### Public Sector - Gouv. - Defence

#### 1993

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#### Women as a Percentage of Total Apparatchis

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#### Percentage Distribution of Apparatchis

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#### Total no. of Apparatchis by Population Group

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### Furniture

- 227
Probe into '89 car bomb reopens

PORT ELIZABETH. — Police have re-opened their investigation into the car-bomb explosion in which three security policemen and an informer were killed near here in 1988.

These deaths have been linked to the 1985 murders of activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Siselo Mhlawati and Mr Sparrow Mtkonto.

It has been alleged that a powerful bomb was used to kill policemen Mr Amos Faku, Mr Desmond Mapila, Mr Mbabalala Ngoduka, and informer Mr Charles Jack because they were about to disclose vital information on the Goniwe murders.

No arrests have been made in the new investigation, the investigating officer said yesterday. Deputy attorney-general Mr Mike Hodgson asked for the investigation to be re-opened.
Investigation ordered
Car bomb death: Fresh

CFL 1149

The Antigua and Barbuda

Security Police were at

the scene but could not

enter the house due to

the explosion. The Police

are now conducting

an investigation into the

circumstances of the

death. The family of the

victim is receiving assistance

from the Antigua and

Barbuda Police Force.
Goniwe witness admits he may have been wrong

'I could have misread signal'

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — Former army officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis has told the Supreme Court that there was a 50 percent chance he might have misunderstood the meaning of the call for the "permanent removal from society" of Cradock activist Mathew Goniwe.

During extensive cross-examination at the Goniwe inquest yesterday, du Plessis stood by his testimony that he was instructed by his commanding officer at Eastern Province Command, General Joffiel van der Westhuizen, to send a signal to Pretoria which was tantamount to a death warrant for Goniwe and fellow activists Mbuyelo Goniwe and Fort Calata.

Cross-examined by Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, he agreed that the phrase "permanently removed from society" could be open to other interpretations, but insisted that he would not deviate from his original testimony that it was a warrant of execution.

"I will not say what Mr Mostert wants me to say," he said.

When the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, asked whether there was a possibility that Van der Westhuizen had perhaps meant that Goniwe should be detained, he replied there was a possibility that he could have misinterpreted his meaning.

"If this is so, why did you not discuss the signal with Van der Westhuizen to find out explicitly what he meant?"

Du Plessis: "After I spoke to him I immediately carried out his order. I did not even think of going to discuss it with him."

"There was no doubt. That is why I immediately went to carry out the order. Nobody queried it after I had sent it and asked about the intention."

Asked how great the chance of a misunderstanding was, Du Plessis said after a long pause: "A 50 per cent chance."

Under cross-examination by Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney-General Mike Hodges, he said if there had been a complaint about the signal, it would have been the first such complaint.

He said members of the Cabinet and General Magnus Malan — then Minister of Defence — had flown to Port Elizabeth at midnight to discuss eastern Cape unrest.

Malan had casually told Van der Westhuizen that he had better do something or his position could be on the line.

Du Plessis said Van der Westhuizen had told him that former army officer Brigadier Johannes Janse van Rensburg had indicated in a phone call that he could help with the "Goniwe problem."

The gist of the signal was to confirm the telephone conversation, provide the names of the relevant activists and give some idea of the possible implication of the action contemplated.
Intelligence chief refuses inquest query

Military Intelligence chief Gen Joef Joffe, Van der Westhuizen refused yesterday at the Goniewe inquest to answer questions about a statement he had made to the police.

Van der Westhuizen wanted "protection from answering questions on Operation Katzen and from answering questions about a statement he made in an affidavit that he never ordered the killing of Matthew Goniwe 'or anybody else'.

Head of the Eastern Province Command at the time of the Goniewe killings, Van der Westhuizen said he could not remember authorising a military signal to the State Security Council in Pretoria recommending the 'permanent removal from society' of Matthew Goniwe.

If he had been responsible for sending the signal, he would have made "more specific recommendations", he said.

Asked by Deputy Attorney-General Mike Hodgson if he had seen the signal before it was published in the New Nation newspaper, he said he had not.

He denied an accusation made by retired SADF colonel Lourens de Plessis that he had ordered the killings.

He said he might have had a telephone conversation with Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg in Pretoria on the day the signal was sent, as alleged by Du Plessis, but he could not remember.

State President F W de Klerk instructed that evidence about Operation Katzen, the SADF plot to overthrow former Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe, be excluded from the inquest.

But Judge-President Neville Zietsman has brought scraps of information about Operation Katzen to light in questions put by himself.

He ruled yesterday that the admisibility of Katzen-related matters would be dealt with in the course of Van der Westhuizen's evidence.

Van der Westhuizen answered questions on the SADF's controversial Hammer Unit in Fort Elizabeth, describing it as the equivalent of the elite US Green Berets.

It has been alleged that the Hammer Unit had links with political killings. Van der Westhuizen said he had ordered the Hammer Unit to be created when unrest in the Eastern Cape was rife in 1985.

But it was "not a hit squad" and the name Hammer may have been coined by the media.

"The purpose of the unit was to enable a quicker response in anti-insurgency tasks, in protecting VIPs and national key-points and in dealing with landmines and other explosives," he said.

"It was a reaction unit, but not of a secret nature. It was not composed of permanent members of the defence force but members of the citizen force and the commandos," he said.

The inquest continues today.

New alternative to jail term mooted

PRETORIA — An alternative to imprisonment, victim-offender mediation, has been mooted by the Human Sciences Research Council to provide restitution to victims while keeping offenders out of the criminal justice system.

Following the successful completion of a pilot project by the Cape Town branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nico), an HSRC report said the system gave offenders "the chance to make right the wrongs he or she caused".

The offender-mediated action allowed the victim and offender to meet face to face under the control of a neutral party to negotiate a settlement.

"It is less expensive than many other forms of sentencing such as imprisonment, and is particularly suited to juvenile offenders and first offenders involved in property crime," the HSRC said.

The system gave victims the opportunity to participate actively in the criminal justice process and empowered a community to resolve its own conflicts and problems, it said.

Offenders were also given the chance to take responsibility for their actions and to propose ways of compensating the victims.

Bid to curb hospital conflict

A PLAN to reduce conflict over retracements at Baragwanath Hospital, Soweto, was being devised between all players involved, including the Wits Vaal Peace Secretariat, Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) spokesman Jan van Wyk said yesterday.

Plans to retrach 475 hospital workers had been scrapped as the administration had succeeded in accommodating them by readjusting post structures and introducing voluntary early retirement packages.

Tenacious surrounding the retracement of workers hired during last year's National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) strike had led to the deaths of five union members and the injury of another 13.

Van Wyk reported that some shop stewards still felt threatened while on the hospital's premises. A strategy had to be found to improve security.

Attempts would be made to involve all parties, including Nehawu, Baragwanath's management, the TPA, the United Workers' Union of SA and the peace committee in drawing up the strategy. A date date had yet to be set for a meeting on this.

By offering voluntary retirement packages to workers and finding alternative posts, the TPA had succeeded in reducing the number of workers to be retrached from 3 000 at 25 hospitals to 619 at only three hospitals, Van Wyk said.

The hospitals involved were Johannesburg, Tembisa and Garankuwa.

The TPA would continue to try to place the 619 workers in suitable posts before the cut-off date at the end of the month, he said.
PORT ELIZABETH — A defiant General Joffel van der Westhuizen, head of Military Intelligence, yesterday refused to answer certain questions put to him in the Goniwe inquest on the grounds that they could incriminate him.

His lawyer, Mr Anton Mostert, said he had advised Gen Van der Westhuizen not to answer questions on some aspects of an affidavit he had made to police in which he claimed he had “never planned or approved the murder of anyone” and on questions relating to “Operation Katzen”.

Operation Katzen was the South African Defence Force operation which sought to overthrow former Ciskei leader Mr Lemnox Sebe.

In the plans, of which Gen Van der Westhuizen is the alleged author, reference is made to the “permanent disappearance” and “elimination” of certain people loyal to Mr Sebe.

The Katzen documents were submitted as evidence to the inquest some months after Gen Van der Westhuizen submitted, in his first affidavit in May last year, that neither he nor the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, of which he was chairman, had ever planned or approved the killing of anyone.

It has been alleged at the inquest that in June, 1988 Gen Van der Westhuizen ordered that a signal be drafted and sent to the State Security Council in Pretoria recommending that Mr Matthew Goniwe and two other activists be killed.

Counsel for the families of the deceased, Mr George Bizos, argued that Gen Van der Westhuizen should be made to answer questions on his affidavit:

“He has made his bed and now he must sleep on it. The issue is whether he ordered (Mr) Goniwe’s murder or not. He has made an affidavit in which he piously claims he never ordered the murder of anyone. He cannot now change his mind because evidence to the contrary has come to light.”

Mr Bizos argued that he was entitled to questions on the entire affidavit, and that the general should be obliged to answer.

Judge-President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman ruled that the inquest could continue and that he would deal with aspects raised by Mr Mostert as they occurred.

Gen Van der Westhuizen denied an accusation made by an earlier witness, retired SA Defence Force Col Laurens du Plessis, that he (Gen Van der Westhuizen) had ordered the killings.

The inquest proceeds today.
UK in arms talks with govt, ANC

LONDON — Britain said yesterday it held discussions with the ANC and the South African government on the possibility of arms sales.

"We have had contact with them," a Ministry of Defence spokesman said. "But nothing can be done until the arms embargo is lifted".

Similar meetings have been held with other EC governments to modernise and strengthen South Africa's security forces through the difficult period after the April 27 elections next year.

It is believed that British teams at the secret talks were led by Defence Procurements Minister Mr. Jonathan Aitken, an expert on Southern African affairs.

The ANC's initial interest is understood to be in naval equipment, including offshore patrol craft, maritime patrol aircraft and helicopters.

Sapa-Reuter, Own Correspondent
Farmers sign up for defence

FORTY Bottelary farmers responded yesterday to a Western Province Command recruitment drive amid growing fears for farmers' safety near Wallacedene and Bloekombos squatter camps.

Once enlisted in the Tygerberg Commando, farmers who have a legitimate need can be supplied with R1 and R4 service rifles free of charge.

Group One commanding officer Colonel Koos van Deventer envisages group training sessions to teach farmers and their wives to handle the high velocity firearms.

"We will give them firearm training and practical self-protection hints learnt in the Easten Cape, Border and Zimbabwe as it can be half-an-hour before someone comes to your aid if you are attacked on a farm," he said.

Good results

Farmers performing routine farm watch patrols, approved by the commanding officer, can draw part-time force wages and will also be able to claim petrol costs when military vehicles are not available.

Any citizen without national service commitments may apply to become a voluntary member of a commando unit. There are four units in the Western Cape.

Recruitment drives in the Tygerberg Commando, which includes most of the northern areas, have had "good" results.

Farmer's wife Mrs Annette Bosman, who enlisted yesterday, said several of her woman friends were eager to join the commando given the violent times and proximity of the squatter areas. Her neighbour has been burgled twice in the past two weeks.

Farmer Mr Nico Kruger said he enlisted out of a sense of duty to his friends and the community.
British defence chiefs in arms talks with government and ANC

LONDON — The British Defence Ministry said today it had discussed possible arms sales with the African National Congress and the South African government ahead of the expected lifting of the worldwide arms embargo. (254) ARG 21/3

"We have had talks with the South African government and the ANC in recent months which suggests South Africa will be a market for the future," said a ministry source speaking on condition of anonymity.

"Discussions are at a very early stage and mean nothing until the embargo is lifted and there is a new government," the source said.

"The ANC are likely to be partners in any South African government of the future," the source said.

The London newspaper, The Independent, said the talks also involved British arms companies.

Jonathan Aitken, the defence procurement minister, said in a speech yesterday that in 1992 Britain became the world's second largest arms exporter after the United States providing one-fifth of global arms sales.

"British arms exports in 1992 were worth more than £20 billion."

"The ANC and the South African government are thought to have opened discussions with a number of foreign governments on military sales."

Sapa.
Top dogs disagree on Goniwe

IT was “astonishing” that two generals and a commandant could give conflicting evidence of events surrounding the drafting of the Goniwe signal, the Fort Elizabeth Supreme Court was told this week.

The submission was made at the re-opened Goniwe inquest by Advocate George Bizos (SC), counsel for the families of the “Cradock Four”, during his cross-examination of Military Intelligence chief Kobie van der Westhuizen.

The signal calling for the “permanent removal from society” of Matthew Goniwe and two others, was sent from East Province Command to the Secretariat of the State Security Council on June 7 1985, 20 days before the deaths of Goniwe and UDF colleagues Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Siselo Mhlaulti.

At one point during the cross-examination, after a suggestion that the phrase in the signal did not refer to Goniwe’s detention, van der Westhuizen denied that he knew what the words meant. In earlier evidence, the general stated that the phrase meant long-term detention.

He denied it was a death order issued on his instructions as earlier alleged by reared Colonel Lourens du Plessis, the man who drafted the signal while a commandant at Eastern Province Command.

General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, a seconded officer to the secretariat to whom the signal was addressed, earlier testified that he called Van der Westhuizen, then a brigadier in charge of Eastern Province Command, on that day to get input for a task group deciding on Goniwe’s future as a teacher.

Van Rensburg also said he asked Van Der Westhuizen to spell out the security implications of Goniwe, who was a thorn in the flesh of the security forces, being re-appointed to his teaching post at Cradock.

In what Bizos described as “conflicting” (tacitly) evidence, Van der Westhuizen said what he did remember of the discussion was that he was asked for “alternatives” on how to deal with Goniwe (a police officer).

He said the “alternatives” to his already stated view that Goniwe “never, ever” be appointed to a teaching post included the activist’s detention and his transfer from the Cradock area.

In reply to a further question Van der Westhuizen said there could have been a misunderstanding between him and Du Plessis. Du Plessis was under pressure and could have made a mistake (when he drafted the signal in the way he did).

Van der Westhuizen could also not explain to the court why the names of Goniwe’s brother Mbululo and Calata appeared on the signal when the considerations were around Goniwe and whether or not to re-appoint him to a teaching post.

He told the court the signal was not written or signed by him and he did not know why Du Plessis added their names.

He could also not explain to Judge Neville Zetmann why Du Plessis added the names of the other two to the signal if neither he nor Van Rensburg had talked about anyone else but Goniwe.

Van der Westhuizen said there was a “vague possibility” he spoke to Du Plessis about the other two after earlier evidence created this impression – Eca
Goniwe: General 'cannot recall feelings or signal'

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Head of Military Intelligence Joffel van der Westhuizen said today he could not re-
member his personal feelings about Matthew Goniwe during 1965.

Cross-examined by Mr George Bizo-
s, SC, appearing at the Supreme
Court inquest for the families, General
Van Der Westhuizen said he could not recall the signal calling for the
"permanent removal" of Mr Goniwe
from society at all, nor could he
remember his own feelings about Mr
Goniwe.

The general was giving evidence at
the inquest into the deaths of Mr Gon-
ive, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mthonto
and Sceolo Mhlawu in 1968.

After he said he could not remem-
ber the signal or his feelings, the
Judge President of the Eastern Cape,
Mr Justice Zietsman, intervened
"This was a very important problem
It had to be decided what to do with
Goniwe

"You cannot remember about a
conversation you had with General
Van Rensburg, the signal, what you
might have told Du Plessis or what,
the order was"

General Van Der Westhuizen re-
plied that Mr Goniwe had nothing to
do with his department. The only con-
nection was through his (General Van
der Westhuizen's) involvement with the
East Cape Joint Management
Committee.

"I do not remember problems
because they did not touch me directly
Most of the time I was in Pretoria.
"I was very busy We were preparing
plan Stehtzir, which dealt with the
upliftment of the people and I
was extremely busy I cannot be ex-
pected to remember details from
eight years ago"

Mr Bzos said it was accepted that
Mr Goniwe was under the scrutiny of
the security police But political pres-
sure was being put on the Defence
Force to bring the unrest under con-
trol because there were plans to make the
area ungovernable.

General Van Der Westhuizen re-
plied that this was the very reason he
was busy with strategic plans to
resolve the unrest problem

Mr Bzos I want to put it to you
that when you say that you cannot remem-
ber June 7, 1968, your evidence is
totally untrue

General Van Der Westhuizen I
deny this

Mr Bzos It was known that Mr
Goniwe was a thorn in the flesh of the
security forces and 20 days after the
signal he and his colleagues are dead

General Van Der Westhuizen said
he learnt of their deaths only after
returning from holiday in July.

Mr Bzos said the signal had obvi-
ously been drawn up in "veiled lan-
guage" because no officer and gentle-
man would have wanted to be directly
concerned with what was simply
muder

That was why murder was a word
not used openly by the security forces.

General Van Der Westhuizen denied
this.

Mr Bzos said that when the signal
referred to the disappearance of the
Pelso. Three in May 1968 it seemed as
if the person who had drawn up the
signal knew that they had disap-
peared.

At that stage there was widespread
speculation that Qaqwalwane,
Sipho Hashe and Chambiso Galela
had been seen in the presence of the
police.

General Van Der Westhuizen said
he could not have understood why
anybody would have wanted to kill
Mr Goniwe because it would have
simply turned him into a martyr.

Mr Bzos said Mr Goniwe was con-
sidered an enemy of the State. While
General Van Der Westhuizen insisted
that it would have been senseless to
kill Mr Goniwe, it would have been
quite reasonable provided that after
they died their bodies had disap-
peared.

He said the vehicle in which they
were travelling was so badly burnt
that it was hardly recognisable and
the bodies of the four men were never
meant to be found. If they had simply
disappeared no great fuss would have
been made about it.

It was quite by accident that the in-
vestigating officer had found a num-
ber plate which he could connect to
the car. A false number plate had
been used on the car.

Mr Bzos then asked whether the
"murder" of the men, known as the
Cradock Four, had not obviously been
done in a very professional manner, in
a way to make it appear that these
men had disappeared.

General Van Der Westhuizen. It
looked professional, but it was
strange if anyone thought they could
have hidden it.

(Proceeding)
ing killings • Professor investigates ‘home loans’

General denies Goniwe signal

Statement queried

Military chief afraid to incriminate himself:

Zietsman that he had not explained his rights to the witness.

The judge eventually ruled that the inquest could continue and that he would deal with aspects raised by Mostert as they occurred.

Van der Westhuizen said from 1982 to 1985 he was in charge of EP Command and chairman of the East Cape Joint Management Committee.

During 1984/85 the Eastern Cape was a flash point for anarchy. He had 30,000 members under his control and his area stretched from Caledon/ Transkei and the Eastern Cape to the North Eastern Cape.

He said when the signal in New Nation signed by Colonel Lourens du Plessis came to his attention he recognised the name of Goniwe, a teacher at Cradock who was doing alternative structures in the area. This was known as the G-plan for Goniwe.

He had established the unit and the nickname had stuck on much the same way as the Green Berets in America.

He said there was an urgent need for better trained troops who could operate more quickly and professionally with regard to counter-insurgency and the immediate follow-up of any enemy infiltration and sabotage.

Recruits were volunteers from civilian and commando forces and started their training in 1983.

He had established the unit and the nickname had stuck much the same way as the Green Berets in America.

He said there was an urgent need for better trained troops who could operate more quickly and professionally with regard to counter-insurgency and the immediate follow-up of any enemy infiltration and sabotage.

Recruits were volunteers from civilian and commando forces and started their training in 1983.

They were first used in 1985.
The immediate effects of the abolition of white conscription are important. For the first time since 1966, close on 30,000 men will not be reporting for duty next year. Around 20,000 would have gone to the army, and about 10,000 of those would have been assigned to the infantry (Both the air force and navy depend more on specialist full- timers, and will therefore be comparatively unaffected by the ending of the call-up.)

Given the demands of training, leave and rotation of duties, the army has been able to make available some 3,000 national service infantrymen at any given time for township duty in support of the SA Police.

We must assume that the army will still be required for this role after December, when the last intake of national servicemen clears out. Therefore, until a new recruiting system is devised and operational, those 10,000 men will have to be drawn from the Citizen Force (CF) and the Commandos, at present the only other sources of military manpower.

The Permanent Force (PF) consists mainly of staff officers, specialists and instructors.

For the past 30 years or so the CF has been the backbone of the army. It consists of more than 100 part-time units, of varying quality and staffed with uneven enthusiasm. Some of the traditional Executive regiments, such as Prince Alfred's Guard and the Natal Car- 

They have been sustained by a hard core of enthusiastic officers, often volunteers, and by the stream of more reluctant conscripts produced by national service. The Commandos have been staffed in much the same way, except they are generally rural and areabound.

There is no reason to suppose that the average CF member will be keener to serve a Transnational Executive Council than he was to answer a call-up by the National Party government. Some will object on political grounds, others will not relish being in personal danger for such a risky and nebulous process.

What will happen to the CF and Commando members who refuse to report for duty? Will they be prosecuted? As defence expert Hel- moed-Romer Hetman points out, future CF call-ups will still be on the whites-only principle — and would therefore run the risk of being ignored by thousands of whites.

The abolition of conscription will also have the important long-term effect of cutting off the source of manpower to the CF. The CF in theory can carry on with its present manpower for a year or two, but after that it will need to get recruits from elsewhere. One possible source will be trained soldiers who have completed their service under the new short-service volunteer system (which offers terms of two, four and six years) Another source will be opened up if the CF is allowed to recruit directly among all races.

This latter option is being promoted enthusiastically by the Citizen Force National Council, which has been formally constituted since September last year and represents about 100 regiments from Cape Town to Pietersburg. According to council chairman Ian Deetlefs, himself a colonel in the CF, the member regiments subscribe to an apolitical SADF and have committed themselves to defending a new constitution formed by democratic process.

The regiments are pushing for a say in the structure of the new SADF. Discussion has already taken place with the SADF top command as well as the major political parties. It is argued that the new army should continue to depend on the CF rather than a volunteer standing force — which would be more expensive and politically dangerous. One of the strengths of an essentially citizen army is that it is not capable of being organised to mount a coup. All-volunteer professional army, as in the US and Britain, is a potential threat to civilian government in all but the most stable and mature democracies.

It may be surprising to those with memories of what damage the National Party did to the traditional regiments in the Fifties, but the signs are that the SADF in a democratic SA will not look very different from the present structure. Once the fog of political emotion has cleared, SA's strategic and tactical imperatives will remain constant, given our long coastlines and borders, and the nature of our terrain and infrastructure.

We will need flexibility, mobility and fire
CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 219/93

(254)

power

The army structure will continue to have a PF high command, senior staff officers and a core of instructors. The territorial force, essentially rural and trained for counter-insurgency, will be mainly Commandos; the conventional force of three mechanised divisions will be almost entirely staffed by the CF, including the traditional Imperial regiments.

With resources limited, SADF insiders expect only 7 Division to be brought up to full strength, with the other two being topped up if and when the money is available. But CF units attached on paper to 8 Division and 9 Division would still be able to train at brigade level and below. This approach would provide a core conventional capacity, with the option of expansion if necessary.
‘Goniwe problem did not affect general’

PORT ELIZABETH — It was strange that Military Intelligence chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen could remember nothing of the circumstances of the signal which recommended the “permanent removal from society” of Matthew Goniwe, the judge presiding at the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth said yesterday.

Judge Neville Zeitman told Van der Westhuizen that in June 1985 Goniwe’s lot was being discussed by the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, which was chaired by the general. Van der Westhuizen had told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court that he had no knowledge of the military signal.

According to a note attached to the signal, it was sent to Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council in Pretoria by Van der Westhuizen on June 7, 1985 to confirm a conversation between the two men earlier that day.

“I remember the problem and the discussion surrounding Goniwe but it did not affect me personally,” said Van der Westhuizen. However, the conversation did not “stand out” in his memory.

“It happened nine years ago. I was very busy then. To remember a telephone conversation is asking too much.”

Twenty days after the signal was sent, Goniwe, Port Calata, Stelio Mhluhli and Sparrow Mokoena were murdered near Port Elizabeth.

Van der Westhuizen said he could see no relationship between the signal and the murders. He said he did not remember the signal or the telephone conversation with Van Rensburg, but assumed that Van Rensburg had sent them to make a recommendation on what the management centre felt should be “done with Goniwe”, who was seen as an enemy of the state.

He said it was likely that one of the alternatives he would have given was that Goniwe be detained. He agreed the signal’s meaning was not clear and said if he had seen it before it was sent he would have complained about its “vague” language.

Umkhonto’s woes to top agenda

SERIOUS problems within the ANC’s armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, will be among the topics discussed at a two-day special MK conference at a secret venue near Nelspruit in the eastern Transvaal starting today.

MK’s role in the period before and after the April 27 election and serious problems concerning members’ welfare were expected to top the agenda.

A group of MK members recently occupied the ANC’s Durban offices in protest at the way they had been treated since their return from exile. The issue was discussed only after ANC president Nelson Mandela intervened personally.

The media would be allowed to attend only the opening of the conference, by Mandela, and the closing.

The ANC said yesterday it wanted to be discussed included:

- The ANC’s state of organisation;
- Its role during the transition and preparations for joint control;
- The organisation’s role in a national peacekeeping force;
- Its position in the new national defence force and its role in the integration process; and
- Welfare issues.

The hearing continued. — Sapa.
Converse: General, resorted to euphemism.
Turning swords into ploughshares (and more swords)

Armscor's autonomous manufacturing arm, Denel, is coming to terms with its new role, writes Mondli Makhanya.

There are few companies that reflect South Africa's thorny political transition as aptly as arms manufacturer Denel.

Caught between a dark past of producing weapons to defend apartheid and a future of doing the same for apartheid's erstwhile opponents, Denel has been trying hard to adjust to new world realities.

The future of the company is likely to be a hot potato once negotiators have thrashed out constitutional issues. Everyone from the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa's (Numsa) Berne Fanaroff to army seculorists agree that Denel is a national strategic asset. It's R1.9 billion asset base was built with public funds and the company commands respect for the quality of its products and technological capacity.

Denel is a product of last year's breaking up of Armscor into two autonomous units. Denel, which is a commercialised and put under the Department of Public Enterprises, and it now pays tax to the state. Armscor is still under the Defence Department and its task is to procure arms for the security forces and grant marketing and exports permits for hi-tech companies wishing to export military-related equipment.

On the surface Denel seems to have had a remarkably good first year of commercialisation. It earned a net profit of R235 million in its first financial year from a turnover of R2.8 billion. This earned it a ranking as the 43rd biggest arms manufacturer by American magazine Defence News last week.

But, as Institute for Defence Policy director Jackie Celliers points out, "Denel only has 0.3 percent of the international arms industry." However, Denel's market share may increase significantly with the falling away of the international arms embargo against South Africa.

At home Denel is beset with a declining defence budget. Denel's five component companies have for the past year been trying to shift away from military products to commercial goods.

But while Denel is undergoing this process of turning weapons into ploughshares and spending millions on marketing its corporate image, it is being viewed with suspicion in many quarters. Competitors in the electronics field insist Denel should have been privatised immediately after the breakup of Armscor since it is unfair competition to have to compete with a parastatal. Thus unfair competition becomes more pronounced when it comes to government contracts.

Also of concern has been the still cosy relationship between Denel's management and Armscor and South African Defence Force hierarchies. Until last month, Armscor and Denel each had a board member sitting on the other's board, something they explained by saying it was a "smoothing process".

Other dissent emanates from left-wing circles and other bodies involved in shaping defence policy.

Most of this concern centres on Denel's desire to go private and list itself on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange — possibly by 1995.

Military Research Group co-ordinator of the military technology committee Chippy Shaik comments: "Here you have a company that is run by white Afrikaner males, many of whom are ranking officers in the SADF. They are all from the past and cannot change their moral values. The idea of commercialisation and privatisation is to get the company as far away from the liberation movements as possible."

And that is painful change, private sector catch-cards like affirmative action and social investment are new concepts with which Denel is still trying to come to terms. Several black appointments have been made but these have been largely insignificant. A number of community projects have also been embarked on.

But one area where the company can claim credit is in benefits paid to employees, which are in line with those of other public sector companies.

Numsa and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union have begun organising at Denel and recognition agreements are imminent. But they have not had an easy ride.

"They are very slippery," says a unionist. "At least when you are dealing with private sector bosses you know what you are up against. They are also more touchy about security issues."

Paul Holtzhausen — Costly change

According to the company's annual report, non-military goods now account for 19 percent of turnover. The bulk of the income, 55 percent, came from state military orders and the rest from arms exports.

Denel corporate communications executive Paul Holtzhausen says this is proving a costly exercise since a lot of the material is very specific to the defence industry.

Defence analysts say with the present infrastructure, the best Denel can achieve is to have 30 percent commercial goods complement.
SADF ditches allies to save top brass

Louise Flanagan

The South African Defence Force’s chief of Military Intelligence, Lieutenant General Joffe van der Westhuizen, finally took the stand in the reopened Goniwe inquiry in Port Elizabeth this week, with all indications that the state will do its utmost to save him from disgrace.

In a surprise move, Van der Westhuizen told the court he would not answer questions on certain sections of an affidavit he made last year which denies he ever planned or authorised the murders of anybody, on the grounds he might incriminate himself. He also declined to answer any questions on Operation Katzen, details of which were revealed in March.

Van der Westhuizen is one of the three witnesses in the inquest linked to the military signal which resulted in the inquest being reopened.

The signal names Van der Westhuizen, then Officer Commanding Eastern Province Command, in ordering it and General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, then of the Secretariat of the State Security Council, as its recipient. Colonel Lourens du Plessis drafted and signed it.

The signal was sent 20 days before activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata and two friends were murdered on June 27 1985 and refers to the “permanent removal from society” of Goniwe and Calata. The evidence of those three officers is thus critical in deciding whether or not the signal was indeed a death order.

Indications are that the state intends to protect Van der Westhuizen at the expense of all others. Du Plessis was dropped by the SADF legal team only days before the inquest started in March, on the grounds of a possible conflict of interests. Du Plessis subsequently told the court the signal meant murder and produced the Operation Katzen documents — which detail Van der Westhuizen’s plans to get rid of then Ciskei president Lennox Sebe.

Du Plessis did admit this week there was a “fifty-fifty chance” he got Van der Westhuizen’s order wrong, although he drafted the signal believing it was a death order.

Van Rensburg gave evidence in March, when he said he remembered the signal but that it meant long-term detention.

He also confirmed the telephone conversation he had had with Van der Westhuizen to which the signal refers. Van Rensburg contradicted himself several times in his evidence.

This week, in a surprise move, SADF counsel Anton Mostert told the court he would later challenge Van Rensburg’s evidence. “Are you going to believe Van Rensburg, because we don’t,” he stated. “I find that very interesting.” remarked Justice Neville Zietsman.

The SADF already indicated it will sacrifice former allies in attempts to save its top brass, when Mostert offered evidence of police involvement in the December 1989 car-bomb murders of four of their own colleagues in an alleged cover-up of the Goniwe murderers. This issue occupied the court for some time and has now resulted in the inquiry into those murders being reopened.

This week Mostert crossed swords with the judge, when he told Zietsman he was not discharging his role as a judge properly and so he, Mostert, would do it for him. During discussion over how Van der Westhuizen’s affidavit would be dealt with.

The inquest continues — Ena.
that year New York, Paris, and
various French and Italian
vogue houses had made a
major show in Paris, with
various others including
those of French and Italian
houses, who have been

posing for the camera and
posing models, which has
been the trend of the year.

The five models in this edit-
ion were chosen for their
ability to pose in front of the
camera and their ability to
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Arms Payoff

Chance for SA to earn millions

From page 1

Protection

May get

Lecturers
SADF denies Zulu Recruiting

JOHANNESBURG: Witwatersrand Command yesterday denied ANC accusations that it was recruiting Zulus from East Rand hostels for its 1st SA Infantry Battalion (C24/178)

A senior ANC official had reportedly accused the command of recruiting "specifically Zulus."

An SADF statement said recruitment for the black battalion was done in the Witwatersrand and from afar afield in Pretoria, and the Free State.

"No preference is given to any ethnic grouping." — Sapa
Joffel’s ‘problem’ evidence

Judge queries reason for Goniea signal

ADRIAN CARLISLE

PORT ELIZABETH — The contents of the signal recommending the “permanent removal” of Matthew Goniea and two other activists were not reconcilable with military intelligence, Chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen’s evidence on the possible circumstances which gave rise to the signal’s existence, the Goniea Inquest in Port Elizabeth heard yesterday.

Senior counsel for the families of the deceased, George Blaauw, and Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zilleman said they had problems with Van der Westhuizen’s explanation of the circumstances which preceded the drafting of the signal on June 7, 1985.

Van der Westhuizen, who was then head of Eastern Province Command, has claimed he could not recall exactly what happened on that day but he accepted evidence that:

- the signal was sent on June 7 by an officer, Colonel Laurens du Plessis, on his orders to confirm, in writing, an earlier telephone conversation with General Johannes van Rensburg from the State Security Council;
- Van Rensburg’s testimony that the reason he telephoned was to ask Van der Westhuizen to give a written submission, on behalf of the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, to the Goudburen Command, which was to decide what action should be taken regarding Goniea;
- Van Rensburg’s further testimony that the submission should include the possible security implications of reinstalling Goniea to his position as headmaster at the Graaff-Reinet School from which he had been suspended.

