 exiles return to South Africa, but the exile commission said the NCCR has no money.

Reparations have already cost R54m, with 14,000 former exiles now battling with unemployment and a housing shortage.

The NCCR has accused the government of being uninterested in the reparations — Sapa.

‘Farmers and govt agree’

JOHANNESBURG — Manpower Minister Mr Leon Wessels and the SA Agricultural Union (SADU) have reached agreement on a process to legislate labour law for farm workers based on freedom of association and collective bargaining.

The agreement does not contradict Mr Wessels’s earlier deal with Cosatu.

Protest march: Bhutto arrested

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — Police arrested Ms Benazir Bhutto yesterday after she and supporters broke through police barricades to lead a banned antigovernment protest.

About 200 police surrounded Ms Bhutto and took her into custody, along with other political leaders who were once opposed but now support her bid to oust the government of Prime Minister Mr Nawaz Sharif — Sapa-AP.
Ferdi tap into tax 'illegal'

Staff Reporter

FERDI BARNARD would have had to use "illegal means" if he had obtained access to taxpayers records, the commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr Johannes Hattingh, said yesterday.

Mr Hattingh was responding to the Goldstone Commission report - based on files seized from a Military Intelligence unit - which indicated that Mr Barnard and his undercover task force had access to Revenue office computers.

The impression may have been created that approval for the suggested task team's access to the records had been given by Inland Revenue, Mr Hattingh said.

Oath of secrecy

"I wish to deny this emphatically. Inland Revenue has always placed great store on the confidentiality of records of taxpayers. All persons employed by Inland Revenue have taken an oath of secrecy in terms of section 4 of the Income Tax Act," he said.

Inland Revenue safeguarded the confidentiality of information obtained in taxpayer's records and contested all attempts to obtain information - even attempts through legal processes, Mr Hattingh said.

"With the exception of the auditor-general and the commissioner for customs and excise in the execution of their duties, no information concerning taxpayers' records is supplied to any minister of state, state department, organ of government or commission of inquiry," he said.

Disciplinary action

Every step would be taken to establish whether an offence had been committed, he said.

"If so, the necessary legal and disciplinary action will be taken."

ANC 'supports commisioned report'
ANC ‘supports commission’

The ANC has given its full support to Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's call for his commission to be given the authority to investigate the functioning and operations of the SAP, uMkhonto weSizwe, Apla, the Kwasa Police and certain security firms. The government has said it is not opposed in principle to extending the commission's investigative scope, but Constitutional Development Minister Dr Fikile Mbalula said it would need to discuss with the judge "how far and exactly what kind of powers and authority he would need to do that".

Judge Goldstone made the call after releasing information seized from a Military Intelligence (MI) establishment which indicated that convicted killer and former CCB member Ferdi Barnard had been employed by MI to discredit the ANC.

"The ANC will provide whatever assistance is necessary to enable the Goldstone Commission to carry out the task," the ANC said in a statement last night.

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He has continued to fight for compensation, which led to a ruling by the appeals court here that he should be reimbursed.

‘R16m needed for reparations’

JOHANNESBURG — A High Court is needed to help 4,000 exiles ready to return to South Africa, but the exile committee of the ANC has no money.

Reparations have already cost R45m, with 1,000 former political prisoners now battling with unemployment and debt.

The NCCR has accused the government of being uninterested in the reparations.

Farmer and govt agree

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From page 1

SADF had lied when it said Barnard had never been in its employ.

It was expected the cabinet would accede to Judge Goldstone’s plea to give his commission more powers, authority and co-operation and resources to properly investigate all public and private security forces and armies inside and outside the country.

With international and domestic pressure mounting, the cabinet, a source said, wanted to find a way to act while keeping political heads out of the fray.

Even within the government’s ranks there was protest at the Goldstone Commission’s findings.

Ambassador to Washington Mr Harry Schwarz said he was "furios and outraged". The disclosures, he said, had undermined all the embassy’s hard work.

The United States administration has called for the prosecution of those involved in the exposed cover-up operation.

Meanwhile, Mr De Klerk and the cabinet face the National Party’s parliamentary caucus in Cape Town this morning.

Mr De Klerk, reeling under sharp attacks on the government’s handling of the economy, will have to convince the caucus he is taking decisive action on the MI row as well as on the corruption in the independent states which was uncovered last week by the Parsons, De Meyer and Van der Hoever commissions.

Hopes that obstacles are being cleared to make way for negotiations gained ground yesterday when the ANC’s "cabinet” adopted a discussion document that opts for a five-stage process of change and political negotiations with the NP.

This means the ANC plan and the government’s proposals are now very similar and reinforces speculation that multi-party talks could resume soon.

The ANC’s proposals included the formation of transitional executive councils, as agreed at Codess II, elections for a constituent assembly, the adoption of a new constitution and transformation of South Africa into a democracy.

‘Secret files not being guarded’

Staff Reporter

The remainder of the files that the Goldstone Commission left behind at the Military Intelligence building it raided last Wednesday are not being guarded, according to commission secretary Mr Glen Ciparhson.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone declined to answer further questions about his starting report which implicated Military Intelligence in disclosing uMkhonto weSizwe (MK).
President to meet Goldstone urgently

The full text of the statement made by President de Klerk yesterday in reaction to disclosures made by Mr Justice Goldstone after the raid on a Military Intelligence operations centre.

The Cabinet today gave thorough consideration to the statement which was released on Monday, November 16, 1992 by Mr Justice Goldstone.

There can be no doubt about the urgency of addressing, once and for all, the plethora of insinuations, allegations and accusations which are currently being levelled against the security forces. The climate of suspicion and recrimination which has been created by these allegations, by continuous propaganda and by the manner in which these matters have been dealt with by certain sections of the media, threatens the credibility of the security forces and complicates the peace-keeping role which they must play in the maintenance of order and of public safety.

It is important to note that Mr Justice Goldstone's remarks were issued in the form of a Press statement and did not constitute an official report. Accordingly, many of the aspects contained in the statement have thus far not been tested within the framework of the normal procedures applied by a judicial commission.

The government will await the commission's official report, which it is hoped, will provide it with a fully evaluated basis for further consideration and action.

In the meantime the government has decided on the following action:

I have requested a meeting with Mr Justice Goldstone as soon as possible to discuss with him:

• His request for further resources;
• The scope of his investigation; and
• The speedy completion of his present investigation to ensure that he will be able to submit his report expeditiously, with a view to appropriate consideration and action by the government as soon as possible.

I have, after consultation with the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the South African Defence Force, also given instructions that Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, the Chief of Defence Force Staff, should assume immediate command of all intelligence functions of the SADF, including the Division of Military Intelligence and the intelligence branches of the four services.

I have given him instructions to provide me with a complete and comprehensive analysis of all of the SADF's intelligence activities, and in the light of this analysis and any recommendations which he may make, to report to me as soon as possible on the advisability of restructuring these functions.

I have given further instructions to Lieutenant-General Steyn that he should, in conjunction with Lieutenant-General Alwyn Combruduc of the South African Police, secure immediate control over all of the documentation of the Directorate of Covert Collection and that they should as soon as possible carry out a comprehensive analysis of the documentation to ascertain whether any activities have taken place which might be in contravention of the law or of government policy.

This process will take place in support of, and in conjunction with, the investigation which is currently being carried out by the Goldstone Commission. The findings of these investigations, which are relevant to the activities of the Goldstone Commission, will be placed at the commission's disposal. Likewise, any findings which are relevant to the activities of other judicial inquiries will be made available to the relevant authorities or to the appropriate investigating bodies.
DIARY TICKS TOP OF CABINET AGENDA

CRISIS MEETING

From page 1
MI linked to Moz
‘killer’ in Natal

Political Staff

A FORMER Frelimo soldier, who claimed he had been employed to murder township residents in Natal, had his hotel bills paid by a credit card linked to MI intelligence.

This was confirmed by Mr. Tony Pretorius of the Goldstone Commission yesterday.

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr. Peter Gastrow last night said this “needs an urgent investigation and the Goldstone Commission needs to be empowered do undertake it.”

Mr. Joao Alberto Cuna, a former Mozambican soldier who reportedly deserted, told the Vrye Weekblad newspaper recently that SA Police narcotics squad officer Mr. “Boy” Schultz had employed him in Johannesburg to carry out political murders.

The SAP have since denied that Mr. Schultz was ever a member and that Mr. Cuna’s claims were untrue.

SAP liaison chief General Leon Mellett was yesterday unable to say whether Mr. Schultz had been a member of MI, although he thought it unlikely.

Mr. Cuna claimed that in March or April this year he had helped shoot a house full of residents near Durban. He and Mr. Schultz had stayed in a Maritzburg hotel en route to the township killing.

Mr. Pretorius confirmed to the Mercury newspaper yesterday that the commission had followed this up and discovered that Mr. Cuna had stayed in the Hilton Hotel near Maritzburg.

The commission visited the hotel and recovered the counterfoils of the credit card used to pay the bill.

These were checked and the commission then traced the name and address of the company which held the credit card.

It was a front company for the MI centre raided by the commission last week — from which the five files containing double killer and former CCB member Fordi Barnard’s employment by MI were removed by the commission’s investigators.

Mr. Pretorius said he could not comment on whether this linked MI to violence in Natal but “in due course all these things” would be investigated.

Mr. Gastrow said the information available “results in a reasonable inference that there was direct MI involvement in the Natal violence.”

“But inferences are not sufficient to establish fact and this needs to be investigated urgently,” he said.

“For as long as these bits of evidence float around all allegations relating to third force co-responsibility for violence will continue to have some credibility.”

Attempts to get comment from the Defence Ministry yesterday failed.
ANC riddled with agents, says Barnard

SUSAN RUSSELL

The ANC, including its intelligence department, had been infiltrated at a high level, former Military Intelligence officer Ferdi Barnard claimed yesterday.

He called a news conference after Judge Richard Goldstone’s disclosures that Barnard was employed by MI5 last year to head a task force armed at discrediting the ANC.

Barnard said he had decided to speak out because Goldstone’s statement had failed to give his side of the story.

Sapa reports Barnard said he was “extremely disappointed” that the judge had deemed it fit not to disclose that his proposals for the task force were never implemented. That, he said, had led to sensationalised reporting which had unjustly discredited the SANDF.

Although the plan had not been implemented, Barnard said his task force had begun recruiting. Umkhonto we Sizwe commanders were recruited as informants and links established with individuals active in the PWV underworld, he claimed.

Barnard and links were also established with Mandrax smuggling syndicates in southern Africa, which in turn had good contacts with certain Umkhonto commanders.

“There is a very fine line between smuggling drugs and cars and smuggling weapons, because often they use the same routes into the country.”

ANC official Mac Maharaj last night dismissed Barnard’s claims. He said any ANC members found to have engaged in vehicle and Mandrax smuggling would, probably have been deliberately infiltrated into the organisation by the likes of Barnard, to discredit it.

Barnard also claimed that Gen. Walter Badenhorst’s evidence to the Webber inquiry, that he had never met Barnard, was “not the truth”. “I bumped into Gen. Baden- horst at my lawyer’s office and asked him for a position at MI6 because I was in financial straits.”

He (Badenhorst) and people would contact me within a week. After three days a colonel contacted me.”
Dye after African David Webster
Barnard boasted

Ramodule vows to fight corruption

The inside story has been shown

The inside story has been shown

He called Wester

Exiles body

22 in jail hunger strike protest

In jail hunger strike protest

Business Day/Wonderer, November 19, 1993
ANC supports probe into all armed forces

ANC official Mac Maharaj said on the SABC's Agenda programme last night that the ANC supported the investigation of Umkhonto we Sizwe and all other "armed formations" as recommended by the UN. He said government had not shown a similar commitment to an impartial investigation of the SADF, SAP and KwaZulu Police.

The ANC would decide whether government was negotiating in good faith based on the response to the Goldstone commission's revelations of a covert campaign to undermine the ANC undertaken by Military Intelligence (MI), Maharaj said. He said the question of whether or not government's chief negotiator Roelf Meyer was aware of this campaign would not dictate the ANC's attitude to talks with government. President F W de Klerk's response to the Goldstone report was "unfortunate" and he should have accepted its recommendation immediately that its powers be extended, said Maharaj.

Meyer said on the same programme that government supported in principle the Goldstone commission's recommendation that its powers be extended, but would need more details on the issue before a decision was reached. Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlatlose said yesterday Inkatha would support investigations to expose MI efforts to undermine the ANC.

But Mdlatlose defended the KwaZulu Police, saying while the force would not object to specific allegations being investigated, it would oppose "a fishing expedition launched in respect of an entire police force consisting of thousands of members." Sapa reports that the SAP called for the sacking of the former and present Defence Ministers, Meyer and Gene Loewe, as well as top leaders in the military and police. Those to be dismissed should include SA Defence Force Head Gen 'Kat' Liebenberg, Chief of the Army Li-Gen Georg Meiring and Police Commissioner Maj-Gen Johann van der Merwe — all of whom the SAPC alleged were 'the masterminds of a government low-intensity war against the mass democratic movement'.

Azapo said government had to resign immediately because of Goldstone's disclosures. Azapo publicity secretary Strini Moodley said: "De Klerk cannot hide any longer behind the tired cliché, 'We did not know.' The DP and De Klerk, as SADF commander-in-chief, should assume responsibility for any irregular SAPD acts."

The DP lamented the fact that the Goldstone commission had brought the integrity of SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg and Army chief Gen Georg Meiring into question by insinuating that Meiring's statements on MI were questionable.

The SA Council of Churches (SACC) said it was appalled at government's "blustering responses" to the "many recent revelations of corruption and falsehood".

Police chief takes issue with Goldstone

PRETORIA — Judge Richard Goldstone has come under fire from SAP Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe, who said yesterday the police had been prejudiced by his commission. Goldstone had indicated that a witness brought before the commission by the SAP was the initial link in providing clues to an MI role in covert operations. Van der Merwe said the witness had been presented to disprove allegations made by a Mozambican police officer that an army deserter was paid by the SAP to commit acts of violence.

He said claims that former MI agent Ferdi Barnard had gained access to the SAP Criminal Bureau's computer system had yet not been established. Police had not been given an opportunity to do so, or to respond.

When untested allegations were presented so that they were perceived as facts, it contributed to a false perception that the Police had been unwilling or unable to perform its task, he said. — Sapa.
ML under spotlight today

TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

WHAT to do about "dirty tricks" framed by Military Intelligence against the ANC are to be discussed at high level in the government and the National Party.

Disciplinary action is expected to be taken against SADF members and members of Military Intelligence who disregarded orders that clandestine operations were not to be undertaken to discredit political opponents.

The Cabinet will discuss it at a meeting in Pretoria today, and tomorrow it will be raised at a meeting of the National Party's parliamentary caucus in Cape Town.

Senior Nationalist sources said today steps would have to be taken in the light of disclosures so far.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Gene Louw, has upheld that the Defence Force was not a rogue organisation and that it would bring criminal elements in its ranks to book.

President De Klerk has expressed "deep concern" about the Goldstone Commission's statement, which quoted military documents to the effect that the SADF had last year hired convicted murderer and CCB agent FERDI Barnard to run an anti-ANC task force.

See page 19.
Webster death: Mother refutes earlier evidence

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Civil Cooperation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard did describe how Dr David Webster's body "jumped five feet into the air" after being shot, the mother of a witness who earlier retracted similar evidence told the Rand Supreme Court.

Mrs Johanna Smut, the mother of Barnard's former employer Mr Willie Smut, told the inquest into Webster's death on May 1, 1989, that she had been with her son when Barnard told of the shooting.

Mr Smut earlier also testified that Barnard described the shooting, but later retracted his evidence "as lies".

Yesterday Mr Smut's brother-in-law, Mr. Andrew Voster, told Mr Justice Michael Stegmann that Mr Smut had withdrawn his evidence because the safety of his wife and children had been threatened.

Mr Voster, who was to give evidence after Mr Smut, said his brother-in-law had told him it would be better if they did not get involved in the case.

"After he came out of court, he said we should leave it alone. Later he told me his wife and children's safety had been threatened during the tea break."

Mr. Voster, who said he had printed a police identikit and business cards for Barnard, told Mr Justice M. Stegmann that Barnard had shown him a "short shotgun" soon before Dr Webster's murder.

Barnard had never said anything about Dr Webster's murder to him, but had once telephoned him and pretended to be the investigating officer.

"Disguising his voice," Barnard had asked him whether he knew anything about Barnard and his shotgun. When Mr Voster said "no", Barnard laughed and identified himself.