International reaction

Mr Justice Zilleman said that if this were true, the signal was “deliberately incorrect” in that it did not notify any of Van Rensburg’s demands.

“It does not confirm the telephonic discussion you had, the wording being that a reply was to be discussed, no implications are spelt out and it gives information that was not discussed or asked for,” he said.

The signal called for the permanent removal from society of Goniea, his brother Mbelo and another prominent, United Democratic Front activist, Algoa Mbelo. It also spoke out the likely rational and international reaction to the “removal”.

Blake submitted that the future of only Matthew Goniea was at stake as far as the commission was concerned and no mention need have been made of Mbelo and Mbelo.

“Unless the Commission had not asked about Mbelo or Mbelo, if your evidence is correct, Cabela’s name should not be there,” he said.

Van der Westhuizen agreed, but said he had not seen the signal after it had been drafted by Du Plessis, who had assumed the names for his own reasons.

Mr Justice Zilleman: “Why would he do that? He was carrying out your instructions. The signal was to refer to the conversations between you and General van Rensburg and it was sent on your instructions.”

Van der Westhuizen said he could not explain the signal’s content because the matter was taken place eight years ago and he could not remember details.

Du Plessis said he had drafted the signal on Van der Westhuizen’s instruction and that it meant that the three men were to be murdered.

Twenty days after the signal was sent, Goniea, Cabela and two other activists were killed.

The inquest continues on Monday when Mr Justice Zilleman will rule on whether Van der Westhuizen has the right to refuse to answer questions on sections of his affidavit — see page 2.

They are sweet, soft and famous

MANDY JEAN WOODS

Director, Magic Man, F.W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, Mangosuthu Buthelezi and, complete with snazzy armband, Archbishop Desmond Tutu — I spotted a similar look in Germany last year. They were very popular and I decided it would be a good thing to do here as well,” Senior says “It’s really an attempt to inject some lightness and humour into the often bureaucratic process and so far we have had a very good response.”

Senior, together with his ad agency, Media Graphics, arranged to hand the first packets of “Multi-Party Politicos” to negotiators at the World Trade Centre on Tuesday.

“It was really good fun,” World Trade Centre catering executive director Louisa Swart says. “There was a great deal of laughter from the delegates once they saw what it was.”

Some politicians, she says, even came afterwards to ask for extra packets because they wanted specific “sweet faces”.

Senior says packets of “Multi-Party Politicos” will be in stores around the country within the next few weeks.

Invest in tomorrow, Mandela tells MK

NEIL SWIRT — ANC president Nelson Mandela told Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres yesterday to consider investing in their future and to allow the ANC to suggest how to do it.

He was referring to the R2 million raised to address the armed wing’s welfare problems.

At a special MK conference in KwaNkwa, Mandela said “Cadres must not be treated as a load of prisoners. We must invest in them for a few

ESTHER WAGH

Political Correspondent

of MK cadres have returned to South Africa requiring legislation to re-establish into a civil-nation life.” He said “We have spent many painful moments agonising on how to spread what was available to maximum effect. It has been particularly painful

Things go bitter with Coke at Pepsi threat

DAVID CANNING

THE threat of a return to the conflict by Egypt has been listed among reasons for a huge push by Coca-Cola into underdeveloped markets.

In a campaign increasingly becoming a re-freed model for other large South African groups, Coca-Cola trademarked Amalgamated Beverage Industries (ABI) has pumped more than $3 million into the informal areas around Durban alone to build goodwill and drive any possible PepsiCo out.

The industry says, however, that is not the only answer to the steadily increasing cost of oil and power.
MI chief's evidence challenged

PORT ELIZABETH — The military signal recommending Mr Matthew Gomwe's "permanent removal" was irreconcilable with Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen's evidence on the possible circumstances in which the signal was written, the Gomwe inquest heard yesterday.

Mr George Bizos, for the Gomwe family, and Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman, queried Gen Van der Westhuizen's explanation of the circumstances in which the signal was drafted on June 7, 1986.

Gen Van der Westhuizen, who was then-head of Eastern Province Command, said he could not recall precisely what happened but had accepted:
- That the signal was sent on his orders on June 7 by Colonel Lourens du Plessis to confirm an earlier telephone conversation with Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg of the State Security Council.
- Gen Van Rensburg's testimony that he telephoned to ask Gen Van der Westhuizen for a written submission to the Goldenhuijs Commission, which was considering action on Mr Gomwe.
- Gen Van Rensburg's testimony that he said the submission should include the security implications of reappointing the suspended Mr Gomwe as headmaster at a Cradock school.

Judge Zietsman said if the signal was "altogether incorrect" in that it did not meet any of Gen Van Rensburg's demands, "It does not confirm the telephonic discussion you had, the wording is wrong if reappointment was to be discussed, no implications are spelled out and it gives information that was not asked for," he said.

Assumed

The signal called for the permanent removal from society of Mr Gomwe and two others and detailed likely public reaction.

Mr Bizos said only Mr Gomwe's future was being considered by the commission and no mention need have been made of Mr Gomwe's brother, Mhulele, and prominent United Democratic Front activist Mr

Gen Van der Westhuizen agreed, but said he had not seen the signal after it was drafted by Col Du Plessis, who he assumed had added the names for his own reasons.

Judge Zietsman "Why would he do that? He was carrying out your instructions. The signal was to refer to the conversation between you and Gen Van Rensburg and it was sent on your orders."

Gen Van der Westhuizen said he could not explain the signal's contents as the events occurred eight years ago and he could not recall details.

Col Du Plessis has testified that he was called in by Gen Van der Westhuizen and told of the call.

He said Gen Van der Westhuizen had said Gen Van Rensburg had offered to help them "get rid of the Gomwe problem" but had wanted written confirmation of the action to be taken.

Col Du Plessis has said he then drafted the signal on Gen Van der Westhuizen's instructions and that it meant the three men were to be murdered. The inquest continues on Monday.
NELSPRUIT, South Africa — Negotiations for a new armistice were in process Tuesday in the town of Nelspruit, South Africa. The town is a major military base and an important site for peace talks.

The talks were initiated by the United States and were attended by delegates from both the United States and South Africa. The aim of the talks was to end the conflict between the two countries.

A spokesperson for the United States delegation said, "We are optimistic that a lasting peace can be achieved through these talks."
Goniwe inquest: No effort to check signal

PORT ELIZABETH.—General Joffel van der Westhuizen made no effort whatsoever to discuss the authenticity of the signal with any of the other officers involved after it was published in the Press, according to his evidence today.

General Van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence, was giving evidence at the inquest on Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sietlo Mlawwuli and Sparrow Mbonto.

A special team had been appointed to investigate the matter. He made no effort to contact either General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, who received the signal calling for the "permanent removal" of Goniwe and two colleagues from society, or Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who had sent the signal.

Colonel Du Plessis said he had sent the signal, which was an order to kill two prisoners of General van der Westhuizen.

Shortly before the start of the inquest, General Van der Westhuizen met General Van Rensburg at the Minister's Hotel, outside Port Elizabeth, and then they might have spoken about it. In the presence of others, Mr. Justice Boshoff said "I find it difficult to accept that there was a signal which was construed as a murder order, and that it was sent on your instructions and received by General Van Rensburg. I find it difficult to understand why." Van Rensburg was never asked in his presence how he interpreted the signal. Were there questions put to him? Can you not answer? Would you have thought you would have had great interest in his reply?" General Van der Westhuizen's answer was: "No, he did not."

Mr. Boshoff: "The reason you cannot remember this discussion six months ago is because neither you nor Van Rensburg are prepared to tell the court why this signal was sent?"

General Van der Westhuizen said: "I have never said that."

Mr. Boshoff: "Between you and Van Rensburg you took a shortcut to circumvent the normal procedures to plan the death of the Cradock Four?"

General Van der Westhuizen: "You are totally wrong."

The judge asked whether he had ever asked Colonel du Plessis about the sending of the signal. He said he had not.

Mr. Boshoff: "Did you give an order or try to find the original copy of the signal?"

General Van der Westhuizen: "I did not do so myself."

When Mr. Boshoff asked an inquiry team had found that the files and registers of the East Cape Joint Management Centre were not kept in a proper manner and that files were missing, the general said he accepted that

(Proceeding)
General refuses to reply at Goniwe probe

PORT ELIZABETH - Military Intelligence chief Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen yesterday refused to tell the Goniwe inquest what he meant when he wrote that former Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe should be "removed" or "disposed of".

Cross-examined by senior counsel for the Goniwe family, George Buzo, on the documentation on Operation Katzen, an SADF plan to topple Sebe, Van der Westhuizen took refuge in his statutory right not to answer questions he believed might incriminate him.

While he admitted he was the author of much of the documentation on Operation Katzen and that he put his signature to it because he supported the ideas behind it, he refused to say what the terms used in the documents meant.

The documents said Sebe would have to be "disposed of" and "replaced", possibly by means of a coup d'etat.

It recommended that Sebe and his "colleagues" be "removed from the political scene" through covert SADF action and that Charles Sebe be sprung from jail by similar means.

Van der Westhuizen's legal counsel, Anton Muntz, also claimed privilege on his client's behalf on questions on what Buzo termed the similarity between the "veiled speech" used in Operation Katzen and that used in the military signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and other eastern Cape anti-apartheid campaigners.

The signal was sent on June 7 1985, 20 days before Goniwe and three other campaigners were murdered.

Van der Westhuizen's name appeared on the signal, which was allegedly transmitted to the State Security Council on his instructions.

Buzo suggested that the veiled speech used in the signal and Operation Katzen documents had sinister meanings, and that the words used in the Operation Katzen documents meant Sebe and the others should be killed.

"I submit that the words used in the notorious signal as well as those used in Operation Katzen had the same meaning, and that the intention of the signal was that Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mphelo Goniwe and Fort Calata (a United Democratic Front campaigner) be killed," Buzo said.

After lengthy argument, Judge Neville Zietsman ruled that Van der Westhuizen was also entitled to refuse to answer questions on sections of his affidavit in which he claimed he "never planned or approved" the killing of anyone.

Van der Westhuizen made the affidavit before Operation Katzen papers were produced as evidence. Buzo argued that he should not be allowed to claim privilege just because evidence which contradicted his affidavit had come to light.

The inquest continues today — Sapa.

Rethink on election list

ERICA JANKOWITZ

CONCERN in both Cosatu and affiliate circles that the federation could not afford to lose both general secretary Jay Naidoo and his assistant Sam Shilowa to the ANC election platform had led to a serious rethink on the list, sources said.

A Cosatu spokesman confirmed discussions had been held recently on the issue, but said it had not been resolved.

Cosatu would meet again on Thursday, prior to the special congress starting on Friday, he said.

Affiliates believed Cosatu would be disrupted and damaged if both Naidoo and Shilowa took up Cabinet positions.

Another source said Shilowa would stay and as both Naidoo and Shilowa would be assistant, however, he said, "nothing has been finalised."

Other unionists said to be on the list included SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union president Dumisa Nkosi and his Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association counterpart Kgabusi Momokotu.
PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief General Joffre van der Westhuizen yesterday refused to tell the Gonise inquest what he meant when he wrote that former Ciskei leader Mr Lennox Sebe should be “removed.”

He took refuge in his statutory right not to answer questions he believed might incriminate him. He declined to answer about 10 questions, all relating to Operation Katzen, a South African Defence Force plan to topple Mr Sebe.

While he admitted he was the author of much of the documentation on Operation Katzen and that he signed it, he refused to say what the terms used in the documents meant.

The documents, read out in part, said Mr Sebe was an “embarrassment” and it had become necessary to “dispose of” or “replace” him, possibly through covert SADF action.

He also declined to answer questions relating to the similarity between the “veiled speech” used in Operation Katzen and that used in the military signal which recommended the “permanent removal from society” of Mr Matthew Gonise and other activists.

It was submitted by counsel for the Gonise family, Mr George Buzos, SC, that the speech used in the signal and Operation Katzen documents meant they “should be killed.”

Continuing — Sapa
PORT ELIZABETH — Only the security forces had the capability to carry out the June 1985 murders of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock anti-apartheid campaigners, military intelligence chief Joffel van der Westhuizen said at an inquest into their deaths yesterday.

Van der Westhuizen testified he knew of no other body, organization or authority, other than the security forces, which had the capability to carry out the murders, which had been committed in a sophisticated and professional manner.

He dismissed as “highly unlikely” the police theory that the Azanian People’s Organisation (Azapo) had been responsible.

While the organisation might have had the motive to murder the four men, because of its conflict with the United Democratic Front at the time, it did not have the planning, reconnaissance and executive capabilities to do so.

Van der Westhuizen further conceded during cross-examination by counsel for retired army colonel Lourens du Plessis, Glen Goosen, that in 1984, 1985 and 1986 the security forces in principle accepted “extra-legal options”.

He said the “elimination” of campaigners was one of the weapons in the security forces’ arsenal.

However, Van der Westhuizen said he believed that “taking out” campaigners was counter-productive.

Goosen asked whether a strategic decision such as the killing of an activist would have had to be taken at the highest level. Van der Westhuizen said: “Yes, at the very highest level — probably ministerial.”

Goosen: Do you agree that the circumstances existing in June 1985, when there was conflict between the UDP and Azapo, was an ideal cover for the security forces if they had wanted to kill a United Democratic Front member and make it seem part of that conflict?

Van der Westhuizen agreed.

Goosen added: The denial of involvement by the security forces was plausible?

Van der Westhuizen: For a long time.

Goosen commented: “For eight years, general — a very long time.”

The general said it was only when the inquest was reopened last year that he had become aware of the details surrounding the murders and had realised Azapo could not have committed them.

The hearing continues today. — Saga
Goniwe inquest: MI chief makes shock admission

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Fort Elizabeth — The Goniwe inquest took a dramatic turn yesterday when the head of Military Intelligence admitted that only the security forces had the manpower, equipment and capability to carry out an operation like the killing of the Cradock Four.

General Joffel van der Westhuizen had said earlier that the murders of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mbhele and Scollo Mhlabwhe could have been a covert operation, but denied that the army had the capability to carry it out.

But under cross-examination by Glen Goosen — counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who had signed the controversial signal calling for the removal of Goniwe on the general's orders — van der Westhuizen said that on reflection and from what he knew about the army, it had the capability to carry out a covert operation of this nature.

He said, that, after attending the inquest, he doubted a previous statement that the four could have been killed during fighting between Azapo and the UDF.

In retrospect, he realised that Azapo could have had the intent, but not the means.

Earlier, Goosen put it to him that whoever killed the four needed to have, equipment, vehicles, explosives, petrol, false number plates and a large number of people. The bodies were spread over a wide surface and their faces burnt with the obvious intent to prevent identification. Van der Westhuizen agreed.

Goosen said they also had to know the area and the exact escape route.

Asking what institutions could have carried out this type of operation, Van der Westhuizen said it could only have been the police or the SADF. He accepted that the murders were well planned, well thought out and well perpetrated.

Goosen: "Did elements of the security forces want Mr Goniwe dead?"

"Yes," replied the general. "Goosen, would they do it? Could they do it?"

"Yes."

Goosen added that "Modern Warfare," the book by McQueen on counter-revolutionary strategies regarded by several officers as their "bible," dealt with organisation, terrorism, and guerrilla and mobile warfare. The book also mentioned annihilating the enemy and reference was made to operations "above the law.

"Was it possible that during 1984 to 1986 security forces could have embarked on extra-legal operations, like this?"

"I am sure they would have carried out such operations, especially in the psychological area," the general replied.

Goosen: "Some extra-legal operations could have been beneficial in eliminating key figures in the insurgency and at the same time sowing suspicion."

"Yes, in principle."

The hearing continues.
Arms business could rocket

The Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg. - There will be jobs for 40,000 people in the export business when the arms embargo is lifted, Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee predicted.

He told a Pretoria armaments industry audience the value of arms exports could rise from the present R500 million to R2 billion a year, but South Africa would have to compete with "surplus armaments from all over the world."
New SADF appointments

PRETORIA — SADF chief General Katlusebenberg yesterday announced various new SADF appointments.

Major-General F'A Botha has been appointed deputy chief of the army. Major-General F'O du Preez has been appointed deputy chief of staff logistics at defence headquarters. Major-General Julius Kriel is the new chief of air force staff.

Brigadier G.N Oppe- man has been promoted to major-general and appointed to the office of the chief of the army. Brig. P.P.J. Coetzee has been promoted to major-general and will serve as chief of army staff logistics. — Sapa
Intelligence chief says he cannot remember signal
solution to unrest problem

Killing of Conway an 'ideal

COURTS
Officer 'vague' on death signal

The judge presiding over the Gonwe inquest yesterday rebuked Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen for his "vague" answers to questions on the controversial Gonwe signal.

Van der Westhuizen was giving evidence on the death of a police officer and was asked about the meaning of the signal, which was sent to the police from the army. The signal was sent to the police as a warning about the possible presence of the army. The judge wanted to know if the signal was a "permanent removal" of the Gonwe and two others, and whether there was a need to be concerned about the signal.

Van der Westhuizen said the signal was sent to warn the police about a possible army presence. The judge asked if the signal was a "permanent removal" of the Gonwe and two others, and whether there was a need to be concerned about the signal. Van der Westhuizen said the signal was sent to warn the police about a possible army presence.

The judge wanted to know if the signal was a "permanent removal" of the Gonwe and two others, and whether there was a need to be concerned about the signal. Van der Westhuizen said the signal was sent to warn the police about a possible army presence.

He said he could not remember personally speaking to Van Rensburg — who is now retired — about the signal at a meeting in Port Elizabeth earlier this year. He said he could not remember personally speaking to Van Rensburg — who is now retired — about the signal at a meeting in Port Elizabeth earlier this year.

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Goniwe killing 'professional'

Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — Only the security forces had the capability to execute the June 1983 murders of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists, Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen said at the inquest here yesterday.

Gen Van der Westhuizen testified that he knew of no body, organisation or authority, other than the security forces, which had the capability to carry out the murders, which had been committed in a sophisticated and professional manner.

He dismissed as "highly unlikely" the police theory that the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) had been responsible for the murders, as it did not have the planning, reconnaissance and executive capabilities.

Gen Van der Westhuizen further conceded that in 1984/85 and 1986 the security forces in principle accepted "extra legal options" such as the "elimination" of activists as one of the "weapons in their arsenal".

Although this was accepted in principle, a strategic decision putting it into effect would have had to be made at the highest level and he personally believed that "taking out" activists would be counter-productive.

Mr Glen Goosen, for retired army Col. Lourens du Plessis, asked: "A strategic decision such as the killing of an activist, if it had taken place, would have had to be at the highest level?"

Gen Van der Westhuizen replied: "Yes, at the very highest level, probably ministerial."

Gen Van der Westhuizen agreed with Mr Goosen that the circumstances existing in June 1985, when there was conflict between the UDF and Azapo, was an ideal cover for the security forces if they had wanted to kill a UDF member and make it seem part of that conflict.

But, he said, in the case of the Cradock Four the professional manner in which the operation had been executed had detracted from what he termed the "Azapo smoke screen."

The hearing continues. — Sapa
Jobs if arms ban is lifted

By Norman Chandler

Defence Correspondent

Jobs for 40,000 people will be created when the arms embargo is lifted, Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee predicted this week.

"He told a Pretoria arms industry audience that arms exports could rise from the present level of R300 million to R2 billion a year," but that South African expertise would have to compete with "surplus armaments from all over the world." (2≤4)

Coetsee, who speculated that the boycott could be lifted sooner than expected, said:

"The lifting of the arms embargo, and the arms boycott, will pose new opportunities and challenges for the local armaments industry. The lifting will normalise South Africa's position in the international market.

"Our market share at present is only half a percent, but it could increase to 2 percent. The impact such a development will have in the economic and social spheres should not be underestimated."

The armaments industry currently employed 80,000 people, of whom 70 percent were in the private sector.

"I suspect that Armecor was being urged to continue with certain critical projects."
MI head denies signal was a 'death warrant'

MI CHIEF
General Joffel van Westhuizen is cross-questioned about the Gomwe signal

that the signal was a "death order" and that it was issued on Van der Westhuizen's instructions — an allegation which has been repeatedly denied by the MI chief.

Matthew Gomwe and UDF colleagues Fort Catlata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sileo Mhleswili were killed 20 days after the signal was sent.

Van der Westhuizen yesterday denied a submission by Goosen that he had circumvented established channels, such as the EP Joint Management Centre, by ordering Du Plessis to send the signal which, Goosen claimed, was his solution to the Gomwe problem.

The general said it would have been "unproductive" to kill Gomwe.

In reply to Goosen's submission that it would not be unproductive if the activist were killed in such a way that the murderer could not be linked to security forces, he said one could not yet say who had killed Gomwe.

Sapa reports that the inquest has been postponed until Monday.

The former head of the SADF's Cradock Command, Commandant Botha Marais, will then testify. — Eon.
Skelettons rattle in top security cupboards

□ Roles reversed as MI chief is grilled

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — Skelettons have rattled in the cupboards of some of South Africa's top security personalities during the recent court proceedings, according to some of the government's top security personalities.

This week's developments, according to Col. G. J. van der Westhuizen, head of the security service, have led to the arrest of at least two people known to be involved in the recent security breaches.

In an interview, Col. van der Westhuizen said, "We have arrested two people who were involved in the recent security breaches. They have been charged with treason and possession of explosives."

Col. van der Westhuizen said that the arrests were made after a series of thorough investigations by the security service. He added that the information came from a variety of sources, including informants and security cameras.

Col. van der Westhuizen also confirmed that the security service was looking into the possibility of a link between the recent security breaches and the recent political unrest in the country.

"We are taking all necessary precautions to ensure that such incidents do not happen again," Col. van der Westhuizen said in a statement. "We have increased our security measures and are working closely with the police to ensure that the security of our country is protected.

Col. van der Westhuizen said that the security service would continue to work closely with the police and other security agencies to prevent any further security breaches.

In a statement, the police said that they were aware of the developments and were working closely with the security service to ensure the safety of the country.

"We are working closely with the security service to ensure that the safety of the country is maintained," a police statement said. "We are working hard to ensure that any potential threats are dealt with effectively.

The statement also urged the public to remain vigilant and to report any suspicious activities to the police.

Source: The Argus Bureau

□ Image source: The Argus Bureau
SADF draws up shopping list

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African armed forces have drawn up a shopping list of equipment to provide for the country’s defence capability into the next century, senior officers have told The Star.

Billions of rands is involved in the proposed purchases, some of which are expected to only become available when the United Nations arms embargo is lifted, possibly next year.

In some instances orders will be delivered only in the first decade of the next century. They are designed to maintain SA’s armed forces, which will be fully integrated by then, as leader in sub-Saharan Africa.

“All one can do is prepare for war during peace,” said Commodore Anthony Howell, Chief of Naval Staff, Planning. “If we don’t put in our orders now, we will be caught napping if ever there is a confrontation.”

“Placing orders now for materials which will be delivered six to nine years hence is a risk that one has to take, but I do believe that South Africa will maintain its high-tech capability as well as research and development programmes which will ensure that the purchases are not redundant before they arrive here.”

A shortened, non-classified list of requirements has been obtained from the SADF.

The Navy is to replenish its ageing fleet with new ships. It is seeking four 1 804-ton Corvettes with helicopter carrying capability, as well as fourteen 800-ton strike craft. Also required is a new submarine flotilla by 2008.

The Air Force requires a replacement for its locally manufactured Impala jet trainers after 2003 and a replacement for the Cheetah sub-somke fighters between 2003 and 2007.

High on the Army’s list is the upgrading by 1995 of the tank fleet based on the Centurion tank, known as the Olifant Mk1B main battle tank.

See special SADF survey inside today.
Put 'lost' youth in army, says Sexwale

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's new government should launch a mass recruitment campaign to draw the "lost generation" out of the streets and into the army to keep them off the streets and use them for reconstruction projects, says ANC PWV regional leader Tokyo Sexwale.

Addressing a "Positively Speaking" conference in Cape Town today, he suggested the new recruits could be boarded out to companies for training and working on essential socio-economic projects, including building houses, roads, bridges and dams.

South Africa had to acknowledge that the military was popular among the youth.

"These young people love Umkhonto we Sizwe, so the answer is to recruit them. Tell them they can bring their weapons, because many of them are carrying them. And I say that within two weeks the streets will be clean. They'll come."

Mr Sexwale said the army would discipline them, they could be given training, possibly even abroad, and be released back into society with skills enabling them to play a constructive role.

He said the Israeli army provided a model of turning street thugs into disciplined individuals.

In a wide-ranging and well received address, Mr Sexwale said one of the most positive things about South Africa was the "logicality" of the situation.
Goniwe: Widows suing state for R1.6 m

JOHANNESBURG — The widows of the four United Democratic Front activists who were murdered in 1985 are suing the government for R1.6 million.

The Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown has instituted a civil claim against Law and Order Minister Hermus Krue and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee on behalf of Nyameka Goniwe, Nonhuysele Mhlawuli, Nontoni Calala and Sindicwa Mkhonto. Summonses have been issued.

The activists, known as the Cradock Four — Matthew Goniwe, Sisela Mhlawuli, Port Calala and Sparrow Mkhonto — were murdered in June 1985 while going to Cradock after attending a UDF meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Their mutilated and burnt bodies were found near Blue Water Bay outside Port Elizabeth.

"The claims arise out of evidence heard during the reopened inquest into their deaths.

President De Klerk reopened the inquest last year when a newspaper, the New Nation, published the contents of a top secret military signal in which the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and Mr Calala was recommended.

Military Intelligence boss General Joffel van der Westhuizen this week told the court he believed only the security forces had the capability in 1985 to carry out the murders.

The State Attorney in Port Elizabeth could not be reached for comment.

The government has not yet indicated whether it will dispute the claim.

Department of Defence spokesman, Das Hecht, said the department had "taken note of the civil claims" but was unable to indicate what action would be taken. — Sapa
The army's retiring boss ponders tomorrow's military

As South Africa enters a new era, the face of the South African Defence Force is changing. General Kat Liebenberg speaks to Stephen Laufer about the future of the SADF.

GENERAL Kat Liebenberg is widely seen as a covert-action bogeyman, the most prominent survivor of the total strategy era. The South African Defence Force's top man, due to retire in November, he commanded the country's troops during several foreign adventures and was active in the dirty war against those fighting apartheid.

But in a recent interview in his glass and oak-panelled office inside Armcor's "spaceship" on the N1, he also showed generals can adapt.

Today, planning for a democratically-controlled SADF, he regularly meets his erstwhile opponents - he prefers not to term them "enemies" - to negotiate questions of transition and integration.

Dressed in a civilian suit and chainmailing, Liebenberg contemplated a defence force forged in the divisive conflicts of the past and facing the challenge of multi-ethnic unity in the future. The SADF, said its chief, was proud of its tradition as a non-political force, with a custom of loyalty to the government of the day. It was not their choice that only one party had been in power since 1948, he implied.

Among the most important points Liebenberg made about the future of the defence force were:

- A new government will set new priorities, but a future defence force should be made up of roughly 25 percent permanent force soldiers and 75 percent part-time personnel.
- The SADF will continue to have an important internal stability role in the months until the election, despite the creation of a national peacekeeping force. "It is not realistic to think there will be an entirely peaceable situation," he said. "We can hope for is that most are satisfied, with unrest coming only from the extreme left and right."

The likelihood is that the SADF will provide up to 10,000 men - as it does now - for internal stability duties for several years to come. These troops should be drawn from a standing force of professional soldiers.

- The army should have a permanent force mechanised brigade for use as a rapid deployment unit maintaining both internal and external stability. It should be possible to mobilise larger part-time or Citizen Force units within 72 hours to 30 days if necessary.
- South Africa should not be looking for a role as regional policeman, but security pacts with neighbouring countries could contribute to stability in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The primary task of the SADF will be to prevent war. The best way to guarantee this is the maintenance of a credible deterrent to potential aggressors, including submarines, fighter aircraft, and sophisticated armoured vehicles. These forces can be small, but abolishing any of them completely would be a serious error because the defence force would then lose skills which take years to replace.

The SADF faces stiff competition for resources with other departments such as housing and education. But money spent on equipping the military will reap export dividends in areas where South African technology is on the cutting edge internationally - artillery, wheeled armoured vehicles, helicopter gunships and communications.

Turning to affirmative action and the integration of the SADF with other military formations, Liebenberg said the SADF would be flexible in absorbing officers from other armies, but was determined not to lower its standards. If an Unhlonheto weSizwe cadre, for example, had done a colonel's or brigadier's course, he would be able to sit proficiency exams at rank. Should he lack skills, he would be sent on courses equipping him to take command at the appropriate level.

Homeland officers should have little difficulty integrating, as many of them were products of SADF training courses and staff colleges. Black officers were progressing through the ranks of the SADF, but it would be a number of years before any would be experienced enough to hold senior commands.

The SADF had remedial programmes at Stellenbosch University for black recruits who showed aptitude but lacked formal schooling. These programmes could be extended to officers coming from other military formations.

Asking about the past, Liebenberg was at pains to point to the difficulties of assessing past actions against the backdrop of today. He said: "The CCB and other covert activities were born out of the need to respond unconditionally to an unorthodox enemy."

Military Intelligence, he insisted, had been tarnished largely by rumour "It had and has a legitimate function," Liebenberg said.

Liebenberg conceded that the outcome of the Styn Commission of Inquiry into Military Intelligence would have to be awaited before a full assessment of the legitimacy of its past activities was possible.

Asked about meeting MK chief Joe Modise, a hint of the camaraderie of the officer's club whirled across Liebenberg's face. "They have no problems on a personal level. "We have a professional relationship of mutual respect. I don't see him as a politician."

With just two months left in the SADF's top job, Liebenberg says he is contemplating several job offers. He refuses to be drawn on detail, except to say with a big smile that he will not be going into politics. "As a soldier in the army, of course I am interested. It will just exhaust my pension. And he'd rather fish and play bridge."
Coup insurance is perhaps the most forceful argument for a volunteer reserve manpower system in South Africa, reports Stephen Laufer. But that means overcoming the 'Hell, no! We won't go' mentality

CONSCRIPTION has for three decades been a source of much pain for young white men in South Africa — as it was in the United States for the Vietnam generation, when the rallying call became "Hell, no! We won't go!"

National service, says its critics, robs young people of a fundamental right to choose. For others, its tragedy lies in forcing radical choices such as prison or emigration upon those determined not to don military uniform.

The abolition of the all-white call-up last month in favour of a gliuttural volunteer system has been celebrated as a victory by the End Conscription Campaign and other long-time opponents of compulsory service to the South African Defence Force.

But should that be the end of the debate? Was the Mail & Guardian editorial two weeks ago arguing for the draft as a force for democracy and accountability in the hands of a force already, as some readers have suggested? Or is there more to consider when it comes to national service?

Military experts agree that an across-the-board draft is dead in South Africa, never to be resurrected in peace time. Institute for Defence Policy director Jackie Cillers says that, as much as anything, the country simply cannot afford national service — even if it was only for a short period like three months.

"Generally, any 18-year-old male would create a force of more than 500000 at any one time. Even if servicers' pay was adequate, there could be very little to justify the huge expense of training bases, equipment and salaries for skilled instructors."

The cost of national service goes beyond the purely military, argues Military Research Group director Rocky Williams.

"The repeated extraction of skilled personnel from civilian society often has a damaging effect on the economy. And the administrativa and logistical cost of maintaining an all-volunteer conscription force and commando units drains the defence force budget.

But the benefits of a part-time component to the military can be substantial, agree the experts. Besides providing such skilled personnel as doctors and dentists at a fraction of the cost of full timers, these are largely political.

"Few developing countries can afford a regular standing army," says Williams. "This is not just because of the economic cost, but because of the cultural isolation from civil society which impels the armed forces to a predestination direction.

Large standing armies, especially those with little to do because of the absence of an external threat, often become arrogant in the developing world, their origins often lie in the colonial era, when they were deliberately arrayed as a elite divorced from the wider society in which they operated.

Contrasting the innate order of the military with the apparently disordered democracy, the inclination for senior officers to take charge can be overwhelming," says Williams. "As innumerable coups and military interventions in Latin America, Asia and Africa testify, the experience of large standing armies is not good."

The answer, agree military planners from across the political spectrum, is a system which attempts to combine the democratic features of a citizen's army with the choice of a voluntary system.

Many countries, including the United States and Britain, have perfected structures incorporating voluntary short-term full-time military service with reserve duty. The new system of voluntary military service followed by reserve duty, heeded by the SADF last month gives a long way to creating such a system.

"The long-term objective," says Cillers, "must be to make the armed forces broadly representative of society at all levels."

This will take a good 30 years, he believes, because of the nature of the current armed forces — the SADF, TBOC homeland armies, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), the African People's Liberation Army (Apala) and others.

The SADF is still white Afrikaner male-dominated, with only a single Zulu battalion besides troops from other ethnic groups MK, the Chicks and Transkei forces are all Xhosa-dominated, says Cillers.

"Only an affirmative action programme, with goals rather than quotas to preserve professional standards, will alter the balance."

In the meantime, short courses for blacks wishing to become junior officers and non-commissioned officers in the reserves must help water down the all-white citizen force.
SADF soldiers ‘hired for war’

AN organisation from outside South Africa was actively trying to recruit members of the SA Defence Force for alleged mercenary activities in Angola, South African Army chief General Georg Meiring said yesterday.

He was reacting to reports that former SADF special forces members were in, or on their way to, Angola to be used as mercenaries for the government’s “final onslaught” against UNITA.

Gen Meiring said “These men are apparently being recruited to provide security services for a company in Angola. My information is that this is a cover for alleged mercenary activity.”

To date, a few army members had resigned, apparently to accept contracts of this service.

Gen Meiring said he was “diametrically opposed” to this recruiting, and warned that in terms of the Defence Force Act, members could not sign contracts to be mercenaries.

Defence analyst Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman said the statement was probably issued after recruitment attempts within the SADF were reported, and to pre-empt accusations that the SADF was involved in the recruitment.
'Assurance' on security forces

JOHANNESBURG — The Transitional Executive Council (TEC) will not create joint political control over the security forces, President F W de Klerk assured the NP yesterday.

Opening the Transvaal party congress at Essenlen Park here, he said the council introduced power-sharing and insurance against the abuse of power and domination in accordance with the NP mandate.

The council was not an interim government and it did not render the NP government subservient to any other party or subject the police and the Defence Force to multi-party control.

KEMPTON PARK — Sept 10 Sapa: The National Party had no reason to hang its head in shame for its past apartheid policies because its intentions had been good. Transvaal MEC for housing Mr John Mavuso said yesterday.

Announcing his NP membership at the party's Transvaal congress, Mr Mavuso said: 'If the NP is to be criticised, it is for being apologetic for what the party stood for in the past.'

He said he was absolutely convinced the party had exercised a policy it thought would be in the best interests of all.

"What is most remarkable is that the NP has been able to make a complete U-turn from the politics on which they gained power 40 years ago," he said. — Sapa

"I, as president, the various ministers, the Chief of the Defence Force and the Commissioner of Police remain in control of these forces," he said.

He said it was clear confusion was setting in about the council. "The council will not be a super government or parliament. It will level the political playing field for the elections. "It will not have decision-making powers and the government and Parliament will retain executive and legislative authority," — Sapa
4 widows suing for R1,6m

Weekend Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH — Four widows, whose husbands were assassinated in the Eastern Cape in 1985, are suing the government for R1,6 million.

Nyamzima Gonwe, Nonhlebule Mhlawu,Nomonde Calata and Sindiwe Mkhotso have instructed the Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown to institute civil claims against Law and Order Minister Hermon Krug and Justice and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Mrs Gonwe and her brother Mhlango and Mr Calata, Staff officer Lourens du Plessis, who signed the death warrant, was stationed at EP Command in 1985. He told the court he had been assigned by General Joffe van der Westhuizen, then brigade commander of EP Command, to assist in the suicide of the communist guerrilla to send the death warrant.

Colonel Du Plessis, now retired, has been granted a secret condemnation from his own prosecution. At a time of brutal repression during the PW Botha era, Mr Gonwe stood out as a charismatic leader of the security forces and the SAP, in this court, that he was a threat to the regime of the state, as an enemy who helped the African National Congress with the installation of alternative structures in opposition to those supported by the government.

For the four women, it has been a long and bitter ordeal since their husbands disappeared on June 27, 1985, after attending a United Democratic Front meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Mrs Mkhotso's order followed a public outcry after the publication of a top-secret report on the military in Port Elizabeth to the State Security Council calling for the permanent removal from society of Mr. Gonwe, his brother Mhlango and Mr Calata.

The report stated that the four were members of the communist guerrilla movement. They were subsequently arrested and detained without charge.

Mrs Gonwe, a mother of two, has been seeking for R341,876 in her personal capacity for loss of support and R21,389 and R24,136 on behalf of her children. Mrs Mhlawu is claiming R148,466 in her personal capacity and R134,391 and R174,044 on behalf of her two children. Mrs Calata is claiming R170,449 in her personal capacity and R78,147 and R65,407 on behalf of her two children.

Mrs Mkhotso is claiming R18,649 in her personal capacity and R42,727 on behalf of her child.

A legal Resources Centre spokesman said the women had instructed him to advise them whether they would defend the claims in court or not.

The summons claims that on June 27, at or near Port Elizabeth, the four men had been killed, deliberately and intentionally by members of the South African Defence Force, or by the instance of members of the South African Police.

It is also alleged that at all times the SAPD and SAP members whose identities are not known were acting within the course and scope of their employment with the Ministry of Defence and the Minister of Law and Order.

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The summons also claims that prior to the incident the defendents were false and/or employees of the defendents who withheld evidence and destroyed documents with the intention of preventing the plaintiff from ascertaining the identities of their husbands' killers.

The summons also claims that on June 27, at or near Port Elizabeth, the four men had been killed, deliberately and intentionally by members of the South African Defence Force, or by the instance of members of the South African Police.
At least 30 highly trained SA Army officers and troops have resigned from the SADF recently in a move to join a commando unit of mercenaries bound for Angola.

A former Congo mercenary confirmed that the group—which includes a commandant and other ranking officers from the former special forces, infantry and anti-tank units—had already resigned from the army but were still serving out their resignation periods.

Investigation

According to SADF terms of employment, officers in the SADF must give three months' notice and other members one month.

However, the source also said that some members of the team had already gone to a training camp near Luanda.

The force is allegedly being formed by the same group which hired "security officers" to protect oil fields in Angola from UNITA attacks earlier this year.

The recruiting drive is already under investigation by the SADF.

SA Army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring confirmed the resignation of "a few members of the SA Army apparently to accept contracts for service in Angola."

In a statement released yesterday, Meiring said he had information that an outside organisation was actively trying to recruit members of the SADF, primarily in the army, for alleged mercenary activities in Angola.

In the statement, Meiring said these men are apparently being recruited to provide security services for a company in Angola.

"My information is that this is a cover for alleged mercenary activity."

To date, a few army members have resigned apparently to accept contracts of this service in Angola, Meiring's statement said.

He added "I am diametrically opposed to this recruiting system." Meiring warned that in terms of the Defence Force Act, members could not contract themselves for service as mercenaries.

On conviction they could be sentenced to a fine of R$6,000 or two years in prison, or both.

The Act is applicable to all members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force, the commandos, including national servicemen, the Permanent Force Reserve, the active Citizen Force Reserve and the National Reserve.

"Furthermore any person who tries to influence a member of the Defence Force to contract themselves for service as a mercenary can, on conviction, be sentenced to a fine of R10,000 or five years imprisonment, or both."

Legal advice

However, a source close to the recruitment company described it as "a legitimate South African company" which was indeed recruiting personnel for "contract work" in Angola.

The source stressed the company had taken legal advice on its activities and was confident it was operating legitimately and within the laws of South Africa.

The source said anyone was welcome to challenge the company as it was confident everything was above board.

Asked how big the recruitment drive was, the source said "a large number" had responded so far.
Cradock Four widows to sue

Staff Reporter

The widows of the four UDF activists who were murdered in 1983 are suing the government for R1.6 million.

The Legal Resources Centre in Grahamstown has instituted a civil claim against Law and Order Minister Mr Hennessy Krozel and Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee on behalf of Mrs Nyameka Gonziwe, Mrs Nonbuyiselo Mhlawuli, Mrs Nomonde Calaza and Mrs Sindiswa Mkhonto.

Summons have already been issued.

Yesterday, Mrs Gonziwe said she and the other widows had decided to sue because "it has become clear (during the reopened inquest) that our husbands were murdered, and we should be compensated."

Social worker Mrs Gonziwe said the four of them had had to raise their eight children single-handedly. "R1.6 million is a very small amount for what we have been through with our families, and anyway, no amount of money can make up for the loss and pain of all the years."

"We have also wasted a lot of time away from work to attend hearings and there has been a lot of stress on our families," she said.

The activists, known as the Cradock Four — Messrs Gonziwe, Sicelo Mhlawuli, Fort Calaza and Sparrow Mkhonto — were murdered in June 1983 while en route to Cradock.

The government has not yet indicated whether it will dispute the claim.
Fund’s archives have saved the story of the struggle in pictures

By NAZEEM HOWA

The IDAF archives contain a vast collection of photographic and film records of the struggle against apartheid. Among the most important are images of the struggle against apartheid that were taken by IDAF staff members during their work in South Africa. The archives also contain films and sound recordings of the struggle.

Focus

The archives are now available to the public for research and educational purposes. The IDAF has worked closely with local and international organizations to make these records accessible to the public.

In addition to the archives, the IDAF has also produced several books and articles that document the struggle against apartheid. These works are available for purchase on the IDAF website.

The IDAF is committed to preserving the memory of the struggle against apartheid for future generations. The archives and publications are an important resource for anyone interested in understanding the history of South Africa.

Pictured: PRISON MARCH. Police lay into United Democratic Front supporters during a march to Pollok. Picture: GIDEON MENDEL (Reprinted courtesy of MAYIBUYE.
Generals plotted to murder Goniwe

THE eastern Cape Judge President this week criticised Military Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen for his "vague" replies to certain questions at a Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquiry.

Van der Westhuizen said on Tuesday he had done nothing to find out the origin of the June 1985 military signal which had recommended that Matthew Goniwe and other activists be "permanently removed from society" even after it had been published in News Analysis last year.

The newspaper had alleged the signal was sent to General Johan Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council in 1985 on the orders of Van der Westhuizen.

Asked by senior counsel for the deceased's families, George Bizos, if he had bothered to investigate the origin of the signal after publication, the general said he had made an affidavit to his legal advisers that given the newspaper's interpretation it was difficult to accept that he could not recall if Van Rensburg was ever asked in his presence what his interpretation had been.

Van der Westhuizen said "No General Kat Liebenberg (former army head) appointed someone to investigate the signal."

He could also not recall whether he had asked Van Rensburg how he had interpreted the signal in 1985.

Judge Neville Zietsman then told him that given the newspaper's interpretation it was difficult to accept that he could not recall if Van Rensburg was ever asked in his presence what his interpretation had been.

"It is possible the question was asked," Zietsman said.

"That is difficult to understand. Your answers are too vague."

Bizos submitted the general claimed not to remember because he and Van Rensburg "had chosen to bypass the usual structures and had planned to murder Matthew Goniwe, Mbulelo Goniwe and Fort Calata."

The widows of the four murdered activists are suing the government for R1.6-million - Sapa-Ecna.
Cheap housing rates ‘among the poorest’

THE quality of low-cost housing in SA is among the poorest of nine countries with similar income, according to previously unpublished data from the World Bank’s housing indicators’ programme.

The study compared low-cost housing in Johannesburg to that in Bangkok, Tunis, Istanbul, Amman, Kuala Lumpur and Rio de Janeiro. It estimated that about one-third of black households had plots to access to water and nearly half were living in structures built of impermanent materials.

The study estimated commuting times to be about one hour each way for blacks living in the PWV area, while housing quality and commuting times among whites were on par with international norms.

The report showed that investment in housing amounted to about 2.6% of the GDP in SA, compared to 3% in Malaysia, 7.4% in Tunisia and 7.9% in Thailand.

“Housing investment is low relative to GDP in part because effective demand is low in the white population due to static incomes and population, and poor in the black community because apartheid has squeezed household budgets and quashed incentives to spend voluntarily on housing improvements.”

Water levels drop further

PRETORIA — Water levels at reservoirs and dams continued to drop this week in many parts of the country, the Water Affairs Department said yesterday.

According to the department’s weekly summary, dams in the Vaal River area, the eastern Transvaal, the western Transvaal, the upper Orange River region, the eastern Cape and Natal all registered slight week-to-week decreases in water volumes.

The Vaal Dam is at 15% of its full storage capacity, down from 23% last week — and the Vaal River area has slumped to 39% of capacity compared to 52% in September 1992.

Many other regions also reflected a decline in storage volumes. But western Cape dams retained a healthy average of 82% capacity, while the lower Orange River region registered 100%.

Armcos happy after discussions with ANC

PRETORIA — Armcos had held talks with the ANC and was confident about its future, Armcos spokesman Henry Abdoll said at the weekend.

Armcos was an apolitical organisation and would continue to serve the government of the day, no matter who comprised that government, he said.

Abdoll said ANC president Nelson Mandela was on record as saying SA would continue to need a company committed to research and development of arms and ammunitions.

Many products developed by Armcos to provide for the needs of the SADF in the Angolan bush war were recognised by international experts today as the best in the world.

Apart from the internationally acclaimed G6 and G10 cannons, wide interest had been shown in Armcos’s mine sweeping equipment. US officials had
Truth to tell...yes, but who is telling it?

At the epicentre of the Gonwe inquest is the question of who, between two witnesses, is telling the truth about the 1986 SADF signal instructing the “permanent removal from society” of eastern Cape activist Matthew Gonwe and three others.

Former Eastern Province Command staff officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis has testified that the signal was sent by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, then Eastern Province Command CO, now Military Intelligence head, and that its meaning was “to kill.”

Van der Westhuizen has denied he ever issued a “death warrant” for Gonwe. He has testified that he had never seen the signal until it appeared in the New Nation newspaper in 1981, six years after it was allegedly sent by him.

The signal, dated June 7, 1985, was sent 22 days before the burnt bodies of Matthew Gonwe, Port Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Steelo Mhlawuli were found on an eastern Cape roadside.

Van der Westhuizen’s testimony under cross-examination has been characterised by denials and an apparent failure of memory around the Gonwe affair. He could not remember speaking to Brigadier Johannes Janse van Rensburg, then a member of the State Security Council, about the “Gonwe problem” nor could he remember the signal.

Van Rensburg, who was the first witness at the reopened inquest when it started in March, testified that he remembered both a discussion he had with Van der Westhuizen about Gonwe and the signal sent to him.

EVIDENCE at the inquest suggests that the security forces alone could have killed Matthew Gonwe and three other activists.

Eight years later, the question is who is lying about the SADF signal. Getting hard evidence on who was responsible remains the most difficult task. Helen Grange reports.

Joffel van der Westhuizen...denies death warrant.

Matthew Gonwe...murdered eight years ago.

(Van Rensburg) afterwards. Van der Westhuizen has told the inquest that if he had seen the signal, drawn up by Du Plessis, he would have queried its “vague terminology.”

Yet in top-secret documents handed in to the inquest on an operation Van der Westhuizen himself hatched in 1986 — called “Operation Katzen” — terminology such as “permanent removal” and “elimination” occasionally appear.

Van der Westhuizen has taken refuge in his privilege not to answer anything which could incriminate him, and has thus refused to elaborate on his meaning in using this kind of terminology in “Operation Katzen.” He has, however, agreed that the security forces as a question of “principle” did not exclude the option of “killing” insurgents or activists.

But in his affidavit on the Gonwe affair, Van der Westhuizen has claimed that he meant only that Gonwe should be detained. Du Plessis, on the other hand, has insisted that the instruction he received from Van der Westhuizen and relayed to Van Rensburg did mean “to kill” — although he conceded there was a 50 percent chance he could have misinterpreted Van der Westhuizen’s instruction.

SADF counsel Anton Mostert, SC, has tried to discredit Du Plessis by painting him as a bitter and financially ruined career soldier.

Whether or not a recommendation to prosecute Van der Westhuizen is made by the inquest will rest heavily on Mr Justice Zettriemann’s assessment of Du Plessis’s credibility, among other factors. If he finds that Van der Westhuizen’s testimony was contradictory or unreliable, it will strengthen Du Plessis’s case.

Little light has been shed on who Gonwe’s actual murderers were. However, the military witnesses and, in particular, Van der Westhuizen have all conceded that only the security forces had the means.

Du Plessis has ventured that the SADF Special Forces unit “Hammer” — long suspected to be the culprit — could not have done it alone. It would have had to be a joint operation, possibly with the security police.

Mostert has implied that the security police alone committed the murders, hoping to deflect the spotlight from the SADF.
Goniwe: ‘Security forces wanted action’

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH - Unrest in Cradock reached such serious proportions in 1985 that the security forces felt discussions and words were of little relevance, Commandant Botha Marais told the Supreme Court here today.

He was giving evidence at the inquest into the deaths of Cradock activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Siselo Mthawula, who were killed in June 1985.

Commandant Marais, head of Cradock Command in 1985, said it became clear that the United Democratic Front, African National Congress, Cradock Residents Association (Cradora) alliance was trying to polarise the situation.

At the forefront was Mq Goniwe.

Schools and businesses were being boycotted, municipal councils were seen as puppets of the government and every effort was being made to get rid of government by whites.

He said millions of rands were being wasted in trying to get the situation under control.

The security forces wanted positive action and felt schools should be closed and people who did not pay for services such as electricity and water should have their supplies cut off.

He said the security forces were instructed not to talk to members of affected organisations or leading activists.

He said Cradora “just wouldn’t go and lie down, and stronger actions were needed”.

Cabinet ministers of various departments visited Cradock but Mr Goniwe did not want to talk to them.

He said the multi-Joint Management Centre in Cradock had discussions about real and imaginary grievances. There was nothing more to talk about, he said.

Questioned by Mohammed Navsa, representing the activists’ families, he said he did not know why Colonel Eric Winter of the security police had told the inquest he was busy with dialogue because he felt it was only through talking that the situation could be resolved.

Commandant Botha said Colonel Winter might have had dialogue as a security police officer, but dialogue was officially banned.

He said he had never seen the signal published in the New Nation newspaper calling for “the permanent removal from society” of Mr Goniwe.

On February 3, 1985 the Cradock Joint Management Centre officially recommended to the East Cape Joint Management Centre that neither Mr Goniwe nor Mr Calata ever be reappointed to teaching posts.

(Proceeding)
SADF officers 'joining mercenary unit'

PRETORIA — At least 30 SADF Army officers and troops have resigned from the SADF recently — allegedly to join a unit of mercenaries bound for Angola.

A former Congo mercenary confirmed that the group — which includes a commandant and other ranking officers from the former Special Forces, infantry and anti-tank units — had resigned, but were still serving out their resignation periods.

According to SADF terms of employment, officers must give three months' notice and other members one month.

However, the source said that some members of the team had already gone to a training camp near Luanda.

The force — allegedly being formed by the same group which hired "security officers" to protect oil fields in Angola from Unita attacks earlier this year —

The recruiting drive is being investigated by the SADF's SA Army chief Lieutenant-General Georg Meinung confirmed the resignation of "a few members of the SA Army, apparently to accept contracts for service in Angola."

In a statement released yesterday he said he had "information that an outside organisation was trying actively to recruit SADF members, for alleged mercenary activities in Angola."

(Photograph)
Goniwe inquest told of June 1985 roadblock

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — A Somerset East woman told the Supreme Court today that she clearly remembered driving through a roadblock on June 27, 1985.

Doris Butters could not remember any other details of the day that the burnt out car of Matthew Goniwe was found.

She said she had heard reports about the disappearance of Mr Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawati, and had “just felt inside” that the roadblock meant something.

She was travelling to Port Elizabeth as a passenger in her bakkie which was being driven by her driver on June 27.

She could not remember seeing the roadblock in the morning because she always did her correspondence while travelling to the city to deliver vegetables.

On the way home that evening there had been a roadblock between Markman township and Blue Water Bay.

Military vehicles were parked beside the road and she could not say if the men in uniform were police, military or both.

The next Tuesday she mentioned the incident to the late Bishop Bruce Evans, who was a close friend.

She had not done anything at the first inquest because she did not want to get involved.

In 1999 Bishop Evans’s son Gavin, a journalist, had approached her about the incident.

Put to her that there had been a roadblock on the three previous Thursdays but not on the 27th, she said she still believed there had been a roadblock.

— But she could not recollect exactly or specifically where she had been, what she had done or why the roadblock should have stuck in her mind.

Both JP de Bruyn, for the police, and Anton Mostert SC, for the SADF, said they were not challenging her honesty but her memory.

There were too many other things she just could not remember to make her memory of the roadblock feasible.
Officer won't talk of secret operation

PORT ELIZABETH — A second SADF officer testifying in the Goniwe inquest has refused to answer questions relating to Operation Katzen, the secret army plot to manipulate Eastern Cape-Border-Kei politics.

Potchefstroom-based Commandant Gerhardus Botha Marais is a former head of the Cradock Commando Unit and worked in army covert operations under retired Col Lourens du Plessis, who testified earlier.

Cmdt Marais was the army's top man on the ground during the turmoil surrounding the suspension of Cradock teacher and activist Mr Matthew Goniwe in 1983.

He transferred to Eastern Province Command in July 1985 — shortly before the mutilated bodies of Mr Goniwe, Mr Port Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli were found on a deserted road near Port Elizabeth.

Cmdt Marais initially refused yesterday to answer questions on covert operations but conceded later he did work on these under Col Du Plessis at EP Command.

He also confirmed that such operations included the use of false number plates.

Inquest told of laws on official secrets

But when questioned by counsel for Col Du Plessis, Mr Glen Goosen, Cmdt Marais refused to answer questions on Operation Katzen, citing official secrets laws.

Former EP Command chief and current Military Intelligence head General Joffel van der Westhuizen last week also refused to answer questions on Operation Katzen.

Col Du Plessis has testified that Operation Katzen was formulated, on Gen Van der Westhuizen's instructions, to create a vast Eastern Cape-Border-Kei region.

It also provided for the murder of former Ciskei president Chief Lennox Sebe.

Cmdt Marais said yesterday the image of a strong government in control of unrest was undermined by the way officials "jumped around" to concede to the demands of Cradock residents in the 1980s.

He claimed Mr Goniwe had fuelled unrest in Cradock by inciting violence.

He also claimed that the Cradock Residents' Association (a United Democratic Front affiliate led by Mr Goniwe) advocated violence to bring about change.

Cmdt Marais, who headed Cradock's mini-joint management centre (JMC), said he had told a JMC meeting it would be naive to think unrest could be resolved by giving in to residents' demands.

But he said he had also warned against JMC action which would martyr Mr Goniwe.

Such action would include killing him, detaining him for a long time, or delays in deciding whether to reinstate him in his teaching post.

Cmdt Marais said it was his view that strong action, rather than "too much talk", had been needed to end civil disobedience in Cradock.

If schools were boycotted they should be shut, and if municipal services were not paid for, facilities should be withdrawn.

Cmdt Marais started what is expected to be the final round of evidence at the reopened inquest, which adjourns later this month. — Sapa
Officer refuses to give answers

A SECOND army officer before the reopened Gonwe inquiry has refused to answer questions relating to "Operation Katzen", the secret plot to topple the former Sebe government in Ciskei.

Commandant Gerhardus Maras is a former head of the Cradock Commando Unit and worked in army covert operations under retired Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who testified earlier at the inquiry in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

Maras was the army's top man on the ground during the political turmoil surrounding the suspension of Cradock teacher and activist Mr Matthew Gonwe in 1985.

He transferred to Eastern Province Command in July 1985 shortly before the mutilated bodies of Gonwe and fellow activists Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, and Mr Steelo Mhlahlo were found on a deserted road near Port Elizabeth.

The army officer initially refused to answer any questions relating to covert operations but conceded later he worked on covert operations under Du Plessis at Eastern Province Command.

He also confirmed that such operations included the use of false number plates.

**Official questions**

However, questioned by counsel for Du Plessis, Mr Glen Goosen, Maras refused to answer any questions relating to "Operation Katzen", saying he was bound by the law on official secrets.

Maras said yesterday the image of a strong government in control of unrest had been tarnished by the manner in which officials had "jumped around" to give in to the demands of Cradock residents in the 1980s.

The inquiry is continuing.
Call-up may include blacks

Cape Town — A ballot system and scrapping of legislation limiting national service to white men are included in the provisions of the Defence Amendment Bill which was debated in Parliament yesterday.

The Bill's aim is to provide part-time SADF manpower and ensure that it has the necessary numbers available.

"The time has also come to recall the provision excluding non-whites from national service," said Minister of Defence Kobus Coetzee.

He said new recruits to the Citizen Force would be restricted to matriculants under 20.

If insufficient volunteers applied, the Bill made provision for a ballot system. All male pupils in Std 10 had to be registered and school principals would be obliged to forward their particulars to the registering officer to make a list for an electronic ballot.

The Bill also provided for a reduced liability for Citizen Force members. Service would be no more than one year with camps no longer than 30 days a year for eight years. The periods of service could be extended by the Minister under exceptional circumstances.

Currently, Citizen Force members would not serve more than nine years. Service during any of their remaining years would also not be more than 30 days a year. — Sapa.
Colonel showed ‘anxiety’ after death of Goniwe

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The Goniwe inquest took a dramatic turn today when a former security policeman told of great anxiety shown by the head of the security police in Craddock, Colonel Eric Winter, the day after Matthew Goniwe’s death.

Fred Zimbule Koni said he was a sergeant in the police security branch based in Craddock from 1978. He left the force in 1991.

He said that over a period of about six months before the deaths of Mr Goniwe, Port Callata, Sicelo Mhlawu and Sparrow Mkhonto, four policemen arrived in Craddock from Nambiti.

They were Colonel Winter, Sergeant George Lorentz, a Sergeant Roux and a Warrant Officer Hough. All were former members of Koevoet.

He said the Craddock security branch was responsible for Craddock, Adelaide, Bedford, Somerset East and Cookhouse.

Sergeant Koni said it was his job to monitor telephone calls and letters between activists.

The technician who tapped telephones was a security policeman from Port Elizabeth called Hattingh, who would disguise himself as a postal office worker.

Mr Goniwe was regarded by the Craddock security police as their biggest security problem and was often referred to as a terrorist.

His file was at least six volumes.

He said Mr Goniwe was under surveillance almost constantly, mainly through informers and handlers.

If he went anywhere, every effort would be made to have him followed.

There was also a bug in his house.

Sergeant Koni said that at the beginning of June 1985 Colonel Winter instructed everybody to intensify the monitoring of Mr Goniwe.

Sergeant Koni said it was practice to inform Port Elizabeth if Mr Goniwe was going there.

On June 27 1985 Derek Swarts telephoned Mr Goniwe about a meeting.

Sergeant Koni said the information was on a tape.

He said he transcribed the tape and reported the conversation to Colonel Winter, who made a call.

Soon after Colonel Winter, Warrant Officer Hough and a Sergeant Labuschagne left Craddock and he did not see them until the next morning.

On June 28 the three returned. Colonel Winter was unusually anxious about what had been heard on the telephone tap at Mr Goniwe’s house.

That day Colonel Winter “came to me repeatedly during the morning” to inquire about what he had heard.

“He came to my office about every 10 minutes. That was most unusual and is the reason for my saying he was anxious.”

He later had a telephone call from Warrant Officer Fanie Els of the murder and robbery unit in Port Elizabeth who asked Sergeant Koni if he knew who in Craddock owned a Honda car.

“I told him the only Honda I knew belonged to Mr Goniwe.”

Warrant Office Els told him the car had been burnt out.

He said he reported this conversation to Colonel Winter, who went into his office. He emerged an hour later and said “Azapo got them.”

Sergeant Koni said security policemen from Port Elizabeth used to visit Craddock regularly.

He remembered specifically a conversation with a Sergeant Faku who had said that the only solution to the security problem would be to kill Mr Goniwe and others like him.

(Sergeant Faku was one of the policemen who died in a bomb blast at Motherwell, Port Elizabeth, in 1989, and it has been alleged he, two colleagues and an informer were killed because they might have known something about the Goniwe killings.)

Sergeant Koni said: “The Craddock branch of the security police held regular Monday morning meetings. Colonel Winter regularly exhorted us to obtain sufficient evidence to secure a conviction against Mr Goniwe, and a long-term jail sentence.”

(Proceeding)
Army chief in call for 'apolitical' soldiering

Staff Reporter

NATIONAL colours were presented to nine commando and part-time Western Province Command units at the Castle last night.

Army Chief Lieutenant-General, George Meiring presented colours to a Engineer Regiment, Keerbergl Battalion, 19 Reception Depot, Calvinia Commando, Karoo Commando, Knysna Commando, Port Elizabeth Commando and Valsbaa Commando.

He urged soldiers to be apolitical and to cultivate personal political beliefs while soldiering.
Bill signals end of conscription

Political Staff

Parliament sounded the death knell for white conscription yesterday after more than three hours of debate on the Defence Second Amendment Bill. Once the bill is voted on next week, and signed into law by President F.W. de Klerk, it will provide a volunteer army and a ballot system for all males with matric to make up any shortfall in volunteers.

Only the Conservative Party opposed the bill, with its spokesman, Mr. Willie Sayman, saying the CP could not support a system in which the PAC and ANC became part of the SANDF.

Introducing the bill, Defence Minister Mr. Kobie Coetsee described changes in the legislation as "fundamental, unavoidable and correct" and stemming from the constitutional developments about to take place.

The minister said it was expected that by the time the January 1993 intake had completed its service at the end of this year, they would be replaced by volunteers.

He said the intake would be restricted to matriculants over the age of 26 years, and all males in matric would have to register. Any shortfall would be made up through the ballot.
Goniwe inquest
told of roadblock

PORT ELIZABETH — There was a security force roadblock on the freeway near the Bluewater Bay off-ramp on the night Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists were brutally murdered nearby. The Goniwe inquest here heard from two witnesses yesterday.

Somerseet East farmer Mrs Barbara Butters and her driver Mr Nontsikelelo Vusani said they came across the roadblock when they drove to Port Elizabeth to deliver farm produce on June 27, 1993.

While roadblocks were not unusual in the Eastern Cape, it stood out in her memory as the biggest she had ever seen, said Mrs Butters.

She said she recalled the date she saw the roadblock as June 27, 1993 because she later linked it to the disappearance and murder of the four United Democratic Front activists.

The mutilated bodies of the Cradock four as well as Mr Goniwe's burnt-out car were found near Bluewater Bay.

Mrs Butters said she had visited the late Bishop Bruce Evans and told him her "thoughts" on the matter.

Police denied there was a roadblock near the Bluewater Bay off-ramp on June 27, but said there was one there the week before, on June 20.

Cradock widows sue for R1.6m: Govt to defend

PORT ELIZABETH — The government will defend in court civil claims amounting to R1,6 million instituted against it by the widows of the four Cradock activists who were brutally slain in 1985.

State advocate Mr Johan Coetzee said yesterday he had been instructed to defend the claims and would file notice to this effect with the Grahamstown Supreme Court next week.

Mrs Nyameka Goniwe, Mrs Nombuyiselo Mlauli, Mrs Nomonde Calata and Mrs Sindiswa Mekoto are suing the government for the deaths of their husbands in 1985.

The Legal Resources Centre (LRC) in Grahamstown has instituted a civil claim against Minister of Law and Order Mr Herman Kriel and Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetsee on behalf of the widows. — Sapa

Mrs Butters denied she had mixed up the dates. CT 15/1/93

Asked by senior counsel for the defence force, Mr Anton Mostert, why she had not reported her suspicions to the police, Mrs Butters said she had not wanted to get involved.

At one point Mr Mostert accused Mrs Butters of "looking to a cleric" in the public gallery for guidance before answering his questions.

Mr Vusani said he had never seen a roadblock near Bluewater Bay before and he remembered it was on the day that Mr Goniwe was reported missing.

The inquest continues — Sapa
Big vote for end to call-up

PARLIAMENT yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favour of ending 20 years of whites-only conscription.

Only the Conservative Party voted against the Defence Second Amendment Bill which was passed by 110 votes to 34 in the Assembly after a division. The other two Houses were unanimous in their support for the legislation.

DP MP Mr Bob Rogers said the party supported the bill because it removed all reference to race and ended conscription. Seven bills passed today, one was the Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Bill which brought domestic workers under the ambit of the act.
Security police ‘often posed as businessmen’

Goniwe inquest told of ‘total cover’

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Security policemen who had “total cover” often posed as businessmen in the community, a retired security policeman told the Goniwe inquest here today.

Fred Kom was produced as a surprise witness by George Bizos SC, counsel for the families of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sisolo Mlahwuli.

Known as the Craddock Four, their bodies were found near Blue Water Bay on June 27, 1985.

Sergeant Kom was being cross-examined by J P de Bruyn, for the South African Police, on the difference between informers and handlers.

Sergeant Kom said handlers were usually security policemen.

Sometimes they had “total cover” and worked as businessmen. No one knew they were actually policemen.

They usually had informers whose identities were protected and who reported only to them.

He said he did not know how many policemen had total cover.

Asked by Mr de Bruyn why he happened to have such a good memory, Sergeant Kom replied: “I agree I have a good memory. If something happens to make you remember, then you can remember.”

Asked about the taps and bugs on activists, he said a Mr Hattingh, a security policeman from Port Elizabeth, would come to the Craddock office and ask which phones had to be tapped.

Once he had a list he would put on his jacket, which was similar to those worn by post office staff, and then go out.

When he returned he would tell them that the tap was operational.

Asked about “A files”, which were opened for people considered top security risks, Sergeant Kom said he could not recall how many there were but it could have been about 60.

He said he had worked in the office and did not know the different informers.

He had no knowledge how many “tamaties” — listening devices — had been placed in the home of Mr Goniwe.

But when he listened to the recordings, he could hear a spirit stove being used in the kitchen.

A “tamatie” recorded everything for a period of 24 hours.

Sergeant Kom said he did not know how many police vehicles there were in Craddock but he knew Major Eric Winter had a blue Ford Sierra.

He said when Colonel Winter, Sergeant Chris Labuschagne and a Warrant Officer Hough had left the office on June 27, he did not “peep outside” to see which car they had left in.