Mrs. Johanna Smut said Barnard had accompanied her to Lanseria soon after Dr. Webster's death. She commented that "it was terrible how people can be shot in the street like dogs". Barnard replied Dr Webster was a dog, she said.
JOHANNESBURG. — Former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard's former employer, insurance company boss Mr Willie Smit, was intimidated during the inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster and consequently decided that none of his family would give evidence, the Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Smit's mother, Mrs Johanna Smit, told the inquest that her son had left the courtroom three weeks ago after withdrawing all evidence implicating Barnard in Dr Webster's murder. He had told her in the car that he had been intimidated and that "we should leave and not get involved in this mess."

He had said that a Mr Lester Mouton had warned him outside the courtroom that his wife and children would not be safe if he testified.

Mrs Smit and her son-in-law Mr Andrew Voster, who also gave evidence yesterday, requested that Barnard, former CCB agent Mr Calla Botha and their colleagues leave the court while they gave evidence.

Mrs Smit told the court that while she, her son and Barnard were driving to Lanseria Airport a day or two after the murder, Barnard had bragged that police investigating the murder suspected him because no one else in the country was such a good shot from a moving vehicle.

Barnard had also told her of the methods he used to kill people so that the murders could not be traced to him, and had bragged that he had a photo album of his victims.

Mr Voster also alleged that Mr Smit had been intimidated.

He said Barnard had shown him his shotgun at his Florida flat shortly before the murder of Dr Webster.

After the murder Barnard had telephoned him pretending to be the police officer investigating the murder, Brigadier Flores Mostert, and asked him if he "knew anything about a shotgun."

When told he knew nothing, Barnard had laughed and revealed his true identity.

Under cross-examination Mr Voster acknowledged that Barnard may have used some other name.

Barnard's counsel, Mr Piet du Plessis, accused him of having no respect for the truth.

The inquest hearing continues today. — Sapa
Ex-CCB head due in court

Johannesburg — Colonel Joe Verster, ex-CCB managing director, is expected to give evidence tomorrow at the inquest into the assassination of Dr David Webster.

Another witness, former CCB information officer Mr Derrick Louw, an alias, may also be recalled to appear before the inquiry in the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow for further cross-examination. He gave evidence on Monday.

Colonel Verster defied a subpoena to appear in court on November 2 saying in a statement to the inquest he was overseas to "wrap up" certain CCB projects and would not be back in the country before November 22.

Mr Justice Michael Stegmann issued a warrant for his arrest.

The judge had ruled in October that Colonel Verster could give evidence in camera but said he could not arrive in a disguise as he did during the Harms Commission into alleged police death squads.

Colonel Verster had responded in an affidavit, saying he was afraid of being identified as he had ordered several violent operations against South Africa's external enemies.

Mr Justice Stegmann had then ruled that although Colonel Verster could be named, his appearance could not be described. No photograph or sketch of him could be published.

It will be the fifth time a witness has been permitted to give evidence in camera since the inquest began on October 12 — Sapa
More reports on pages 4 and 15.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. G. J. Durr, had to add to Mr. B. D. B. Durr's statement. It was said to be

Fibes into a story

Dirty Tricks: FY

President de Klerk returns to South Africa from Britain today to

Tos Wenzel: Political Star
Little response to R200 000 reward

PORT ELIZABETH. — A R200 000 police reward offer for information on the murder of Matthew Goniwe has expired without eliciting any "positive" information. The leader of the police team investigating the killing, Colonel Suker Britz, said that the reward — the biggest yet offered — might still be paid, however, if someone offered concrete information.

He confirmed that his team would meet the Eastern Cape's acting Attorney General, Mr Mike Hodgson, to decide how to proceed.

In a short statement, Mr Hodgson said he would meet police investigators to determine what progress has been made and to plan the next move.

The investigation into the slaying of Mr Goniwe and three other Cradock activists seven years ago was re-opened on President De Klerk's orders after a signal message was published which apparently implicated the SADF in the killings.

The bodies of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlathi and Sparrow Okhonto were found outside Port Elizabeth in 1985. — Eca.
Johannesburg. — The security forces' intelligence gathering units were in disarray following recent disclosures of government-linked covert operations, with members seeking to distance themselves from any wrongdoings, former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard claimed on Tuesday.

Addressing a press conference here, Barnard also claimed he was told by his Military Intelligence superiors in December 1991 that he was to be relieved of his duties because the defence minister at the time, Mr Roelf Meyer, had thought his profile was too high.

This was after an Uzi sub-machinegun was found in the possession of a Johannesburg man who claimed Barnard had given it to him.

Mr Meyer, now Constitutional Development Minister, yesterday denied he had known of Barnard's SA Defence Force connections.

Barnard also claimed evidence by General Rudolph "Wilkop" Badenhorst at the Webster Inquest that he had never met him was "not the truth" and had asked the general for a job in MI.

Barnard earlier yesterday admitted he was a MI operative, but claimed the project he proposed to his MI superiors to discredit Umkhonto we-Sizwawas turned down.

Barnard said since revelations of covert State activities had emerged, like the Goldstone report and evidence at the Webster inquest, he had the impression he was being framed.

Too much "sensitive information" was being revealed, which meant security force people were disseminating information, he claimed. — Sapa
Investigate ‘dirty war’ — ANC call

Political Staff

The African National Congress has demanded an immediate and full public account of all covert operations after disclosures yesterday of a secret military intelligence project to discredit its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

Military Intelligence, in particular, should be subjected to intensive and thorough investigation regarding its role in, and funding of, covert operations in South Africa and neighbouring countries, the ANC said.

In a statement last night the organisation said: "It is clear that, in spite of protestations to the contrary from the most senior level of government, the dirty war waged against the ANC from within the state and the security apparatus continues unabated."

Files seized by the Goldstone Commission revealed that one of Ferdi Barnard’s "sub-agents" was involved in the installation of computers at the ANC’s headquarters in Johannesburg.

The ANC said it was still trying to ascertain which company supplied computers to it and had MI links.

The organisation accused the government of telling the international community that it was prepared to accept a negotiated settlement, but simultaneously conducting "a vicious campaign of misinformation and propaganda aimed at destroying the ANC".

From recent government statements it was clear that MK was the target of much of the propaganda.

In reaction to Mr Justice Richard Goldstone’s appeal for the expansion of his commission’s powers, the ANC said it had long accepted the need for the extension of the commission’s terms of reference so that it could investigate the security forces.

"Although the government expressed willingness to co-operate in such an investigation, it has not moved on the matter — perhaps because it was waiting to pass the Further Indemnity Act."

"We are forced to ask: was that Act meant to protect those involved in such illegal activities?"
CCB man sues State for R1-m

PRETORIA. — A former member of the reportedly defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) is claiming about R1-million from the Minister of Defence.

"Mr Wynn", his code name — said the minister owed him benefits of about R1-million which he was entitled to in terms of his employment contract.

"Mr Wynn", who said that papers he was prepared to disclose his true name in court only when the matter proceeded, claimed R48 004 for his pension and R190 497 as gratuity.

Alternately, he said he was entitled to R1 970 705,10 damages.

In his defence, papers filed by the minister said Wynn was not owed any money as he was paid out in terms of "an acceptable retrenchment package" specially designed for him when the CCB was dissolved.
Webster ‘arrowed’ on CCB list

JOHANNESBURG — The name of murdered Wits University academic Dr David Webster was marked with an arrow on a CCB list only after his death, Civil Cooperation Bureau information officer “Mr Derrick Louw” told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice M Stegmann ruled that evidence by “Mr Louw” (an alias) be heard in camera to protect his identity. The application to hear his evidence in camera was itself heard behind closed doors.

The court was cleared and it was ruled that while Mr Louw’s evidence could be made public, his identity could not be revealed.

The various counsel, with the exception of state counsel Mr Janie van Vuuren and counsel for the Webster Trust Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, were also asked to leave the courtroom during the application. They returned once the application had been approved.

Mr Louw said in a statement to the court, also presented to the Harris Commission of Inquiry into alleged police death squads and other crimes, in May 1990, that the list of names on which Dr Webster’s name appeared was compiled by a CCB operative whose task was to collect information on certain organisations and their members.

When CCB operatives inquired about certain people, he would use the list as a cross-reference. Mr Louw said he would often mark the name in question with an arrow.

He said Dr Webster was not known to him before his death and no one had made any inquiries about him.

It was only after Dr Webster’s murder in May 1990 that CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster approached him and asked who David Webster was.

He said he had then marked Dr Webster’s name with an arrow.

It is the fourth time since the inquest began on October 12 that evidence has been heard in camera.

CCB agent Mr Feroz Barnard’s former employee, Mr Willem Smit, whose initial testimony linked Mr Barnard to the murder of Dr Webster, was outside court yesterday.

Mr Smit caused a stir three weeks ago by retracting his testimony, saying it was fabricated, but the court reserved the right to recall him.

The hearing continues today — Sapa
The colonel who cracked it

It was largely the meticulous detective work of Colonel Henk Heslinga of the Goldstone Commission that helped earn the commission its latest "coup" in the form of a swoop on a secret Military Intelligence (MI) base.

The commission's subsequent discovery of documents pointing to a "third force" within MI was also the first major breakthrough of the Goldstone Commission's special investigative team on the Witwatersrand.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, in yesterday's report of the raid, complimented Heslinga and the investigative team for their "definite detective work".

Colonel Heslinga, he said, had followed up information from a witness brought to the commission by the police.

The 45-year-old policeman has been quietly working independently for the commission since it started early last year. He was seconded from the police by the Justice Department to work on the commission as an independent investigator.

A commission source said yesterday Colonel Heslinga had followed up scores of violent incidents which the Goldstone Commission had probed since its inception.

"When something happened that the Goldstone Commission was focusing on, Colonel Heslinga would be asked to do the necessary detective work," the source said.

Notwithstanding his latest success, Colonel Heslinga was at work as usual yesterday collecting evidence in Natal for the commission's pending inquiry into the Folseni massacre.
Raid on Mr: Fiv- tell of dirty ti

THIS is the full text of the Press statement by Mr Justice R J Goldstone, Chairperson of the commission of inquiry into the prevention of public violence and intimidation.

1 Since November 1990, the State President has set the government's face against the involvement of the security forces of the State being involved in criminal, illegal and discreet practices and particularly in relation to political violence and intimidation. Indeed last Thursday evening the State President stated at the annual foreign correspondents' dinner that "by any assessment acceptable to the government for the State security forces to be involved in party political covert operations.

2 When the commission was appointed, I was informed and assured in unequivocal terms by the State President and by the Minister of Justice that the commission would operate at all times as an independent judicial commission. That assurance has been scrupulously honoured by the State President and the government. So, too, have the other political role players in South Africa respected the independence of the commission.

3 The commission was given unusual and, for South Africa, unique powers. In particular, I would refer to the power of search and seizure.

4 The commission has previously reported that the main cause for present violence arises from the political rivalry between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party. It has also reported that it had been presented with evidence of an organised "third force" and that there was no evidence implicating any of the security forces in political violence and intimidation. The commission stated that it would investigate fully any such evidence.

5 On Wednesday of last week, November 11 1990, an investigation unit of the commission led to a building which housed a large operations unit of Military Intelligence.

6 With the assistance of reinforcements provided by the South African Police, the building housing the Military Intelligence unit was sealed and five files were seized. The files were sought in consequence of the information provided to the commission by the aforementioned witness.

7 The files seized by the commission disclose the following information:

(a) From May 1990 until December 31 1990, Military Intelligence employed Mr Perd楠 Barrand, a notorious former member of the SADF.
(b) Barrand's employment resulted from a referral to the "Director of Covert Collection" (DCC) by the Chief of Staff Intelligence, Lt General R Badenhorst.
(c) From May 1991, Barrand was employed for a trial period at a monthly salary of R3 000 and operational expenses of R2 000 a month.

8 The employment was recommended by DCC and approved by Lt General Badenhorst.

9 As became public during 1990, Barrand is a former SAP drug squad sergeant and has two previous convictions for murder, one for attempted murder and three for theft. In 1984 he was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The effective sentence was reduced to 15 years. In 1988 he was released on parole and soon thereafter he was employed by the CBS.

10 In consequence of his previous convictions, Barrand was not allowed to possess a firearm. On June 6 1991, for the reason that he required it for his personal safety, DCC recommended to Lt General Badenhorst that Barrand should be issued with a pistol. He said that "the options open in request of issuing a firearm are:

(i) Issue of a SAPD weapon,
(ii) Issue of a front company weapon
(iii) Issue of a firearm to Barrand.

11 Barrand's plan detailing inter alia the abovementioned information was submitted to senior members of Military Intelligence and thereafter he was employed as a chief agent.

12 One of the persons used by Barrand or one of his sub-agents was involved in the installation of computers at the ANC headquarters.

13 Barrand's plan and followed-up reports were submitted to senior members of Military Intelligence. In a report dated August 21 1991 reference is made to a "support agent network" of prostitutes, homosexuals, white club managers and criminal elements.

14 On December 19 1991, an article appeared in Beeld in which it was reported that a Mr Christopher Homan had appeared in court on a charge of being in unlawful possession of an AK machugun. In a bail application Mr Homan is reported to have alleged that the weapon has been left with him by Barrand who tried to recruit him and an escort agency woman as spares for Military Intelligence.

15 According to the Beeld article a spokesman for the Army denied that Barrand was employed by the Army. That denial was false.

16 On December 20 1991 the attention of DCC and instructed that Barrand be terminated with immediate effect "upon unsubstantiated complaints from the Ministers.

17 Barrand's service was terminated with effect from December 31 1991. He paid three months' severance (R10 000) in respect of January, February and March 1992.

18 A report by the "sled" of Barrand reported as "low on January 9 1992. "This was then" was on December 31 91 on matters including reports for an advance of R3 450 25 for social expenses.

19 To stabilize annual frauds were submitted to senior members of Military Intelligence. In a report dated August 21 1991 reference is made to a "support agent network" of prostitute, homosexuals, white club managers and criminal elements.

20 (On December 19 1991, an article appeared in Beeld in which it was reported that a Mr Christopher Homan had appeared in court on a charge of being in unlawful possession of an AK machinegun. The application was made by Barrand in court on the advice of the Attorney General for the State. Barrand was employed by the State President to recruit "agents" for the purpose of obtaining information about the ANC and its activities. Barrand was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on December 30 1991. The sentence was suspended on condition that Barrand pay a fine of R2 000 and that he should not be employed by the State in any manner.

21 (On December 20 1991, the State President ordered that the case be terminated with immediate effect "upon unsubstantiated complaints from the Ministers.

22 Barrand's service was terminated with effect from December 31 1991. He paid three months' severance (R10 000) in respect of January, February and March 1992.

23 This was then" was on December 31 91 on matters including reports for an advance of R3 450 25 for social expenses.

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My tutoring experience

I have been tutoring for over 10 years and have helped countless students improve their grades and understanding of the subject. I specialize in mathematics, science, and English, and I have a deep understanding of the curricula at both the high school and college levels.

My tutoring approach is personalized and tailored to the needs of each student. I use a variety of teaching methods, including visual aids, problem-solving exercises, and real-world examples to help students develop a deeper understanding of the material.

I believe in empowering students to take control of their own learning and I always encourage them to ask questions and express any concerns they may have. My goal is to help students build confidence in their abilities and achieve their academic goals.

If you are looking for a dedicated and experienced tutor who is committed to helping you succeed, please feel free to contact me. I would be happy to discuss how I can assist you further.
PRETORIA.—The Hendler Commission investigating alleged Bophuthatswana police hit squads, heard yesterday that self-confessed hit squad member Mr Thembu Ntimela gave a prison captain the master key to a prison in May this year.

The head of Bophuthatswana's Old Prison, Captain Bennett Tswai, told the Hendler Commission that Mr Ntimela gave him the master key to the cell doors in the prison.

Mr Justice C.J. Hendler is hearing evidence at the GaRankuwa Supreme Court, outside Pretoria.

Captain Tswai said he believed Mr Ntimela obtained the master key from a policeman known as Pendwenwe.

Giving his evidence-in-chief earlier, Mr Ntimela said during May this year Pendwenwe gave him the master key which opens all prison cells doors plus an offer of $2 million to escape.

When he received the key, Captain Tswai said he checked his keys but none was missing.

"I phoned the magistrate's courts in GaRankuwa and found out that one of their keys...which was similar to the one I was given by Ntimela was missing," Captain Tswai said.

Mr Justice Hendler put it to Captain Tswai that it was irregular for the police not to report a key missing from February until May.

The hearing continues today. Sapa
Disband MI network, says IFP official

Political Correspondent

DISBAND the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence network.

That was the blunt message today from Dr Frank Mdlalose, national chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party, to President De Klerk after the latest disclosures of lying, cover-up, deceit and underground activity linked to Military Intelligence and its controversial operative, MR Ferdi Barnard, that were unearthed by the Goldstone Commission.

Dr Mdlalose emphasised that he was speaking for himself and not the IFP or the KwaZulu government.

He said "I feel flabbergasted that a government can act in that manner. "I feel terrible that there could be plans organised by a government to use a confirmed murderer, a criminal, against any political people or party."

The fact that the government had covered up for MR Barnard spoke badly of the government; Dr Mdlalose said.

"This is completely inexcusable. I just hope that the Goldstone Commission can look into more of those files and see what else there is in that direction."

Military Intelligence had so often lost its way that "I personally think it ought to be disbanded and started afresh again", he said.

"I feel so disgusted about the state of matters. This is all just so wrong," he added.

The issues that Military Intelligence had been involved in "makes me wonder about its continued existence".
ANC drafts code to curb its renegade members

THE ANC is planning a code of conduct to bind its errant self-defence units to party policy and make them more accountable.

The PWV region is to consider a draft code today.

Last week the ANC said renegade members of self-defence units in the Vaal Triangle and Natal had become involved in activities ranging from extortion and killing to rape and forced recruitment.

An ANC investigation into the recent slaying of the six-member Zwane family of Schokeng had also found that self-defence unit members may have been involved.

ANC spokesmen said the details emerging from the investigation, which was headed by ANC PWV region deputy secretary Obad Basela, had not been confirmed.

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the allegations had come from communities as well as witnesses.

"We have not verified the allegations. We are investigating sources of violence in the Vaal Triangle, and in Natal we have found that the bulk of the violence has been instigated by the state on the people."

The draft code of conduct, which will be tabled at a summit of ANC-aligned community, trade union and political organisations at the weekend, would include clauses on "behaviour, conduct, discipline, accountability and a commitment not to become involved" in unsanctioned acts, Mamoepa added.

The self-defence units had been "operating loosely, taking far-reaching decisions with national implications", Mamoepa added.

"We have to bring the self-defence units under control as the ANC must take final responsibility for their actions."

He said the final version of the code of conduct would be negotiated at the summit before it was implemented.

While individual members of self-defence units would not be represented at the summit, an "umbrella body" acting on their behalf would contribute to the debate, Mamoepa said.

He said the ANC was not prepared to divulge the number of self-defence units operating in the Vaal Triangle and Natal, because of "security considerations".

He said the weekend's summit was aimed at facilitating the building and strengthening of the self-defence unit structures, improving accountability, the adoption of a binding code of conduct and measures aimed at bringing the self-defence units firmly under ANC control.

Doors closed on inquest

FORMER CCB information officer Derrick Louw was granted an application to testify in-camera yesterday at the resumption of the inquest into the murder of Witwatersrand University academic David Webster.

Minutes after the hearing resumed, Louw's counsel Junk Wessels applied for his client's evidence to be heard behind closed doors in order to protect his identity.

Wessels' application for an in-camera hearing was also heard behind closed doors. Judge M Stegmann granted the application.

State counsel J van Vuuren later told the media a transcript of Louw's evidence and cross-examination would be made available within a day or two.

However, members of the media were given a copy of Louw's statement to the Harms commission in 1990, which was submitted at the inquest yesterday.

The former CCB information officer said his task had been to collate information and make it available to the various CCB regions as needed.

During the Harms commission, Louw was shown a list of names which commission officials had found among CCB documents. The list included Webster's name, next to which Louw had drawn an arrow.

Louw said Webster had been unknown to him until after the academic's death, and to the best of his knowledge had not been monitored by any CCB member.

After Webster's death, CCB MD Joe Verster had asked him if there was any information on Webster.

Louw said since the academic was unknown to him he had done a search of the CCB's information documents and, finding the list which had been drawn up by another CCB member, had put an arrow next to Webster's name to show Verster later.

Cross-examination of Louw will continue behind closed doors today.

Children slain in Natal attack

DURBAN — Two young children and two adults were killed in the latest wave of violence in Natal when several kraals near Umguababa, south of Durban, were attacked early yesterday by unknown men armed with AK-47s.

SAP spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo said Ambrose Khomo, Catherine Gumbi and her two children were killed. [BLOOM]

At least 21 people have died in Natal/KwaZulu since Friday, including six people who were shot dead at Nqamalala near Maritzburg on Saturday. [BLOOM]

KwaZulu Police reported at least nine other deaths in their area at the weekend.

Meanwhile, Umzimvo mayor Moria Xulu yesterday survived a second assassination attempt in weeks while travelling through "Z" section.
Military's dirty tricks campaign uncovered

The discovery of a large Military Intelligence (MI) operations centre together with hundreds of files by Goldstone commission investigators last week has uncovered a complex web of subterfuge and dishonesty in "high quarters".

Files seized by the commission contain details of a covert operation to criminalise and discredit the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), a shady MI task force led by former CCB member Ferdi Barnard, money-counterfeiting and the illegal importation of arms.

At a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Judge R Goldstone said it was the commission's duty to make public the information in the MI files.

The files, five of which were seized, show that Barnard, a former SAP drug squad sergeant convicted in 1984 on two counts of murder, one of attempted murder and three of theft, was employed by MI from May to December 1991.

"The SADF made a public statement denying that Barnard was employed by it when it was known in high quarters that such denial was quite untrue," Goldstone said.

Barnard was employed on the recommendation of Chief of Staff Intelligence Lieut.-Gen R "Wokie" Badenhorst.

Barnard had served part of a 20-year sentence, had worked for the CCB on his release in 1966 and was employed by MI's unnamed director of covert collection, in May 1991.

Goldstone pointed out that "highly placed members of MI were party to the employment of a person with a serious criminal record involving crimes of violence and dishonesty".

From May 1991, Barnard was employed for a trial period, Goldstone said.

In June 1991, Barnard submitted to MI a plan for a task force he was to lead. The Barnard files disclose the task force was to "neutralise solely on MK activities. The objective was to discredit the organisation by linking its members to crime".

In this way MK cadres could be recruted, compromised or, as in the case of ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba, discredited Mokaba, however, survived allegations that he was a police spy.

An excerpt from the files says "Barnard's team was to concentrate on the involvement of MK in crime and its relationship with criminal syndicates. For that purpose MK members were to be used to infiltrate the criminal elements, and where such members could not be recruited they would be criminally compromised. For that purpose use would be made, inter alia, of prostitutes, homosexuals, shebeen owners and drug dealers".

The task team obtained access to "telephone bugging experts", the computer systems of the SAP Criminal Bureau and the Revenue office, contacts at immigration control and licensing authorities, the voters' roll and credit bureaux.

"One of the persons used by Barnard or one of his sub-agents was involved in the installation of computers at the ANC headquarters," Goldstone said.

Following the presentation of Barnard's report, he was employed as a chief agent at an increased salary. The appointment was approved by Badenhorst.

Goldstone said: "References are contained in the files stating that the ANC is involved in criminal conduct, including counterfeiting money and illegal importation of arms."

In December 1991, a man named Christopher Homan appeared in court on charges of unlawful possession of an Uzi machine gun. "In a bail application Mr Homan is reported to have alleged that the weapon was left with him by Barnard, who tried to recruit him and an escort agency woman as spies for MI," Goldstone said.

"Upon instructions from the Minister (of Defence, then Roelf Meyer), Barnard's services were terminated."

In a report dated January 21, 1992, Barnard's MI handler said his "attitude towards the SADF was still sour but his relationship with (the handler) is strong enough for (Barnard) to stay and not to go to a newspaper and cause trouble."

Goldstone said 48 members of the secret MI operations centre had spent hundreds of thousands of randa using credit cards.
Recruit revealed task group

Political Staff

A FORMER Frelimo soldier who claimed he was employed by a policeman to murder township residents in Natal led the Goldstone Commission to the discovery of a task group within Military Intelligence (MI) aimed at discrediting the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

This has raised the question of whether the task group's activities did not also extend into taking part in township violence to destabilise the negotiation process.

Joao Alberto Cuna told Vrye Weekblad that he had been employed by police narcotics squad officer "Boy" Schultz in Johannesburg to carry out political murders and had in fact taken part in the shooting of a house full of people near Durban this year.

Cuna told Vrye Weekblad that he and Schultz had stayed at a Maritzburg hotel en route to the township killing.

This statement was corroborated by Goldstone Commissioner Mr Tony Pretorius, who told the Star, sister newspaper of The Argus, that the commission had discovered the counterfeits of the credit card which had been used to pay the hotel bill.
In one of the largest arms caches ever found, police and soldiers seized 23 AK-47 assault rifles, 80 Tokarev magazines, 2,200 AK-47 rounds, 28 AK-47 magazines, two RPG-7 rockets and 431 7.65 rounds of ammunition. See story below.

Judge fingers SADF

T he South African Defence Force employed a notorious convicted murderer and CCB agent between May and December 1991 to discredit the ANC, the Goldstone Commission revealed in a shock announcement yesterday.

The then Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, knew about it, the commission said.

Mr Justice Goldstone's findings, which have aroused new suspicions of a third force within the Military Intelligence, are likely to rock the Government.

In a dramatic raid on an MI operational centre last Wednesday, the commission and the South African Police found hundreds of files which revealed that the Military Intelligence had employed convicted murderer and fired CCB agent Perde Barand in May 1991 to establish a clandestine task group to discredit the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

His employment was a result of a referral to the "Director of Covert Collection" by the SADF's Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Lieutenant General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst.

Meyer, who is now Minister of Constitutional Development, fired Barnard in December last year after evidence in a court case that he was still employed by the MI.

Yesterday, Meyer said he would not comment "at this stage".

The Minister of Defence, Mr. G. Le Roux, referred inquiries to acting State President Mr Fik Botha.

Botha said the Government was giving urgent attention to Goldstone's statement.

The discovery of the clandestine task group within MI prompted Goldstone to appeal to President PW de Klerk to expand his powers and enable him to investigate all official and private armies across the political spectrum.

Goldstone's damning discovery, which comes very close to confirming the mass of accusations of a Government third force, is likely to shake the whole negotiation process.

This is the second time in seven days that SADF projects aimed at discrediting the ANC have been revealed.

De Klerk, who received Goldstone's statement in London yesterday, returns to South Africa today.

At a press conference yesterday, Goldstone was ambivalent about whether he had discovered an official "third force".

He said he did not believe the information which the commission had found so far added up to evidence of a third force. Pressed further, Goldstone said it was clearly true that it was "some evidence."
Army paid CCB man for smears

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

The government has become embroiled in a security scandal with the disclosure by the Goldstone Commission that convicted double murderer Ferdi Barnard was employed last year by Military Intelligence to discredit Umhonto weSizwe (MK).

The commission said yesterday that the SADF Defence Force had claimed in a statement - now found to be untrue - that Barnard, a former policeman and former member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), was not employed by the army.

However, the commission had found evidence of Barnard's employment by the SADF when it raided a building housing a Military Intelligence unit last Wednesday and seized five files.

The commission's findings were disclosed yesterday by its chairman, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, in a statement released at a press conference in Johannesburg.

Opposition politicians immediately expressed outrage, while the ANC said the disclosures confirmed what it had experienced since its unbanning in 1990.

The Acting State President, Mr Frans Botha, said last night the government was giving "urgent attention" to Mr Justice Goldstone's statement.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Gasekwe, said he had nothing to add to Mr Botha's statement.

Mr Justice Goldstone said one of the people used by Barnard or one of his sub-agents had been involved in the installation of computer equipment at the ANC headquarters.

In addition, Barnard's team could get access to:

- The computer system at the police's criminal bureau
- Contacts at immigration control
- Contacts at licensing authorities
- Revenue office computers
- The voters' roll
- Credit bureaux
- An independent group of telephone "bugging experts"

Mr Justice Goldstone said that evidence submitted by police had led to the commission's searching the MI operations unit centre.

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DIRTY TRICKS Ferdi Barnard
He said the commission believed "the evidence was of such a nature that the public needs to know."

The five files taken from the MI building showed that Barnard, "a notorious former member of the CCB", had been employed by MI between May 1991 and December 1991 as a result of a referral to the Director of Covert Collection by the former Chief of Staff Intelligence, Lieutenant-General Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst.

Between May 1991 and July 1991, Barnard had been employed for a trial period at a monthly salary of R8 000 and with operational expenses of R800. On August 1 his appointment became permanent. His salary was raised to R5 500 and his monthly expenses to R2 000.

"That employment was recommended by the Director of Covert Collection and approved by General Badenhorst."

Mr Justice Goldstone said Barnard was a former police drug squad sergeant and had two previous convictions for murder, one for attempted murder and three for theft.

He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, effective for six years. He was released on parole after four years and employed by the CCB.

Barnard, now 33, was convicted of murdering two drug addicts after leading them into a trap, attempting to murder a third drug addict and stealing three cars.

Mr Justice Goldstone said that because of his previous convictions Barnard was not allowed to possess a firearm but the Director of Covert Collection had recommended that he be given a firearm.

General Badenhorst refused to approve this.

On June 20 last year, Barnard submitted to MI a plan for the task force he was to lead.

"It was to concentrate solely on the activities of MK."

"In particular it was to concentrate on the involvement of MK in crime and its relationship with criminal syndicates."

"For that purpose MK members were to be used to infiltrate the criminal elements and where such members could not be recruited they would be criminally compromised."

"For that purpose use would be made, among others, of prostitutes, homosexuals, shebeen owners and drug dealers."

Barnard's plan was submitted to senior MI members and after this he was employed as a chief agent.

On December 19 a newspaper reported that a Mr Christopher Human had stated in a bail application that Barnard had tried to recruit him for military intelligence and had left an Uzi machine-gun with him. Barnard was placed "on ice" immediately and his services terminated on December 30 by the then-Minister of Defence, Mr Roelof Meyer.

According to the newspaper article, a spokesman for the army denied that Barnard was employed by the army.

"That denial was false," Mr Justice Goldstone said. He also said that the MI centre raided last week had 48 members who operated credit cards.

"The expenditure by way of the cards involve hundreds of thousands of rand."

"One of the 48 members, until his recent dismissal, was Mr L.W.J. Flores, who was detained by the British police on suspicion that he was involved in a plot to murder former policeman Mr Dirk Coetzee."

"The commission believes that no decent member of the security forces would support or approve of such conduct or behaviour by any branch of those forces."

"It can be calculated only to undermine their respect for the legitimacy and moral base of their own organisation and jeopardise the efficiency and resolve to fight against crime."

Responding to the disclosures last night, ANC spokesman Mr Sakie Macozoma said the report was "shocking because contrary to belief that there were a few renegades conducting the activities we now find that top officials are involved."

He urged President F.W. de Klerk to purge the security forces, put good people in the top posts and move speedily to an interim government.

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said the statement underscored what his party had come to suspect that reports of a third force in the security establishment were increasingly being verified."
Hearing goes in camera again

By Sowetan Correspondent (\w) 7

THE JUDICIAL inquest into the assassination of Dr David
Webster resumed yesterday and immediately went into in
camera proceedings

State Advocate Janne van Vuuren and Civil Co-operat
Bureau (CCB) agent Derek Louw did not want to give
evidence in an open court. Mr Justice M Stegmann agreed
to hear an in camera application for the evidence to be
withheld from the public

This is the fourth time the proceedings have been held
behind closed doors since the inquest started on October
12. The other times the court had heard evidence in camera
included

When eyewitness Cornelius du Plessis told the inquest
he had seen Webster’s assassin in court,

An application for CCB managing director Colonel Joe

Only Bertelsmann, Wessels and Van
Vuuren sat with the witness and the
judge at yesterday’s proceedings:

Verster to give evidence in disguise and in camera. The
judge ruled he could give evidence in camera but could not
appear in disguise

However, ignoring his subpoena, Verster went abroad to
wind up CCB projects. He is expected to give evidence
later.

Wille Smut, a former employer of CCB agent Ferdi
Barnard, who earlier told the inquest Barnard had de
scribed how Webster “flew through the air” after being shot
on May 1 1989

After speaking to a man during a tea adjournment, Smut
indicated he no longer wanted to give evidence. The
proceedings were then held in camera
Addo accused face additional charges

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The state added three more charges, two of attempted murder and one of conspiracy, against two men accused of murdering Addo farmer Mr Andre Maasdorp de Villiers, the Addo Regional Court heard yesterday.

The court was also told the case against Mr Tamsanga Mali, 23, and Mr Lindile Stemele, 25, both of KwaZakhele, would be heard in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court on February 8.