Asked by Mr de Bruyn why he had suddenly decided to give evidence, he said he had first been approached by members of the team representing the families in August last year.

However, he had had to travel to Botswana and had been busy with his “own thing.”

At a later stage, he had again been approached by Clive Plaskett of the Legal Resources Centre.

He had decided to give evidence because the State President and the Judge President of the Eastern Cape had appealed to people to come forward with the whole truth.

The inquest has been adjourned until Monday.
SA WOULD experience armed struggle from left- and right-wing extremists for the next 10 years, a former SADF military intelligence officer said yesterday.

Maj-Gen Chris Thrun, one of a group of SADF officers dismissed last December by President F W de Klerk for irregular activities, was speaking at an Institute for Defence Policy seminar on the intelligence community’s role in a future SA.

He said military intelligence would have to be actively involved in dealing with extremist violence inside SA, as well as assessing external threats.

Patrick Bulger

"Any future government will unfortunately have to deal with a very unstable situation.," he said.

"We will have to cope with violent organisations to the left and the right who would like to derail the democratic process. Armed struggle from both is going to be part of our society for the next decade,” he said.

Arms were flowing in from across SA’s borders, Thrun said. While weapons smuggling was an illegal activity and therefore fell under police jurisdiction, the police alone could not deal with the problem and military intelligence needed to be involved.

While it was important that military intelligence retained a capacity to act within SA’s borders, it was as important that it had a clearly defined mandate and served the interests of the government of the day.

Thrun said new terminology applied to the intelligence community did not detract from the fact that training and operational methodology would be exactly the same.
Inquest delay after surprise claims

PORT ELIZABETH — The Goniewe inquest was postponed yesterday until Monday to give legal counsel for the SA Police, Mr Dup de Bruyn, time to prepare cross-examination of a last-minute witness, former Cradock security policeman Mr Fred Koni, who made several surprising claims on Wednesday.

Mr Koni claimed police intensified their surveillance of United Democratic Front activists Mr Matthew Goniewe and another activist, Mr Derek Swarts, on June 24 in which mention was made of the fact that Mr Goniewe would travel on June 27 instead of on June 26 as planned.

On June 28, when Col Winter returned to the office, he was unusually anxious” and constantly asked what had been heard on the tap at Mr Goniewe’s house, he said — Sapa
Bill opens way for joint intelligence service

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A SIGNIFICANT breakthrough in negotiations for co-operation and control of all intelligence services — including those of the government, the ANC and the PAC — has been achieved in the draft legislation for transitional government. This follows intense secret negotiations, involving police intelligence, military intelligence, the National Intelligence Service and the intelligence wing of the ANC's military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK).

While the government and the ANC have been reluctant to provide details of the behind-the-door negotiations, they have both confirmed their respective intelligence services have been meeting. The basis of their agreement to co-operate has been incorporated in the Transitional Executive Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The bill provides for the establishment of a sub-council on intelligence to “monitor and liaise with all services” to promote its objects, which will include the adoption of a set of basic principles on intelligence to serve “as a basis for the creation of a national intelligence capability in a new democratic dispensation.”

The sub-council will also be empowered to acquaint itself with “the nature, objectives and functioning of every intelligence service or structure in South Africa.”

Effectively, in terms of the bill, the intelligence wings of the government, the ANC and the PAC will co-operate, as long as they agree to join the interim government, and eventually merge if they are all part of the transitional government.

The bill provides for the formulation of a code of conduct, “which will be binding on all members of all services during the period of transition.”

CT 17/9/93
NEWS

MI chief won’t say what he meant • East Rand man trapped in his blazing shack

General stays mum

Sowetan 7/9/93

MILITARY Intelligence Chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen yesterday refused to tell the Gonwe request what he meant when he wrote in a document that former Casket leader Chief Lennox Sebe should be "removed" or "disposed of."

Van der Westhuizen took refuge in his statutory right not to answer questions he believed might incriminate him. He was being cross-examined in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court by senior counsel for the Gonwe family, Mr. George Bizos, about documents on "Operation Katzen", a South African Defence Force plan to topple Sebe.

During an hour of cross-examination, the general refused to answer more than 10 questions put to him by Bizos.

While he admitted he was the author of much of the documents on "Operation Katzen", and that he put his signature to it because he supported the idea behind it, he refused to say what the terms used in the document meant.

The documents, read out in part by Van der Westhuizen to the court, said Sebe was an "embarrassment" and it had become necessary that he "get rid of him."

The document said Sebe would have to be "disposed of" and "replaced", possibly by means of a coup.

It recommended that Sebe and his "colleagues" be "removed from the political scene" through covert action by the SADF and that his brother, Mr. Charles Sebe be sprung from jail by similar means.

Van der Westhuizen's counsel, Mr. Anton Mostert, also claimed privilege on his client's behalf regarding questions which Bizos termed the similarity between the "veiled speech" used in "Operation Katzen" and that used in the military signal which recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Mr. Matthew Gonwe and other activists.

The signal was sent on June 7, 1985, 20 days before Gonwe, Mr. Port Calata, Mr. Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr. Siselo Mhlawuli were murdered.

Van der Westhuizen's name appears on the signal, which was allegedly transmitted to the State Security Council on his instructions.

Bizos submitted that the veiled speech used in the signal and "Operation Katzen" documents had sinister meanings.

"I submit that the words used in "Operation Katzen" meant that Mr. Sebe and the others should be killed," said Bizos.

Peace hopes dashed

Sowetan 7/9/93

AROUND 3am yesterday Mr. Samson Kabeli lay trapped in his burning shack at Thintwa Section in Tokoza on the East Rand.

There was very little he could do to escape as groups of men went on the rampage, burning down houses and shooting at residents while looking for firearms and money during a pre-dawn attack in the area.

Kabeli was shot dead as he tried to escape. The attackers fled to nearby Tokoza Hostel. Residents alleged they were escorted by white policemen travelling in a Casspir.

Police have, however, denied the allegations. Police spokesman Captain Wikus Weber claimed there was a campaign by certain politicians against the police, especially white policemen.

He said there was no way the police could help criminals.

The attack coincided with yesterday's stayaway in Katlehong, Vosloorus and Tokoza.

Kabeli was one of four people killed in renewed violence in Tokoza and Katlehong.

Thousands of residents stayed away from work to attend a mass rally at Huntersfield Stadium in Katlehong where they demanded that white policemen withdraw from the area. One person was shot dead and another wounded while on their way to attend the rally, residents said.

Police confirmed the killing of the man but denied he was killed by police. Police said three other bodies were found in Katlehong yesterday morning.

These latest attacks have dashed hopes of peace on the East Rand, which has been relatively quiet following the launch of the National Peace Campaign.
MK women ready for gender battle

What role will women have in the new, integrated army? Pamela Dube spoke to women members of MK and the SADF.

"That's out. It's patronising. Women should not be made window-dressing in any field," snap the chief communications officer of Umkhonto weSizwe, Jackie Molse.

Tough and straight-talking, 50-year-old Molse is the most senior woman in MK, having been a member for 25 years. Her tart comment was directed at the SADF, whose policy is not to use women in combat.

It underscores one of the hidden snags in the proposed integration of a guerrilla and a regular army. Although Molse declines to give details, she took direct part in military operations when MK was on a war footing. She and other MK women will not allow themselves to be sidelined into "support mustering" in a future SADF.

Typical of MK's battle-hardened female cadres is soft-spoken 55-year-old Elizabeth Nhlapo, who operated inside the country for 14 years. She was arrested in 1978 for recruiting for the ANC and on her release six years later continued training underground. "It was frustrating being in the country and not being able to communicate with my children. Fortunately they understood."

SADF policy states that women cannot be used "in the face of the enemy." Currently they are confined to traditional women's jobs such as catering, medical services, office work, telecommunications, personnel and public relations, as well as intelligence, radar operations, fire-fighting, logistics and the military police.

They make up 14.7 percent of the SADF's permanent force, says SADF media liaison officer Colonel Margaret Neethling. It took 57 years for the SADF to draft women in the army -- the first intake was in 1970. Twenty-three years later there are 156 top-ranking women officers -- 136 commandants, 14 colonels and two brigadiers.

Neethling stresses that SADF women have to undergo the same military training as men in similar positions. She experiences no discrimination, but adds: "Due to the operational requirements of the defence force, some practices may seem discriminatory."

The SADF's Lieutenant Tallita Nothard is "comfortable" with the current policy: "I feel we are contributing enough as office workers to the army. I wouldn't want to be there in an explosive situation on the ground. In South Africa, traditionally women are not seen as fighters but peacemakers."

Nothard (24) was influenced by a soldier friend to sign up with the SADF in 1987. "But soon after joining, I realised there is nothing I enjoyed better than being a soldier."

The MK women concede that their equality was hard-won. "At first it was difficult for some MK cadres to accept us as equal partners," said Molse, who joined MK in 1964 at the age of 20, was trained in the Soviet Union and later moved to Tanzania, specialising in communications. "But when they realised that we're as capable as they are, attitudes changed and we fought alongside our male colleagues."

"It also goes back to the policy of the organisation you are working for. In the ANC, the gender equality question has long been addressed. Many MK women hold powerful positions."

MK's chief-of-staff, Siphiwe Nyanda, agrees that the army should not categorise military duties according to gender. "MK is an army of volunteers, we have no hiring system. Everyone who feels capable of doing the military work was trained regardless of gender. We are not dealing with statistics here, only soldiers." He cites the case of Thandi Modise of the ANC Women's League, who was arrested in South Africa while carrying out an MK operation during the 1980s.

MK women had always taken part in ground operations, and this should continue. Nyanda said.

Both sets of women agree on one thing: they see a larger role for themselves in the integrated army of the future.

"I suppose it will be an extremely interesting exercise," Nothard says. "I'm aiming for a higher position."

Even though Molse and Nhlapo do not see themselves taking combat roles in the future, because of their age, they are ready to work as advisers.

Molse says women soldiers should be involved from the outset in drafting policy for the new army. "I would definitely like to see many women footsoldiers in the future."

For her the war for gender equality in her chosen profession is not over. "We have to start fighting for our participation at all levels. We've won the battle with our male colleagues in MK -- now we have to fight the repressive regulations of the SADF where women are concerned."
Millions 'spent secretly'

Sowetan Correspondent

NEARLY R1 billion of taxpayers' money has been spent on Armscor, Auditor-General Mr Henk Kleuver revealed yesterday.

Kleuver also revealed in a probe into the Special Defence Account that R92.4 million was spent on a secret South African Defence Force account — Project Kampong.

It is understood the project was a "hearts and minds" campaign launched during the mid-1980s unrest.

It is believed some of the money was spent on the training of Inkatha Freedom Party members in the Caprivi Strip.

Kleuver declined to give details, saying he was legally bound to confidentiality.

The figures are revealed in his report on "appropriation and miscellaneous accounts" for general affairs for 1991/92.

It focuses on the secret Special Defence Account.

The report said a total of R970.1 million had been made available to Armscor and its subsidiaries from April 1, 1989 to March 31 last year for "cancellation costs on contracts and staff retrenchment costs".

This was as a result of "certain items of the expenditure of the SADF".

Sizeable chunk

It is understood a sizeable chunk of the figure was spent on dismantling the country's nuclear capacity.

The figure included R337.9 million on staff retrenchment packages, R302.3 million on dedicated fixed assets which had become "non-usable or under-utilised" and R241.1 million on the cost of "write-off of customised strategic stock".

Another R38 million was paid off for a "preparedness premium" and R10.5 million on "cancellation costs".

Kleuver said another R166.5 million was owed by Armscor to eight suppliers who had "incurred costs on orders" which were varied or cancelled because of the SADF rationalisation programme.

He said a staff member had been suspended for "irregular conduct" which could lead to possible losses of R2.9 million.

He expressed concern at the growing value of "outstanding items" — ordered but not yet received — which stood at R1.4 billion on March 31, 1991.

Turning to the Special Defence Account, he said R92.4 million had been spent on "Operation Kampong" from 1985/86 to 1991/92.
'Discrepancies' in Goniwe evidence

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. - A former security policeman admitted in the Supreme Court here yesterday that he might have made mistakes in a statement he had made under oath about several aspects surrounding the death of Cradock activist Mr. Matthew Goniwe in June 1983.

The re-opened Goniwe inquest sat through an entire day of cross-examination of retired Sergeant Fred Koni by counsel for the SA Police Mr. Dup de Bruyn, SC.

Mr. De Bruyn pointed out several discrepancies between Mr. Koni's sworn statement and his testimony in court last week when he was called as a surprise witness by Mr. George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Goniwe family.

Mr. Koni testified in great detail last week how Mr. Goniwe was followed and kept under constant observation whenever he left Cradock. He admitted yesterday that he had never taken part in such operations but had come to conclusions on how they were done from what he had heard at meetings and seen in reports.

Mr. De Bruyn put it to Mr. Koni that his testimony about the "constant following" of Mr. Goniwe by security police was untrue. Mr. Koni replied that police would otherwise not have known where Mr. Goniwe was going.

Mr. De Bruyn said informants could have provided the information.

Mr. Koni admitted he might have made a mistake in his statement about the date he had retired from the police and dates he was supposed to have worked with certain colleagues.

The inquest continues today.
Bill provides stiff penalties for possessing arms

CAPE TOWN — Tough legislation providing heavy penalties for the possession of dangerous weapons or replicas was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The Dangerous Weapons Amendment Bill provides for a fine, or jail for up to two years, for the possession of any dangerous weapon or anything that resembles a gun and is likely to be mistaken for one.

The onus is on the person in possession to prove he had no intention to use the weapon or replica for any unlawful purpose.

The Bill also provides penalties for manufacturing weapons or replicas — a fine or jail for up to three years. The changes are in line with recommendations by the commission of inquiry into public violence.
Bill could limit private armies

The storming of the World Trade Centre by rightwingers on June 23 has given rise to legislation designed to crack down on public displays of power for political objectives.

The provisions of the General Law, Fifth Amendment Bill could also significantly limit the activities of private armies.

A clause in the omnibus Bill, tabled in parliament today provides for the prohibition of the organisation, training, equipping or arming of people if this is done "for the use or display of power in order to promote any political objective."

A memorandum on the objects of the Bill says the clause — which will amend the Criminal Law, Second Amendment Bill — arises from proposals made by the Goldstone Commission's inquiry into the storming of the World Trade Centre.

In that incident armed rightwingers marched on the building and then drove an armoured vehicle through its plate-glass front entrance before occupying the negotiating chamber.
R1 billion spent on Armscor cutbacks

The figures are revealed in his report on "appropriation and miscellaneous accounts" for general affairs for 1991/92. It focuses on the secret Special Defence Accounts (1989-1992). The report said a total of R1.15 billion had been made on the cost of "write-off of customised and strategic stock".

This was as a result of the "current and strategic stock"

Another R3.5 million was paid off for a "preparation premium" and R10.6 million on "cancellation costs". Kluever found that this spending was "regular".

The auditor-general that his report was sent to the Special Defence Account (1989-1992). The report said that the State had been spent on "repeated operations" and R1.4 billion on March 31, 1991.

Turning to the Special Defence Account, he said R32.4 million had been spent on Operation Kapurng from 1989/90 to 1991/92. As a result of this, the auditor-general that his report was sent to the Special Defence Account (1989-1992). The report said that the State had been spent on "repeated operations" and R1.4 billion on March 31, 1991.

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The auditor-general that his report was sent to the Special Defence Account (1989-1992). The report said that the State had been spent on "repeated operations" and R1.4 billion on March 31, 1991.
HARARE — The ANC is preparing to move personnel of its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe into assembly points, according to a report here following the meeting between leaders of MK and the PAC’s Apla.

The Herald, quoting MK chief of staff Siphelele Nyanda, said the party was preparing to send its cadres into assembly points within three weeks of the passing of legislation to establish the Transitional Executive Council.

Mr. Nyanda said: “There is no question of us joining the SAP ... Only after elections will there be a measure of armed forces integration.”
The assembly points to which MKhonto we Sizwe cadrewill be returning in coming weeks could include SA Defence Force camps, Defence Ministry spokesman Dr DAS Herbst said yesterday.

However, he emphasised that a final decision on the nature and siting of such assembly points would have to be decided by a committee of experts appointed by the planning committee of the multiparty negotiating process.

This committee would only be set up once the Transitional Executive Council legislation had been promulgated.

Dr Herbst was responding to a statement by Mr Siphiwe Nyanda, MK chief of staff, who said in Harare yesterday his guerilla cadres were ready to be "sent to assembly points".

The semi-official Herald newspaper quoted Mr Nyanda as saying the bill was expected to be passed next week "and the ANC would be ready to move to assembly points three weeks later."

Mr Nyanda was in Zimbabwe for a meeting with the PAC's armed wing, Apa. According to news reports the focus of the meeting would be on a united command.

The talks reportedly collapsed when the MK delegation refused to back away from their "working relationship" with the SAP and the SADF and the PAC refused to halt the armed struggle.

However, Mr Nyanda denied that he and Apa chief of staff Mr Barney-Mzolo discussed a unified common structure.

"Because we both have armies we are trying to find common ground." - "Political Staff, Own Correspondent"
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE ANC's military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), infiltrated the SADF, obtained maps of bases and gathered detailed intelligence about its conventional forces, says MK's former intelligence chief, Mr Ronnie Kasrils.

Kasrils also discloses that his book, due to be published in November, provides for the first time an indication of MK's intelligence operations. He says MK acquired information covering almost the entire infrastructure of South Africa. Mr Kasrils also discloses that MK acquired information covering almost the entire infrastructure of South Africa.

Mr Kasrils is a member of the ANC's national executive and the SA Communist Party's central committee.

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Mr Kasrils is a member of the ANC's national executive and the SA Communist Party's central committee.
Umkhonto man gets top Armscor post

ANC member and former Umkhonto, we Sizwe fighter Yacoob Abba Omar was yesterday appointed Armscor chief public relations manager.

Abba Omar, 32, who has been a manager in Technology RSA's corporate communications division since April, will join Armscor on October 1. He replaces John Attie, who recently left the company to head Telkom's communications department.

Abba Omar is part of the Military Research Group — an independent organisation working on guidelines for the transformation of SA's security services.

He became well known in SA shortly after the unbanning of the ANC as one of the first spokesmen in the information and publicity department.

Last night Abba Omar said he planned a more open approach to communicating Armscor activities — a move in line with Armscor executive GM Telman de Waal's stated intention that the parastatal should be more transparent and accountable.

Abba Omar accepted the position as his own man, not as an ANC representative, although he was a member of that organisation. He said many people were moving into positions of responsibility in institutions and companies belonging to the people of SA.

"I fully believe in the future of Armscor as an important foreign currency earner and was particularly interested in the parastatal's commitment to commercialise some of its technology."

"An important part of my job will be to assist in the process of transition and to look after the interests of South Africa's defence industry," he said.

With prospects of peace in the world and in SA increasing and no more ideological battles to be fought domestically, Armscor's role in regional issues could now be exploited.

"After years in isolation, Armscor had developed a high-technology industry and carved a few niche markets which should already be developed."

However, his personal favourite was a catapult which he bought in the Hogsbay on his honeymoon recently.
Ex-MK guerilla gets top Armscor PR job

JOHANNESBURG — ANC member and former uMkhonto weSizwe fighter Mr Yacoob Abba Omar has been appointed Armscor's chief public relations manager.

Mr Abba Omar, who has been a manager in Technikon RSA's corporate communications division since April this year, will replace Mr Johan Adler, who recently left the armament procurement company to head Telkom's communications department.

Armscor said initially that an official announcement would be made today, but released a media statement about Mr Abba Omar's appointment late yesterday.

Mr Abba Omar is part of the Military Research Group — an independent organisation working on guidelines for the transformation of South Africa's security services.

He became well known in South Africa shortly after the unbanning of the ANC, when he was one of the organisation's first spokesmen in the ANC's Information and Publicity Department.

In an interview last night, Mr Abba Omar said he planned to have a more-open approach to communicating Armscor activities — a move in line with Armscor's executive general manager Mr Tielman de Waal's stated intention that the parastatal should be accountable.

"There is currently a lot of moving into institutions and companies that belong to the people of South Africa," Mr Abba Omar said.

He had accepted the position as "my own man", and not as an ANC representative, although he was an ANC member.

He believed in the future of Armscor as an important foreign currency earner and was particularly interested in its commitment to commercialise some of its technology.

Mr Abba Omar, 32, who has a BA Hons degree from the University of Durban-Westville, will join Armscor on October 1.
Army reports on Castle ‘use’

THE use of Cape Town Castle for non-military activities had been investigated and a report submitted to the cabinet, the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday. His announcement followed an attack on the SADF for its handling of the historic Castle by the Western Cape Region of the Museums’ Association.

The association’s regional vice-chairman, Mr Owen Kinahan, had said it was inappropriate that so much of the Castle’s specialised space was occupied by a military bureaucracy that could be equally well-housed in other public buildings of a less sensitive nature.

Mr Kinahan expressed “unhappiness” about the “lack of consultation” by the working committee appointed under the chairmanship of the deputy minister of defence to investigate the use and function of the Castle. He added that it was “a crying shame that over R30m in the taxpayer’s money has been spent on a meticulous restoration to which he is denied full access.”

Mr Kinahan said the association did not want the military to get “out of the Castle” but simply to recognise that the Castle also had a civil role.

Mr Coetsee said a working committee had been appointed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, to investigate the use of the Castle. Mr Coetsee said the working group’s recommendations would address most of Mr Kinahan’s concerns.
PAC aim for joint control

JOHANNESBURG. — The Pan-Africanist Congress announced on Saturday that it would embark on a 'countrywide' campaign to demand joint control of the security forces.

The campaign would take the form of pickets of government offices and other public places, protest marches, and general civil disobedience actions, including rent boycotts and work stoppages. — Sapa
SADF to step up its aid to the MPLA

CAPE TOWN — SA will soon step up training and advice to the Angolan defence force — but not at the expense of its former Unita allies, the government said yesterday.

Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said co-operation between the SADF and the MPLA could be stepped up following an invitation to the Angolan navy and military intelligence chief to visit SA.

Political Staff

It is understood that the Angolan defence force chief has also expressed interest in visiting SA but no invitation has been sent.

Malan said SA had a military representative in Luanda and that liaison had become "routine." He said there was no question of SA getting involved in the war against Unita.

Training of MPLA soldiers would be for non-offensive purposes, he said.

It was reported earlier that Angolan chief of staff Gen Joao Baptista de Matos said the two countries were close to concluding an agreement that would lead to Angolan soldiers being trained in SA and SADF "advisers" being used in the war against Unita. (2/64)
Strange that general forgot signal details

The Heena continued. . . . .

There was no indication between the two.
Right-wingers face charges

MARIANNE MERTEN

WORLD Trade Mart executive chairman Cornelis Swart yesterday told the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court that right of admission to the centre was reserved because the premises were privately owned. Swart testified at the trial of nine right-wingers who pleaded not guilty to trespassing charges related to the centre's occupation on June 25.

Swart said World Trade Mart, which owned the World Trade Centre, was apolitical.

He said the right-wingers had trespassed on June 25. They had not sought access to the premises in a normal way when they smashed an armoured vehicle through the centre's glass front.

Accused Johannes Dippenaar said in cross-examination that no signs restricting access to the centre were displayed and nobody controlled entry to the premises.

The trial was postponed to January.

In a separate trial, the court ordered warrants of arrest for Guillaume Loots and Frans Gercke who failed to appear. In another trial, Johan van der Londe failed to attend because he was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Albert Saunders said he would pay an admission of guilt fine.

SADF could still draft servicemen

The SADF would introduce a draft system if too few candidates volunteered for the new national service system.

SADF manpower provision director Brig Joan van der Poel said yesterday a massive drive would be launched to recruit young people of all races for the new system which would come into effect next year.

Legislation provided for a ballot or draft system for male citizens in military and this group would have to register with the SADF.

"Registration of this total manpower source will have to take place so that an equal-opportunity electorate ballot can be implemented."

There would only be a ballot if there were too few volunteers.

The Exemption Board and the Board for Conscientious Objection remained to consider any representations for release from service.

Exemption would be given to people who wished to complete their studies.

Brig Van der Poel said nobody would be drafted in 1994.

People aged between 17 and 27 with a matric or equivalent qualification would be accepted as volunteers.

Race and political affiliation would not be taken into account.

Pay would be similar to salaries received by existing short-term volunteers, between R10 000 and R12 000 a year.

The system was flexible and would be governed by the availability of funds and requirements for trained manpower to strengthen the Citizen Force.

For next year, 5 000 volunteers would be accepted for the army, and 200 for the navy. The air force and medical services would not need any volunteers, Van der Poel said.

The first recruits would be taken in early next year and application forms were available at military units.

Selection started on November 19 and successful candidates would receive their call-up instructions early in December.

Operational deployment could take place only with ministerial authorisation.

The new system included:

☐ A period of continuous training for a maximum of one year.
☐ Thirty days' training per year for eight years after basic training.
☐ Emphasis would be on weapons handling.
☐ Special units for a limited number of women.
Politics taboo in new SADF

BY NORMAN CHANDLER

Political affiliations and ethnicity have no place in the new South African Defence Force. Personnel Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans told a media briefing in Pretoria yesterday that the new voluntary military service (VMS) was open to all, including women.

"The SADF is apolitical and will remain so. There is no political affiliation as far as the SADF is concerned," Wolmarans said in reply to a question.

"No member of the SADF can take part in the activities of any political organisation, trade union or political party," he said.

He called for an initial 5,200 male volunteers — "good men and drug-free" — to begin service next year. After the first year's live-in training, they would serve eight more years' reserve duties.

If there were to be insufficient volunteer numbers in the future, then a ballot system — which will bring Std 10 schoolboys into the SADF — will come into operation.
All welcome in new defence force

POLITICAL affiliations and ethnicity have no place in the new South African Defence Force.

Lieutenant-General Wilie Wolmarans, Chief of Staff for personnel, told a media briefing in Pretoria yesterday that voluntary military service (VMS) — the successor to the previously all-white national service — was open to all, including women.

He also called for an initial 5,200 male volunteers — "good men and drug-free" — for the army and the navy to begin service next year and which, after the first year's live-in training period, will make them liable for reserve duties for eight years.

"The SADF is apolitical and will remain so in the service and management of people. There is no political affiliation as far as the SADF is concerned," Wolmarans said in reply to a question about whether or not ethnicity or race would play a role in choosing volunteers.

"No member of the SADF can take part in the activities of any political organisation, trade union or political party, and in addition while they are on 30-day annual service during their eight years reserve duties, in terms of VMS, they are also prohibited from participation in political action or expressing sentiments for a particular political creed.

No distinction

Wolmarans made it clear there was "no distinction between the races" in the defence force.

Names of potential servicemen who must all have matriculated and be under 27 years of age — are needed by November 19 for one year's service starting in January to meet 1994 requirements.

If there are insufficient volunteers in the future, then a ballot system — which will bring Standard 10 schoolboys into the SADF — will come into operation.

From next year it is obligatory for school headmasters to register every matric class schoolboy with the SADF. They will be liable for training any time up until they reach the age of 27.

Volunteers will initially be paid between R10,000 and R12,000 a year.

Sowetan Correspondent
New army open to all races

By BARRY STREEK

The wraps were taken off South Africa's new-look volunteer army yesterday.

The South African Defence Force disclosed that it would recruit 5,000 volunteers of all races and sexes, mostly for the army — but gays would be barred.

The SADF would also not use political criteria to vet candidates for voluntary service, personnel chief of staff Lieutenant-General Willie Wolmarans said at a briefing in Pretoria.

If there were not enough volunteers, a draft system would be used and all male matriculants would have to register.

Applications for the new volunteer army would have to be submitted by November 19.

The Democratic Party's defence spokesman, General Bob Rogers, said the requirement of 5,000 volunteers should not present a problem because of high unemployment.

Although the DP agreed that a quota system should not be applied, steps would have to be taken to make the SADF more representative of the country's population.

General Rogers also said the divisive and negative effects of which membership of a labour union could have on the security forces had already been demonstrated by the actions of police and the police force.

"Similar action in the defence force must be avoided."

The establishment of a volunteer army follows the scrapping of conscription for white men over the age of 18 on August 24 this year.

"At yesterday's press conference, SADF manpower director Brigadier Johan van der Poel said the SADF would not apply racial or sexual discrimination in its selection — but pointed out the army's facilities provided for the training of only 500 women."

"The navy would also require 200 volunteers next year, but other divisions of the SADF would not need any."

General Wolmarans said homosexuals would not be allowed in the armed forces.

The SADF had no provision to distinguish between candidates according to their race or political sentiments.

However, no SADF member was allowed to take part in political activities or belong to any political party or labour union.

Brigadier Van der Poel said the entry requirements for volunteers, who would receive a "competitive" salary and perks, would be a matric qualification, medical and psychological fitness, and they would have to be between 17 and 27 years old.

They would receive a year's training in conventional modern weaponry and, if accepted, could continue training for the officers' corps.

"We are looking for people who are drug-free, fit, clean and healthy."

(25) CT 7/10/93
Soldiers for SA: Jurists call on govts

Own Correspondent,

JOHANNESBURG. — The International Commission of Jurists will ask foreign governments to provide soldiers for an international peacekeeping force for next April's general election.

Commission member Mr John MacDonald, QC, said yesterday approaches would be made to the UK and Scandinavian governments and India to provide a battalion each for a peacekeeping force that would be answerable to the Independent Electoral Commission.

Indigenous

The force would be under SA command. The governments of Canada, Australia and the Netherlands would be asked to fund the force. The commission met a wide range of political leaders.

SAP Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe told the commission that an indigenous peacekeeping force, drawn from all parties, would number between 3 000 and 7 000.

Sapa-AFP reports that the Security Council decided yesterday to increase the number of UN observers in SA from 60 to 100.
A/RQ990710

10 pages

The first page of the document contains text that is not legible due to the quality of the image. The text appears to be a continuation of a news article or report, discussing political and military events in South Africa.

The second page contains a large headline that reads: "Revenge Swears at a Massive Plunder Raid May Have Been a Massive Blunder". The article appears to discuss a military operation or raid, possibly involving the PAC (People's Alliance for Constitutional Democracy). The text is not fully legible due to the quality of the image, but it suggests a significant event or incident involving armed forces.

The third page contains further text, likely continuing the discussion from the previous pages. The text is not fully legible due to the quality of the image, but it appears to be part of a larger narrative or report.

The fourth page contains additional text, likely part of the same article or report. The text is not fully legible due to the quality of the image, but it appears to be discussing political events or strategies.

Overall, the document appears to be a news article or report discussing political and military events in South Africa, with a focus on a recent raid or operation involving armed forces and its implications.
Youngsters shot in bed says Apla

From page 1

There were no PAC or Apla files in the house.

"This is war," Apla chief information officer Johannes Majola said from Dar es Salaam.

"It is not enough to condemn. Obviously, we condemn any act of this nature. We don't just condemn, we hit. This is war.

"We believe they (the SADF) know what the repercussions will be. They will be very bad," actually."

Apla would review plans to meet the South African government on October 25, he said.

Apla's representative in the Eastern Cape have also hunted strongly that Apla would take retaliatory action.

"We won't take this lying down. We will respond in a manner which will be felt by the enemy," said spokesman Peter Mayende.

Speaking outside the home in which the killings took place, Dr Mayende said the SADF attack meant that proposed talks with the SA government were now cancelled. "War is under way in South Africa," he said.

In the Transkei army units and police have been mobilised to patrol major road routes and white resorts and homes in Umtata in anticipation of possible retaliatory attacks.

Dr Mayende denied the youngsters were in any way connected with Apla. But he did acknowledge that they were members of Pasdo (the PAC's student organisation).

He also denied any arms or PAC documents had been taken from the house. "The boys were studying for exams. All that the killers took away with them were school books," he said.

Dr Mayende alleged that Apla had "conclusive evidence" that the attack had been co-ordinated by the South African Embassy in Umtata. He said vehicles used by the attackers had come from the embassy.

Late yesterday South African Ambassador Horace van Rensburg presented his "apologies" and said he was unavailable to speak to the Press about the allegations.

Mr Mphandulo, who found the bodies, said he had no doubt the raid had been intended to kill him. "They had been looking for me for some time," said the veteran PAC activist, an executive member of the PAC in the Transkei and an ex-Robben Island prisoner.

Transkei's ruling military council has expressed shock at the raid, saying it would send "an appropriate protest note" to the SA government.

The ANC strongly condemned the raid and called on the South African government to account for the attack. ANC president Nelson Mandela described the attack as "an act of thuggery" and said the peace process would not be derailed by such acts. He expected similar incidents in the future.

The South African Communist Party said the raid could not be justified and underlined the need to place, all armed formations under multi-party supervision.

Transkei military leader General Bantu Holomisa reacted angrily, accusing President De Klerk of having authorised the attack.
JOHANNESBURG. — A company recruiting former SADF members to train Angolan government troops claims Military Intelligence is waging a smear campaign against it.

It was reported yesterday that an Antonov 12 plane ferrying the former SADF soldiers to Angola was grounded at Lanseria airport and its eight Russian crew members arrested.