Port Elizabeth senior public prosecutor Mr Martin le Roux said a third accused, Mr Xolani Neinane, 24, had died on October 14.

Mr Le Roux said the state withdrew the charge of murder against the deceased and the court ordered that the charge be withdrawn.

Earlier Mr Mali, Mr Stemele and the late Mr Neinane had pleaded not guilty to the August 17 murder of Mr De Villiers on his farm Athelstone.

The additional charges were attempting to murder Mr De Villiers' wife Elizabeth Brenda and his son Louis as well as conspiring to rob Mr De Villiers.

The two accused were not asked to plead to the new charges yesterday. No evidence was led and they were ordered to remain in custody.
Goldstone summons SADF

THE GOLDSTONE Commission has asked the Defence Force to provide evidence that ANC "special operations teams" disguised as security force members were involved in violence.

This was said by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone yesterday. Army chief Lieutenant-General George Morane last Friday accused the ANC's "special operations teams" of attempting to discredit the security forces and said arms and arms caches had been made available to these teams and to Umkhonto we Sibele self-defence units.

Source: 12/11/92
Umkhonto set to sue SADF

SA MILITARY leaders are about to engage in battle in court. Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda plans to sue army chief Lt-Gen Georg Meiring, who accused him of giving orders that would increase violence.

Attorney Chris Watters, who works with Nyanda's lawyer Sheila Tyacke, said "We have instructions to sue Lt-Gen Meiring, but letters of demand have been sent off".

Nyanda confirmed he had instructed his lawyers to sue Meiring, but would not comment further.

Meiring made his remarks while addressing a medal parade at Far Northern Transvaal Command last week.

The Goldstone commission asked Meiring yesterday to attend a December hearing in Cape Town to provide details of the evidence used for the accusation against Nyanda, so that the commission could investigate further.

Judge R Goldstone said in a statement that Meiring's allegations "relate directly to the terms of reference of the commission", particularly to the inquiry which would be held in Cape Town on December 19. This inquiry would investigate "ways and means of curbing the illegal importation, distribution and use of automatic weapons in SA".

An army spokesman said no comment could be given as Meiring was "not available".
Verster will testify in camera as judge rules

FORMER CCB MD Joe Verster will testify behind closed doors at the Webster inquest today after the court was told his life could be in danger if his identity was made public and he was recognised.

Judge M Stegmann granted Verster's application to testify in camera, but ruled that a transcript of the former CCB operative's evidence would be made available to the media and the public.

Verster's counsel, J Wessels, told the inquest court that his client's concern for his safety if he was recognised did not arise from CCB activities inside SA, but from projects carried out outside the country.

Verster's external projects had included acts of violence, Wessels told the court.

He said the application for an in camera hearing was not to stop Verster's evidence being made public, but to prevent the former CCB operative from being recognised.

Verster's application was opposed by both the State, which was leading the evidence of witnesses and counsel for the Webster family, E Bertelsmann SC.

It was submitted that the Vrye Weekblad had already published a picture of Verster at the time of the Harms Commission. The names and identity of other former CCB operatives under Verster's command, as well as his superiors like Gen Eddie Webb, were also public knowledge.

Wessels said according to Verster he was not identifiable from the photograph and had been unrecognisable to himself and to people who knew him.

The court was also told that a witness at the Harms Commission, an askari, had not been murdered in the veld three days after testifying at the commission.

Granting Verster's application, the judge found there was a possibility that Verster would be endangered if his face was made public.

Public defenders 'needed nationally'

The initial result of using public defenders in Johannesburg had been successful and justified expansion on a national basis, public defender pilot project steering committee representative Les Morrison said at the weekend.

Speaking in Johannesburg at an international conference on the right to legal representation, Morrison said the project had silenced the "considerable concern" voiced at its launch in January.

Two senior and eight junior public defenders had been appointed for a two year period to the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court, with a budget of R2.5m.

To date more than 2,000 cases had been dealt with, with a 57% success rate on not guilty pleas, and a 39% success rate for bail applications.

Nearly 2,000 applications for assistance which could not be accommodated, for reasons such as limited capacity and the type of assistance sought not being offered, were referred to the Legal Aid Board.

The average cost per case was about R420, which compared "very favourably" with the costs allowed to private practitioners by the board, he said.

Board fees were themselves considered very low.

Morrison said that the quality of defence was "high," as public defenders appeared in the same courts daily, attended training courses and were in an environment of active discussion.

This compared well to a private practitioner who stood to lose money if a case was not wrapped up quickly.

He called for support in lobbying the Justice Minister to establish a national public defenders' office.

Govt's covert plan 'prove double agenda'  

Johannesburg — Revelations of a covert operation to undermine the ANC by linking it to the IRA and PLO proved President F W de Klerk had a double agenda.

"How can anyone expect the ANC to trust the army if it is led by individuals who still hatch and execute plans to destroy the government’s fellow negotiator," the ANC said.

Government officials were tight-lipped about the covert operation yesterday.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer refused to comment on a document which said he was aware of the covert action while serving as Defence Minister and a senior government negotiator at Copasa.

A spokesman for Meyer said the campaign was "a defence matter" and could only be dealt with by the SADF.

But an SADF spokesman said the documents could only be dealt with by army officials because it was not a matter for the defence force as a whole.

Army officials said no comment could be given, as the documents in which the allegations were made had been submitted, as testimony in the inquiry into the murder of ANC lawyer Bheki Mlangeni.

The SABC has also denied suggestions in one of the documents that its London correspondent Cliff Saunders had played a role in the operation.

The documents, marked "top secret", include verification that army chief lieutenant-general Georg Meiring personally authorised the operation and rubber-stamped the expenditure of over R20 000 to pay for overseas flights by South African agents.

A document signed by Meiring gave details of how the media would be used to link uMkhonto we-Sizwe to the IRA and PLO.
FAR rightwingers across the country have been urged to join South African Defence Force commands in rural areas in order to arm themselves.

The move appears to be a precautionary one, rather than part of a definite plan for armed subversion. But it indicates that, although the current strategy of the right is non-violent resistance, other options are being kept open.

The source of the call is unclear, but it has been purveyed through a range of far right structures over the past month. It is too widespread and emanates from too many quarters not to have been orchestrated.

At the same time, influential rightwing groupings with links to the Conservative Party, are seriously courting former and serving South African Police and SADF officers with rightist sympathies.

One such officer is former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen, who has been approached by EK/VeKo, an influential umbrella grouping headed by former chief of Military Intelligence General Tienie Groenewald, to assist them in an advisory capacity.

A known far rightist, Viljoen is known to command considerable support among former SADF colleagues and troops.

Also being targeted for approach, The Weekly Mail has learnt, are the 18 police generals pensioned off in August. It was widely believed that the generals were the casualties of a restructuring programme aimed at bringing the force in line with political reforms.
Major anger over Flores

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

LONDON: President F.W. de Klerk meets British Prime Minister John Major tomorrow for wide-ranging talks likely to focus on South African Defence Force "dirty tricks" in the United Kingdom and South Africa's role in crisis-torn Angola.

A key problem facing de Klerk in the UK is the attempted murder of侨民 Leon Flores, recently convicted in South Africa of murder and sentencing to 20 years in prison. The case has raised questions about the country's human rights record.

The newspaper "The Weekly Mail" has a secret British government memorandum on the affair to the South African authorities. This states that "Flores' involvement with Irish terrorist groups and their planning of murder to take place in the streets of London is not an issue which Her Majesty's government can ignore." It warns South African Intelligence bosses General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen that "a head of steam is building up in London for a ministerial démarche (normal protest)."

Officially, de Klerk's aim is to watch the rugby test between England and South Africa, but the underlying purpose is to rally worldwide backing for South Africa's laborious trek back to respectability.

Foreign Office sources say his task has been complicated by the Flores affair, on which Major is expected to express dissatisfaction.

The British government emphatically dismissed claims by the SADF and South African intelligence that Flores' alleged plot to kill Coetzee involved the Royal Ulster Constabulary, effectively an arm of the British state. The Foreign Office maintains that Flores may have had arrangements with Ulster Protestant extremists.

The alleged deal, it emerged during a High Court hearing, involved an Irish hit squad murdering Coetzee in return for explosives, arms and money.

The secret British government document acquired by "The Weekly Mail" stresses that it is essential that Van der Welthuizen's and the SAP role are investigated.

At the very least, we would wish to see the culprits removed from the official payroll and denied access to official funds and weapons," it says.

"Major will also press de Klerk on South Africa's true intentions and activities in Angola. The Foreign Office takes seriously charges by Luanda that South African warplanes are escalating their violations of Angolan air space. Suspicions in London and Washington, among other capitals, seem to be deepening that the South Africans may be helping to rearm Unita forces."

Persistent reports within South Africa claim that Reconnaissance Commandos 2, 3 and 5 and SADF medical personnel have been placed on standby for possible deployment in Angola. The SADF yesterday denied this, saying that its activities in Angola were restricted to "training, humanitarian aid and an international peacekeeping role under the United Nations". Insiders stress that Unita has a greater need of medical assistance than direct military backing.

Pretoria's motives in appearing to sustain Sani姆s' renewed defiance became a subject of serious international attention at the end of October when the Unita leader flew secretly to Pretoria. Information from South African sources suggested he had discussions not only with Foreign Minister Pak Boiga but also with top military authorities, who were not identified.

Exchanges between De Klerk and Major are due to take over:

- The need to control violence in South Africa if foreign investment is to become a realistic possibility. In this context the presence of Finance Minister Derek Keys may have some significance.
- The chances of a lasting peace agreement in Mozambique, where Renamo talks are seen in Western capitals as being under the control of far right American groupings.
I know of third force...
Three rival units of Pretoria's security forces are involved in a bitter vendetta which threatens to present President FW de Klerk's cabinet with ominous evidence of government involvement in dirty tricks campaigns.

The Department of Military Intelligence's unprecedented submission this week of top-secret military documents to the Rand Supreme Court inquest into the death of Bheki Mlangeni, a human rights lawyer who was blown up by a parcel bomb in February last year.

The documents show that the Chief of the Army, General George Meiring, in April this year approved a clandestine operation to discredit the ANC by leaking information to the British and local press about alleged cooperation between Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Irish Republican Army.

The ANC says this is proof of what the organisation has always known: "that the SADF is masses for political purposes by the government!" But the most serious offence outlined in the documents does not relate to the relatively soft propaganda mission which was to be carried out by MI agents Leon Flores and Pamela du Rand.

Flores has been accused of misusing his position to attack the ANC, but the most serious allegations involve the torture and murder of policemen by the SADF. The documents contain more explosive evidence that Colonel Eugene de Kock, commander of the SADF, embarked on a campaign to discredit the ANC by leaking information to the British and local press about alleged cooperation between Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Irish Republican Army.

The ANC says this is proof of what the organisation has always known: "that the SADF is masses for political purposes by the government!" But the most serious offence outlined in the documents does not relate to the relatively soft propaganda mission which was to be carried out by MI agents Leon Flores and Pamela du Rand.

The documents show that Flores admitted under interrogation to MI officers that he had been given R10 000 by de Kock to pay members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to monitor Coetzee's movements with a view to assassinating the district police commissioner.

In April this year, Flores and du Rand were "debriefed" by MI counter-intelligence operatives after they had been arrested by the British Anti-Terrorist Squad on April 15 this year on suspicion of recruiting Irish right-wingers to kill Coetzee.

The court will have to decide on the veracity of the intelligence reports. But it is MI's agenda in releasing the documents does not fall under the court's scrutiny, but is likely to become more significant. The image of the military will suffer from the admission that it used public funds to mount a propaganda campaign against the ANC. This is even more so because the revelations come in the wake of The Weekly Mail's exposé last week of a multi-million rand project, funded clandestinely by the SADF, to spread propaganda against the ANC.

But on the more serious charge of plotting murder, MI comes out squeaky clean. Pamela du Rand, a former assistant and close personal friend of the DMI chief, was a relatively minor figure who knew nothing of the Coetzee plot.

The papers show Flores to be a rogue, who acted without the sanction of the Defence Force. The revelations in the piece, the documents suggest, are the SAP and de Kock. As the report unfolds it will, no doubt, uncover further dirty tricks on the part of state agents.

"But at the same time another agenda is emerging: a clear and concerted campaign to cover the back of military intelligence and its chief, General Van Der Westhuizen.

"Then comes the counter-reaction of de Kock and his colleagues. According to an appendix to the mi-

**Truth the winner's battle of covert units' play**

As various police and army covert units rush to inform on one another in order to cover themselves, more and more revelations of the government's dirty tricks come to light.

The former CCB operatives have made a glittering career by putting up personnel and other benefits to them.

The CCB has had undeniable evidence that Water Affairs Minister Magnus Adam, was a witness at the High Court in Pretoria in the case of an attack on the time of the unit's operations. Those personnel with about 10000.

"The coverage of the coup attempt, we used to cover ourselves, more and more revelations of the government's dirty tricks come to light.

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Army chief admits he authorised Op Echo

PRETORIA. -- The Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General George Meiring has admitted he authorised Project Echo but has denied it was politically motivated.

Responding to allegations that he involved himself in the political process and could have jeopardised the negotiation process, General Meiring said the project formed part of his line function.

"When an organisation participates in violence and threatens the security of the state I cannot merely turn a blind eye," he said in a statement.

"As Chief of the Army I am responsible for the landward safety and security of South Africa and all its people," he said.

General Meiring said Project Echo was launched to confirm rumoured ties between the African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Irish Republican Army and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

"I authorised Captain Pamela du Rand and a facilitator to travel to London to try to confirm this information because the existence of such links would have serious security implications for South Africa," he said.

General Meiring said while he fully recognised and supported the fact that the ANC was one of the parties in the negotiation process, he was "compelled to take MK into account" when considering the security and safety of all South Africans.

"I wish to emphasise therefore that there was no intention to discredit the ANC. This project was aimed directly and only at MK. If this information had been confirmed, I would have been derelict in my duty had I not taken some considered action on it," he said.
SA Army admits anti-MK operation

Staff Reporter

THERE had been no intention to discredit the ANC with Project Echoes — it had been aimed only at the ANC’s armed wing umkhonto we-sizwe, SA Army chief Lieutanant-General Georg Meiring said yesterday.

This startling revelation is the first confirmation from the SADF that it was involved in a covert operation as late as April this year.

ANC spokesman Mr Saki Macozana said that the operation — details of which are contained in a document leaked to the ANC — had jeopardised the negotiation process.

General Meiring confirmed that he authorised Captum Pamela du Randt and a “facilitator” to travel to London to try to confirm information of possible links between MK and the IRA and the PLO.

He said he noted with concern allegations that by authorising Project Echoes he had involved himself in the political process and could even have jeopardised the negotiation process.

He said he fully recognised and supported the fact that the ANC was one of the parties in the negotiation process.

However, if his information about MK had been confirmed he would not have been doing his duty had he not taken some considered action on it, he said.
Troops used for political goals— not for peace

By FRED KHAMALO

THE dust had hardly settled over the deployment of more troops in war-torn Natal when a wave of attacks erupted in areas north of the Tugela river in KwaZulu.

In just two days this week scores of people were fleeing the area as the attacks continued, with the death toll at around 14 in three days and houses being burnt down in different parts of the region.

Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel has declared the south coast towns of Umbumbulu and Richmond unrest areas—giving the 4,000 members of the security forces deployed there the power to use any means they deem necessary to smother violence in those areas.

But the area north of the Tugela, despite the fact there have been 50 deaths there in the past two months, has not been declared an unrest area.

Democratic Party unrest monitor Roy Ainslie said troops have not been deployed in the area as desired by locals who are fleeing homes in fear of violence.

Smuggling

SAP spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo confirmed that 250 additional members of his force had been deployed on the Natal south coast as a reinforcement to the SADF members to block the smuggling of guns from the Transkei into ANC cells inside Natal.

Unrest monitors and political organisations across the board have slammed the deployment of troops as serving party political goals instead of ushering in peace and order.

"The fact that the area north of Tugela, well-known as a flashpoint, has not been declared an unrest area clearly shows that the authorities want the fighting to continue as long as it is in the favour of their political allies," said Ainslie.

The corridor through which the guns were being smuggled from the Transkei into Natal has been closed down following the deployment of the troops in the border area.

But, Ainslie charged, nothing has been done about the corridor between the Mozambique-SA border which is being used by Renamo insurgents who are supplying guns to Inkatha.

Former Inkatha central committee member Bruce Anderson and the party's official delegate to Coesa, has told how guns are being smuggled by Renamo insurgents into KwaZulu.

Naidoo said there were no police patrols on the Mozambican border as the allegations about the smuggling of guns into SA could not be substantiated.