Executive Outcome officials said that since they began the Angolan operation, the company had been targeted by certain SADF “elements”. In a news release shortly before the plane was grounded, Executive Outcome said they were being branded mercenaries — a claim they denied.

The firm also claimed death and other threats were levelled at them. The arrest of the Russians was immediately denied by the SADF, which said the Russians were asked to accompany them to the air force mess to settle accommodation fees.
Ban on gays 'goes against rights bill'

Staff Reporter

BLANKET discrimination against any group of people is contrary to the spirit of the proposed Bill of Rights, an association representing gay interests said yesterday.

Commenting on the SADF decision not to have gay people in the army, a spokesman for GAHS (Gay Association of SA) said exclusion on the basis of sexual orientation was unjustified.

'A human rights advocate who preferred not to be named said yesterday there did not appear to be any rational reason for the SADF's decision.

The decision may be unlawful, he said.'
KILLERS... OR JUST KIDS?

ACCUSATIONS flew thick and fast yesterday in the wake of the SADF attack on an alleged Apla house in Umzimkulu on Friday morning.

The government claimed that the deceased were all either Apla members or collaborators, but the family claimed they were innocent teenagers.

Various claims have also been made about the ages of the victims.

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Gert Myburgh yesterday claimed three of the five youths killed in the raid were trained Apla terrorists.

Two of the three were the Mpendulo twins, who, he said, were aged 19, while the third was aged 17.

Myburgh produced a photograph of a firearms application by the father of the dead boys. Sukofo Agreement Mpendulo, showing that the twins were aged 19.

However, a relative of the deceased Nobentu Mpendulo, yesterday stuck to the family's version of the ages of the victims.

She said the twins, Sukofo and Sadia were 16 and that they would be turning 17 later this year.

Their younger brother, Mzwandile Mfeka, was 12 and their two cousins, Sizibizwe and Tando, were 12 and 10 respectively.

The Minister said investigations by the police positively identified five of the victims as members of Apla. Who had undergone military training in the Transkei.

He said investigations into the age and status of the other two were continuing.

False number plates, weapons and ammunition, including AK47s and pump pistols, were also seized, he said.

As the controversy raged, church leaders rallied behind a call for Minister of Defence Kobie Coetzee and the generals behind the bungled raid to be fired.

Sapa reports that the Pretoria Bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Dr Stanley Mogojo, said in a statement yesterday's SADF attack "could well prove a serious setback for the process of negotiations in South Africa".

Bishop Mogojo called on the government to immediately set a process in motion to institute bilateral negotiations with the PAC to ensure there were no further attacks, advising that he was prepared to mediate if needed.

Bishop Mogojo urged the PAC to abandon its armed struggle and to "display a spirit of statesman-like willing to enter into negotiations".

He called for the resignation of General Botha "who is clearly guilty of massive political blunder".

The Bishop of the Anglican diocese of Umzimkhulu, the Right Rev Geoffrey Davies, said the attack "is madness and obviously designed to destabilise the country."
De Klerk defends Umtata attack

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk last night defended last week's SADF raid on an alleged Apla house in Transkei.

He said approval for the raid was granted only after expert advisers had convinced him of its necessity.

But Mr de Klerk conceded the raiders had expected to capture a substantial weapons cache.

He rejected speculation that political motives fuelled the decision to attack. "It was a clinical security decision based on hard information.

The government said yesterday that a photograph found during the raid had resulted in the identification of "Jabu", an alleged Apla operative linked to three attacks in the Free State.

SAP commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said an alleged Apla member in custody had identified "Jabu" as a "trained Apla member" linked to a grenade and rifle attack on a Ficksburg home on December 16 last year, and to an attack on Donside Farm, Ficksburg, on December 19 in which Leono Pretorius, 15, was murdered.

*On SATV's Agenda last night, the PAC's Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani said "We are in the negotiating process but the government is negotiating with a gun under the table."

*Transkei alleged the soldiers who executed the raid were based at the SA embassy in Umtata, but the embassy denied this.

*Anonymous criticisms by the security establishment of Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer for observing a minute's silence for the raid victims are reportedly circulating in government circles.

*PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said yesterday the PAC was shocked Mr de Klerk had sanctioned the raid. Mr Makwetu told a press conference the "bloody massacre" explained why the "regime" was resisting PAC demands for a mutual cessation of hostilities.
Gen Steyn may retire prematurely

By BARRY STREEK

TOP SADF figure Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, who was in charge of last year's investigation into the activities of Military Intelligence, appears to have decided to retire prematurely.

The investigation led by General Steyn, 50, itself resulted in the premature retirement of 23 officers at the end of last year.

General Steyn was formerly head of the South African Air Force and was SADF chief of staff.

His inquiry last year shocked President FW de Klerk, who disclosed that "shadowy" officers had destroyed evidence and files to cover-up involvement in illegal and unauthorised activities, including possibly murder.

This year, however, Minister of Defence Mr Kobie Coetzee said the officers and Military Intelligence had not been involved in any illegal activities. General Steyn could not be contacted last night, but it is understood from a number of sources that he has decided to retire at the end of November.

This will be one month after the retirement of the present head of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg.

At one stage, General Steyn was seen as a potential successor to General Liebenberg, as was the present head of the South African Air Force, Lieutenant-General James Kriel.
Reformist Steyn retires from SADF

CAPE TOWN - The reformist general tipped to play a major role in the new SA Defence Force is to bow out, aged 50.

Chief of Defence Staff Lie-Gen Pierre Steyn, whose inquiry into illegal military intelligence operations led to the sacking of 23 senior officers last year, has served the SADF for 32 years.

The announcement was made by Defence Minister Kobus Coetzee yesterday. The general planned to enter the private sector in November.

The ANC and DP expressed surprise at the retirement of a man who had spearheaded SADF affirmative action policies. ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it came at a time when the SADF was breaking with the "total onslaught era" to rationalise its "callous" rand on Umntata.

"It raises many questions." he said Steyn, who had been expected to get the top job, had given the impression of being "inclined to a more open and democratic stance".

A senior military source said it was known that Steyn had "differences in style" to the "hawkish" new SADF chief Gen Georg Meiring.

He was seen as President F W de Klerk's favourite soldier, having been handpicked to open up the military intelligence can of worms after the officers were accused of conducting a campaign to discredit ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

DP defence spokesman Gen Bob Rogers said: "He could have made a constructive contribution to the new defence force."
SADF's 'Mr Clean' calls it a day

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The SADF's "Mr Clean", Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, is to retire at the end of next month.

Steyn was appointed last year by President de Klerk to investigate Military Intelligence (MI) in the wake of the scandal over the Directorate of Covert Collection.

Announcing the retirement yesterday, Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee said Steyn — who earlier this year had been mooted as possible new SADF chief — had requested "several months ago" to retire.

Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) sources said Steyn was "more enlightened than the rest" in its opinion he was being "sidelined because of his involvement in last year's SADF purge and because he came from the air force".

Another MK source said.

"Mr Clean" and "an officer and a gentleman" "55, who...

One of the officers affected by the following purge, Major-General Chris Theron, said yesterday: "I think he has become somewhat of a lonely man in the SADF."

"The real importance of the SADF is going to be determined in the first place by the army, and as an air force man he probably realises he has reached the top."

Theron said Steyn was "not a Mr Clean" (referring to SADF chief-designate Georg Meiring), but he praised him as "a good strategist, thinker and planner with excellent managerial skills."

He added that Steyn could still play a role in the defence force of a new South Africa.

Steyn is to enter the private sector and is considering several options. He was not available for comment yesterday.
The continuing meetings between Umkhonto weSizwe and South African Defence Force generals give reason to believe that civil war will be averted after the April 27 election, writes John Carlin

The open-mouthed MC team absorbed the message loud and clear.

A deal has now been struck. The essence of which is that the SANDF will allow the ANC to run the election, the ANC will allow the SANDF to run the elections, and the ANC will allow the SANDF to run the elections. And so it goes on, with each side taking turns to dominate the other.

The deals have been struck, the details have been discussed, and the dates have been set. The only question now is how long it will last.

Joe Modise: officers were taught to view the top MK commander as a bloodthirsty revolutionary

Kat Liebenberg: until a year ago the SADF chief refused to talk to MK

Ronnie Kasrils: MK's intelligence chief was regarded as the devil incarnate

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Minister confirms Gen Steyn will retire

Political Staff

THE Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetzee, confirmed yesterday that Lieutenant General Pierre Steyn, who headed the internal inquiry into unauthorised military intelligence activities, would retire at the end of November. Gen Steyn is the SADF chief of staff.

In his statement, Mr Coetzee said “General Steyn, who will be 51 years old in November, will enter the private sector.”
Constitutional negotiators have but a few months to establish a national peacekeeping force. Helen Grange reports that co-operation is difficult to achieve.

The nitty-gritty of peacekeeping

A national peacekeeping force has been rehashed by the Transitional Executive Council Act, but the realities of launching it will present parties with a number of headaches.

The TEC Act, outlining the duties of its subcouncil on defence, states that the peacekeeping force will be drawn from all existing military forces, as far as practicable in equal numbers.

The Government and ANC envisage it numbering between 5,000 and 7,000 soldiers, derived from sources including the SADF, South African Police, the ANC’s Umkhonto weSizwe, the PAC’s Azanian People’s Liberation Army (Apala), KwaZulu Police and the homelands’ armies.

And here lies the first stumbling block.

The PAC, mootop an international peacekeeping force, wants nothing to do with an indigenous peacekeeping force, while the IFP, which is starting up its own defence unit, has stated bluntly that it will not train or operate alongside Umkhonto.

Trainskop military leader General Bantu Holomisa has also voiced a preference for an international peacekeeping force, saying a national one would be "toothless".

The right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has opposed the idea outright.

The ANC’s MK is not only anxious about the potential for collision between itself and Apala should Apala be excluded from the force, but is also uneasy about the inclusion of the SAP’s Internal Stability Unit — formerly the Riot Squad — in the peacekeeping force.

The Government is concerned about the effectiveness and legitimacy of a national peacekeeping force which excludes members of the IFP and the Right wing.

But opponents of the peacekeeping force may change their positions, says the director of the Institute for Defence Policy, Dr Jukkie Cilliers. He suspects that in the case of the IFP its newly launched defence units are intended to provide the basis for recruits to the national peacekeeping force.

In any event, the first step in forming the force is to establish the number of registered soldiers available from all camps and begin the process of recruitment.

A set of criteria for inclusion — including training, age, education and psychological requirements — will have to be determined by the TEC defence subcouncil, the body empowered to oversee the formation of the national peacekeeping force, together with the force’s command structure.

The command structure of the peacekeeping force will take the form of a Command Council, comprised of representatives of all the military forces and policing agencies participating.

The subcouncil, in consultation with the Command Council, will also train a unit of instructors drawn from the participating forces, which will include foreign experts to formulate the philosophy, doctrine and training policy of the force, and appoint or dismiss the Commander and other senior officers.

One of the most contentious tasks of the subcouncil and the Command Council will be to determine the operational mandate of the peacekeeping force — how heavily armed it will be, the extent of military power it can be afforded and the circumstances under which it can be deployed.

The peacekeeping force’s relationship with other military forces and the SAP is another sticky issue to be addressed. At what point, for instance, will the peacekeeping force hand a violent situation over to the SAP or SADF?

Cilliers says inclusion of the Internal Stability Unit — abhorrent as it may be to the ANC — is important if competition between the SAP and the peacekeeping force is to be prevented.

The SADF will provide the training facilities for the peacekeeping force, as well as distinctive uniforms, transport, accommodation, equipment and logistical support. Its budget will be provided for by the subcouncil on defence.

Cilliers has warned that unless the peacekeeping force becomes a permanent institution, it will not attract high calibre leaders. This is made from the problems inherent in dispensing a unit of soldiers who have no guarantee of being absorbed into alternative military structures.

But, currently, one of the biggest problems is that of time, he says.

"The process is going to be long and arduous. If the members of the force are not properly trained over a few months, it will end up being a unit of kitchen sinks, so there can’t be any short cuts. It must be a professional outfit."

The question then: Is the peacekeeping force going to be ready at any stage before the elections?

"If it is, it will be a tight squeeze..."
Coetsee gets third degree over raid

ESTHER WAUGH
Political Correspondent

DEFENCE Minister Kobie Coetsee was yesterday given a tough grilling in the Negotiating Council but failed to convince negotiators that the Government was justified in carrying out last Friday's SADF raid on an Umzimkulu house in which three teenagers and two children were killed.

The ANC Transkei government and several of its negotiating partners called for his resignation and a judicial inquiry into the raid.

Resolutions

During yesterday's special debate on the attack, the PAC, Transkei government and National Party tabled separate resolutions. The debate will continue on Monday when the resolutions, as well as a set of questions raised by ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa for the Government to disclose information about the raid, will be discussed.

In a startling admission, Coetsee said one of the objectives of the raid had been "if possible to capture and bring back to South Africa members of APLA" — a crime in terms of South African law.

SA Communist Party chairman Joe Slovo told Coetsee that he had "nothing but contempt for his own Appellate Division which had twice told him that it is illegal to kidnap".

In his address to the council, Coetsee said the Government had decided to make public all the relevant intelligence from the SADF and SAP on which the decision for the raid was based.

Evidence

"The raid was not launched merely on the grounds of reasonable suspicion but on the basis of hard, prima facie evidence which had been repeatedly analysed and cross-checked before action was taken," he said.

Denying that the raid was conducted for political motives, the Defence Minister said Transkei was being used as a training area for APLA.

Grilling

* FROM PAGE 1.

and that 11 fugitives wanted in connection with APLA attacks were believed to be in the homeland.

"In the final analysis, Government has no doubt that those killed included militarily trained APLA terrorists and that although regrettable, the deaths were unavoidable."

Turning to the sequence of events leading to the raid, Coetsee said intelligence was originally provided by three suspects in detention.

The sequence of events began with the arrest of two men at the Kei Bridge border. One of the men told police that he had been given a "crash" training course in Port Elizabeth and on one occasion received weapons at the Umzimkulu house. He drew a sketch of the house and told police that, up to 13 APLA members, had slept in the house and weapons had been issued there.
Ex-soldiers ‘harassed’ by soldiers

Pretoria — A company recruiting former crack SADF soldiers to train Angolan government forces is considering taking legal action against the SADF for what it terms ‘harassment — plain and simple’.

Executive Outcome, which has tried openly to recruit former soldiers for contract training work in Angola, slammed the Military Intelligence (MI) for waging a “smear campaign” against it and said the SADF had constantly tried to sabotage its “legitimate business”.

However, the SADF has dismissed the “smear campaign” as nonsense and denied the claims.

And in turn the SADF has announced it has launched investigations into certain activities of the group.

The outcry follows an action by the South African Air Force last week during which SAAF police swooped on a charter plane carrying a team to Angola.

As the plane, an Antonov 12 flown by eight Russian crew, was about to take off, it was recalled and searched by Air Force police.

“They took everyone’s passports and claimed they were false. Then when they couldn’t find anything wrong they let us go,” said a spokesman for the company who asked not to be named.

He said the SADF had then tried to cover its blundered attempts to find evidence of mercenary activity by claiming the Russians had failed to settle a R104 account.

In support of its actions, the SAAF police arrested the crew at the Nshaba Lodge Hotel in Arcadia last Sunday and took them to Waterkloof Air Force Base for questioning.

A SADF spokesman said the crew had spent a night at Ad Astra mess and had an outstanding account.

“Why did they not bill the charter company?” asked the executive outcome spokesman.

He said his company had proof the SADF had launched a covert operation against them, including begging their phones.

“It is harassment. They are trying to stop a legal company from operating its legal business.”

He said an investigation was under way to look at legal action against the SADF.

“All we are trying to do is give retrenched SADF members jobs. There is nothing sinister about our job. We have been completely open with the SADF,” he said.

He said a number of press releases issued by the SADF regarding mercenary activity were further attempts to dissuade former soldiers from signing up.

However, a Defence Force spokesman said the crew had not been arrested, but merely requested to accompany them to the SAAF mess to pay their outstanding accommodation bills as they had left the club the previous Saturday evening without settling their accounts.

The spokesman said they were then escorted to Jan Smuts Airport by the Military Police and allowed to proceed on their own business.

He said the SAAF had merely been protecting the financial interests of the mess.

The South African Police had not been approached as the SAAF wished to sort out the problem in an amicable way.

According to a SADF spokesman, the aircraft had been called off the runway and searched because “the SADF had good reason to suspect that an ex-member was on board who was carrying SADF documentation. This was, however, found not to be so.”

He said the SADF “suspects, but does not have confirmed information” that members were being recruited to render operational service as mercenaries outside South Africa.

In terms of the Defence Act, a member of the SADF could not contract for service as a mercenary.
Coetsee grilled for Umntata raid

Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee and the government came in for a tongue-lashing in the debate at the World Tracce Centre over the recent SADF raid into Transkei.

DALE LAUTENBACH of the Weekend Argus Political Staff reports from Kempton Park.

VICTIMS’ AGES NOT IN DOUBT

UMNTATA — Pathologists, conducting a post-mortem examination on the victims of last week’s SADF raid, have established beyond reasonable doubt the ages of four of the five who were killed.

At a news conference in the family lawyer’s study, the pathologists confirmed that the five and a half years old.

Because of possible civil action, he was not prepared to state whether those killed had been asleep or awake at the time of the attack.

Hope was expressed that the South African government would make all firearms used in the raid available for ballistic tests to assist forensic pathologists in their examinations.

The pathologists confirmed that the five and a half years old.

The South African government’s policy of not releasing information regarding the raid was explained by Mr. Coetsee, who said that it was a sensitive issue and that he had been advised not to comment on the matter.

The following points were made:

- The raid was conducted under the authority of the South African government, which took the decision to conduct the raid.
- The raid was carried out with the knowledge and consent of the South African government.
- The raid was conducted with the aim of protecting the lives of the residents of the area.
- The raid was conducted in accordance with international law and humanitarian principles.

The South African government was committed to ensuring the safety and security of its citizens, and it would continue to take all necessary steps to protect them.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the changes were made to the country’s security policies and procedures, to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the rights and freedoms of its citizens were protected, and that they were treated fairly and justly.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the rule of law was respected, and that justice was served.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s economy was strengthened, and that it was able to compete in the global market.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s culture and traditions were preserved, and that they were shared with the world.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s environment was protected, and that it was able to support future generations.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s people were healthy, and that they had access to the healthcare they needed.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s education system was strong, and that it was able to produce a skilled workforce.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s infrastructure was robust, and that it was able to support economic growth.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s citizens were safe, and that they were protected from harm.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s security forces were professional, and that they were able to protect the country.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s foreign policy was effective, and that it was able to promote peace and stability.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s international relations were strong, and that it was able to collaborate with other nations.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s public administration was efficient, and that it was able to deliver services to the people.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s economy was diversified, and that it was able to support different industries.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s social safety nets were strong, and that they were able to support those in need.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s transportation network was robust, and that it was able to support economic growth.

The South African government was also committed to ensuring that the country’s tourism industry was strong, and that it was able to attract visitors from around the world.

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Sworn in to decide who'll be King of the Castle

IRVING STEYN

WITH R32-million in taxpayers' money spent and 25 years in research and 18 of restoration almost at an end, there is a growing groundswell of unhappiness over the continued strong military presence in the Castle.

This week a committee appointed by the Cabinet to decide the future of the Castle, the country's oldest building and potentially one of Cape Town's biggest tourism drawcards, decided to appoint a consultant to go into the matter.

The committee consists of the Department of Defence, Cape Town City Council, the National Monuments Council, the Simon van der Stel Foundation, the Department of Public Works, Satour and the William Perel Collection, housed at the Castle.

The civilian representatives on the committee took an oath of secrecy over the committee's activities. This, and the fact that other important cultural organisations had been ignored, has added fuel to the controversy.

But, as the debate rages on, is it enough? See page 20.
Call-ups perverse - ECC

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African Defence Force says it regrets people called up for camps in terms of previous Citizen Force obligations cannot be excuse, their obligations.

Its reaction to CF training comes as three men are to appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court later today for refusing to do further camps.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) says the Transvaal Attorney-General's office has given the go-ahead for prosecutions to proceed against Hendrik van Rensburg, Roland Sibbey and Frank Barnard.

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said he could not understand the motivation behind the Attorney-General's decision to prosecute these people and found it particularly "perverse and inexplicable".

"The Attorney-General has been approached to withdraw the charges on the basis that the three would be likely to receive immunity from prosecution at some point in the near future," said the ECC.

A spokesman for the SADF told The Star today that regretfully "measures applied during the transition period from any known system to a totally new system are attended by unpopular consequences".

According to ECC sources, there exists a general apathy in court, among both prosecutors and magistrates to continue with these cases.
Army call-ups: 3 to be charged

THREE conscripts charged for refusing to respond to call-ups for army camps will appear in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court on January 21.

The case against Hendrik van Rensburg, Roland Sibley and Frik Barnard was postponed yesterday pending the outcome of their applications for indemnity.

The End Conscription Campaign said this followed an instruction from the Transvaal Attorney-General.

The ECC described the decision as "perverse and stupid." "While people are no longer being called up to do national military service under the whites-only call-up system, those who have already completed periods of service under the system are still being called-up for camps," the ECC said.

Sapa
Castle's future being debated

IRVING STEYN
Weekend Argus Reporter
Page 23/10/95

TOP-LEVEL discussions took place this week in Pretoria on the future of Cape Town's famous Castle and recommendations are expected to be taken by Minister of Defence Kobe Coetzee to the Cabinet.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Coetzee, the Cabinet committee appointed to investigate the future of the Castle, discussed:

- The accessibility of the castle to the public;
- The development of its tourist potential, and;
- The preservation of the historical character of the castle.

See page 18
SA 'poised for world role in weapons tests'

The Argus Correspondent
COPPERTON (near Frieska). — South Africa is poised to play a major role in the testing of weapons and ammunition — particularly in view of the impending lifting of the United Nations arms embargo.

This was said at Armscor's Alkantpan test range here yesterday when military attachés from the United States, Israel, Angola, Paraguay, Chile and the Republic of China toured the facility.

Angolan attaché Colonel A Goncalves watched a demonstration of the G-5 155 mm gun, which did enormous damage to his country during the bush war, firing a shell 38 km in a demonstration of its awesome power. The gun has fired a projectile a record 43.2 km, according to official sources.

The attachés were also shown South Africa's new 127 mm multiple rocket-firing system and a 76 mm anti-armour gun which is to become standard on the new Rooikat armoured car.

Andries Liebenberg, facility manager at Alkantpan, said the complex was "the most sophisticated scientific weapons testing grounds in Africa".

It was available to international manufacturers who wanted to conduct tests in Africa or in other hot climates and had already been used for this purpose by unnamed countries and companies.

Mr Liebenberg said: "The lifting of sanctions will probably create many opportunities. It is common cause that some foreign weapons systems do not meet African conditions and we know as a result of our own research and development that standards have to be high if anyone wishes to compete on this continent. Alkantpan and these facilities could be an influencing factor."

There was tremendous interest from the foreign attachés who asked many questions about the testing area's capabilities and usage.

About 70 km from Frieska, the range is running at between 40 to 60 percent capacity and it was intimated yesterday by military sources that this figure could increase soon.

DP public meeting

THE Democratic Party will hold a public meeting in the Claremont civic centre at 6pm today.

The speakers will be party leader Zac de Beer and Joe Marks, deputy leader in the Western Cape region. The theme of the meeting is federal government. — Political Staff
Clash over weapons, control

MK-SADF assembly points row


BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Talks between the South African Defence Force and the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), have deadlocked over the control of assembly points.

These discussions were to have led to the establishment of a multiparty committee which would have done the "pre-planning" before the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence was established.

Trouble

The multiparty committee was agreed to in September at an ANC-Government meeting before the Negotiating Council agreed to the draft TEC Bill.

However, the multiparty committee has not been established because the MK-SADF talks ran into trouble.

At discussions with MK senior officers, SADF generals proposed that the defence force provide the security for demobilised cadres at the assembly points proposed in the TEC Act.

It was understood that the SADF further proposed that it administer the assembly points.

Sources "told The Star" that the defence force had said at the previous meeting three weeks ago that the MK soldiers would not be allowed to bring their own weapons into these camps.

The TEC Act, however, provides that armed formations be allowed to administer themselves at the assembly points.

Integration

The talks are understood to have broken down after MK rejected the SADF position.

The assembly points form part of the first stage of a phased integration of all soldiers into a new defence force.

During this phase, soldiers will gather at the specified assembly points, and an audit will then be conducted on personnel and arms.

Arms will be brought under the multiparty control of the TEC sub-council on defence.
Georg keeps top SADF seat warm

Georg Meiring takes over as Chief of the SA Defence Force on Friday. An SADF without conscription, with volunteers, with integrated MK cadres, reports Defence Correspondent Norman Chandler

Georg Meiring takes over as Chief of the SA Defence Force on Friday. According to information, this had been opposed by the ANC because of a hope that by the time the three years are up, a politically non-controversial figure will have been found to replace him.

The Chief of the SADF has traditionally not had his contract extended.

There has been talk recently that Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, Chief of Staff SADF, may have taken early retirement — he was in effect second-in-command to Liebenberg — in order to be prepared for the job of succeeding Meiring. This cannot be confirmed.

In addition, Meiring is taking office at a time when the SADF is being rationalised as a result of national service ending and voluntary military service being introduced.

Meiring is understood to have moved fast to transfer top army personnel into defence headquarters at the Armstron building in eastern Pretoria.

Top level appointments are known to have been made in recent weeks, some of which will eventually result in the transfers of a number of Liebenberg's circle of senior officers.
Coup prospect 'virtually nil'

JOHANNESBURG — The prospects of an SADF coup during the country's transitional period were virtually nil, Military Research Group director Mr Rocky Williams said yesterday.

He told the Financial Mail investment conference the SADF had a culture of supporting civilian authorities and it lacked the institutional capacity, though not the military, to execute or ensure a successful coup.

"Unlike its counterparts in other developing countries, it has not developed a full-blown interventionist mentality," said Mr Williams, a former member of the ANC's armed wing MKhonto we Sizwe (MK).

He was optimistic the SADF, MK and homeland armies could be successfully integrated.

"Despite the political differences that exist between the SADF and MK, neither has fought a protracted or bitter conflict against the other."

"Furthermore, a surprising level of consensus exists over the principles underpinning future defence policy."

— Sapa
FW ‘refused to give Mandella Steyn report’
Armstrong man at peace with new job.
Armscor man at peace with new job

JOHN PERLMAN
Weekend Argus Correspondent P.

PRETORIA — ANC activist and former exile Abba Omar might be the newest executive member of Armscor, but it's hard to get him to admit to any fascination with weapons. "My favourite is a catapult," he says.

"My wife bought one for me on our honeymoon. It forms part of my private collection. "What I am interested in is technology," he says.

Mr Omar's official title is general manager, public relations, but that label — suggesting as it does a life of lunches with the press — belies the fact that it gives him a seat on Armscor's management committee. "It's a fairly powerful position," he says.

One has to be prepared to make an input on policy issues."

He feels that reports depicting him as a "former commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe" are exaggerated. "I have never really claimed to be an MK person. That is a label people have been attaching to me. Everybody in the ANC went through some basic military training, and I did mine in Angola, but I wouldn't see myself as a full-time serving MK person."

Mr Omar, now 32, skipped the country in 1985, flying to Malawi. "There was a very strong possibility I was going to be arrested, and a couple of days later they swooped on my house. "Some of his associates — "involved in ferrying personnel and hardware" — had been arrested and sentenced to jail terms ranging between 12 and 15 years.

After five years of exile in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia — Mr Omar returned to South Africa. He worked in the ANC's information and publicity department, briefly held a communications post at Technikon RSA, and then moved to Armscor.

"Why Armscor? "Why not?" Mr Omar says. "When I consulted people they said 'move in while the gap is there.' Armscor, whatever its history, is a public institution. It needs to be reclaimed. People at Armscor seem prepared for a lot of changes. The welcome has been warm and there has been no refusal or lack of access. I must say I was not prepared for the intricacies of the place. And I must say I wish more of my pals were here."

Some of those pals would be part of the Military Research Group, an independent think-tank on defence policy, born of long hours of discussion in exile.

"No, we never used to imagine blowing Armscor up," Mr Omar says, and laughs. "We kept looking at how to ensure democratic political control over armed forces, over all aspects of defence. The most refreshing ideas are coming out of the democratic movement."

The armaments industry, South Africa's biggest exporter of manufactured goods and the second-highest earner of foreign exchange, after gold, faces "the challenge of shrinking markets and the possibility of real peace. That will help us refocus our minds on peaceful uses of the armaments industry and not just on spin-offs from the manufacture of weapons."

Already, rifle butt manufacturers have turned to making cricket bats and makers of incendiary bombs are producing flares for sea-rescue operations. "The chaps who make tanks have produced a huge tractor that can spray crops."

There are not any great success stories that we can talk about yet, but we are going to have to create them. "If we no longer have good business to be selling arms alone."

Mr Omar says he wouldn't be surprised to find himself at odds with a future government on arms policy.
Further SADF cuts could prove disastrous - Kat

RETIRING SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg says further cuts and rationalisation in the force could render it inefficient.

He delivered this warning yesterday as he took leave of the SADF at a parade. He is being succeeded by General Georg Meiring, formerly Chief of the Army.

Liebenberg told an audience which included Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach, and Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel that the past few years had been marked by "creeping cuts and rationalisation" in the SADF. Further cutbacks could cause untold harm to the force, not only in the short term but also over a long period.

"It is over the long term that a defence force has to plan for the unexpected and the uncertain times that new demands and possible conflict call for," Liebenberg said.

"The SADF and the defence industry have been cut to the bone. If there are further cuts it could be rendered inefficient, with serious results."

"Talk of a split in the SADF was without foundation, Liebenberg added, describing media reports about this as malicious and not in the interests of the country.

The "structure and culture" of the SADF did not provide room for such an eventuality. He urged the media and political organisations to recognise the defence force as an apolitical organisation which served South Africa, not a political party.

"The defence force should not be an instrument of politicians or commentators to use for sectional needs. Objectivity and lack of bias should be the watchwords."

Former SADF chief General Constaind Viljoen - coordinating general of the right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront - was conspicuous in the main stand at the ceremony, seated immediately behind the ministerial party.

Viljoen said after the parade that he hoped the country would not reach the point where the army would be ordered to act against the right wing.
The lost tribe of Schmidtsdrift

Four thousand Bushmen — former soldiers of 31 Battalion and their families — struggle for survival in apartheid’s last dumping ground.

reports Stephen Laufer

Sixty-eight kilometres west of Kimberley, where the Gourits river meets the Vaal river, lies a place which is about as close to the middle of nowhere as you can get in South Africa.

Once, long ago, Schmidtsdrift was an important staging post for the transporters between the diamond mines and the farmhouses to rest over and along the thighs of man and beast. Today it is a hot, dusty, unpopulated hilly area overgrown by an army kommandant.

In 4,000 Bushmen, inhabitants of the disbanded 31 Battalion and their families brought from Namibia in 1990 — about 8,000 people, caught between promises made to them by the army and the indigibility, or unwillingness, of the Department of Public Works to deliver on those understandings.

There is little space available in the town for planting and none for beehive farming. Firewood is scarce, the vegetation offers not, either to the army, which manages a game farm, or to the park. A bus service is planned.

What remains is a sparsely populated expanse of land run by the South African Defence Force Institute, a supply and services organisation for soldiers and their families.

Its residents are filled with an incongruous assortment of frugality and cadmus.

The military base itself has few soldiers now, mostly medical orderlies, guards and national service personnel working as teachers and lawyers. Its main function is to serve one of the human logistics of South Africa long after it is against its neighbours.

31 Battalion was disbanded in March and its soldiers have been transferred to an infantry regiment in Kimberley, with the army offering programmes to facilitate the disbandment and transfer process.

A para trooper by training and a softball player by nature, Tom Scholtz van Wyk, now finds himself in the role of the unit’s liquidator.

GENERAL: Seeking a future.

The only hope for many Bushmen is to return to Namibia.

PHOTO: STEPHEN LAUFER

A tracker group was based during years of operations on both sides of the Namibian-Angolan border.

The military base itself has few soldiers now, mainly medical orderlies, guards and white national service personnel working as teachers and lawyers. Its main function is to serve one of the human logistics of South Africa long after it is against its neighbours.

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A para trooper by training and a softball player by nature, Tom Scholtz van Wyk, now finds himself in the role of the unit’s liquidator.

It is difficult to avoid being cynical when one hears Van Wyk extol the virtues of self-help projects with the reverence of a fanatic convert. The army, no longer in need of the specialist services of the Bushman trackers in the numbers it once needed, would probably just as soon be rid of the human problems associated with a discredited and dysfunctional group.

Whatever the background, there has been so much improvement for people at Schmidtsdrift in the last few months. A community hall has been built and the mobile toilets and bath houses have been cleaned. Things got better when

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Whatever the background, there has been so much improvement for people at Schmidtsdrift in the last few months. A community hall has been built and the mobile toilets and bath houses have been cleaned. Things got better when

the bulk of the soldiers were removed, say the residents.