In a statement this week, the Human Rights Commission said: "The focus on the AK-47s coming over the Transkei border is also misguided, since it is clear much of the weaponry is coming from the north through Swaziland and Mozambique."

Southern Natal ANC secretary Sbu Ndebele said the troops deployed in Natal would "only add to the woes of this province". He said there appeared to be collusion between the government, Inkatha and the SABC on their "silence" on guns being smuggled in from the Swaziland/Mozambique border.
‘Probe army actions’

LAWYERS for Human Rights on Friday called on State President FW de Klerk to suspend SA army chief Gen George Meiring and to probe the activities of the defence force. (254)

This comes in the wake of “Project Echoes”, a document allegedly approved by Meiring to discredit the ANC. (254)

Meiring claimed in a statement on Friday there had been no intention to discredit the ANC, as it had been aimed only at Umkhonto weSizwe.

He said he authorised Capt Pamela du Randt and a facilitator to travel to London to try to confirm information of possible links between MK and the Irish Republican Army and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, because the existence of such links would have serious security implications for SA. (254)

LHR said an inquiry should be established to investigate the political aims of the SADF and its involvement in “third force” activities. – Sapa
New findings likely to rock government

Political Staff

THE Defence Force employed a notorious convicted murderer and CCB agent from May to December 1991 to discredit the ANC — and then-Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer knew about it last December, the Goldstone Commission has disclosed in a shock announcement.

Mr Justice Goldstone's findings yesterday — which have aroused new suspicions of a third force within Military Intelligence — are likely to rock the government.

In a dramatic raid last Wednesday, the commission and police swooped on an MI operational centre and found hundreds of files.

They sealed off the building and seized five files, which revealed that MI had employed convicted murderer and fired CCB agent Ferdi Barnard in May 1991 to establish a clandestine task group to discredit the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

His employment was a result of a referral to the "Director of Covert Collection" (DCC) by the SADF's chief of staff, intelligence, Lieutenant-General Rudolph "Wilkop" Badenhorst.

Defence Minister Mr Meyer — now Constitutional Development Minister — fired Barnard in December, 1991 after evidence in a court case that he was still employed by MI.

Mr Meyer said yesterday that he would not comment "at this stage" and referred inquiries to Minister of Defence Mr Gene Louw and the chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg.

Acting State President Mr Pak Botha yesterday said the government was giving urgent attention to the statement by Judge Goldstone.

The discovery of the clandestine task group within MI prompted Mr Justice Goldstone yesterday to appeal to President De Klerk to expand his powers and enable him to investigate all official and private armies across the political spectrum.

Mr Justice Goldstone's damning discovery — which comes very close to confirming the mass of accusations of a government third force destabilising the ANC — is likely to shake the negotiation process.

This is the second time in seven days that SADF projects aimed at discrediting the ANC have been revealed.

President De Klerk — who received Mr Justice Goldstone's statement in London yesterday — returns to South Africa today to a storm of controversy.

At a Press conference yesterday, Mr Justice Goldstone was ambivalent about whether he had discovered an official "third force."

He said he did not believe the information which the commission had found so far added up to evidence of a third force.

But pressed further, he said it was clearly true that it was "some evidence."
Government accused of CCB ‘witch-hunt’

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The shadowy CCB alleged yesterday that an orchestrated effort was being made to hold the organisation accountable for a large number of crimes committed in South Africa.

At a press conference called by the CCB, former CCB MD Colonel Joe Verster accused the government, the police, the Auditor-General and the media of participating in a witch-hunt against the outfit.

Colonel Verster said the police had not seen focus on the CCB in its investigation of the Webster murder, despite the fact that the Harms Commission and the Webster Trust believed that the CCB had nothing to do with the killing.

He added there was no truth to reports that he intended laying low until amnesty legislation was passed.

A decision on whether action would be taken against former CCB chairman and head of special forces General Eddie Webb — who admitted he had lied to the Harms Commission — could not be made before the Webster inquest was over, according to a spokesman for the Attorney-General’s office in Johannesburg.

The August 3 entry refers to the “options” in respect of “client 2”.

Among the options listed are “witchdoctor, medical, and car bomb”.

Counsel for the Webster family, Mr E Bertelsmann SC put it to Mr Basson that these were the options suggested for the elimination of a subject.

Mr Basson said the entry could be referring to suggested methods for recruiting people, but said it was possible the “options” referred to methods of elimination.

Another entry refers to Client 1 being made to fall (2b) before the end of August and client 2 by the middle of September.

Mr Basson agreed the word omval (topple) over was CCB terminology for elimination.

Entries in July refer to CCB projects to disrupt Swapo activities prior to the elections in Namibia.

Mr Basson admitted one note referred to an order that Mr Staal Burger, who was involved in CCB activities in Namibia, kill supporters of Mr Hein Grosskopf.

He said this order had come from CCB chairman General Eddie Webb.

“It’s very clear isn’t it that during the course of 1989 the CCB had a very intensive interest in Namibia,” Mr Bertelsmann said.

“It was a direct order,” Mr Basson replied.

He said the order had come from CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster.

The hearing continues.
Spies, Lies and SADF Dirty Tricks
Armscor in bid for buyers

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's embattled defence industry opens a major show today designed to sell its combat-tested weapons around the world, in an attempt to stave off further decline.

Reports indicate that a number of foreign defence ministers and heads of armed forces are to attend the Defence Exposition of South Africa (Dexsa) at Johannesburg's National Exhibition Centre.

In an ironic twist, representatives of the African National Congress have also been invited to view weapons that their guerrillas have experienced from the receiving end.

The visitors will be treated to displays of battle-hardened weapons such as the G6 and G8 155-millimetre howitzers, various armoured fighting vehicles, missiles and more conventional infantry equipment.

Also on show will be newer weapons such as the Rooivalk combat helicopter and the Rookat armoured car, which its makers describe as "one of the two most powerful and impressive wheeled combat vehicles in service today".

Although the giant state-owned weapons manufacturer, Armscor, puts a brave face on its prospects, there is no doubt that unless a substantial world market is found, the hard-hit industry will see more job losses.

The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa, instituted in 1977, led to the government's pouring billions of rands into developing a weapons industry to feed its war machine.

At its peak in the mid-80s, Armscor and its subsidiaries employed more than 20,000 people and had an annual turnover of around R5 billion rands.
ANC calls summit on defence units

ANC has called a summit of all ANC-aligned community, trade union and political organisations in the Vaal area to discuss ways of controlling renegade "self-defence unit" members.

The announcement of the summit, scheduled for Friday and Saturday, came after a weekend report said ANC officials believed renegades had killed six members of an ANC-supporting Sebokeng family this month. The report said an ANC investigation had found that defence units had been involved in several similar incidents in the Vaal and Natal.

ANC FWV spokesman Rolhe Mamoepa said the report was not accurate as the ANC had not yet established the truth of rumours that the family had been gunned down by defence unit members.

Defence unit members found to have committed criminal offences would be handed to police for prosecution, while those who had committed "political offences" would be disciplined by the organisation, he said.

Mamoepa said elements of defence units had been involved in forced recruitment to the ANC, extortion, killing and rape, "causing chaos, confusion, dissonance and disunity in our ranks."
DP ends congress with plan to change image

THE Democratic Party (DP) emerged from a two-day national congress on Saturday aiming at a new image as a political party for all South Africans and believing it could one day come to power.

"No other party has proven as we did today that the DP is a party for all South Africans," DP leader Zach de Beer told some 500 delegates in his closing address.

The congress resolved to take wide-ranging steps to ensure that its growing membership among all population groups become represented more in its party structures - including in the DP's top echelons.

"Call it affirmative action, call it what you like but it is necessary," DP member and former University of the Western Cape rector Richard van der Ross told the congress.

Our Political Staff reports that the DP unveiled the first detailed proposals for a national assembly elected by proportional representation.

It envisages a lower house of parliament with 400 members, 300 of whom would be elected by a country divided into 180 constituencies.

The other 100 would come from "national lists" compiled by parties and would be used to ensure that the composition of the national assembly reflected the actual preference of voters.

"So that if a party gets 40% of the vote it gets 40% of the seats," DP national chairman Ken Andrew explained.

The crucial congress effectively amounts to the launch of a "new look" DP, which is bidding to shake off its predominantly white, middle-class image.

Yesterday about one-third of the delegates were other than whites.

"They heard party leader Zach de Beer say the party had the potential to "rule the country one day."

De Beer said new branches were being opened across the country with new members and people being drawn to the DP because it was not tainted by corruption or violence.

Andrew, explaining the DP's plan for a new electoral system, said a senate was also envisaged and each federal state would be allowed to elect a minimum of four and a maximum of nine senators.

Berea MP Denis Worrall, explained that the national assembly and the senate would have "co-equal" powers, except in respect of appropriation and other money powers, where the national assembly would be able to override the objection of the senate.

"There would also be state assemblies," Worrall said. - sap

Govt, CCB keep talking

STEPHANIE BOTHERA

NEGOTIATIONS between former CCB members and government in a bid to reach an out-of-court settlement for improved retraction packages could result in the postponement of Transvaal Supreme Court hearings due to start today.

The CCB and government have asked Judge President C P Elliot to postpone two civil hearings set down for today.

Another 21 similar hearings were scheduled for February, amid continuing mediation in the presence of the Ombudsman, Judge P J van der Walt, over government's contractual obligations to the former unit.

ROBIN HOOP

Income statement

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EUREKA (Reg No OA1 18856/06)
ANC seeks to control its SDUs

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress has called a summit of all ANC-aligned community, trade union and political organisations in the Vaal area to discuss ways of controlling renegade self-defence unit (SDU) members.

The announcement of the summit, which will take place on Friday and Saturday, came as a weekend report said ANC officials believed renegades had killed six members of an ANC-supporting Sebokeng family this month.

Truth unknown

The report said an investigation conducted by ANC official Mr Obed Bapela had found that defence units had been involved in several similar incidents in the Vaal and Natal. ANC PWV spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said the report was not accurate as the ANC had not yet established the truth of rumours that the family had been gunned down by SDU members.

Defence unit members found to have committed criminal offences would be handed over to the police for prosecution, and those who had committed "political offences" would be disciplined by the organisation, he said.

The weekend summit would also look at ways of rebuilding ANC leadership structures in the area which had been "rendered toothless".

Mr Mamoepa said the ANC continued to believe the state's "proxy forces" had infiltrated some SDUs.

Police have strongly denied the claim.

"There are elements in the SDUs who cause problems. Depending on merit and the seriousness of the case, we will look at our options."

Killing, rape

"If a person is a criminal, he has to be handed over to the police," Mr Mamoepa added.

He said it had been established that elements of SDUs had been involved in forced recruitment to the ANC, extortion, killing and rape "causing chaos, confusion, dissent and disunity in our ranks".
Raid exposes SADF

Full story page 2

According to files seized by military operations.

In fact, Brilzand was employed by CCB operations, Perold Brilzand.

About the employment of a former commission, the SADF had led.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone has

After seizing files expossing clandestine army activities:

FILE SEIZED Goldstone asks for wider powers

11/11/92 So yes?
DEAL WITH CCB
SECRETARY BILL AGREEMENT WITH AGENTS ON EYE OF INDEMNITY BILL

By Dawn Bankuzien
5/11/92, 8/11/92

The government struck a deal with the CCB officials for the indemnity bill. The deal was made to protect the agents from dismissal and the government from financial liability. The agreement was signed last month and is in effect until further notice. The government has agreed to indemnify the agents in case of any legal action taken against them due to their duties in the CCB operation.
Taxpayers foot R800 000 bill — in defence costs

TAXPAYERS have paid at least R800 000 so far to defend CCB agents linked to the murder of youth David Webster.

The inquiry into the death of the Wits academic, which completed its fourth week in the Rand Supreme Court on Thursday, has involved three legal teams acting for the Civil Co-operation Bureau agents, officials and the SA Defence Force.

It was admitted at the inquiry this week that the state was funding the three legal teams — for the SADF, CCB boss Joe Verster, and for three CCB agents, Calla Rotha, Fergie Barnard and Slang van Zyl.

Legal experts said that the "legal assistance" over the past four weeks in court had cost the state at least R800 000.

Despite footing the legal bills, the Ministry of Defence this week distanced itself from the CCB.

In a statement, ministry spokesman Das Herbst said that the CCB had been disbanded in 1990 and that any questions about former members should be directed to the organisation.

"Former members of the CCB were and are not subject to the standing orders of discipline of the defence force," read a further statement by Defence Minister Gene Louw and chief of the SADF Kat Liebenberg.

But, said the statement, "regarding the Webster inquiry, the defence force has a moral obligation to provide its former members with legal assistance."

The privately funded Webster Trust is the fourth legal team taking part in proceedings, representing the Webster family. Their counsel are Mr E Bertelsmann SC and Mr G Rautenbach.

On behalf of the Minister of Defence and some CCB members, Mr P Coster, SC, and Mr H van Eeden appear. Mr JJ Wessels and Mr P Louw appear for Joe Verster, while the three CCB agents are represented by a senior attorney, Mr P du Plessis.

Mr Bertelsmann also represented the Webster family at the Harms Commission in 1996, while Mr Wessels was the CCB's junior counsel on that occasion.

The high fees charged to the state by some of the lawyers for the CCB and the SA Police during the Harms Commission led to the suspension of three lawyers by the Pretoria Bar Council at the beginning of this year.
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A REPORT that the government had struck a deal with members of the defunct
Citizens Co-operation Bureau (CCB) which prevented them from the spilling
the beans about its covert operations was devoid of truth, the Minister of Defence
Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday.

He said in a statement that he denied "the existence of any secret or open deal
which silences people on matters relating to the disbanded CCB."

The only "deal" was related to a dispute about the retrenchment packages
for the members and the return of state assets from CCB operations.

This agreement was mediated by the ombudsman, Mr Justice Piet van der
Walt, who said last week that his role was "virtually complete."

A Sunday newspaper reported yesterday that the government had struck a deal
with the ex-CCB members to silence them after a group of the former agents threat-
ened to expose details of the SA Defence Force unit's dirty tricks.

It also said the deal was made within days after President F W de Klerk's an-
nouncement on October 3 that he was tabling the Further Indemnity Bill in Par-
liament.

However, Mr Louw said Mr Justice van der Walt was appointed as mediator, by
agreement with both sides, on June 3, long before Mr De Klerk's announcement.
Angolan ban on Pik ‘laughable’

De Klerk in ‘deal’ to gag the CCB?

JOHANNESBURG — Suspicions are growing in some quarters that the government is going to extraordinary lengths to prevent the Civil Co-operation Bureau from making embarrassing disclosures.

It was reported in a Sunday newspaper that the government struck a secret deal with the CCB six weeks ago involving pension pay-outs to former CCB members in exchange for the return of state's assets.

‘Charge Webb with perjury’

JOHANNESBURG — Former Civil Co-operation Bureau chairman, Major-General Ed-due Webb, should be charged with perjury following his confession last week at the inquest into the murder of Dr David Webster that he had lied to the Harms Commission.

Democratic Party spokesman on Justice, Mr Douglas Gibson, yesterday challenged the Attorney-General "to do his job properly and prosecute self-confessed liar General Ed-due Webb for perjury”.

Mr Gibson said: “General Webb has confessed to perjury and he must now be brought before a court and given a fair trial. (This would) show the public that the rule of law would be upheld.” — Sapa.

Hostel security puts agreement in jeopardy

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government/ANC Record of Understanding is in danger of collapsing over the issue of hostel security.

Resistance by Transvaal Inkatha hostel-dwellers to the erection of fences around hostels has become a major stumbling block in the success of the agreement.

The ANC has accused the government of reneging on its agreement in the Record to fence hostels and ban the public display of weapons. The agreement was that violent hostels would be fenced by next Sunday.

The government has asked the Goldstone Commission to investigate the effectiveness of the hostel clauses in the Record of Understanding.

Spokesman for the Department of Local Government and Housing Mr Francois Jacobs said yesterday that Mr Justice Goldstone had instructed one of his committees to look into the matter and a response was being awaited.

He said the government was committed to striving to attain the goals set out in the Record of Understanding, but that it had met with huge resistance when it came to carrying out the fencing off of hostels.

Even ANC-leaning hostel-dwellers in a Transvaal hostel had threatened violent retribution if a fence was erected, Mr Jacobs said.
Army chief Meiring hits out at ‘ANC operations teams’

PIETERSBURG — Army chief Lt-Gen George Meiring lashed out on Friday at what he called ANC-sponsored “special operations teams” which, disguised as security force members, wreaked mayhem before putting the blame on security forces.

Addressing a memorial parade at Far Northern Transvaal Command, Meiring said “special operations teams” were attempting to discredit the security forces and specifically the army.

He said according to an instruction issued by Umkhonto we Sizwe acting chief of staff Sipho Nyanda and SACP political member Ronnie Kasrils, it had been decided to make available arms and arms caches to MK self defence units and the special operations teams.

“Although some commanders have maps indicating some of the arms caches, detection is difficult because of criminal control over those caches,” Meiring said.

He said while there were good indications of the extent of the arms caches, it could be expected, if the “underground” instructions were carried out, that incidences of violence involving MK and the special operations teams would increase.

Meanwhile, government rejected at the weekend a call by the ANC for the inclusion of MK in a joint security

venture to quell rising violence in Natal.

Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said “we firmly believe MK is part of the problem of violence in Natal.”

The call by the ANC follows the deployment of 2,000 SADF soldiers to assist the SAP and KwaZulu Police in a massive joint operation aimed at preventing civil war in Natal.

ANC Natal Midlands executive member Blade Nzimande said last week “Our demand is for a speedy move towards an interim government and joint control over the security forces.

“You have to have a neutral force which is accepted by all sectors of the community before there can be peace.”

Kotze said “We don't believe in any private army, including MK, usurping the functions of the police force or the military, and in fact it is illegal to do so.”

But support for the concept of a joint peacekeeping force has come from national peace committee vice-chairman Bishop Stanley Mogoba.

He recommended that a joint peacekeeping force comprising the existing security forces and MK and other military wings of political organisations should be set up under international command. — Sapa

Buthelezi ‘will never give in’

GINGINDHLIHOVU — KwaZulu

Chief Minister Mangosuthu

Buthelezi vowed on Saturday to continue resisting the ANC/SACP

alliance, saying KwaZulu and Inkatha were the country's final guarantee of a democracy.

Addressing about 10,000 people at Nalingweni near Gingindlovu in Zululand, Buthelezi condemned what he called ANC president Nelson Mandela's refusal to respond to repeated invitations to participate in a peaceful SA.

He said: “We will resist and we will go on resisting the ANC/SACP alliance until one day there is a democracy in SA.”

“We in KwaZulu and in the IFP are the final guarantee there will be democracy.”

In Johannesburg at the weekend, Inkatha Youth Brigade officials alleged that Sipho Nyanda, Joe Modise, Chris Hami, Ronnie Kasrils and Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa were responsible for the violence in the country.

The officials said they were going to “target the four and others whom we believe are masterminding the killing of our leadership and membership”.

Holomisa denied on Saturday the Transkei Defence Force was training or assisting Umkhonto we Sizwe members. — Sapa.
Hough probe shows
by two councils

The investigation found seven of
Deepmeadow's 18 councillors in ar-
crars with rent and service charges.
One Soweto councillor, allocated a
damaged council house, spent
R104 000 repairing it, while con-
tinuing to pay rent of R88 a month.
The approximately 67 tenants in
Power Park (excluding eight council-
ors) pay rent which varies between
R400 a month and R600 a month," the
report stated.

In contrast, the eight councillors
pay monthly rentals of R100 each and
R20 for services a month. Even these
amounts appear to be credited against
the purchasing of the houses by
eight councillors."

In addition, the TPA report said
some councillors actively discouraged
payment of rent and services
charges by residents, while the coun-

Flores to testify at Mlangeni inquest

SUSAN RUSSELL

FORMER SADF agent Leon Flores, who
was arrested in London in April for an
alleged involvement in a plot to assassi-
nate renegade policeman Dirk Coetzee, is
to testify at the inquest into the death of
ANC lawyer Bhekiki Mlangeni today.
Flores and MI operative Capt Pamela
da Rand, who was arrested with him in
London, have both been subpoenaed to tes-
tify at the request of lawyers acting for the
Mlangeni family.
The inquest was to have resumed in the
Rand Supreme Court yesterday, and Flo-
res and his counsel Willem Cornelius were
present. But Cornelius told the court his
client could not testify because he was
involved in a labour dispute with the SADF
which was due to be finalised yesterday.

Labour deal

International Labour Organisation's fact-
finding mission - which made recommenda-
tions to bring SA labour law into line
with internationally accepted standards
may be implemented.

Amendments to the LRA to enable regis-
tration of public and private sector unions
by February; and

Allowance for Cosatu to make an input
on the Public Sector Labour Relations Bill

There was also agreement on processes
and committees to investigate problems
regarding industrial council agreements,
the Industrial Court (including the appoint-
ment of court personnel), the harmonisa-
tion of labour relations in SA and the home-
lands and the introduction of a labour
appeal court next year.

In addition, it was agreed the restruc-
tured National Manpower Commission
should start working by February.

Gerald Reilly reports SAAU man-
power committee chairman Chris du Toit
said the decision had been taken without
consultation with organised agriculture.
The SAAU had submitted its own draft
legislation to the Minister and had ar-
ranged to discuss its document on Novem-
ber 29. "It was, therefore, with shock and
indignation that a agriculture learned that
the Minister had, before his discussion with
the agriculture sector, made a decision in consulta-
tion with Cosatu, especially in the light of
the fact that Cosatu has virtually no
members among farmworkers

All the good work of the recent past has
now been rendered worthless by an ill-
considered decision."

Nadiso and Nactu and Saccoola were not
part of the agreement because the "sticky
points" in negotiations had been between
Cosatu and government.
CCB men to sue for bigger 'handshakes'

TOS WENTZEL, Political Staff

DEFIANT Civil Co-operation Bureau members are to go ahead with court actions against the Defence Force unless their claims for improved retrenchment packages are met.

Meanwhile Mr Joe Verster, former managing director of the shadowy "dirty tricks" organisation, is due back from overseas by November 23 and will give evidence at the inquest into the shooting of activist Dr David Webster.

This was confirmed today by Mr "Wessel Huyser", former personnel manager of the CCB, who said this was not his real name.

He said he did not know Mr Verster's whereabouts overseas — where he was winding up old CCB projects — but he phoned him regularly. The projects were protected by the Defence Act and the Protection of Information Act, he said.

A warrant for the arrest of Mr Verster was issued after he failed to turn up at the inquest.

Speaking from Pretoria, Mr Huyser said two civil claims against the Defence Force by former CCB members were due to come up in the Pretoria Supreme Court on November 16 with the possibility of other court actions early in February.

Altogether 23 former members of the CCB were suing to improve retrenchment packages offered by the Defence Force.

Mr Huyser said the SADF had some contractual obligations to fulfil. Conditions of service, including retirement deals, had been approved at the highest level.

The Minister of Defence, the Chief of the Defence Force and the head of special services were the chief respondents.
SA agents plotted murder
Ulster police 'offered to kill'

TOP secret South African Defence Force documents say police officers in Northern Ireland offered to help set up a murder for two South African agents earlier this year in exchange for Semtex, weapons and £2,000 (nearly R10,000).

The documents, some based on an internal inquiry by South African Military Intelligence, attempt to show that the assassination plot uncovered in London six months ago was orchestrated not with official sanction but by shadowy elements in the security police.

The SADF response to British calls for clarity on the nature of the clandestine South African-Irish connection was to put the blame on Mr Leon Flores, one of two military intelligence agents arrested at Heathrow airport, London, on April 12.

A June 1 document released yesterday contained a confidential communication from London to Pretoria warning of political penalties if the SADF tried a cover-up.

Britain remains far from satisfied by the SADF explanation. Pretoria told the British, in one of the documents obtained yesterday, that in the end it was 'not clear what the motive was or on behalf of whom he carried out the task.'

But the British government was not told the full result of a high-level internal SADF inquiry. It says Mr Flores 'contaminated' an official mission to London aimed at exposing a military link between the African National Congress and the IRA.

The inquiry concluded that Mr Flores, a former security policeman conspired with members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to monitor police defector Dirk Coetze.

The report says a meeting was organised with RUC contacts at a London pub, the Three Kings "During this meeting the continued surveillance of Coetze had been discussed and an offer had been made by the RUC team to 'take him out', if so required," says the report.

The secret documents said that in authorising the mission the SADF had aimed to use information obtained by Irish sources to expose an alleged ANC-IRA connection through the media.

The task of the other MI agent on the mission, Captain Pamela du Randt, was to consult Mr Andrew Hunter, a Conservative MP who has written a book on the ANC's IRA links, before handing over the information to SADF contacts in Britain and the South African media. — The Independent, London.
Official clears CCB

THE CIVIL Co-operation Bureau has been disassociated from a death threat allegedly made against Voë Weekblad editor Max du Preez by former CCB member Ferdi Barnard.

Former CCB personnel manager Wessel Huyser (an alias) said yesterday that Barnard was dismissed from the CCB in March 1989 for security reasons, and by his own admission he was a "fringe member" of the covert unit.

Huyser was referring to reports that Barnard allegedly forced Du Preez and a colleague, Jacques Pauw, off the road at Johannesburg's Soweto Hotel and threatened them with death.
Ex-SADF agent denies he set up hit on Dirk Coetzee

DISMISSED SADF agent Leon Flores denied in the Rand Supreme court yesterday that he was given R10,000 by former Vlakplaas commanding officer Maj Eugene de Kok to pay Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) members in London for monitoring renegade police Capt Dirk Coetzee.

Flores also denied RUC contacts had offered to "take out" Coetzee.

The former agent said he told these lies during his debriefing by Military Intelligence (MI) after his arrest and deportation from Britain in April that year because he thought he was being set up and used as a scapegoat.

Flores was testifying at the inquest into the death of ANC lawyer Bhekizani Mngomezulu, who was killed in February last year when he activated a boobytrapped cassette recorder that was apparently meant for Coetzee.

Coetzee had since claimed that the parcel was sent to him by former police colleagues at Vlakplaas who he alleged were involved in covert hit-squad activities.

Yesterday and Capt Pumela du Randt were arrested in London by Britain's anti-terrorist unit in April suspected of being involved in a plot to eliminate Coetzee.

Flores said his task in Britain had been to introduce Du Randt to his contacts there while she was investigating the ANC/Umkhonto we Sizwe.

According to MI reports submitted to the inquest yesterday, Flores told them that De Kok had given him R10,000 to be deposited into an account for his parents-in-law.

The report said that during his debriefing that Flores had agreed to a "lie detector" test, indicating he had not been truthful.

Cross-examined by Jules Browde SC for the Mngomezulu family yesterday, Flores said both his versions to MI had been "lies".

He said he had used De Kok's name because the police officer was highly respected and that this would take the pressure off himself.

"As you say in English I was passing the buck, but I just did it in the wrong way," Flores said.

The hearing continues before Judge B O'Donovan today.
NEWS 'Dirty tricksters' determined to get more money

CCB remains defiant

Better retrenchment deal or else, shadowy members warn Government

By Sowetan Correspondent

DEFIANT CCB members are to go ahead with civil court actions against the Defence Force unless their claims for better retrenchment packages are met soon.

Meanwhile Mr Joe Verster, former managing director of the shadowy "duty tricks" organisation is due back from overseas by November 23 and will then give evidence at the Webster inquiry.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr "Wessel Huyser", former personnel manager of the CCB who said this was not his real name.

He said Verster was not in the country. He did not know where he was overseas, where he was winding up old CCB projects, but he phoned him regularly.

The projects were protected by the Defence Act and the Protection of Information Act.

A warrant for the arrest of Verster was issued after he failed to turn up at the inquiry.

Speaking from Pretoria Huyser said two civil claims against the Defence Force by former CCB members were due to come up at the Pretoria Supreme Court on November 16 with the possibility of other court actions early in February.

Some 23 former members of the CCB were suing to improve retrenchment packages offered them by the SADF.

Huyser said the SADF had some contractual obligations to fulfil.

Conditions of service including retirement deals had been approved at the highest level.

The Minister of Defence, the chief of the Defence Force and the head of special services were the chief respondents.

Former CCB members had in the meantime received retrenchment payouts which they had kept but they were entitled to more in terms of their contracts.

Regardless of all accusations to the detriment of the CCB the dispute between it and the SADF rested purely on the basis of a mutual contract, said Huyser.
Mr. Louw, delivering a Christmas message at the national service headquarters in Pretoria, said that a new South Africa must be a "national service" society. He said that in future, a "national service" society should be able to negotiate a new South African Constitution and that the role of the military should be "a very strong presence in society".

"There will have to be a new national service society," he said. "If the military is to continue to exist, it will have to be a national service society." He added that the military had been part of the investigation into the "very strong presence" of the military in the new South Africa. The military had been "very strong" in the past but was now a "national service" society. He said that the military was part of the investigation into the "very strong presence" of the military in the new South Africa. The military had been "very strong" in the past but was now a "national service" society.
SADF agents testify at ANC inquest

JOHANNESBURG. — A military intelligence agent, on an SADF assignment in London to discredit the ANC, established contact with the Royal Ulster Constabulary on behalf of the SAP and asked them to monitor former policeman Mr Dirk Coetzee.

This was according to top secret documents handed to the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

CCB denies death threat

PRETORIA. — The CCB has distanced itself from an alleged death threat against Vrye Weekblad editor Mr Max du Preez by former CCB member Mr Ferdi Barnard.

Former CCB personnel manager Mr Wessel Hayes (an alias) said Mr Barnard was dismissed in March 1989.

He was referring to reports that Mr Barnard allegedly threatened Mr du Preez and a colleague, Mr Jacques Pauw, with death. — Sapa

Mr Flores was found guilty of misconduct and dismissed while Captain du Randt was cleared.

The two were sent to Britain to investigate links between the ANC and the IRA.

The inquest continues — Sapa
DURBAN — Next year’s military call-up would “almost certainly” be the last where only whites were included, Defence Minister Gen. Louis Botha said yesterday.

Botha, in a speech to troops serving in Natal and KwaZulu, said the reason why this step had not already been taken was that we have not been able to negotiate a new constitution for SA”. He said national service was “now being macroscopically re-examined.”

In the new SA “with no colour difference” there could not be “a national service consisting of Euro-

There will have to be a national service system dedicated and devoted to the task of bringing about peace,” he said.

He said that in future national servicemen may be called up on a ballot system, but this was part of the investigation.
LIES, EVASIONS AND REVELATIONS AS

Webster and

By CHARLES LEONARD

IN four weeks of hearing evidence about David Webster's murder, Mr Justice Michael Stemmme has succeeded where the months-long Harms Commission failed.

In one of the most dramatic moments of an inquest punctuated by startling revelations, former Civil Cooperation Bureau chairman and General Ebele Webb admitted that he had lied under oath in testimony to the 1999 judicial inquiry into alleged hit squads.

The Road Supreme Court has also heard, for the first time, that the SAPS's shadowy CCB did plan political murders within South Africa's borders - belying all evidence to come that assassinations were carried out only on command.

One witness another in Court 4F has testified that Dr Webster was most likely gunned down in front of his home in Eleanor Street, Troyville, on May 1, 1969 on CCB orders - or by CCB agents acting on behalf of South African agents.

In week three, fear stalked the corridors of the Supreme Court complex in downtown Johannesburg as Corrie du Plessis, 74, experienced the complete blow-up of Dr Webster's killer in the building on October 12, the first day of the inquest.

"I saw a group of three men standing in the passage in front of court 4F," an ancient Mr E J du Plessis said.

"I immediately recognised him as the person who on May 1 1969 sat in the back of the white Opel Arona and who fired the fatal shot at Dr David Webster."

Abuzz

Mr du Plessis was so intimidated by the tale of this man that the court went into a two-hour recess to hear his further testimony.

Afterwards, the corridors were abuzz with rumour that a wag had been accused during an undated identity parade of being the would-be assassin.

Businessman Willie Botha, who had earlier testified that CCB agent Ferdi Barnard told him he had been "war monitoring" a UDF leader Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans as far back as March 1999, has been called to the stand last Monday, General Joubert said he was convinced that the same scenario was repeated there.

The vanished page contained entries from September 12, 1969, the day Mr Lubowski was gunned down in front of his Windhoek home.

The test revealed it included the cryptic phrases: "disobedience", "new clothes", "charge of clothes", "don't use papers", "no personal contact after job" and "Zambia - stay for two days".

Classified

Mr Basson said the words sounded right but denied they had anything to do with Namibia or Mr Lubowski.

He claimed to have seen a public notice which contained an announcement of the diary's author, CCB member Wouter Basson, on words from a missing page of the diary deciphered during forensic tests.

Plots to assassinate activists were covered up at top level

CALLA BOTHA

He accused Section 29 of war monitoring "UDP" leader Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans as far back as March 1999, but had withheld this information from the Harms Commission and - according to the activist - allegedly confessed to a "shut up" while they were being detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

He held in the tiny Western Transvaal town of Hartbeesfontein, the agents were visited by Brigadier Engelbrecht, despite the fact that only members of the investigating team were allowed to see them in detention.