Frustrated and suffering from claustrophobia, many of them had taken to drink. Fights had become the order of the day and because pay was going on alcohol, food for the soldiers’ families was even scarcer than now. Water shortages and other illnesses associated with nutritional deficiencies be, as affecting children, as medical practitioners.

But the army says studies by the Department of Health have shown no malnutrition.

Now money is being spent from newsprint, and the medical outpost has seen tuberculosis and malnutrition recorded significantly. Children still suffer from gastro-enteritis, but the army nurses and orderlies staffing the camp clinic are dedicated group, bringing eggs from home if a child is in dire need.

Yet despite the often-coveted, the cultural foundation and the supermarket, the future remains uncertain for the residents of Schmidtsdrift a town.

They have little trust — either for their traditional backers the army or for a future African National Congress-led government.

They fear this piece of land will be returned to its previous owners, cutting the Bushmen adrift completely.

Army spokesman Colonel John Stoffel said his organisation was well aware of its responsibilities and obligations to the community at Schmidtsdrift and will continue to do all in its power to fulfil this responsibility any neglect.

For many, the solution appears to lie in Namibia. They have begun talking about going home.

“We have no fear of the Namibians,” said one soldier asked whether he felt that two decades of military service against Namibia could be detrimental to his plans to return.

“We have spoken to people there and we know we will be able to plough and raise goats. Some of us will find work using the administrative, driving and medical skills we learned in the South African army.”

Negotiations between the South African government and the Namibian authorities are underway on behalf of 50 soldiers and their families.

If successful, up to 500 Bushmen are expected to choose to return to southern Namibia by the end of the year.
MK moles who infiltrated the SADF

A former captain in the SADF Permanent Force tells how he spied for Umkhonto weSizwe, writes Stephen Lauder.

Details of Umkhonto weSizwe’s infiltration of moles into the South African Defence Force are emerging for the first time.

The Mail & Guardian has spoken to the most senior MK mole—a former permanent force captain and graduate of the SADF’s elite Military Academy at Saldanha Bay who was rising rapidly through the ranks during the mid-1980s.

And Ronnie Kasrils, the man who for years ran MK’s moles inside the SADF, this week lifted the veil on “a sensitive operation which gave Cuban, Angolan and African National Congress forces eyes and ears” inside the apartheid military establishment.

Kasrils spoke for the first time of “about a dozen Permanent Force officers” who were also MK intelligence operatives, and about the “roughly 100” Citizen Force soldiers who regularly supplied information on their units.

As young white men, they were in the unique position of being able to penetrate the heart of the South African military establishment.

Kasrils was MK’s military intelligence chief from its inception in 1983, working out of poky flats in London and large Lusaka houses rented on the pretext that he and his group were agricultural researchers.

MK’s most successful agent graduated from the Military Academy in 1987, his sights set on senior command. Completion of the academy course is regarded as an officer’s ticket to rapid promotion, with many graduates eventually becoming brigadiers and generals. By the time he left the force, this MK mole was due for promotion to major.

For years, he passed on military training manuals, internal telephone directories, sketches of military bases and other SADF documents to which he had easy access. He is sceptical as to the importance of this material, but Kasrils says it and similar documents obtained by other MK moles was central to understanding what the SADF was up to.

With time we had their telex directory which listed every unit and, by detailing shared lines for encrypted messages, pointed to key organisational relationships between units. And we got our hands on the operator’s manual for SADF military intelligence a computer system.

But the prize, says Kasrils, was the SADF’s battle order, which revealed where units had been, where they were at any given time and where they were headed. “This, and information on South African weapons development, served our allies as much or more than it did us,” he said.

Like most of MK’s shadow men, the Saldanha graduate—who has asked to remain anonymous for reasons of personal safety—found life lonely in the SADF.

In 1985, he was asked to take a holiday in Britain, where he met “Khambe” and “Bill”—Kasrils and his chief analyst. A month of lectures and discussions on political issues was interspersed with counter-surveillance training—endless walls around London learning to look over his shoulder.

On his return to South Africa, the Saldanha man was ordered to cease contact—he was to be a sleeper, to be reactivated at a later date. When he had reached senior rank. Nobody knew at that stage, said Kasrils, how long the conflict would continue.

“Our intelligence capability was expanding all the time,” asserts Kasrils. “We had Press people in Messina, in the key Far Northern Command, who knew the border patrol system. They aided us in infiltrating MK members and in identifying military targets in the region.”

This intelligence work allowed MK to reduce its casualty figures from a high of 200 annually in the mid-1980s to around 60 by 1986, despite rising numbers of infiltrations, says Kasrils.

The SADF’s Eastern Transvaal command, with its headquarters in Nelspruit, was also infiltrated. It was key to military operations on the Swaziland and Mozambique borders.

MK intelligence’s exploits are featured in Kasrils’ new book, Armed and Dangerous, to be published next month.

The organisation had its greatest victory in 1987, he believes, when it was able to give full intelligence. “They forces in Angola advance warning of a major South African incursion into Angola. The invading forces met their nemesis in Cuito Canevare.

“Our Citizen Force network had instructions to inform us whenever they received call-ups,” recalled Kasrils, “and we knew from reading official literature put out by the SADF that they were planning a major exercise at the army battle school at Lohatla in the northern Cape.”

Putting two and two together, and comparing the SADF preparations for the Lohatla exercise with an earlier Angolan incursion, Kasrils’ analysts were sure an invasion was imminent. The Angolans and Cubans were informed, and were able to engage—and ultimately beat—the SADF.

Kasrils remains convinced the SADF had many more men deployed in Cuito Canevare than it admitted. “They claimed to have sent 3,000 soldiers into the field, but our analysts shows they had up to 10,000 men there.”

Communications between MK intelligence headquarters and the SADF moles were generally unclassified, relying on couriers and a simple telephone answering system.

“We had answering machines at numbers in England, and whenever a SOF soldier was called up, he’d phone and say a code name, leaving a message for Aunt Agatha or someone about when he was coming to tea. We knew the date meant his call-up date, and could thereby work out which units were being mobilised. Because these cadres were from across the country, we always knew when there were large-scale CF deployments.”

None of MK’s Permanent Force officers were recruited while serving. Having joined the illegal underground as students or immediately after completing their national service, they were encouraged to make a career in the SADF, in the hope that, with time, they would rise to senior and influential rank.

As Ronny some of the moles are still serving, Kasrils guessthat “Let’s leave that out. Let’s keep them guessing.”
The terrorists on the inside

A former top Military Intelligence officer speaks out about the 'dirty war' of the 1980s. Stephen Lauef reports

MILITARY Intelligence chiefs spent many years developing almost all of their time to operations that were not part of their true military function, according to former Military Intelligence deputy chief Chris Thrippon.

Fired in the aftermath of last year's Golden镑 raid on MI's Department of Covert Colloction, Thrippon is forthright on the past mistakes and crimes of the intelligence agencies and in no doubt about the lessons they should be subjected to in future.

Articulate and thoughtful, he says, 'the agencies cannot identify any of the individuals responsible or say whether state agencies were involved. "What the CCB and Visagons are said to have done was illegal," he said, referring to the army's most notorious dirty tricks brigade, known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau, and to the SAPS counterintelligence unit, equally infamous for its licentious and kill approach. "You can find out what these units are accused of," said Thrippon, "but you should stop calling them terrorists."

I'm not in a position to say whether these units, civilian and others were killed by the CCB or the police, but I know it was terrorism. Thrippon said of the CCB's activities in South Africa, "I can say categorically that there was no connection whatsoever."

Thrippon comes from the Special Forces, a separate organisation within the military.

The former deputy claims he had no knowledge of the CCB's existence as long as it worked clandestinely, and says he is unsure whether his immediate superior knew of its goings on. "But we knew," he says. "I'm not sure we would have protected the military if it was doing this kind of thing."

But MI did get itself involved in cloaks-and-daggers work too, admits Thrippon."During the Angola, Mozambique, and Border operations, a greater part of MI's budget went on covert activities than on our primary function, the gathering of information relevant to the SAP.""The intelligence product would have included assessments of the short, medium and long-term military threat to South Africa, and would have involved detailed on-site training and plans of organisations like Umkhonto we Sizwe and the African National Liberation Army.

"We did well on knowing the opposition," said Thrippon, "but for years, the MI chiefs divested most of their management and control time over operations which should at best have been peripheral to core functions."

The way he relates MI's involvement in active counter-measures, there is more than a hint at empire building by a succession of MI chiefs.

"Like the CCB, they were often unnecessary, born out of the security forces' frustration at their inability and lack of imagination in dealing openly with the conflict. Organisations like the CCB also came out of the army's desire to grab some of the glory from the SAP."

Yet MI has been "projected out of context as a rogue elephant," feels Thrippon. "It stands to benefit most from the opening of files, which will prove we were not involved in many things we were said to have been doing. Thrippon accepts the validity of the standard SADF justification that a revolutionary onslaught had to be countered with unconventional measures. "Even then, we had enough freedom to act against MK outside the country, where they were legitimate military targets."

Inside South Africa the job should have been left to the police, who should have made greater use of arrest and detention powers while preserving the dignity of those held. "Killing people inside the country had no effect on the course of events."

Future laws and structures must maximise the potential of the intelligence agencies and guard against any misuse, believes Thrippon.

Involving in liaison with foreign agencies, Thrippon gained wide experience of the control mechanisms employed in other countries.

He speaks approvingly of the British model, in which an in-house "deed a advocate" section vets and questions outgoing intelligence assessments and recommendations which can influence government thinking, policy and covert actions.

Formed after the Yus-Ripper debacle of 1975, the "deed a advocate" are senior or retired intelligence officers whose careers no longer depend on those whose function is to question the information. Thrippon believes. "This unit should include civilians and non-intelligence professionals who should control senior appointments and be closely involved in defining the ethics of intelligence activities."

Thrippon gives a simple example when asked what he means by the ethics of intelligence: "The job is to inform the elected government of the day of the truth. If you prepare an assessment in the morning for the president and get to Union Buildings in the afternoon only to discover that Nelson Mandela has taken over his office, then your report must remain the same."

Some MI chiefs have held to this professional ethic, says Thrippon, mentioning General Heinrich du Toit with admiration. Asked about the present position, General Chief van der Westhuizen, who refused to testify before the Commission of Inquiry into Incitement to Misconduct, has been dismissed by De Doorn, Thrippon draws his on the table. After a pregnant pause, he says: "I have never served under people I have experienced as disappointing and not capable of holding the positions of chief of staff intelligence."

The retired major general has joined two friends in a business venture running a country inn east of Pretoria. The surroundings of his hospitality are relaxed and informal. Would he give them up to return to intelligence work?

"The current government wouldn't touch me with a pole," he says, and is unsure of what a new government might think. But he's been seen around — and is clearly a player in formulating new policies on intelligence services. The life of an intelligence officer need not be over at 50."

Toland
Security forces accord ‘scuppered’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
and BARRY STREEK

PROVISIONAL agreements between the ANC and the government over the defence forces had been scuppered by the "inflexible and obdurate" attitudes of Mr Rubben Coetsee and Mr Herman Kriel, ANC national executive member Mr Ronnie Kasrils said yesterday.

Mr Coetsee, Minister of Defence, and Mr Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, had held things up and were still doing so, he said.

Steady progress had been made in discussions between Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) and the SA Defence Force towards a peacekeeping force and the integration of the forces, but suddenly the door had been closed at a political level about four weeks ago.

Mr Kasrils, a member of the ANC's military negotiating team, said agreements had been reached on assembly points for MK cadres when suddenly — "it was clear it had come from the minister" — there was insistence that the SADF control the points, a demand to which the ANC could not agree.

As a result it had been left to the Transitional Executive Council to finalise these agreements.

The SADF, as opposed to the minister, had been reasonable in the negotiations.

Mr Kasrils, MK's former chief of intelligence, addressed the Cape Town Press Club yesterday about his book, Armed and Dangerous, released recently.

The book "tells the truth, nothing but the truth, but not the whole truth. The whole truth still has to be told and I hope the book will act as a catalyst", Mr Kasrils said.
SA hiding nukes as bargaining chips? Hogwash, says Armscor

Weekend Argus Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA, which claims to have destroyed its nuclear weapons, may still have a nuclear arsenal hidden in remote parts of the country.

It is claimed in a top defence magazine that the weapons could possibly be used as a bargaining chip by the government in its negotiations over a new constitutional dispensation.

President De Klerk told parliament in March this year about the existence of the country's nuclear programme — rumours of which had been around for years but were consistently denied by the government — and revealed, too, that seven devices had been dismantled.

Armscor yesterday said in reaction. "We saw the article before it was published and advised the editor to indicate that the publication did not necessarily support the views expressed if he wished his magazine to retain credibility. We considered it to be hogwash."

The writer, retired-civil servant Nick Badenhorst of Port Elizabeth, told Weekend Argus: "The government persistently denied the (existence of) the atomic bomb in South Africa; I stand by my article. These guys (Armscor) must realise that the days of the securitum (sic) have come and gone."

The magazine — Armed Forces, edited by veteran military writer Peter McIntosh — has in recent months published a series by Badenhorst on the international nuclear weapons position under the heading, "The Bomb, the Missile and the Future." A fourth article is due to be published next month.

McIntosh confirmed he had submitted a copy of Badenhorst's original report to Armscor for comment, and later advised the armaments company that a "sanitised version" would be published. He said the article was likely to elicit "varied comment."

Badenhorst — who was not connected to the military establishment while employed by the government — claims the country's nuclear arsenal would not be significantly reduced "until the present administration (government) gets exactly the governing system and constitution it wants.

The government may dismantle more nuclear devices but "some of these weapons and missiles will be preserved somewhere."

He says that while there is no proof, it was "hypothetically possible that South Africa has a nuclear stockpile (which) conceivably consists not only of nuclear and neutron 155mm cannon shells, but gravity bombs, demolition munitions, nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, "Armston" inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and by April 1994, the new D-25 ICBMs."

He says the ICBMs are derived from booster rockets which had been developed over the years in association with Israel as part of the country's officially-aborted space programme. Badenhorst says South Africa has had sufficient enriched uranium available over the past 10 years for the manufacture of between 88 and 116 nuclear devices.

"In 1983, an international think-tank decided that the country had the capability of producing the devices given the timespan of the nuclear programme, the announcement by De Klerk that South Africa had six or seven bombs simply doesn't wash," Badenhorst told Weekend Argus.

Badenhorst also links the country's space programme to the nuclear programme and claims the United States brought pressure to bear on the government to dump the project.
Umtata raid: PAC to act

MICHAEL MÖRRIS, Political Correspondent

THE Pan Africanist Congress has given notice that it is to take legal action today against President De Klerk and other cabinet ministers over the controversial Defence Force raid on Umtata in September.

The controversy burst into the foreground in the Negotiating Council last night when PAC negotiator Patricia de Lalle said the issue of compensation for families of the raid victims had not been taken seriously by the council or its planning committee. She said it had dragged on for too long and the PAC had decided to resort to legal action.
Defence Force to meet Apla

Johannesburg. — The Defence Force and the PAC's military wing, Apla, are to meet this week in Harare.

The date for the talks, which flow from Friday's meeting between Law and Order Minister Herman Kriel and the PAC, is expected to be finalised today.

Sources said last night that the two delegations would be led by Apla commander Sihelo Phumla and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee.

The agenda will feature various aspects of security.

The organisation's national working committee decided on November 14 on a "mutual moratorium" on the cessation of hostilities.
Monitoring: MK 'near agreement' with SADF

JOHANNESBURG. — The ANC's armed wing said yesterday it was near agreement with the SADF on joint monitoring of each other's forces.

"We have no objection to being monitored... we don't want to be thought of as people running amok with guns," Mkhonto weSivwe chief-of-staff Mr. Sphiwe Nyanda said. (JY) 9/12/74.

He said the first exguerillas were likely to be in assembly areas, to be established throughout South Africa, early in January. — Sapa-Reuter
Armscor, Malaysian deal

PRETORIA — Aerosud, one of the South African companies exhibiting at Lima '83 in Malaysia under the auspices of Armscor, has signed a cooperation agreement with Malaysia's Shapada Aviation.

Aerosud said it would take the lead in the design and development phases with participation of Shapada Aviation personnel as well as 'local content' developed in cooperation with other local contractors.

It added that during the manufacturing and fleet embodiment phase, Shapada could take the lead with support from Aerosud technical advisers to ensure technology transfer.

According to Armscor, Shapada had "vast infrastructure and facilities" in the region and was the right partner to introduce aerospace know-how and products into the region. — Sapa
Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Proposed members of the National Peacekeeping Force are expected to meet at assembly points on January 8, says Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise.

The soldiers — from all the armed formations in the country — will then be selected for the NPKF, he said yesterday in an interview after MK's 32nd anniversary celebration at Soweto's Orlando Stadium.

Mr Modise said the NPKF was expected to be operational by mid-March.

Speaking at the same rally — which commemorated the last anniversary of MK as a guerrilla army — African National Congress president and MK commander-in-chief Nelson Mandela told hundreds of MK soldiers that disgruntled political groups were coalescing into a potential source of internal destabilisation and conflict.

"Treated hypothetically, this development might seem to be a minor irritant. But the fact of incessant, sabre-rattling and threats of civil war by certain pockets within the rightwing fold is enough cause for concern."

"This situation calls for the undivided attention of the TEC, the entire democratic forces as well as concerned citizens at large in order to thwart the ignoble intentions of these spoilers," said Mr Mandela.

His and Mr Modise's speeches stressed MK's role in a new national defence force.

"It is imperative that Umkhonto we Sizwe prepares itself for an integral part of the new national defence force which will come into existence on April 28 next year."

"Umkhonto we Sizwe has already initiated a process of converting our army from an irregular guerrilla force into a professional conventional force capable of playing a crucial role in defending the new democracy," said Mr Modise.

The MK commander emphasised that MK had a role to play in the future, having dislodged apartheid.
SADF 'best
guarantee'

THE future defence force could be relied on as the population's best policy for freedom and stability, Dr Johan Vil-lonel (NP, Langtang) said yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the constitution, he said: "If the paw-paw hits the fan and things go really wrong, the well-trained and well-equipped South African Defence Force will be there."

The SADF was entrusted with securing order and stability against chaos and was a great peacemaker. Its intervention in Namibia and Angola had made it possible to reach a balanced settlement.

The SADF had played a stabilising, normalising and protecting role in townships, he said.

There should not be concern about inkhonto weSizwe's incorporation into the SADF, as this would entail fairly small numbers and would be subject to specific standards.
Row over guns for Cape Commandos
ROGER FRIEDMAN, Weekend Argus Reporter

Automatic rifles and ammunition were issued to about 35 people following a brief recruiting and training camp held recently by Stellenbosch Commando.

Now the Western Cape Peace Committee has called on the Goldstone Commission to investigate commando activities.

A source close to Stellenbosch Commando said 40 people attended the recruitment camp — 35 of whom were issued with R4 rifles and 60 rounds of ammunition to take home.

Most of the 35 recipients — men and women — were issued their equipment after a single day's instruction, the source said.

A Western Province Command spokesman confirmed Stellenbosch Commando held a five-day recruiting camp from December 1 to 6.

"During this camp those people who complied with the requirements for membership of the commando, and were then accepted as members, received training in the use of firearms. "They were then issued with weapons subject to their being able to meet the prescribed regulations for the safekeeping of the weapons.

The spokesman did not elaborate on the requirements other than to say any medically fit member of the public "between the age of 18 and 65 able to handle a weapon and willing to be trained to use it" could join up.

The WP Command spokesman said the army was responsible for "area protection" and "that's why we give arms to the people".

The ANC has "condemned outright the aggressive role of the commando system" — finding the "manner in which they continue to hand out automatic and semi-automatic weapons particularly deplorable."

The Democratic Party has found it "seriously questionable whether these activities should be taking place ahead of the institution of the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence."

The Conservative Party has welcomed the initiative and warned it will not "accept any orders from the TEC" anyway.

ANC regional vice-chairman Vincent Diba said issuing weapons to new recruits was "irresponsible in the extreme, particularly in a society where the proliferation of arms is already a serious problem."

"We are also aware that commando training contains a propaganda component, which we believe to be inflammatory and entirely opposed to a society in search of peaceful solutions."

"With the TEC in operation and the Independent Electoral Commission about to be appointed, the creation of a climate for free and fair elections must be a top priority."

"As partners to the agreements reached at the World Trade Centre, the government should be acting decisively against initiatives of this kind," said Mr Diba.

DP executive-director James Self said the "arming and mobilisation" of civilians was taking place on a wide scale.

He was aware of similar camps held throughout the southern Cape and in the Eastern Transvaal in recent months.

"In all the cases one found people were being asked to join commandos as they would be important to the new South Africa."

"They are also encouraged to learn to operate and be issued with rifles for home defence purposes."

"While what they are doing is not illegal, it is seriously questionable whether this should take place ahead of the institution of the TEC's sub-council on defence."

CP deputy leader Willie Snyman welcomed the commandos' recruitment drive, particularly the training in and issuing of guns and ammunition "for effective self-protection."

The Pan Africanist Congress and the National Party were unavailable for comment.

"They seem to be providing an influx of weapons into a society already saturated with them."

"We need to look at the demilitarisation of our society, not the militarisation thereof," said Mr Self.

"With the TEC in operation and the Independent Electoral Commission about to be appointed, the creation of a climate for free and fair elections must be a top priority."

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The Pan Africanist Congress and the National Party were unavailable for comment.
FW ‘should be tried for raid’

By RONALD MORRIS

TRANKEI leader General Bantu Holomisa told about 1,000 people at a Heroes’ Day rally at Stellenbosch yesterday that President FW de Klerk and those cabinet members who decided to “murder” schoolchildren during the Umtata raid should be tried.

Once a court decision is known, the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) and the independent electoral commission would be in a position to decide whether Mr De Klerk and his ministers qualify to be members of a new parliament, he said.

Gen Holomisa was speaking at a ‘colourful Heroes’ Day celebration — also attended by Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Tony Yengeni — at which tribute was paid to slain SACP leader Mr Chris Hani. An MK march past was also held and shots were fired into the air by an MK member.

Gen Holomisa said “if Brigadier Gqozo can be tried for murder, what stops us demanding the same for Mr De Klerk”?

“The impression must not be created that the TEC is witch-hunting the KwaZulu government,” he added.

President De Klerk simply has to tell these leaders that the only option is to fall in line or quit,” he added.

In her speech Mrs Mandela said she had a “personal message” from Mr De Klerk: “Now that we have released your Mickey Mouse Gqozo, now that we have made it almost impossible for you to enter university with the De Klerk bills, it is important that you vote NP and legalise murder.”

Mr Yengeni said the ANC must refuse to change into a toothless organisation and must remain radical and militant. “We did not die in the struggle for cosmetic changes. We struggled for radical change. We don’t only want the change of faces, names of streets or the colour of the flag. We want complete change.”

Referring to Mrs Mandela’s recent election as president of the ANC’s Women’s League, he said now the voice of the poor would be heard in the corridors of parliament. He added that the press should keep their “hands off Winnie Mandela.”
Military meta morphosis

Argus Correspondent
NORMAN CHANDLER

It has been a traumatic year for the powerful South African Defence Force, often described as one of the most professional armies in the world. But the new year is also due to bring about change.

Since its establishment in 1912, the defence force has been known as the Union Defence Forces (UDF) and then the SADF. On April 28 next year, the third name change takes place — to that of the National Defence Force (NDF).

With it will come the integration of today’s SADF with an old enemy, the African National Congress’ Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), as well as members of other private armies who are up to the standards required by the new NDF.

For recently-appointed chief of the SADF, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, the change-over could not have come at a more difficult time. He has the enviable task of shepherding the SADF through the expected upheavals of the 120-odd days before the April 27 general election and then overseeing the incoming NDF as from April 28.

There is also the possibility of a National Peacekeeping Force coming into being to help maintain law and order in the period leading up to the election.

Whether General Meiring will remain in charge of the armed forces after integration is a matter of intense debate within the military establishment.

Most observers believe he will stay on until a firm structure is put in place. Some subscribe to a theory that the NDF will do away with the function of a chief as such and operate through a system of service chiefs — of the army, navy, air force and medical services — similar to that which operates in other countries, such as Britain and India.

The chiefs report to a civilian Ministry of Defence. The current ministry is in effect a militarised establishment which has run South Africa’s defence matters for 40 years.

Next year will not only be one of change for the senior command of the SADF but also for the ordinary men and women who serve in it — MK’s commander, Joe Modise, has already gone on record as saying that there may well be a period of “re-training”, which could mean a departure from original British military traditions.

Lack of money is also likely to have a profound effect on the military machine next year.

There are indications that the Defence budget, about R9 billion, will be cut further and that units may even be disbanded as a result of an austerity drive.

The arrival of about 20,000 new personnel for the armed forces as a result of the integration process will have a major effect on expenditure, particularly in salaries, uniforms, equipment, and extracurricular activities.

“...It is known that the navy and the air force are in the market for new equipment — the navy for corvettes and other vessels, and the SAAF for fighter aircraft and trainers. The SAAF has just bought four Rooivalk combat helicopters.

Whether the two services will get what they desperately need in order to maintain a worthwhile deterrent force — which can be used in other roles during times of peace — is up to the command of the new NDF.

One service arm almost certain to see major change is the army.

It is no secret in political and military circles that the ANC views the army extremely critically and that its defence minister and commanders are waiting anxiously for April 28 so that they can make a start on proposed large-scale changes to a force long regarded by them as Enemy No 1.

The fear, though, is that over-zealousness by the new coming could result in mutinies through dissatisfaction, racial antagonism, and resignations by the junior and senior officer corps.

This year saw a major change in the manpower requirements of the SADF.

The conscription system has now formally ended and in its place the Military Voluntary Service has attracted hundreds of recruits.

It is hoped that conscription will not be necessary in peace-time.

General Meiring summed up the role of the defence force in a new South Africa when he said, on taking over as chief on November 1, that the force remained apolitical and that it served the government of the day, irrespective of the political party in power.

It remains to be seen whether this ideal is upheld by the new National Defence Force.
Budget cutbacks in offing next year

New defence force faces cash crisis

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The new National Defence Force (NDF), to be established on April 23, faces a financial crisis from the start as the result of an expected multi-million-rand cut in defence spending next year.

The disclosure comes at a time when negotiations to integrate the SADF with the former Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), homeland armies and other private armies into the NDF appear to be on track.

An early warning of problems ahead has also come from the newly appointed SADF Chief of Staff (Staff (Intelligence), Major-General Ben Raubenheimer, who said the high cost of integration would put a strain on the defence budget.

"The defence force will have to cut funding on certain projects to be able to afford its integration," he said.

He did not go into detail.

The existing defence budget, say reliable sources, may have to be cut by up to 4 percent, not because of a desire to trim defence spending or wreck integration moves, but as part of a major drive by the Government to obtain International Monetary Fund loans for restructuring purposes and social improvements.

The IMF stipulates that defence budgets have to be within 2.6 percent of a country's gross domestic product (GDP) and South Africa's currently stands at about 2.6 percent of GDP. Trimming of it will thus bring the budget to within a hair's breadth of IMF regulations.

Joe Modise, commander of the former MK, says the likely integration of the KwaZulu and Ciskei armies in the NDF is "promising."

A representative of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force also attended the most recent negotiations session, despite the fact that Bophuthatswana has not yet decided to accept reincorporation into South Africa.

The talks had also been attended by MK, the SADF, Venda and Transkei, Pretoria sources told The Star.
South Africa’s defence force is to change its name in 1994 — for the third time in its 82-year history. Defence Correspondent Norman Chandler reports on a traumatic year for the SADF, and the future awaiting it after April 27.
Pay increases for armed services

Political Staff

PAY increases for servicemen, volunteers, members of the citizen force and commandos called up from the reserve have been announced by Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee.

Depending on rank, the increases vary between 20 and 130 percent for servicemen and between 57 and 94 percent for trained citizen force members.

Mr Coetsee said the changes to the system of military service, from compulsory to a volunteer intake — supported by a selective ballot — were the reason.

The Defence Force would now be more dependent on people who were considering a career in the forces.

The new intake of volunteers on February 1 would qualify.

In addition members qualified for free rations, accommodation, uniforms and medical treatment.

Distinctive arrangements applied to members with professional qualifications who did military service in a specific capacity.

Members with qualifications higher than Std 10 who in the past received a daily allowance would in future receive only one if they served in their professional capacity.
**SA DEFENCE FORCE**

**Fighting to stay in business**

(Finanl 24/12/93)

The SA Defence Force (SADF) will never be the same again. Not only will it have to incorporate the ANC’s armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, next year, but it will also have to deal with substantially less State funding. The defence budget has already been cut 44% in real terms since its 1989 high.

Like just about every other State operation that’s feeling the pinch, the Defence Force has had to look at the private sector for ideas on how to cut costs and become more efficient. So much like corporate giants such as the Ford Motor Co in the US and Absa here, the SADF is undergoing a “re-engineering” in an attempt to run more like a business than like a government agency (Infotech September 3).

Brig Des Lynch, the SADF’s director of computer information systems, emphasises the need to be bottom-line driven and says that for the first time the SADF is applying business principles to the operation, which has 100,000 full-time employees. “We can no longer afford to invest in all sorts of silly computer systems. All new systems must be part of the overall business plan. Ultimately, our aim is to act more like an efficient commercial enterprise.”

Integral to the re-engineering are sophisticated computer systems that will offer top brass access to all sorts of information vital to effective decision-making, “They need a real-time look into what is happening. But because no-one is sure what the future Defence Force will look like, we need to develop systems that are flexible enough to cope with a dynamic environment.”

For instance, he explains that the generals will need to know the financial implications of incorporating MK into the SADF. “Only by having accurate and up-to-date information at their fingertips will they be able to make fast and well-informed decisions.”

But transforming this huge bureaucratic structure into a lean enterprise with its finger on the various pulses has not been as easy as issuing a command to plant soldiers. There are countless stories of wastage and theft of supplies, it is not unusual for army vehicles, fuel, spares and food to have been “borrowed” for private use.

Then there is the red tape. Until recently staff would have to wait a long three months for their housing subsidies to be approved. But this bureaucratic problem was easily solved, “All we did was redesign the way in which requests for subsidies were processed,” Lynch says. “We computerised much of the paperwork and put one person in charge of authorising the requests. As a result, the to-ing and fro-ing of umpteen copies of paper has been eliminated and subsidy requests are now approved in days.”

For effective control, there needs to be access to information that is now stored in myriad different and often incompatible computer systems. These include systems for administration, logistics, material management, manufacturing, personnel, medical administration, financial management, security and information used for the signals and radar environment.

While it is not necessary (and probably impossible) to integrate all of these into an “all singing, all dancing” computer system, there is a need for more information to be accessible from head office.

The logistics systems of the army, navy and air force, for instance, are likely to remain separate because of different operational requirements. Army operations — which include the most staff and equipment — are by nature more decentralised than those of the navy and air force. Because of a need for access to information from each system, Lynch sees “one umbrella logistics system with different subsystems”.

He says work on improving logistics started in the Eighties and that computerisation is just part of this process. “We needed to rethink the whole process. In the past, with the war in the north of Namibia, the main focus was on prompt supplies to the battle front. There were no life-cycle analyses of products. Now we must focus on better management of the life cycle of weapons and other equipment. By using techniques such as just-in-time, we will be able to lower our stocks. We must ensure that our equipment performs better and is used more. At the leading edge is the air force with its innovative logistics system known as SLIS (see box).”

Since the mid-Seventies, the Pretoria-based computer group Infoplan, now owned by Denel, has provided all of the SADF’s computer needs. This worked well during the world embargo on military hardware and military computer systems, but changing times mean the end of that privileged status. “We want to be given full access of the options available,” Lynch says. “We want more choice in suppliers.”

Despite the new businesslike attitude, some things never change in the military. Lynch believes that computer systems will not be developed in-house because of the cost. “Military personnel will not be happy if computer experts, who are junior in rank, earn more money than they do.”

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**FLYING AHEAD OF THE PACK**

The SA Air Force’s R58m computerised logistics management system, SLIS (SA Air Force Logistics Information System), has caught the attention of some of the most advanced air forces in the world, including those of Britain, the US and several Middle Eastern countries. The Royal Air Force has been allocated £240m to develop a similar system and the marketing of SLIS at recent military hardware shows in Singapore and Malaysia resulted in several inquiries.

Says SADF major Nick Sendall: “SLIS is three to five years ahead of anything else in the game.”

Developed over the past four years by Air Logistics Command at Voortrekker-hoogte, near Pretoria, in conjunction with software company Infoplan, the system will help the air force to improve its operations and cut costs as defence budgets take their toll. In the last two years the air force budget has dropped from R750m to R522m, which has meant disbanding several squadrons, closing depots and retrenching staff.

SLIS will cut operational costs by co-ordinating all materials, technical resources and aircraft maintenance on a national level.

It offers life-cycle costing of an aircraft, logistical support, inventory control, product support plus financial and other management information.

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**FINANCIAL MAIL • DECEMBER • 24 • 1993 • 43**
Military to be ‘made attractive’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Force is offering pay hikes of up to 15% to non-permanent force members in a bid to make service in the military “financially attractive”.

The new salary dispensation could serve as a welcome alternative for many school-leavers battling to find jobs or places in tertiary education institutions.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa said yesterday that the current “absorption capacity” of the formal sector of the economy meant only about one in every 100 matriculants would find jobs in the new year.