After learning that the barber had seen Barmard and Botha, General Joubert "put an extra lock on their cellar doors".

Gunned

"Recalled to the stand last Monday, General Joubert said he was convinced that the same scenario was repeated there.

His story was confirmed by both the victims, who said they had been threatened by the CCB's Section 29 agents.

W: Joe Verster said at his level.

B: You said earlier that during the internal investigation by Wilkope Badenhorst, Joe Verster admitted they were approved by him.

W: Yes.

B: Do you recall that in Joe Verster's statement at the Harms Commission he denied that?

W: Yes.

B: You knew that his evidence was not true?

W: Yes.

B: You failed to bring this fact to the attention of the Harms Commission?

W: Yes.
the CCB

with the vanishing pages

He said it...

THIS IS what self-confessed liar General Ed
die Webb told the Harms Commission under oath in March 1990.

I HAVE no knowledge of a plan to substitute Dallah Omar's pills for some that would bring on a heart attack or that journalist Gordon Evans was placed under surveillance with a view to elimination,

AND this is what General Eddie Webb told the Weber inquest under oath, November 1992.

HE ALSO told the inquest under oath:

I LIED to the Harms Commission to protect Joe Verster.

CONTRADICTED... W. Van Vuuren.

Davy WEBSTER

WEBB OF DECEIT... CCB chairman General Eddie Webb

what he said at the inquest

He did not think he could have pleaded guilty and stand trial knowing that he would be convicted.

A. And he did not think that the commission would be able to find evidence against him.

B. Or that the commission would be able to find evidence against him.

C. Or that the commission would be able to find evidence against him.

D. No.

He admitted under questioning that he had committed the deed.

The inquest will resume on November 16.

asked him to destruct the ends of justice?

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B. Or that the commission would be able to find evidence against him.

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He admitted under questioning that he had committed the deed.

The inquest will resume on November 16.
Plots to assassinate activists were covered up at top level

CALLA BOTHA
Allegedly confessed

FERDIE BARNARD
Allegedly aborted

W. Joe Verster said at his level
B: You said earlier that during the internal investigation by Tlep Badenhorst, Joe Verster admitted they were approved by him?
W: Yes.
B: Do you recall that in Joe Verster's statement at the Harms Commission he denied that?
W: Yes.
B: You knew that his evidence was not true?
W: Yes.
B: You failed to bring this fact to the attention of the Harms Commission?
W: Yes.
B: You knew in your version to the Harms Commission to bring the facts to light?
W: I said at the time that I had no knowledge of Gavin Evans and Dullah Omar.
B: You knew at the time that the impression left with the Harms Commission was false?
W: Yes.
B: You gave false evidence to the Harms Commission?
W: In regards to these incidents (the monitoring of Evans and Omar), yes.
B: You also put Joe Verster in a position where he had to misleading the Harms Commission?

PROFILE

W: Yes.
B: Gen Webb, I put it to you that the reason for this was to create the impression that the CCB was not operating internally
W: I deny that.
(B: At the Harms Commission Gen Webb denied the CCB operated internally).
B: I put it to you that the impression you were trying to create was that the CCB's internal projects were unauthorised and carried out by low-level operatives?
W: I deny that.
B: You must have realised that if you had put the
The mystery of the diary

The leather-bound secrets that may never be revealed

By CHARLES LEONARD

In four of hearing week evidence about David Webster's murder, Mr Justice Michael Stephenson has concluded that the murderer, Arthur Thomas, has successfully evaded capture by the police. The case has been marked by a series of unexpected twists and turns, with evidence suggesting that the killer may have been seen in the vicinity of the victims' home on the day of the murder.

The investigation began when the body of David Webster was discovered in his home on November 15, 1951. At first, it appeared that the murder was a random act of violence, but as the investigation progressed, it became clear that there was more to the case than met the eye.

The killer, who has never been identified, left behind a leather-bound diary, written in a code known only to him. The diary contains clues to the killer's identity and a list of potential targets, including Webster and several other prominent figures in the local community.

Despite the efforts of the police, the killer has managed to evade capture, and the identity of the murderer remains a mystery. The diary has become a focal point of the investigation, with experts working around the clock to decode its contents.

The case has captivated the public, and many believe that the killer may still be out there, waiting to be caught. The police have urged anyone with information to come forward, promising a reward for information leading to an arrest.

The mystery of the diary continues to unfold, and the killer's identity remains unknown. The case has become a symbol of the enduring power of the human mind, and the lengths to which people will go to protect their secrets.
ANC jitters over wild rebels without cause

By Themba Nhlonga

ANC defence unit members were reportedly shell-shocked after hearing that a group of wild rebels had launched an attack on their position.

The attack, which took place on the outskirts of the ANC base, left several members injured and one of them critical. Sources close to the ANC said they were not prepared for such an attack as they had been focusing on internal matters.

The ANC has been facing criticism from some of its members who feel they are being under-represented in the party's decisions. The recent attack has added to their concerns.

In a statement, the ANC said they were investigating the incident and would take appropriate action. They also advised their members to remain vigilant and report any suspicious activities.

The wild rebel group, which is known for its disruptive tactics, has been active in the area for some time. The group's motives are unclear, but they are known to be anti-ANC.
CCB general misled Harms Commission

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg. Civil Co-operation Bureau chairman, General Eddie Webb misled the Harms Commission in an effort to protect his "brothers in arms", the Webbe unit's last heard.

Giving evidence in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday, General Webb admitted he and CCB managing director, Colonel Joe Verster had misled the commission by denying any knowledge of plans to murder lawyer Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans.

General Webb conceded his omission was designed to mislead the commission's chairman, Mr Justice Louis Harms. He told the inquest he did not want the "commission to make the finding that the CCB could have assassinated people inside the country."

Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, said: "If you were prepared to mislead the commission under oath to protect your brothers in arms against possible repercussions for unsuccessful assassination attempts, how much further would you be prepared to go to protect them for actual murder?"

General Webb replied that had the assassination attempt on any of the targets been successful, his evidence would have been different.

Senior CCB officials were aware of plans to murder South African citizens, but he had twisted the truth since "it would have negative implications for this to be made public," he said.
Court told of missing page

August 1992

Reference to "Anton" has nothing to do with murdered academic Lubowski:

PAGES FROM THE 1989 DIARY OF CCB REGIONAL CO-ORDINATOR WOESTER BASSON, ALIAS CHRISTO BRITIS, WERE MISSING, INCLUDING THE PAGE FOR SEPTEMBER 12, THE DAY NANIBAHU ADVOCATE ANTON LUBOWSKI WAS KILLED.

Testifying at the Rand Supreme Court request into the assassination of Dr. David Webster yesterday, Basson told Justice Michael Stegmann he sometimes used his diary for notes when he had no scrap paper available.

He would then tear the page from the diary for filing in Civil Co-operation Bureau files.

State advocate Mr. Jan van Vuuren said forensic tests had deciphered the words "disguise," "new clothes," "change of clothes," "no personal contact after job," and "shik to go to Zambia" from imprints on the page for September 14.

Basson acknowledged that this "sounded right" and he vaguely recalled that he had made notes on instructions which were to be given to an indirect member of the CCB for a project outside the country.

He was not at liberty to divulge any further details as projects which took place on foreign soil were classified, he said, but denied the project had anything to do with the then South West Africa or Lubowski.

Other diary entries read out by Mr van Vuuren referred to:

- Emphasis on disruption of the enemy,
- The issuing of weapons and ammunition to CCB Region Six members,
- A master plan to defeat the total onslaught,
- CCB projects and amounts allocated to them, and

A diary entry on July 27 indicated that "client two" should be monitored. Basson denied this was a reference to Lubowski, saying he thought it referred to someone he wanted to recruit.

A later entry in August refers to an "Anton" and outlines a number of options available to the CCB.
Webster: CCB diary was torn

The Argus Correspondent and Sapa

The Civil Co-operation Bureau planned to spread disease in Swapo camps, disrupt rallies and use violence to delay the first non-racial election in Namibia, the David Webster inquiry heard in the Rand Supreme Court.

This emerged during cross-examination of CCB co-ordinator Wouter Basson, who has previously been known by his alias, Christo Britz.

Mr Basson was questioned mostly on his 1989 diary, which contained cryptic notes and torn-out pages.

Cross-examined by Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the David Webster Trust, Mr Basson said various CCB regional cells had been concentrated in Namibia in November 1989 pending the elections.

Although his diary had no relevant entry for May 1 1989, the day Dr Webster was shot dead outside his house in Troyeville, Johannesburg, the page for September 12 was torn out — the day Namibian advocate Mr Anton Lubowski was killed in Windhoek.

Forensic tests revealed words including "change clothes," "don't use pager," "no personal contact after the incident," "Zamba — stay for two days," on the diary page.

Mr Basson conceded these words sounded like the type of instruction which would be given to an assassin after his work was done, but said it was confidential that the words appeared on that day and that the page had been torn out. The words did not refer to Mr Lubowski, he said.

Interpreting notes in his diary, Mr Basson said he had passed a message from CCB chairman General Eddie Webb to CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster about alleged Krugersdorp car bomber Mr Hein Grosskopf. Mr Grosskopf's supporters were to be "tripped," a CCB euphemism for killed.

Entries in the diary also referred to client one and the end of August, and to client two and mid-September.

He denied either of these "clients" referred to Mr Lubowski. He had never been told Mr Lubowski had been a Military Intelligence spy.

Claiming privilege, he declined to answer questions about a project involving a Makarov pistol, but conceded it might have been issued under Project Golde.

The inquest heard earlier that Golde was a pseudonym for CCB agent Mr Slang van Zyl, and that an assault had been issued with a Makarov pistol after a plan to kill Cape Town advocate Mr Dullah Omar had been approved.

Mr Basson also refused to testify about a page torn out of his diary on August 31 and about a meeting where Colonel Verster told General Webb he had authorised plans to murder Mr Evans and Mr Omar.

The hearing continues.
Webster probe hears missing diary entries

A PAGE missing from the diary of former CCB co-ordinator Wouter Basson appeared to be instructions to an assassin, the Webster inquest heard yesterday.

Basson, alias Christo Brits, was co-ordinator of the CCB's region 6 which operated inside SA. He conceded during cross-examination that he wrote for September 12, 1989, the day on which Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski was murdered, did look like instructions for an assassin after completion of an assignment.

The page is one of two missing from the diary. Forensic experts who examined the diary have been able to ascertain the contents of the missing entry.

The entry reads: “disguise/don't phone. New clothing. Only act according to plan. Don't use pager. No personal contact after completion. Aliens, go to Zambesia”.

Basson, who denied there had been CCB projects to murder Lubowski and David Webster, said the entry referred to a CCB operation outside SA involving an individual known as Mohamed.

He said it was purely coincidental that this page and the one for August 31 were the only ones missing from the diary.

August 31, he said, was the date of a CCB operation, one of four about which he did not wish to testify.

Basson was cross-examined at length about other entries in the diary.

The August 3 entry refers to “options” in respect of “client 2”. Among the options are “witchdoctor, medical, and car bomb.”

Counsel for the Webster family, E Bertelsmann SC, put it to Basson that these were the options suggested for the elimination of a subject.

Basson said the entry could be referring to suggested methods for recruiting people, but conceded it was possible the “options” did refer to methods of elimination.

Another entry refers to “Chet, r being made to “half (vail)” before the end of August and client 2 by the middle of September.

From Page 1

Basson agreed that a program (tabby over)
was CCB terminology for elimination.

Entries in July 1989 refer to CCB projects to disrupt Swapo activities prior to the elections in the then South West Africa.

Basson admitted that one note referred to an order that Staal Burger, who was involved in the CCB's activities, in SWAPO killed supporters of Hein Grosskopf.

He said this order had come from CCB chairman, Gen Eddie Webb.

"It's very clear, isn't it. That during the course of 1989 the CCB had a very intensive interest in Namibia," Bertelsmann asked.

"It was a direct order," Basson replied.

He said the order had come from CCB MD Joe Verster, but did not know if Verster had received the order from higher up.

The hearing continues."
DENIALS OVER CCB: MD'S OVERSEAS TRIP

Presidential Staff

At the beginning of the month, President F.W. de Klerk, Defence Minister Gene Louw and the SADF said they had no prior knowledge that CCB MD Col Joe Verster was going abroad.

De Klerk also denied Verster was winding up the affairs of the CCB with the sanction of the State President's office.

A warrant for Verster's arrest was issued on Monday after the police was informed of a plot to Gain the murder of Wits academic David Webster.

Verster's attorney claimed earlier that the Office knew his client had gone overseas to wind up CCB affairs. Presidential spokesman Casper de Klerk said De Klerk knew nothing of Verster's trip.

Lloyd Coutts reports that Louw and SADF chief Gen Kat Liebenberg yesterday distanced the military establishment and government from the CCB, saying they did not know of instructions for "action" against Webster.

In a joint statement, Louw and Liebenberg said that if any instruction to take action against Webster had been issued without authorisation, it would have been condemned in the strongest possible terms.

Verster is arrested on Tuesday that an attempt was being made to pin the Webster murder and a large number of crimes on the CCB.

A spokesman for the Defence Ministry confirmed that Verster was winding up projects for the CCB, but referred all questions on the CCB activities and structuring to the organisation or its lawyers.

Meanwhile, Auditor-General Peter Worsley denied a claim by the SADF that Verster was completing projects to the satisfaction of his office.

"Worsley wishes to make it clear that his office has nothing whatsoever to do with the final closure of projects which are not properly settled between ex-members of the CCB and the SADF in regard to re-employment packages," a statement said.

Sapa reports that the Justice Department had taken note of CCB chairman Gen Edie Webb's claim that he had given false evidence to the Harms commission into alleged death squads. However, the government would decide on action after the findings of the present inquiry into Webster's murder were announced.
Policeman knew CCB secrets?

A SENIOR POLICEMAN who allegedly told former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard "to keep quiet" while he was in detention, was part of an informal investigation into the CCB's possible involvement in Dr David Webster's murder, an inquest in the Rand Supreme Court heard today.

The court had earlier heard that Brigadier Krappie Engelbrecht had told Barnard in November 1989 to keep quiet about their projects for six or seven months.

The police suspected SADF involvement in the May 1, 1989 assassination of the Wits anthropologist and Dr Jonker, one of the investigators into Webster's murder, had contacted him towards the end of 1989. Jonker had wanted information about claims made by Barnard in a statement made in detention.

Engelbrecht, and Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst were instructed in December 1989 to form a contact committee to facilitate this aspect of the investigation. Badenhorst told Mr Justice M. Steyn that he was aware of the allegation that Engelbrecht had passed a message to Barnard. He had investigated the claim but was satisfied there was no need to withdraw Engelbrecht from the inquiry.

Badenhorst said he first became aware that the CCB operated within South Africa's border when General
Ex-spy chief denies CCB admission

FORMER Military Intelligence (MI) chief
Gen Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst denied
at the Webster inquest yesterday that CCB
MI Col Joe Verster had ever admitted in
his presence to giving approval for the
murder of two activists.

Earlier this week former CCB chairman
Gen Eddy Webb testified that Verster had
told Badenhorst and himself that approval
for the murder of Dullah Omar and Gavin
Evans had been granted "at his level".

According to Webb, Verster had made
this disclosure in early 1990 at an internal
investigation into CCB activities.

Badenhorst, however, yesterday denied
Verster had ever made this disclosure.

It was put to Badenhorst by counsel for
the Webster family E Bertelsmann SC that
if this was the case then Webb's evidence
must be false. He replied that Webb could
have been referring to another meeting,
and reiterated that the discussion had
never taken place.

He also admitted admitting to mention to
the Harms commission that he had re-
ceived a report that CCB operatives Ferdi
Barnard and Chris Beith were involved in
Webster's murder.

The report had been from Barnard's
handler Lefaans Luitingh. Badenhorst said
he had tested Luitingh's allegations and
found them to be false.

Badenhorst said he questioned several
people and had put the allegation to Gen
Jaap Jouber who was part of the police
investigation.

Jouber told him he had questioned
Botha and Barnard and the allegation was
not true.

Badenhorst said he had also questioned
Botha and he had denied any involvement.

He said he had never questioned Barn-
ard, nor had he had any connection with
him.

Badenhorst demed he had made no at-
tempt to ascertain whether senior officers

From Page 1

were involved

Asked about the allegations of CCB in-
volve in the murder of Swapo lawyer
Anton Lubowski, Badenhorst said he was
sure the unit was not responsible.

Lubowski's death, he said, had left a
large gap in "our organisation".

After Webster's murder he had not been
worried about possible MI involvement be-
cause that had never been its task.

"We were an information-collecting or-
ganisation"

The inquest was adjourned until Novem-
ber 16.

Comment: Page 10
Uproar over legal costs of CCB men

the controversial CCB controversy is erupting again — with outrage being expressed that the taxpayer is footing the legal costs of former CCB operatives no longer on the State payroll.

Democratic Party President's Council member Mr James Selfe said it was ludicrous for the Defence Force to pay legal costs for former employees at the Webster inquest — and that the only possible explanation was that the CCB men were threatening to expose officials and politicians higher up.

President De Klerk, who was dragged into the controversy this week by former CCB manager Mr Joe Verster, yesterday denied Mr Verster's claim that he had sanctioned the latter's trip abroad to wind up CCB projects.

Mr Verster left the country while he was supposed to give evidence at the inquest on Dr David Webster.

A spokesman for Mr De Klerk said Mr Verster had approached the president for help in his dispute with the Defence Force about a retrenchment package.

Mr De Klerk said he had only gone as far as sanctioning the intervention of Ombudsman Mr Piet van der Walt as a mediator in the dispute between the CCB and the SADF. He had not been aware that Mr Verster had gone abroad.

Mr De Klerk confirmed that his director-general, Dr Janne Kool, had written to Mr Verster on his behalf on October 13, informing him that the SADF had already arranged for the State to pay his legal costs at the Webster inquest.

It emerged yesterday that Mr Verster's trip abroad was aimed at concluding his part of a recent agreement reached with the SADF with the help of Mr Van der Walt.

Under the agreement about 20 former CCB members — who disputed their original retrenchment packages — will receive better ones but only on condition that they return millions of rands worth of State assets which they acquired during CCB operations.

Auditor-General Mr Peter Worsley will audit these assets before the packages are paid out.

The assets include a trawler in Durban harbour originally worth R2.5 million, a CCB pension fund worth about R3 million and millions more in funds taken aboard for foreign operations.

It is understood overseas projects to be wound up to liquidate assets include front companies for CCB secret projects.

Defence Ministry spokesman Dr Das Herbst hinted at the deal with the CCB in a statement last night. The "process" agreed on through Mr Van der Walt's intervention required a "simultaneous performance" by the SADF and the CCB members.

Mr Selfe demanded to know why the government was paying for the legal defense of former CCB operatives at the Webster inquest when they were no longer on the State payroll and when Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw had said they were not subject to the military disciplinary code because the CCB was a civilian organisation.

Dr Herbst said they were not employed under the Defence Act but by the CCB, which was an "agency". Financially, they were subject to normal State audit measures.
How I ran SA's secret propaganda war

ABEL RUDMAN, a Pretoria businessman entrusted by the government with a covert international disinformation campaign, this week supplied The Weekly Mail with files of documents revealing plans to undermine the image of the African National Congress abroad.

The documents reveal that a campaign was launched eight months after President FW de Klerk accepted the ANC as a negotiating partner. They prove what has long been suspected; that the government has a double agenda in its dealings with black opposition groups.

Rudman was the front man for "Project Crisis", a newspaper organisation planned as the government's pan-African propaganda vehicle and a channel for disinformation on the ANC to the rest of the world.

After R12-million was spent on the project, funding was curtailed in the wake of the Inkatha scandal, when De Klerk promised to end secret projects. But the operation continued until last year, when it was shut down amid controversy over who is responsible for its bills.

See PAGES 6 AND 7
'Rationale' behind the paper

THE government viewed the launching of a foreign newspaper "against the background of escalating levels of psychological warfare being waged against the RSA."

Documentation of "Project Crist" reveal an approach rooted in the Total Onslaught mentality of the PW Botha/Magnus Malan era.

In a Military Intelligence feasibility study, under the heading "Rationale behind starting a newspaper in Botswana", the state envisaged the project as fulfilling 11 specific roles:

- As a measure to counter anti-SA propaganda
- As a platform from which to launch counter-propaganda attacks against revolutionary groups
- As a catalyst for improving relations between SA and her neighbours
- As a means of access into government circles both in Botswana and other frontline states
- As a means of attending conferences and meetings (ANC, SADAC, Commonwealth, EEC and others) throughout southern Africa and possibly internationally. This could lead to information and intelligence gathering.
- As the basic start to an all-Africa news agency with headquarters based in Botswana
- As a platform from which to attack certain organisations or individuals
- As a means of relaying the South African point of view
- As a means of subtly influencing the thought processes and perceptions of the people of Botswana, ie "the ANC negative/RSA positive"
- As a legitimate cover for any number of projects and/or operations
- As a first step towards establishing a firm and influential foothold in the frontline states."

The "cover story" outlined in the

To PAGE 10.
The paper for propaganda

From PAGE 5

same document was designed to explain Newslink’s sudden arrival in Botswana. “That due to Botswana’s remarkable growth rate and its relative political and economic stability, a consortium of international businessmen are interested in exploring potentially viable business opportunities in the country. They are specifically interested in the printing and newspaper industry as this is one of their major international business lines.

“However, due to the fact that Botswana still has strong and undeniable trade links with South Africa, coupled with the fact that most material and expertise in the printing industry is still supplied by the Republic, they remain loath to reveal any visible short-term connection with the project. The obvious reason for their need for discretion is linked to the real danger a southern African business connection could hold with regards to their other international dealings when seen against the background of sanctions.”

The political objectives of the operation were reiterated in a letter dated 10 February 1990, from chief of the SADF Lieutenant General “Kat” Liebenberg, recommending an additional R2-million for the project. The project, he said, includes “the establishment and running of an alternative news agency in Botswana to counteract the twisted and false perception of Umkhonto weSizwe against the RSA in Africa. It also creates a channel through which information about the subject can be disseminated to Europe, the United States and the rest of the world.”

The SADF’s front men succeeded completely in persuading the Botswana government of the operation’s bona fides. So much so that the guest speaker at the launch of Newslink on 31 August 1990 was Botswana’s minister of trade and industry.
The paper for propaganda

The document was designed to explain

Government refuses to compensate the victims

The government has no intention of handing over any money to ex-servicemen, as there is nothing we can do," Retief told Baxter. "The SADF does not have any shares in Magnum Press (published by Newslaw). We are not related to Newslaw." Retief added: "We have no intention of obtaining

Treat yourself to a little extra

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State's operatives to sue SADF for millions

The Times, 27 January 1984

State operatives are set to sue the South African Defence Force (SADF) this week for millions of dollars in damages for the loss of sensitive information.

The operatives, who were stationed in Namibia and Angola, claim that the SADF has been systematically stealing and providing the captured information to South Africa's rival forces in the region.

The operatives, who are said to have been given the job of monitoring the SADF's activities, claim that they were forced to resign under threat of being arrested.

The SADF, on the other hand, denies all allegations of stealing information and claims that the operatives were simply not performing their duties properly.

The case is expected to set a precedent for similar lawsuits against the SADF in the future.

Businessman Abel Rudman tells how he resolved a conflict with Namibian government

Abel Rudman, a Namibian businessman, has told The Times that he has resolved a conflict with the Namibian government over the sale of a mining company.

Rudman, who is a prominent figure in Namibian politics, said that he had reached an agreement with the government to allow the mining company to continue operating.

The agreement was reached after months of negotiations, and it is expected to bring stability to the mining sector in Namibia.

The deal is expected to be signed in the next few weeks, and it is hoped that it will bring economic benefits to Namibia.

The news has been welcomed by the mining sector, which has been hit by a series of conflicts in recent years.

The government has been under pressure to resolve the conflicts quickly, and the agreement is seen as a positive step.

The details of the deal, which are expected to be announced in the coming days, will be closely watched by investors in the mining sector.

The agreement is expected to be a significant boost for the Namibian economy, which has been struggling in recent years.

The government has been trying to attract foreign investment to the country, and the deal is seen as a positive sign for its efforts.

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man

SAS'S INTERNATIONAL

forced to restructure employees and then
to close down

He believed the state's claim in The Weekly Mail last week that it attempting
to recover assets and minimize losses was sheer hypocrisy. "They
could have saved the company from liquidation a year ago. Why didn't
they then try to protect the assets then?"

The detailed documentation he showed The Weekly Mail this week
revealed that

- While the project was conceived in 1988, under PW Botha's rule,
  expansion of the project was recommended by the army
  General Al "Kat" Leibbrandt
  on February 12, 1990. A further R2,3-
million in covert funding was
  approved.

- At that point, the day after
  the release from prison of Nelson
  Mandela, the army saw the project as
  crucial to counter the "twisted and false
  perceptions of Lekhonte's web of lies
  against South Africa" in Africa.

- The state had already approved
  more than R5-million for the project at
  that stage. By the time the project was
  closed down on August 26, 1991, nearly
  R12-million had been spent.

- Newslank, the newspaper at the
  hub of the campaign, was launched on
  August 31, 1990, with the help of
  the army and the ANC, and
  advertisements ran in newspaper
  the following year.

- A front company called Strelley
  Investments was established on the
  island of Jersey to act as a conduit for
  state funding from Malawi National

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**DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN**

- **They can't use you as a prostitute**
- **and then afterwards say they're over and done with you**

---

Abel Rudman: "I've been pushed too far."

"The government was to have been
paid only R250,000, but have
been sold over R5-million."

The route had to be
given authority to pay out the kind
of large sums required in the Newslank
project. Rudman was advised to go for arbitration, and they would present a case
that would enable the settlement figure
to be inflated. Despite attempts by the
government to authorise the amount, a
judge in the Special Defence

---

THE WEEKLY MAIL...
Many minutes had been enough to clear the
spilled coffee on the crowded floor. The
image of the man who had stood directly
behind him was now a blurry memory.

A former Waide Webster director of security,
Bob Webster, reported to the Weekly Mail
that the security guard had been shot in
the chest, and the man had then gone on
to kill the security guard.

The day had been tense at the Waide Webster
building in downtown St. Louis. The guard
had been shot in the chest, and the man had
then gone on to kill the security guard.

The Waide Webster building in downtown St.
Louis was the site of a shooting incident in
November 1990.

The Weekly Mail, November 6, 1992
'Army paid for anti-ANC paper'

By BARRY STREEK

THE South African Defence Force yesterday admitted it had funded a Botswana-based newspaper — at a reported cost of R12 million — to discredit the ANC, even after it was unbanned.

This was the information scandal all over again, except this time it was worse, the Democratic Party said last night.

"The scheme was breathtakingly propositive and its intention dishonest," the DP said in a statement, issued by its alternate defence spokesman, Mr Roger Hulley.

The Weekly Mail reported yesterday the newspaper, Newslink, was at the centre of a covert international campaign to discredit the ANC months after President F W de Klerk began negotiating with the movement.

Government spokesman Mr Dave Steward denied it was government strategy to discredit the ANC and said "There was certainly not any agenda of such kind. It is not conscious policy to undermine the ANC."

The Defence Force claimed it had pulled out of the project before Mr De Klerk announced major cutbacks in secret projects after last year's "Inkathagate" scandal.

SADF spokesman Colonel Les Weyer said in a statement yesterday the closure of the project in August 1991 "naturally had to be executed without detailed factual disclosures" as was the case with other curtailed secret projects.

The Weekly Mail reported that Pretoria businessman Mr Abel Rudman headed the international disinformation campaign, built around a newspaper organisation planned as the government's propaganda arm.

According to documents provided by Mr Rudman, some R12m was spent on the campaign.

The Gaborone-based Newslink was launched on August 31, 1990, months after the government first began negotiations with the ANC.

The project was conceived in 1988, but the Weekly Mail said SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg allegedly recommended on February 12, 1990 — the day after ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela was released from jail — that the project be expanded.

According to Military Intelligence documents provided by Mr Rudman, the Botswana newspaper was intended to counter anti-South African propaganda and was to be used as a platform from which to launch counter propaganda against "revolutionary groups."

By January last year, Newslink had made a major impact on the Botswana market. Copies were also being distributed in Zimbabwe and plans were being made to include Zambia in its distribution area.

The Weekly Mail said Mr Rudman also alleged Military Intelligence had set up a front company, International Network Information, in Washington, funded to the tune of some R5m and which had the same aims as Newslink.

Mr Rudman is involved in a legal battle with the SADF in a bid to secure a R6m payout as compensation for using his own money for the project.
Opposers set to defy

Army over call-up

By Quintin Wilson

Drumlins was held the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary at the Church of St. Mary and St. John.
The South African Defence Force has admitted it funded a Botswana-based newspaper, but said it had pulled out before President F.W. de Klerk announced an end to secret projects after last year's "Inkatha-gate" scandal.

The Weekly Mail yesterday claimed that the newspaper, Newslink, was at the centre of a covert international campaign to discredit the ANC months after Mr De Klerk began negotiating with it.

Government spokesman Mr Dave Steward said yesterday: "There was certainly no agenda of that kind... it is not conscious policy to undermine the ANC."

The Weekly Mail said Pretoria businessman Mr Abel Rudman headed the international disinformation campaign. According to documents provided by Mr Rudman, about R12 million was spent on the campaign — Sapa.
Army head hits out at ANC teams

PIETERSBURG — The Chief of the South African Army yesterday lashed out at what he called ANC-sponsored "special operations teams" which, disguised as security force members, wreaked murder and mayhem before putting the blame on security forces.

Addressing a medal parade at Far Northern Transvaal Command, Lieutenant-General George Meiring said Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, acting chief-of-staff of uMkhonto weSizwe, and South African Communist Party politburo member Mr Ronnie Kasrils, had decided to make available arms and arms caches to MK self defence units and the special operations teams. — Sapa
DP lashes govt over CCB costs

THE DP yesterday described the government's decision to continue paying the legal costs of former CCB members as "alarming" and demanded to know why public money was being used to pay these costs.

The DP also asked whether the government would grant indemnity to CCB chairman General Eddie Webb and former Military Intelligence head General Witsop Badenhorst.
J. Misled Hams - CCB man

For Joe Verster says he is not in hiding:

**BUSINESS TRIP CCOVER®**

I'M MISLED HAMS - CCB MAN

Webb wanted to project probes in arms. Harare meeting goes ahead as planned.
CCB pensions clash nears end

The dispute between the members of the defunct Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and the government over their pensions may be resolved soon.

The Ombudsman, Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, said yesterday that his mediation was "virtually complete", but he was not in a position to say anything more about the matter.

He was appointed to mediate at the beginning of June when the cabinet referred all unfinished matters relating to the CCB to him.

Mr Justice Van der Walt had to mediate between the government and 23 CCB members, including its former managing director Mr Joe Verster, who had refused their retrenchment packages because they were too low.

In a statement through his attorney yesterday, Mr Verster said that when the affairs of the CCB had been wound up "members' pensions can be paid out".

However, a SADF spokesman said the process of paying the pensions had not been completed, and that no further information could be released.
FORMER CCB chairman and SADF Special Forces CO Gen Eddie Webb admitted yesterday that he had misled the Harms commission by not disclosing he knew CCB MD Joe Verster had approved the elimination of activists Dullah Omar and Gavyn Evans.

Testifying at the Webster inquest yesterday, Webb agreed that this evidence would have had a material effect on the findings of the Harms commission.

Webb, Verster's immediate superior, said CCB projects to eliminate people had to be approved by himself. Both he and Verster denied during evidence to the Harms commission that CCB activities included killing people inside SA.

Webb testified yesterday that he had first found out about plans to kill Omar and Evans at a meeting with Verster and former MI chief Gen Rudolph "Witkop" Bendorst during an internal inquiry into CCB activities in January/February 1990.

Verster told him that the projects had been approved at his level.

Under cross-examination, Webb agreed that the only person at Verster's level had been Verster himself.

He denied that he had made a false statement about the knowledge of the Omar and Evans projects from the Harms commission.

Webb replied that that was pure speculation. He said he had not known about a CCB project to monitor Evans.

CCB operatives had not been required to inform him or obtain his approval for monitoring projects, he said.

Webb told the court he had been aware of the name Evans because it had been used by Lusaka-based ANC member Henk Groenewald.

Asking whether he knew of a project to eliminate Groenewald, counsel representing the SADF, P Costeire SC, objected on the grounds that Webb could not answer questions about foreign projects because this would contravene the Defence Act.

The court was also told that Webb had applied for indemnity in respect of various CCB activities carried out while he was head of the covert unit. The Labowitz and Webster assassinations were not among these.

Webb also refused to answer questions about certain CCB projects on the grounds that he would incriminate himself.

The hearing continues today.