The whopping pay increases announced yesterday will take effect on January 1, with the February 1 intake of volunteers also qualifying for the increase.

Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said the new dispensation was designed to make the daily pay of servicemen, volunteers, citizen force, commandos and controlled reserve members “comparable” with permanent force pay.

Depending on rank, the increases vary between 20-130% for servicemen and 57-94% for trained citizen force members.

The minister said the reason for pay hikes was the change from compulsory to voluntary military service.

Two years ago, they said there was also a trend towards employing temporary staff, rather than permanent staff, with personnel being employed on a contract basis for fixed periods.

They predicted that the informal sector would grow in the coming year, and said matriculants would have to be “entrepreneurial” about finding work.

The Defence Force would in future be more dependent on people making their careers in the SADF or serving in the force as preparation for a career elsewhere.

“The increases make it financially attractive to serve in the SADF,” he said.

Apart from the increase, the February intake of volunteers would also qualify for free rations, accommodation, uniforms and medical treatment.

Marital status would no longer be a factor in determining benefits.

Members with qualifications higher than Senior Certificate who in the past received a daily allowance will in future only receive an allowance if they serve in their professional capacity, Mr Coetsee said.

WILLEM STEENKAMP reports that personnel agencies say many work-seekers will have to create work for themselves next year.

Agency spokesmen said the absence of a full-scale national service call-up next year would mean more job-seekers, but this would “even out” within...
Armscor targets rich Gulf states

CT 28/12/92

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Gulf states, with a collective annual arms budget of $25 billion (about R92,4bn), are a major target for the South African arms industry, the latest issue of the Armscor publication Salvo says.

Many Islamic states perceived themselves to be threatened both internally and externally so would remain large buyers for arms, Fairs and Exhibitions (UKO) managing director Ms Virginia Kern is quoted as saying in the article.

Armscor recently opened an office in the Gulf and took part in arms fairs there.

She said: "The Gulf states see themselves as vulnerable and needing protection, which is why their defence budgets are so large and why they constantly expand their defence industries."

Also, despite Iraq's defeat during the Gulf War, the other Arab states remained wary of President Saddam Hussein.
MK, Apla members to train in Zimbabwe

HARARE — Members of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) and Apla have arrived in Zimbabwe for military training to prepare for integration into a post-apartheid army, it was reported here yesterday.

The report did not say how many had arrived but said they were the first batch of 500 who would be trained in the country.

"We can confirm that the first group arrived yesterday," ANC chief representative in Zimbabwe Mr Kingsley Mamabolo said.

"As you know, both MK and Apla have been guerilla armies and it's important to prepare them for integration into a regular army," he added.

Zimbabwean Defence Minister Mr Moven Machachi said recently his government was prepared to offer training to the guerillas at a military college in the eastern border town of Nyanga, where more than 500 Mozambicans were also trained this year.

The Mozambicans came from the army and former rebel group Renamo — Sapa-Reuter
ANC, PAC training in Zimbabwe for post-apartheid army.

HARARE — Five hundred ANC and PAC members began training in Zimbabwe yesterday to prepare for a possible early integration in a post-apartheid army. In Zimbabwe, I understand that military leaders already have a plan for integration into a future army.

Mr Mulumbo said that the ANC and PAC officials were ready to undergo similar training as their counterparts in South Africa.
MK, Apla training 'will be evaluated'

□ Standards won't be compromised — SADF

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The training by Zimbabwe of former South African guerrillas does not mean their automatic inclusion in an integrated National Defence Force to be established after the April 27 elections, say military sources.

It was reported yesterday that the first batch of 500 South African trainees from the ANC and PAC had arrived in Zimbabwe for training.

There was no immediate confirmation from the PAC that members of Apla, its armed wing, would be among those receiving the training.

The PAC has so far declined to participate in the new defence force.

Talks about their participation, coupled to the suspension of the PAC's armed struggle, are continuing following a mandate given to PAC president Clarence Makwetu at a recent congress in Umtata to seek an agreement with the government on a mutual cessation of hostilities.

PAC participation in the Zimbabwean training would suggest either a reversal of its stance or that it had agreed to the training so that it would have troops ready for incorporation in the event of agreement being reached.

The training courses are due to start next week.

Officer cadets, platoon and company commanders will be trained at the Military Academy in Gweru and at the Staff College at army headquarters in Harare, while non-commissioned officers will be trained at the School of Infantry at Mhlabula near Bulawayo.

The first batch consists of 238 Umkhonto we Sizwe members and 172 Apla members, according to the report.

The ANC representative in Harare, Kingsley Mamabolo, was quoted as saying that the number to be trained could be higher if the Zimbabwean government agreed.

Military sources in Pretoria said yesterday that the training methods would need to be evaluated to see if they were of international standard and any shortcomings had to be addressed before the men could be integrated into the existing SADF and then into the National Defence Force.

It is understood that bridging courses would be held.

Senior army, navy and air force officers, including the Chief of the SADF, General Georg Meiring, have stated consistently over the past few months that the force's standards would not be compromised in the interests of integration.

An SADF spokesman said that the ANC need not consult it if the organisation decided to send people out of the country for military training.

This was acceptable in terms of the DF Malan Accord signed by President de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela in Cape Town last year, the spokesman said.

The men now in Zimbabwe are not the first MK members to be trained outside South Africa since the ANC suspended the armed struggle.

It is known that India has been involved in advanced training courses while other countries have also allowed training to take place within their defence forces.
PRETORIA — Suggestions that the South African Air Force wants to buy 16 Rooivalk gunships is simply sales talk intended to boost the helicopters' international marketing, say defence analysts.

Jane's Defence Weekly recently reported Deputy Defence Minister Mr Wynand Breytenbach as saying the Air Force planned to buy a squadron of 16 helicopters — and would possibly buy more once their export potential had been realised.

Three countries, including Britain, were said to be interested in the Rooivalk. However, no firm decision on the local purchase was expected until after the April 27 election, the magazine added. Manufacturer Denel spokesman Mr Paul Holtzhausen said he could confirm the SAAF had ordered four units. — Sapa
THE National Party fired off a new election campaign salvo yesterday, claiming that a number of Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) members had joined the NP because they considered the ANC dictatorial, Xhosa-dominated and corrupt.

National Party federal council liaison director Mr Jacko Maree said the party had been approached recently by a number of unsatisfied MK members. "It would appear that there is deep dissatisfaction in MK ranks over the ANC and its leadership," he said.

The ANC dismissed the allegations with "contempt and disgust". It said these were "reminiscent of the NP's malicious propaganda against the ANC since time immemorial". The ANC and the public were aware that people joined the NP not out of conviction but for pecuniary gain.

"The statement is yet another attempt by the NP to stoke fires within the ranks of MK instead of making unfounded allegations, the NP should clean the ranks of the SADF, which is riddled with CCB and hit-squad elements, and lend its weight to efforts to create a new and nonracial defence force," the ANC said.

Mr Maree said among the main reasons for dissatisfaction were:
- The ANC was autocratic and dictatorial in its dealings with MK members.
- The ANC leadership was made up overwhelmingly of Xhosas who received preference in appointments and promotions.
- There was bitter animosity in MK between commanders Mr Joe Modise and military intelligence deputy head Mr L W Ngculu, whose MK name is James Makanya. Xhosas in the SACP were favouring Mr Makanya and trying to influence "1K members to side with him against Mr Modise."
- The R10 million promised to MK was still in ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela's London bank account. But the R2 143 intended for each MK member was a pittance.
- MK members, as well as Mr Modise and ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, were extremely unhappy about Mr Mandela's decision to invite Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa - who is seen as a threat to Mr Modise - on his European tour, without consulting the ANC national executive council.
- MK members were shocked by the widespread corruption within the ANC. "They point out that pro-ANC homeland governments have been engaged in massive corruption. Auditors have identified financial mismanagement in the ANC southern Natal region and the ANC Border region."

The ANC said that NP allegations of corruption were absurd considering the party's own track record of maladministration and financial mismanagement and its direct responsibility for fraud and corruption in the homelands.

Mr Maree said he could not say exactly how many MK members had defected to the NP. The NP had been cautious about admitting MK members as it was worried about the possibility of being infiltrated. However, there was no bar to MK members joining the NP - own Correspondent and Political Staff.
The dilemma of the schizophrenist

Political scientist Dr. John Smith

The question raised and it concerns notably the South African community, the matter is delicate.
Kriel tries to get Apla commitment

Hot pursuit tactics if Harare talks fail

Star 1/11/93

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harare — The high-profile meeting between the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) and the Government begins today with the Government saying a hot-pursuit strategy would be adopted if the talks failed to end the conflict between the two parties.

Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman said the Government would consider cross-border raids to stop Apla if necessary.

Apla strategist Willie Brown said this would be expected in the light of the SADF's October 8 Umtata raid, in which five youths were killed.

Brown and Schoeman are

STRATEGIST says raids would not be unexpected in the light of SADF's Umtata attack

in the delegations of Apla and the Government.

The Harare talks, to be chaired by Zimbabwean Defence Minister Moven Mabeche, is the first contact with the PAC since the Umtata raid.

Apla commander and PAC defence secretary Sabelo Phama will head the three-man delegation.

Kriel said the Government would not meet an Apla demand to bring South African army chiefs to Harare.

He insisted that SADF officers were not needed at the talks because Apla's "terror tactics are not a military but a police problem".

The PAC plans to take part in the April 27 election next year, but its military wing has refused to suspend its armed struggle or renounce violence.

Kriel yesterday steered clear of divisive defence and security issues.

He said he would not raise such issues as the detention of three convicted South African spies who are serving life prison sentences, or the presence of some former Zimbabweans in the South African security services.

"I am single-minded at the moment. I am here only to meet Apla and I am not going to discuss any other issue," Kriel told reporters. — Sapa-Router-AF
Govt and PAC agree to ceasefire

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

HARARE — The Azanian People's Liberation Army yesterday agreed it would declare a ceasefire but this would depend on the outcome of further negotiations with the Government.

The decision came after a meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, between the Pan-African Congress, led by its defence secretary Sabelo Phama, and the Government, whose delegation was led by Minister of Law and Order Mr Nkum Knel.

Government officials present at the meeting said the agreement was a breakthrough.

PAC foreign secretary Mr Gora Ebrahim said it was the beginning of working towards ending violence.

A joint statement read: "Both sides believe that we have a duty to do everything within our power to stop further violence and hostilities in our country."

The statement said both parties realised that discussions to address relations between the Government and the PAC/Apla could not take place in an atmosphere of violence.

"It is, therefore, necessary to place a moratorium on violence. Both parties will refer these viewpoints to their principals with a view to arranging urgent talks devoid of violence," the statement said. [254]

Ebrahim later told journalists that he would meet Knel later this week for further discussions. The PAC would also consider participating in the proposed Transitional Executive Council pending the outcome of the talks.

Bilateral meetings between the security forces and Apla to "improve the understanding" between the two would be initiated.

Zimbabwean Defence Minister Mr Moven Mahachi, opening the meeting earlier, said the fact that the two parties could meet showed the willingness to resolve the problem of violence in South Africa and overcome their differences.

Sources at the meeting said the Government delegation submitted proposals contained in the Transitional Executive Council Bill on the sub-council on law and order. This calls for the creation of a multiparty peacekeeping force which Apla has rejected as an option.

In exchange, the PAC gave the Government a document which said containing "concrete suggestions towards the mutual cessation of hostilities." This is believed to include a call for the control of all security forces by an international body.
The Azanian People's Liberation Army's agreement to lay down its arms, following yesterday's meeting with the South African Government, is thanks to Venda military ruler Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

For someone who has been contemptuously dismissed as a puppet of the South African Government, Ramushwana has certainly scored a major victory by getting high-ranking members of both APLA and the Nationalist Government to sit together in one room.

The public will surely notice that he has successfully brokered this high-powered meeting.

Sources close to Ramushwana have revealed that the first letter to South African Law and Order Minister Mr. Hermann Kriel, suggesting a meeting between him and APLA, was ignored.

It was only after the second letter, and after Zimbabwe had agreed to host the meeting between the two parties, that Kriel considered Ramushwana's request.

As Pan Africanist Congress defence secretary Sabelo Phuma and Kriel were locked in a room in Harare trying to find common ground yesterday, Ramushwana told Sonettan that he was pleased that everybody had listened to him.

The soldier-turned-leader who, in the space of two years, became a national hero, is enjoying the balm of glory.

Any nightmares that might have been caused by the pension scandal must have vanished, for a while at least.
Moratorium on violence declared

Govt, Apla agree to peace bid

**BY THEMBA MOLEFE**
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

**Harare** — The Azanian People’s Liberation Army (Apla) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) yesterday agreed to declare a moratorium on violence, depending on the outcome of further negotiations with the South African Government.

The decision came after a meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, between the Pan Africanist Congress, led by its defence secretary and Apla chief commander Sabelo Phama, and a Government delegation led by Minister of Law and Order Hermus Kriel.

Government officials present at the meeting yesterday said the agreement was a breakthrough.

PAC foreign secretary Gora Ebrahim said it was the beginning of working towards ending violence.

A joint statement said: "Both sides believe that we have a duty to do everything within our power to stop further violence and hostilities in our country."

**SUCCESSFUL meeting in Harare is to be followed by further talks in South Africa, a joint statement says**

It said both parties realised that discussions to address relations between the Government and the PAC/Apla could not take place in an atmosphere of violence.

"It is therefore necessary to place a moratorium on violence."

"Both parties will refer these viewpoints to their principals with a view to arranging urgent talks devoid of violence," the statement said.

Ebrahim later told journalists that he would meet Kriel later this week for further discussions.

The PAC would also consider taking part in the proposed Transitional Executive Council (TEC) pending the outcome of the talks.

Bilateral meetings between the security forces and Apla to improve the understanding between the two would be initiated.

Zimbabwean Defence Minister Movember Mahachi, who chaired yesterday’s meeting, said follow-up talks would be held in South Africa.

Sources at the meeting said the Government delegation submitted proposals contained in the TEC Bill on the sub-council of law and order.

This calls for the creation of a multiparty peacekeeping force which Apla has rejected as co-optation.

In exchange, the PAC gave the SA Government a document which it said contained "concrete suggestions towards the mutual cessation of hostilities."

The document is believed to include a call for the control of all security forces by an international body.

On his arrival in Harare on Sunday night Kriel said, "I came here to negotiate and, if there be a need, I am prepared to compromise."
Billions from SA arms deal
ANC backs drive for world markets

By CHRIS BATEMAN in London and GUY OLIVER in Cape Town

SOUTH AFRICA's privatised arms industry is gearing up to take the international market by storm — with the full approval of the ANC, who have backed a major British deal on mine-protected vehicles.

The deals are being made to circumvent the 1977 United Nations arms embargo but were interpreted last night by authoritative military sources as another step towards making the UN decree obsolete.

The British deal — signed on the day economic sanctions were lifted at ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela's request (September 24) — is potentially worth billions of rand, it was confirmed yesterday.

The deal is between South Africa's Menchem and Britain's leading light-armoured vehicle manufacturer, Alvis, who will, on licence, manufacture, tailor and market two world-beating South African mine-protected vehicles.

The licensing agreement is to avoid falling foul of the UN arms embargo.

The agreement was already known, asked Alvis to demonstrate the prototype of SA's Iron Eagle, a three-man mine-protected liaison vehicle, to their relief agencies in Zagreb, Croatia, before the end of this year.

In an unprecedented statement, Britain's Ministry of Defence yesterday confirmed having spoken to the ANC and the government about future arms deals "in anticipation of the embargo being lifted" — and that SA's future maritime needs were near the top of the agenda.

Yesterday Mr Murray Hammick, Alvis' business development manager, said his company had asked the British Army to do a commercial "user evaluation" on several Menchem-supplied mine-protected vehicles.

The effectiveness of the arms embargo had begun to fade and in all probability "will not ever be lifted, only ignored", he said.

Mr Hammick emphasised that the ANC, Britain's Department of Trade and Industry, the present SA government and "all relevant agencies" had approved of the deals.

Extensive consultations were held with the ANC, who were convinced of the deal's potential to create opportunities and future revenues.

He said the world-wide need for efficient, light and highly mobile mine-protected vehicles was "very great".

Both Mr Mandela and President F W de Klerk promoted future arms sales in discussions with American and European leaders during their September tour.

The Rooivalk attack helicopter makes its international debut at the Dubai air show today.
Billions from SA arms deal

ANC backs drive for world markets

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He described the technology behind the Eagle and the Menchem Mamba — an older, wheeled vehicle carrying 11 people — as "exceeding anything in their class in the world".

Jane's Defence Southern African correspondent Mr Helmoed-Romer Bertman said last night the British had acquired vehicles, which were "world leaders" in mine protection.

The effectiveness of the arms embargo had begun to fade and in all probability "will not ever be lifted, only ignored", he said.

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China halts
Navy chief invited to US

Staff Reporter

CHIEF of the Navy, Vice Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson, is to attend the two-day annual International Sea Power Symposium hosted by the United States Navy in Newport, Rhode Island next week. Navy headquarters said today that it was the first time a South African chief of the navy had been invited to the event.

Admirals from most North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, south and east Asian and African navies will also attend.

"The symposium aims to pursue a robust programme of working with other nations and will capitalise on opportunities for co-operative interaction with US friends and allies around the world," a Navy statement said.

"Over the past 15 years these talks have resulted in closer working relationships and greater mutual understanding and trust."

Admiral Simpson-Anderson had experienced a "warming of bilateral military relations" during working visits to the Far East and United Kingdom.
Armed Struggle

The hawks are cooling

The agreement reached between government and Apla delegations at talks in Zimbabwe this week once again highlighted the unpredictability of SA politics.

After days of bickering over who should attend the talks, cynical observers were forecasting a stalemate when delegates entered Harare's International Conference Centre on Monday morning. But after eight hours of discussion, they emerged with a firm agreement on the need for a speedy end to violence.

There will now be consultations with the respective leaders, followed by further talks which could take place in SA within the next few days - and which may lead to a moratorium on further conflict between opposing forces. An unexpected bonus was an announcement by the PAC - represented at the talks by foreign affairs spokesman Gora Ebrahim - that the organisation would reconsider its earlier decision to boycott the Transitional Executive Council.

The amicable outcome of the talks was all the more surprising, considering that the delegations were headed by men perceived as stubborn hardliners - Law & Order Minister Heriuus Kriel and Apla commander Sabelo Phama. Even Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister, Moven Maharoh, who chaired the meeting, expressed surprise at the "most amicable" discussions. It has been speculated that some African governments who have been accommodating towards the PAC in the past exerted pressure.

It was not immediately clear why the talks were so successful, though progress towards agreement on an interim constitution at the

Current Affairs

World Trade Centre, along with unwavering commitment by all negotiators to the April 27 election date, is understood to have softened the PAC's position.

The meeting was arranged following last month's SADF raid on the home of an Apla member in Umtata in which five teenagers were killed. The raid was provoked by Apla attacks on "soft" targets in the eastern Cape and Border regions. A statement after the Harare meeting said both delegations would report back to their superiors with the aim of arranging "urgent talks" on peace with Maharoh saying the discussions could be held in SA "within a few days."

Government was represented by Kriel, the SAP's Major-General Kuspieke Engelbrecht and Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Fanie Schoeman; Apla/PAC by Phama, Ebrahim and Apla political commissar Romeo Daniels.

Government and Apla delegations met in Botswana earlier this year, but the talks were largely unsuccessful because Phama did not attend.
Political groupings unacceptable in new SADF

Members of the new South African Defence Force will have to accept political neutrality with unquestionable loyalty to a new democratic government if they intend to remain part of the SADF, says Pierre Steyn, Chief of Staff of the SADF.

Weekend Argus Reporter

The South African Defence Force is facing major changes under the new political dispensation and will not tolerate any members in its ranks who actively support the ideals of any political party or organisation while in uniform.

The Chief of Staff of the SADF, Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn, warned all members to accept the political neutrality of the SADF.

Speaking on the possible incorporation of the African National Congress's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) into the SADF, General Steyn said it was unacceptable to talk about the absorption of any political grouping into the SADF while such a group still had the banner of a political organisation or party in its hand.

"If MK cadres join the Defence Force even as a group — they would have to accept the political neutrality of the Defence Force," he said. "If they do not, for instance if they were absorbed, but as a body still subscribing only to the ideals of a political organisation such as the African National Congress — it would mean that part of the Defence Force would be in the service of a political organisation and not in the service of the government of the day or the general public.

"One simply cannot expect people who hold other political viewpoints to accept that.

"But, General Steyn was quick to point out that this did not mean that individual members in the SADF did not have the freedom to vote for the political party of their choice. "Just as we accept that whites have the freedom of choice of their party, we accept that our black soldiers have the same choice. It would be unfair to expect blacks to participate in the activities of the Defence Force, but not have the freedom of choice when they vote.

"I would imagine that many of our black soldiers sympathise with black political movements. We accept that. But, we cannot accept anyone actively supporting a political movement while performing his duty as a soldier."

"We already have large numbers of black soldiers at lower levels while our top management still remains white. This will have to change and the speed of change will be dependent on professional standards, political expectations and several other factors," General Steyn said that in an effort to adjust to the new dispensation; the SADF regularly had bilateral talks with different role players in order to identify points of difference and to synthesise people's different cultures.

Several small study groups from the SADF, the ANC and the TBVC states had also travelled to the United States to ascertain how the Americans had adapted and applied social engineering in their forces under similar conditions.

"The most important challenge facing the leaders of a future Defence Force is to manage the attitudes of its people. Leaders will have to apply all their skills to focus the minds of those who serve in the SADF on a common purpose. That common purpose is to serve our country and all its people.

"Any party or alliance of parties that comes to power and ascribes to the ideals of a true democracy would expect those who serve the State to do so with unquestionable loyalty.

"This is applicable to everyone and I cannot foresee any problem if members of the SADF conduct themselves accordingly."

General Steyn said as such the role of the SADF had not changed, but the political decisions regarding the SADF had changed. "What is more — the attitudes of people and political organisations toward the SADF are changing. People are starting to realise that the SADF belongs to them. We have shown the ANC some of our advanced, locally developed weapon systems."
Volunteers Serve All With Match Can Apply for Multiracial Citizen Force
meet again over halt to violence

POlitical Correspondent

The Government and PAC have taken another step towards a "moratorium on violence".

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and PAC foreign affairs secretary Gora Ebrahim yesterday met for the second time in a week on the issue, and emerged with an agreement to "work towards a plebiscite of the moratorium".

They would "report back to each other about the progress made within 10 days" said a statement issued after the Pretoria meeting.

The latest talks follow the ground-breaking meeting in Harare on Monday at which the former foes agreed on the need to stop all violence.

The PAC also said it would reconsider its decision not to join the Transitional Executive Council.

Defence force

There was no indication in the statement on whether discussions had been held over APLA's proposed meeting of commanders of all armed formations in the country, including the SADF.

The proposal by APLA commander Sebelo Phama was for discussions on the shape of a new defence force.

Phama said there was a need for all military formations to fall under the control of the sub-council on defence in order to try and evolve a common command structure.

Multiparty control of the armed formations was essential, he said.

"Whoever wins the election will have to form a new army after the election. Our main concern is to find a solution leading to permanent peace," he said.
It must be the most fascinating page ever to appear in the SADF's official publication, Paratus.

The subject matter is outgoing SADF chief, General Kat Liebenberg, and contained on the page are tributes to his military acumen by, among others, his predecessor, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and Defence Minister Robie Coetsee.

But the most prominently presented — in a column shaded grey for emphasis — and for that matter the most effusive tribute, comes from Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise. He describes General Liebenberg as an honest, humane man who has earned the title "a soldier's soldier".

"The ANC wishes General Liebenberg well in the future and hopes to call on him in times of difficulty should they arise," says Mr Modise, erasing decades of animosity in one generous gesture.

More than anything, the article in Paratus's October edition underscores the quiet meeting of military minds that is taking place while politicians battle to tame the political rollercoaster at the World Trade Centre.

Mr Modise is not alone in his optimism. The SACP's militant Ronnie Kasrils, who has sat in on meetings with the generals who once hunted him, is positively upbeat.

"What emerges from discussions with Kat Liebenberg and George Meiring (the new SADF head) is that these guys are simply professional army officers who serve the government of the day," says Mr Kasrils.

"I want to believe them (the SADF) and the Citizen Force when they say without fear or favour that they will serve the government of the day," he adds.

FORMER MK guerilla Rocklyn Williams, who now heads the Military Research Group, is also positive about talks between the soldiers. In a paper entitled "Changing the Guard", Mr Williams — who has sat in on meetings between MK and the SADF's Citizen Force — sets the minds of the military establishment at ease.

"It may be surprising to some," he says, "but the post-election scenario may well witness an integrated national defence force protecting the gains of democracy with an enthusiasm that will stun even the most cynical".

While the transformation of the SADF will not be simple, current exchanges between MK and the SADF are characterised by "an encouraging level of openness and lack of animosity between the two sides", he says.

The key to the burgeoning detente has been MK's repeated statements that it will not issue marching orders to the SADF's senior officer corps, whose technical skills will be needed by a future army.

In exchange, the SADF has
When men of war bite the bullet

While politicians battle to tame the political rollercoaster at the World Trade Centre, military leaders like Joe Modise and Kat Liebenberg have had a quiet meeting of minds.

RAY HARTLEY reports
representative defence forces emerging from the integration of military formations.

- Joint responsibility through the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) for the welfare, provisioning and maintenance of military personnel.
- The creation of a National Peacekeeping Force.
- Political control over the deployment of military forces and policy matters surrounding a future defence force through the TEC.
- A Code of Conduct binding on all military forces.

The two sides have also agreed on medium and long-term policy issues on the role of the military. A central breakthrough has been the decision that the armed forces will be confined to defending territorial integrity and humanitarian assistance.

This paves the way for the removal of the SADF from policing role in unrest areas.

University of Cape Town defence analyst Laurie Nathan is more cautious. Although agreements have been reached in principle, he says, the real hard bargaining still lies ahead — in the TEC sub-council on defence.

The sub-council will have to turn the midnight oil to draft regulations on the deployment of the security forces in crime prevention and peace-keeping operations.

- Then it will have to monitor and investigate armed formations to ensure "good conduct" and recommend disciplinary or criminal proceedings if necessary, he says.

The details of exactly how a new army will come into being will also be the subject of hard bargaining in the eight-man council, he says.

Institute for Defence Policy analyst Dr Jakkie Cilliers says much debate will still have to take place on how unrest will be policed in the interim period.

The proposed national peacekeeping force is likely to be a symbolic one of, at most, 5,000 men, and will not be large enough to undertake the task on its own.

The sub-council will have to work on improving the legitimacy of the internal stability unit — a move that could be fraught with political problems, he says.

But, whatever the outcome of these debates, most analysts agree that the days when South Africans fretted over a possible right-wing coup have long passed.

In the words of Mr Williams, a coup is "quite simply out of the question."

Rightwingers would struggle to mobilise an institution that is comfortable with its future and suspicious of extra-parliamentary interference, he says.

And, for the moment, even Afrikaner Volksfront leader and former SADF chief General Constand Viljoen has high praise for the head of the SADF.

Just read the October edition of Paratus.
SADF proposal rejected

THE African National Congress's military wing Umkhonto We Sizwe said it rejected the South African Defence Force proposal that MK units be confined to assembly points under the protection and control of the SADF in the run-up to elections next year.

At a Press conference yesterday in Johannesburg after the ANC PWV region MK consultative conference, the MK demanded its own command and defence structures at these assembly points. MK further demanded the assembly points should be provided with their own commanding officers, armoured and logistics.

Mr Oupa Monareng, from the MK regional command, said the issue of confining MK units to assembly points had deadlocked after bilateral talks between MK and the SADF. He said the issue would now be referred to the multiparty forum — Sapa
Johannesburg — The ANC’s military wing, uMkhonto weSizwe (MK), resolved yesterday to second 3,000 cadres, including officers, to a national peacekeeping force before elections.

After a three-day conference the Minister of Law and Order Mr. Hermus Kriel held a top-level meeting yesterday with senior ANC officials on draft proposals for a single national police force as well as proposed powers for regional policing.

A reliable source said the bilateral meeting between Mr. Kriel, accompanied by a top aide, and a two-person ANC delegation led by ANC legal affairs head Mr. Mathew Phosa had gone smoothly.

Confirming the meeting, Mr. Phosa last night said the meeting was held against the background of a draft interim constitution which would contain a chapter on the police force.

The delegations are to report to their principals on progress. Both parties are drafting detailed functions and an agreement on a joint approach to the issue of police functions.

The source also said the issue of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union had cropped up in the negotiations.

Mr. Phosa confirmed this. "We did discuss Popere in passing. We agreed that policing should be non-political and we have agreed that there should be effective dispute resolution mechanisms beyond the current ones." An official of the Ministry of Law and Order could not confirm the meeting.

The role of the Internal Stability Unit in black townships was also appraised during the bilateral talks.

Earlier in the day, an uMkhonto weSizwe gathering in Johannesburg accepted the idea of joint patrols with the SAP. But MK commander Mr. Oupa Monareng, amplifying the decision at a news conference, added that MK wanted the command and control of such patrols to be distinct from the SAP or the SADF.

Vehicles and uniforms used by the joint patrol forces should also be different. — Saps
Commandos demand same rights as MK

PRETORIA — If members of the ANC's armed wing umkhonto weSivwe come under consideration for state pensions, the Transvaal Agricultural Union says it will demand that farmers who served in the commandos qualify for the same pension.

For many years farmers had had to carry a great deal of the cost of securing the country's borders, TAU spokesman Mr Dries Bruwer said yesterday.

This was in direct contrast with the terrorism and destruction caused by MK members which had cost the taxpayer billions of rands in direct and medical expenses, he said. — Sapa
Prison letter alleges abuses

Two weeks ago SOUTH received a letter from an inmate at Brandvlei Prison in Worcester alleging abuses. VUYELWA MOTLALI compiled this report on claims that the prison is a "torture camp" under a ruling winger.

Letter from inside Brandvlei Prison

A PERCEPTION has been created that prisoners are South African prisons are locked after care for by the South African government according to world standards of prison service. The public has been fed with all possible sorts of public relations disinformation. The name of the department has been changed from Prisons to Correctional Services, but unused media space is used in Cape Town that is prison capers—are they captives?

Basic human rights, like that of medical treatment, are abused at Brandvlei. This prison is infested with nightingale nests. Afrikaanse Volkskrant columns are openly displayed in this prison. Allegations of killings which were never investigated are here and there at Brandvlei Prison. Prison officials know no secret about killing prisoners, thereafter telling the family that the prisoner escaped from custody and was involved in a particular cabal of recent nightingale killers but not a single one of them has ever appeared in front of an independent tribunal to answer for his crimes. Someone is being tortured in this prison that needs to be dismantled.

Letters have been written and smuggled out to relevant institutions like the Black Sash, Lawyers For Human Rights and even to members of major political organisations. But those letters are returned to the same "inmate criminals" (prison officials) and the venturers of those letters are subjected to the most brutal action.

The sum of this brutality is to torture those who also intended to take part in the torture. The slogan in this prison is, "One farmer, one prisoner."

What these nightingales are unable to achieve at the World Trade Centre through negotiations, is not one of the captives, the black prisoners.

Prisoners are the victims wherever there is a deadlock between the Volkskrant, its Conservatory Party partners and the government or the ANC.

When they talk about options to follow, prisoners are their targets. The public out there thinks the nightingales are threatening action. No, they are not at all, but that action is taking place on the South African prisons, Brandvlei Prison in particular. Officers will have to be done, and done quickly, fasting which, even those votes expected from prisoners will depend on how hard a suit that prisoner is to vote against the will of these morons.

By the same token, those organisations expect a vote from prisoners; most at least respond to prison, to require the confidence the prisoners had in them, because, at the end, we will need one vote and they will need a dearly. But of fundamental impotence are our rights and the dignity which have been trampled upon.

We don't want our complaints returned to the very people we complain against. We want lawful action to be taken now.

Wietjy...

Midrand — that's a place, is it?

Wietjy pilis

What would you do if you were given a second-hand parliament building to play with? This is not a joke. Midrand council has said that the red-brick wedding cake in the Gardens is to be made redundant and its site is to be moved to a new location in Midrand.

Midrand, I ask you! What kind of a municipal council is this? The only reason for vesting Midrand is if your car gets hijacked between Johannesburg and Pretoria — and once you're there, there's nothing much to do except sit on the side of the road and advise the police of the situation.

No doubt squaddies of lobbyists are about to spring into action, filled with a fervour unknown to Capetonians, except when our regional pride is threatened by an Act from Ortisland Beyond the Mountains, to make sure parliament stays right where it is.

This Midrand: our new municipal mayor, Mrs Patricia Kreamer. She says the atmosphere at Cape Town's "is conducive to law-making." Wow! Could it be that our cold, blue winters encourage the production of hot sex? Or that our long hot summers and picture-postcard beaches whip our politicians into a frenzy of narcolepsy? Can the Population Registration Act be blamed on a crazy Monday that put the parliamentarians as a bad mood? Is influx control the result of a swamy summer day with a vicious southeast giving everybody hayfever?

No, the experience of some of the nations such as Britain and the States is no stranger to progression of the legislature, so we must reconcile ourselves to no longer functioning as a six-month session for MPs.

Of course, pulling down the grand old building would be unthinkable in the environmentally-conscious era we are currently enduring.

If you can recycle a harbour and a slave prison into an entertainment complex, the possibilities for a disused parliament are unlimited. Here are some suggestions to get the ball rolling.

Tricameral brothel

Lots of things are set to become legal as we approach a free South Africa. The building in question is no stranger to progression of the legislature, so why not some progression of the legal variety?

The toxic potential is immense — all those foreign businessmen coming to Africa for a taste of the exotic, and finding they can assemble on a white prostitute, delegate an Indian prostitute or make representations to a coloured prostitute. Those favouring African women will have to find room outside of Breezeway of the sphere.

Tricameral superbowl

Parliament has a long history of elderly has-beens who drive on for hours and hours, so it will be an excellent venue for catching up on all those stars that you have begun to forget. Such was the case of the last 30 years. Stung in the House of Assembly? Chamisa Sisulu in the Delegates' Rooms in the Palace?

Sorry, Randy Crawford, you'll have to try the redundant Krugersdorp Town Council offices.

Olympic stadium

Rum a marathon through a million miles of bureaucratic corridors! Go shag on the endless published stairs! Throw hard objects at the statue of Queen Victoria! See if you can kick the grapefruit out of her hand! Climb the water tower's column! Assault over the gallery!

The promise of exciting new Olympic events there will be just the boost Cape Town needs in its bid for the 2004 Olympics.

Housing scheme for the unemployed

Lots of room for whites, some space for coloureds and Indians, and nothing for Africans. This description of parliament also sums up the South African approach to unfair planning. On the sides of turning the building into a housing scheme seems like a reasonable one in this time of crisis. On the other hand, unemployed people tend not to have much money, so better use that idea off the list.

Against the Grain

Sewer Rat

Tricameral brothel

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Representatives of the South African Defence Force, the ANC, the PAC and the Democratic Party debate the need for restructuring the Defence Force.

Professional force or apartheid army?

Lieutenant-general GEORGE MEIRING, Chief of the South African Defence Force, spoke last week at Voortrekker-hoogte to inaugurate the new Chief of the Army.

This is an extract from his speech:

**SOUTH** asked several politicians to comment on Meirings remarks (left):

MODOMUTU, member of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) military headquarters in Johannesburg:

MEIRING raised a number of issues in his speech. One of the issues we consider a threat is the process of demobilisation and reconstruction at heart that the SADF should not be touched. Meirings assertion that the SADF will determine its own future politics is a threat to the process of demobilisation and reconstruction. It has been our view that the SADF should not be a political entity.

MORIEMEING calls for a new political leadership, the SADF will have to be restructured. We think that the SADF has been an apartheid army and that the so-called racial experiments were done in order to improve the army. A new government will decide which elements of the SADF will be maintained.

It is a myth that the army is not part of the political organization. This is the reality of the past and the present.

Another aspect that he touched on was the training of MK in other countries and circumstances. This argument is unacceptable. We have always said that the SADF is not under an illusion that it is part of the army and that MK is part of the army.

Meirings effort to keep up the army in the army is a myth.

Our policy document states clearly that all members of the present forces in South Africa, including the TBVC states, are going to be part of the new defence force. The only change would be a commitment to the new democratic order.

GORA IBRAHIM, PAC head of Foreign Affairs:

The PAC takes a strong view that South Africa is not at war with any country. And the new South African Defence Force should not be used as a Cold War political weapon. We need to curtail the military budget and cut the number of our many other needs.

Meirings effort to improve the army is a threat to the army. But if there is a new political leadership, the SADF will be restructured. We think that the SADF has been a political army and that the so-called racial experiments were done in order to improve the army. A new government will decide which elements of the SADF will be maintained.

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WHERE TO NOW? The future of South Africa's armed forces is the subject of intense political debate.

WHAT DO YOU SAY? SOUTH readers are encouraged to respond to any of the viewpoints presented on this page.

PO Box 13094
Sir Lowry Road
7900. Fax 461 5407
Tel: 021 - 4522012

Bob Rogers, Democratic Party spokesperson on Defence:

Meirings call to arm the PAC is a threat to the PAC. The PAC asks that the army be restructured. We need to curtail the military budget and cut the number of our many other needs.

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Police, army deal close.

JOHANNESBURG — The government and the African National Congress last night reportedly agreed in principle on a future police force and defence force.

The government and the ANC will meet again today in an attempt to put the finishing touches to the separate agreements on police and defence.

The police deal reportedly provides for a central police force with regional controls.

On defence, the two parties have reportedly agreed in principle to the make-up of a new defence force and have begun work on a new Defence Act. — Sapa
Naval Ship Dates to be Published

The following dates are to be published in the Naval Ship Dates:
1. November 1973
2. December 1973
3. January 1974
4. February 1974
5. March 1974
6. April 1974
7. May 1974
8. June 1974
9. July 1974
10. August 1974
11. September 1974
12. October 1974
13. November 1974
14. December 1974

These dates will be published in the Naval Ship Dates on a quarterly basis.

DINAH WHITE REPORTS

Weekend Argus Correspondent

Modernisation Project

The MODERNISATION project, which was announced in April, has been completed with the expenditure of £1.5 million. The project was initiated to improve the performance of the Navy's current fleet. The improvements include the installation of new radar systems and upgrades to the existing aircraft carriers. The project was completed on schedule and within budget. The Navy is now ready to deploy its modernised fleet on international missions.

FIRST NOVEMBER DATE DATES are being published by The Navy

The first dates of November are being published by The Navy. These dates include the commissioning of a new 4,500-tonne frigate, the launch of a new submarine, and the retirement of several older warships. The dates will be published in the next edition of The Navy Magazine.
Public service brigade possible, says Meiring

THE SA Army was considering the establishment of a service brigade to accommodate people who had received military training but could not be utilised in the force, SADF chief Gen Georg Meiring said yesterday.

Meiring told a conference on a future defence force held at Unisa that to leave these people jobless would be to invite trouble.

He stressed that the establishment of public utility services by the army was currently merely an idea and would be discussed and planned by all interested parties.

Meiring said although the army should be designed primarily for conducting conventional operations, its vast pool of management skills and knowledge was ideally suited for social upliftment projects.

He said a vast number of the youth of SA had not been sufficiently trained to pursue a profession or career. A possible partial solution to the problem was to use the army to train them for a better future.

Meiring said a service brigade could be used on non-military tasks such as building projects. "After a period of service in the brigade they can leave and make a decent living for themselves in the private sector," he added.

He said the possibilities were virtually endless and were restricted only by the availability of sufficient personnel and funds to pursue this public service route.

Meiring said the envisaged projects should be seen as a joint venture by all parties concerned and the aid of the private sector in the form of funds and other contributions would be needed.

"Given sufficient funds, I am of the opinion that the army can train large numbers of people every year in this way," he said.

He said the organisations could be used on regional, national or even international levels in addressing the socioeconomic problems of southern Africa.

About the future defence force, Meiring said the army was prepared to give military training to any new members, but not to lower standards.

He also stressed the importance of the army maintaining a large part-time component. This had many advantages, such as being comparatively inexpensive and offering numbers according to requirements.

"Because it includes people of all political beliefs, it is not possible to misuse these forces for party political purposes and it ensures a bond between the population and the army," he said.

Meiring said it was probably unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade. The army therefore had to expect to play a role in this regard, he stated.
Defence expert warns new govt

Defence expert warns new govt

RETRIBUTION by a new government against SADF officers involved in state terror during the '80s could hamper establishment of an integrated professional army, Witwatersrand University defence expert Tom Lodge said yesterday.

Lodge told the defence conference that in situations comparable to SA, new loyalties easily replaced old ones in a truly professional defence force.

The conference was hosted jointly by the Institute for Defence Policy, the Hanns Seidel Foundation and Unisa, and covered the “talking of the SA Army into the future”.

Lodge said: “Building a corporate culture in an integrated army might be seriously hampered, however, if the next government decides to meet political demands for retribution against SADF officers.”

It would also be sensible if Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) manpower resources for building a racially egalitarian and politically acceptable post-apartheid military probably lie in the homeland armies.”

The TBVC forces, which numbered about 8 000 men, had always been considered by MK strategists as their “mutual allies”.

Lodge said. This kind of political endorsement and the TBVC states’ adherence to SA training systems and standards would make their officers the main likely beneficiaries of recompensation in the SA Army’s command after April 1994.

Lodge stressed that the defence force should cease playing a role in quelling communal disorder as soon as possible.

As long as it continued to do so it would be seen by many citizens as a political antagonistic force and would continue to risk entanglement in civilian politics, he said.
PRETORIA — The army would rather not be involved in trying to quell internal instability, Defence Force chief Georg Meiring told a conference.

But it was unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade, General Meiring added yesterday.

There were too many factors pointing to prolonged periods of instability, and the army should therefore expect to be used in this role for many years.

The present situation had forced the army into "being more involved than it would have preferred" in stabilising operations, he said.

But until the police or a national peace-keeping force was able to enforce stability, the army would have to fill the role.

General Meiring said any new government would have to address the underlying socio-economic causes for instability, adding that the army had capabilities to promote socio-economic development.

He suggested three areas where the army could be used:

- To develop a "community support corps" to train people;
- To establish a "services brigade" to retrain soldiers who were no longer needed;
- To use the vast pool of management skills and knowledge for upliftment projects, similar to the way the military was used in the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

— Sapa
Govt's bid to stop gun flow

By Joe Tholo

The government has been negotiating with Mozambique and the United Nations to stop the flow of illegal guns into South Africa.

This was disclosed by Minister of Law and Order Mr. Herman Kriel at a media briefing on the West Rand yesterday.

Kriel said the Government was urging the UN to create a fund to buy guns in Mozambique. South Africa would also contribute to the fund.

He said if asked to, South Africa would assist Mozambique in patrolling its ports to ensure that no more guns entered that country for sale in South Africa.

Kriel listed "the availability of illegal firearms, especially AK-47 rifles" among the threats to "the security of the election process" next year.

"These weapons are violence multipliers and must be removed from society," he said. "Despite extensive efforts by the SAPolice to seize these weapons, the ANC and the IFP have done nothing to combat this problem because so many of their supporters are in possession of illegal AK-47s."

Kriel conceded that the Government's efforts to mop up the guns in South Africa through substantial rewards and the creation of 29 firearm units in the South African Police had limited success.

In Natal, the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Transvaal, 5105 illegal firearms were seized this year. About 1013 AK-47 rifles and 317 grenades were seized throughout the country.
Agreement
on defence
and police

Star 17/11/93

The Negotiating Council agreed today on a complete overhaul of the police and defence forces.

But the PAC walked out of the chamber soon after, 1.30 am, labelling the debate a "farce." (25/11/93)

Although it was prepared to discuss "proper legislation," said the PAC, the proposals placed on the table amounted to pre-agreements between the ANC and Government.

PAC negotiators added that no time had been given for consultation on the proposals.

And they stressed the security forces were a subject of dispute between the organisation and the Government.

In terms of the agreement, a post-apartheid South Africa would have a single national police force and defense force.

However, a clear role on policing has been agreed on for provincial governments regarding appointments, administration and promotion.

The agreement on the future police force states that the State President will appoint a national police commissioner. Although the national commissioner will appoint regional commissioners, provincial governments will have veto power over the appointments.

The chapter — to be included in the draft Interim Constitution — also provides for a single national defence force comprising all armed formations, with no special status given to the SADF.
Emphasis on standards

MK men ‘will be welcome in navy’

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

Members of the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) trained as naval officers will be welcome to join the South African Navy.

Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson said in Pretoria yesterday that discussions with several MK navy personnel who had been trained overseas were at least 24 trained officers.

It is understood that the men had been trained in India and in unnamed North African countries.

“They are most welcome to come into the navy,” he said.

“But I must make it clear that standards will not be allowed to drop,” he said.

He said that after discussions with the ANC, it had become apparent that the South African Navy might be increasingly looked at. There is no doubt that the importance of the navy is recognised and it is acknowledged that the navy has been neglected.

The SA Navy is hoping to sign a contract with a year for four 2,000-ton corvette type vessels and efforts were being made to restore South Africa's anti-submarine capability.

Vessels for the latter command cost millions of rand each. They will be bought as “clean ships” — Simon's Town will fit them out to South African specifications.

In addition, several Dakota aircraft are being prepared for maritime reconnaissance which, Simpson-Anderson said, had been severely curtailed when Shackleton aircraft had been withdrawn as part of a cost-cutting drive several years ago.

He had “dropped hints” to the United States Navy that its P3 Orion reconnaissance aircraft, which were being decommissioned as part of a defence cutback, could be of use to the South African Navy.
Army plans shoved through

IT TOOK the 21-party negotiating council just 90 minutes early yesterday to decide the shape of the SA police service and national defence force of the new SA.

The first sight that the vast majority of negotiators had of Chapter 13 of the interim constitution, which spells out the details of the new security services, was at 1am. The document — the product of months of talks between the ANC and government — and the bewildering speed with which negotiators were asked to deal with its provisions angered some delegates.

There was also concern among delegates that that neither Law and Order Minister Henrus Kriel, nor his deputy Gert Myburgh, attended the session.

Defence and Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee, left to carry the can, barked out instructions to officials to try to round up specialists to help oversee the process.

PAC negotiator Barney Desai and his party wished to register its strongest opposition to the procedure as he had only just been handed the document the PAC later walked out of the chamber in protest.

DP negotiator Douglas Gibson wanted to know: "What happens if this document is endorsed by the plenary but is incomplete and erroneous in form?"

The interim constitution makes provision for national and regional police services and in a national defence force made up of all armed formations on an equal basis, with the existing SADF not enjoying — in theory, at least — special status.

Farmers' union urges Bill of Rights change

CAPE TOWN — The property clause in the draft Bill of Rights should be amended and the proposed composition of the Constitutional Court should be changed, the SA Agricultural Union urged yesterday.

The appeal was made by union president Boet Fouie in a letter to President F W de Klerk.

He said the government would be abandoning farmers and property owners failing to honour a personal undertaking that title deeds would be guaranteed if the proposed property clause, agreed by the negotiating council, was passed by Parliament.

The property clause, supposed to protect property rights, was in fact intended to open the door to large-scale expropriation of land without fair compensation", Fouie said.

It seemed some of the criteria written into the property clause had a political motive and could serve as loopholes for nationalisation.

The government had accepted the clause even though it had been rejected by the judiciary, the Bar Association and the Association of Attorneys.

Referring to the proposed composition of the Constitutional Court, Fouie said it could in effect still become a "political court" which would inspire no confidence.

The proposed property clause created uncertainties, and if it was to be adjudicated by the Constitutional Court, it must be clear that the majority of the court could not be political lackeys of the government.

No appeal could be lodged against a Constitutional Court ruling, which meant farmers would have to accept the judgment.

Focus on local government

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE local government negotiating forum would meet today to consider the Local Government Transition Bill which the negotiating council passed on Tuesday.

It would be the first full meeting since June.

Various members of the forum — which represents extra-parliamentary organisations and the local government establishment — have accused the ANC and government of sidelining other parties.

Today's meeting would consider chapter 10 of the transitional constitution, which deals specifically with local government. Negotiators at the multiparty talks adopted the chapter, which included reserving some wards for whites.

The forum would also begin planning the implementa-tion of new local government legislation, civic leader Lechusia Tsemoli, a convenor, said yesterday.

It would concentrate on ensuring Tuesday's agreement was put into practice.

The forum had supported the reservation of council seats for minorities.

The CP-dominated Transvaal Municipal Association met yesterday to discuss the agreement.
Adequate standards must suffice

MI chief wants integration soon

GENERAL Joffel van der Westhuizen wants armed forces together before election

The full integration of the various armed forces in South Africa should take place before the April 27 election, Military Intelligence Chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

He was speaking at a passing-out parade of intelligence officers at MI's training college in Pretoria.

Van der Westhuizen is the first high-ranking South African Defence Force officer to suggest early integration. It is understood that the majority of officers favour integration procedures to start only after the election, when the SADF will give way to a new organisation to be known as the National Defence Force.

He said the SADF would have to be willing to accept adequate standards from members of other forces rather than the highest standards "in order to leave room for the development of its new members."

Van der Westhuizen warned against wholesale affirmative action being introduced by the Government.

"Affirmative action is currently a very popular term. I wish to warn against its implementation according to the popular definition as this can very easily boomerang against the beneficiary," he said.

"Because of a lack of training, knowledge and experience, the beneficiaries can easily become..."
WARNING TO TEC OVER CRIMEYLAND ARMY RAIDS

JOHANNESBURG - The transitional executive council's sub-council on defence may not be able to prevent a repeat of the recent SADF raid on an alleged Appla base in Transkei, a military affairs specialist warned yesterday.

Mr Laure Nathan, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, said in a paper to the planning committee of the multi-party forum that several defence matters had not been explicitly covered by the sub-council's terms of reference.

Mr Nathan said the doctrine and strategies of the new defence force should meet defensive, not offensive, objectives. The army should be controlled by a civilian defence department.

SAPA
MI chief: War-talk must stop

PRETORIA — Political leaders should stop the war-talk and publicly declare their resolve to avoid armed conflict, Military Intelligence chief General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen said yesterday.

Addressing a medal parade he said "Peace is in the hands of the politicians, not of military and para-military forces acting in accordance with divergent political leadership. Generals fight wars. Politicians declare war."

The Defence Force was against any form or mention of violence.

The Defence Force had never acted independently of political leadership and so was an instrument in the hands of the government of the day, the general said. — Sapa
Defence force reshaped at backhanded speed.
Armed forces overhauled.

By Swayne Correspondent

To arm forces, it will involve the plan of the Council and the Government. The Defence Force will be augmented and the Minister for Defence will be appointed by the Chief of the Defence Staff. The plan will also involve the establishment of a Defence Force Commission, which will be responsible for the integration of the forces. The Defence Force will be divided into three main components: the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. The Army will be responsible for land operations, the Navy for maritime operations, and the Air Force for air operations. The Defence Force Commission will be responsible for the integration and coordination of these forces. The plan will also involve the establishment of a Defence Force Development Board, which will be responsible for the development of new weapons and equipment. The Defence Force will be responsible for the protection of the country's borders and the maintenance of internal security. The plan will involve the establishment of a Defence Force Academy, which will be responsible for the education and training of new recruits. The Defence Force will be responsible for the protection of the country's borders and the maintenance of internal security. The plan will involve the establishment of a Defence Force Academy, which will be responsible for the education and training of new recruits. The Defence Force will be responsible for the protection of the country's borders and the maintenance of internal security. The plan will involve the establishment of a Defence Force Academy, which will be responsible for the education and training of new recruits. The Defence Force will be responsible for the protection of the country's borders and the maintenance of internal security. The plan will involve the establishment of a Defence Force Academy, which will be responsible for the education and training of new recruits. The Defence Force will be responsible for the protection of the country's borders and the maintenance of internal security.
THE ARMY

Keep the sword polished

The next decade will be unstable, so the new army must be built with care.

The SADF has for the first time revealed its vision of the armed forces in a democratic SA. The essence of the plan is that the SADF must be credible, cost-effective and legitimate. It must appear non-threatening among our regional neighbours but it must also be able to deter potential aggressors. The SADF will be smaller than it is at present, relying heavily on the part-time component, but it should be a balanced force, and flexible enough to expand rapidly in response to any threat.

The new thinking was revealed in unprecedented detail on Monday by SADF chief general Georg Meiring, at an Institute for Defence Policy seminar. Meiring was at pains to point out that this paper is not the final word, and that “we fully acknowledge the need to discuss the future of the army with many different parties before we will finalise the strategy for the future.” This is a clear signal that the SADF has accepted political reality, such a qualification would not have been made a year ago.

The fact remains, whatever the political imperatives, that the SADF is by far the most important military player. There are other important formations — the armed wings of the liberation movements and the small armies of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and South Africa. The SADF is the only one with the structures, the experience and the brainpower to present and execute a sophisticated plan for the creation of a new defence force. And political opponents will find it difficult to argue against the new vision, because it is based on hard realities and common sense.

The controversial area is, of course, the SA Army. There is acute political sensitivity about its historic role, real and alleged, in supporting apartheid. It will also bear the brunt of political pressure in the drive to amalgamate the various military formations. This will be an enormously delicate business, for two reasons. Deep political animosity between the present army and the liberation forces, the ANC’s Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and the PAC’s APLA, and perceived tension between the need to maintain professional standards, and the call from non-SADF formations — MK in particular — for affirmative action.

The SA Navy and SA Air Force will by and large escape these awkward problems, simply because none of the other groupings was able to fund its own air or maritime force. Some MK members — perhaps three dozen — have received formal naval or pilot training in other countries, these could be accommodated without much disruption.

What is not clear is how many former MK and APLA soldiers will actually want to join a new army. Many of them went into exile for romantic political reasons, not because they had an affinity for conventional soldiering, others have simply drifted away into other work or crime. The estimate of 10,000 MK soldiers wanting to be placed in a new army may turn out to be grossly inflated.

The position of the 8,000 soldiers in the TBVC states is somewhat different. Most of their senior officers have SADF course qualifications. Transkei has 14 SA-trained brigadiers, and there are 50 officers above.

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LEADING ARTICLES

the rank of captain in the four TBVC armies. This should make amalgamation much easier than it will be with MK - but some officers presently serving in the SADF would obviously have to make way if the overall permanent force level is to be reduced. This has clear implications for morale, which is why the process needs such careful handling.

Successful integration of all these forces will depend not on the practical obstacles, but on the manner in which the whole issue is approached by the SADF. It will be crucial to prevent any loss of face among the commanders and politicians linked to the smaller formations, the SADF will at times have to pretend that it is less powerful than it is. The point is that the problems are not insurmountable, only treacherous.

Given that amalgamation can take place reasonably smoothly, what kind of army will we have? Obviously, an army's primary role must be to counter external threats, but Meiring echoes the general view that a direct conventional attack on SA in the near future is highly unlikely. On the other hand, says Meiring, "it cannot be accurately forecast that a large-scale conflict will not occur in the long term (more than five years), and there is a possibility of small-scale involvement in an external conflict in the medium term as part of an international force." This refers to the possibility of the SADF getting involved in UN peacekeeping forces - which implies the use of Nato standards in logistics and operational procedures.

Meiring also raises an intriguing and apparently unreal possibility that in the short term, and especially during the transitional process with its expected increase in violence, there is a chance of external military intervention in SA by the United Nations. The assumption seems to be that the SADF would physically resist such an intervention - though it is not clear under whose orders it would be acting if it did.

On the army's domestic role, General Meiring's assessment is sombre. He believes that "it is probably unrealistic to expect internal stability to be achieved within the next decade. There are too many factors pointing to possible prolonged periods of instability. The State will have to provide mechanisms to quell internal unrest and violence on a large scale." Therefore, says Meiring, though the army would rather not be involved in trying to quell internal instability, "it must expect to be used in this role for a considerable number of years unless an alternative can be developed." He does urge that more resources be given to the police.

Meiring argues that overflow from regional conflicts is a major threat to our national security, in two possible ways: a large-scale influx of illegal immigrants and refugees, and SA being drawn into a regional conflict. These conditions, together with internal social instability and political strife, may result in a mass influx of destitute people into the RSA.

It is obviously in the strategic interest of SA to promote the welfare of states in the region and regional security in general. Meiring talks of three "pillars" on which a future army must be built if it is to be effective and legitimate. The army must be apolitical, though it must not be politically insensitive. Maintain its high standards of military professionalism, and extend its large part-time component.

The third of Meiring's "pillars" is important, because it shows that the SADF has finally ruled out the idea of an all-volunteer force. This is not surprising, a large part-time force has many advantages. It is comparatively inexpensive, it can expand and decrease according to requirements, it can build a bond between the population and the army, and it is difficult to exploit for party political purposes - or to use in a coup attempt.

On the structural level, Meiring's thinking is clear. "The force structure must be balanced and allow for maximum flexibility, like our part-time forces. Over-specialisation must be avoided. A wide range of capabilities must be maintained, even if only low force-levels are affordable. Operational capabilities must also be designed and structured in such a way as to maximise flexibility. Multipurpose characteristics must be enhanced. Mutual support among different capabilities has to be a design feature."

There is the vital deterrent aspect. "The probability of armed conflict is to increase as a result of failure to prepare for conflict, thereby entrenching potential adversaries to use military options." Linked to this is the emphasis on keeping the weapons and equipment of the army up to standard. Meiring offers a classic defence of the need to maintain a minimum force level, bearing in mind the temptation that will be felt by politicians to reduce defence spending.

"The lead time for acquiring and bringing weapon systems into full operational readiness from a zero base is approximately a decade, the lead time for creating a viable military force from a zero base is about two to three decades, and the lead time for significant changes in the political scenario is considerably shorter than the ability of a defence force to detect and react to them from a cold start."

One of the dominant threads in the defence debate has been the perception among other regional states of SA's military strength. Many analysts have argued that a new government in SA will not necessarily allay the feeling of acute vulnerability among our weaker neighbours. Meiring's remarks indicate that the SADF has now accepted this analysis and is preparing to reassure the region. The obvious way of doing this is through military co-operation and assistance, including:

- Holding combined army exercises, with the promotion of common standards and procedures;
- Opening of SA training establishments and perhaps logistics facilities for use by other regional forces;
- Secondment of personnel to the SA army;
- Goodwill visits and exchange of military attaches, and
- Inviting observers from the region to SA army exercises.

Meiring has also put forward ideas on how the army can be used in community support work - not as a reason for its existence, but as a way of using spare capacity. These include using management and specialist skills for upliftment projects, setting up a community support corps to absorb and train young people, and forming a services brigade to accommodate those who have had military training but will not be absorbed in the new army. This services brigade would be used on non-military but disciplined tasks like building projects, while training its members to begin to fend for themselves in the economy.

Clearly, the obstacles to forming a new army are political rather than military. The new government will be suspicious of the old SADF - but it will not be able to interfere too much. Even if all MK members were to be integrated, the dominance of the white establishment would not be threatened for many years.

What will be decisive is the attitude of the present SADF's senior officers towards the transition. The admirable thinking revealed in Meiring's paper will have to be backed with a negotiating tone that is confident but never arrogant or resentful.

A strong, impartial and legitimate defence force will be of crucial importance in the months after the election - especially if the ANC, weighed down by the intractable problems of office, finds itself increasingly weak and divided.
THE South African Defence Force has dropped a plan to pay off members of its historic Bushman Brigade who wanted to return to Namibia, shattering their dreams of a secure civilian life.

Colonel Andre Hendricks of 3 SAI Battalion told the inaugural meeting of the IXa and Kwe Trust that the SADF could not offer financial settlements to those wanting to quit the army and return home to the Caprivi.

The trust was launched on Wednesday to manage the future of the families of the former 31 Battalion commandos.

Colonel Hendricks said the SADF had mooted the pay-off deal earlier this year but had later dropped it. San soldiers brought back from Namibia in 1990 would now remain with 3 SAI in Kimberley.

"The army at least owes them the option. We intend to approach the SADF to negotiate and reconsider their position," Mr. Chennells said.

The SADF, founded 31 Battalion in 1974, employed the San's legendary tracking skills in the fight against Swafo.

Within months, the unit's first commanding officer, Colonel Delville Linford, had transformed the San recruits from simple rural people into expert modern fighters whoproved their mettle in operations in Angola during the 70s and 80s and in Namibia until 1989.

When the SADF withdrew from Namibia, the battalion - along with 3,400 wives, children and dependants from two San tribes - were resettled at Schmidtsdrift, 70km west of Kimberley, where they have lived in tents for more than three years.

The Schmidtsdrift land is flat, dry and dusty. There is a school, a well-equipped clinic and supermarket, but the community is isolated, and many of the traditionally nomadic San feel rootless and neglected.

Mr. Robert Derenge, 31, a Xua from Bugan, joined the SADF in 1988. He said this week he wanted to leave the army, and that he and his family could not support themselves otherwise.

Mr. Derenge, 36, of the trustees, said he hoped the Xua and Kwe Trust would help provide a stable home for the San, with "proper houses." He said, "We want to go back home to be given a place to stay.

"I feel like a tree with no roots," he said.

The trust faces a difficult task.

SADF bridging funds will be exhausted in March, and the trust has no start-up funding.

TRIBE WITHOUT ROOTS FACES A BLEAK FUTURE

A trustee, Mr. Jan Nel, said they would try to obtain donations from abroad.

San people make up half of the trust's 20-strong membership. The other trustees are community developers, lawyers and anthropologists, with one ex-officio member of the SADF.

As its first task, the trust aims to determine which San want to leave Schmidtsdrift.

Commandant Scholtz van Wyk, the last commanding officer of 31 Battalion, said it was "too dangerous" for the San to return to Namibia, where former Swafo members would kill them.

However, Namibian representative in South Africa, Joshua Hoebeek, said there was no threat to the San, and that many former SADF commandos had already returned.

Those who decide to stay on the 86,000-hectare property near Kimberley may find themselves sharing it with others.

At least two communities of Bushmen and Griquas moved from Schmidtsdrift in 1988 when the SADF set up its base - have laid claim to the land.

"Framing to his grandparents' burial place, one of the displaced people, Mr. Herbert Sebola, said this week: 'I'll be back on my land by Christmas. I have my culture and the San have theirs. They have told us they don't mind if we stay together.'"
Companies in Landmine

SA, exporting death

From Ian Hogg

LONDON — South Africa is in

sales drive — report
Rush to join out need for conscripts

PRETORIA — As many as 400 people a day were volunteering to serve in the national army next year, South African Defence Force director of manpower Joan van der Poel has said here.

She told a media briefing of Natal journalists yesterday that the huge interest in the army ruled out the need to introduce a conscript ballot system for at least a year.

The SADF already had almost the full quota of about 8,000 volunteers required for service next year, Brigadier Van der Poel said.

They would be paid a non-negotiable salary three times higher than previous national servicemen, giving them a monthly take-home pay cheque of R749, plus the added benefits of free medical services, accommodation, uniform and transport.

The army had received a number of applications from men who had completed national service but were volunteering to serve again.

These were "desperate cases" who were out of work and would prefer to be housed and clothed by the army rather than roam the streets, she said.

Brigadier Van der Poel did not want to be drawn on how many blacks were among the volunteers, but said the numbers would reflect the ethnic character of regions.

However, a military source said the volunteers proportionately represented the country's population groups.

Sapa
Volunteers flocking to SADF

PRETORIA — As many as 400 people a day were volunteering to serve in the national army next year, SA Defence Force director of manpower Brig. Joan van der Poel said yesterday.

She said the huge interest in the army ruled out the need to introduce a conscript ballot system for at least a year.

The SADF already had almost the full quota of about 5,000 volunteers required for service next year, Van der Poel said.

They would be paid a non-taxable salary three times higher than previous national servicemen, giving them a monthly take-home pay cheque of R748, plus the added benefits of free medical services, accommodation, uniform and transport.

Van der Poel did not say how many blacks were among the volunteers, but said the numbers would reflect the ethnic character of regions.

Meanwhile, the SADF wanted to encourage wider public debate about the military to try to avoid past errors, director of strategic management processes Brig. Jack Grudling said yesterday.

He said public involvement would give the SADF more credibility.

A lack of public interest in SADF strategy in the past had meant policies had been accepted without proper critical debate.

The road to democracy demanded a stronger civilian hand in the force, a curtailment of its past freedom and transparent control of finances and technology.

Grudling said once new political controls were in place the SADF could plan more appropriately.

SADF director of strategy Brig. George Krous said it was "a fault of our history that there had not been enough civilian interest and involvement in the military."

— Sapa.
Navy 'a spent force' without more money

PRETORIA — The SA Navy would be a "spent force" by 2005 unless defence received a greater chunk of the national budget, SADF deputy chief of staff for finance, Major-General Ben Raubenheimer, said yesterday.

"At the rate the defence budget is going now, we will start losing our first naval capabilities in 1999", he told a press briefing here.

He expressed concern that "the money's getting less but the job isn't getting any smaller", referring to a real decrease of 12.6% in the defence budget for 1993/94 over 1992/93. South Africa now had the third smallest defence budget, as a percentage of gross domestic product, in Africa — 2.61% compared to Namibia's 5.47% and Niger's 0.77%.
SP 'controls SADF'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The powers of the Transitional Executive Council and its sub-councils were relatively narrow and would not affect control of the South African Defence Force. Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breitenbach said yesterday.

"Supreme command of the SADF will remain with the State President. The ANC also subscribes to this," he said during an interpellation debate on whether the command-in-chief of the SADF would still be vested in the State President after the TEC comes into operation.

"We must recognise the realities of South Africa. We are on the way to an election and the TEC and its sub-council on defence have specific powers which they cannot exercise without consultation and the permission of the minister.

"The SADF have accepted this because they contributed to the legislation. The role of the TEC is to ensure that we have a free and fair election. The SADF wants other role-players to be there."

Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said not only the TEC but also its sub-council on defence could take over control of the SADF.

"The TEC is the result of a revolutionary process forced by mass action and the ANC-communist alliance."

"This is an unacceptable situation which can only lead to conflict. We say control over the SADF will be lost and then we will be forced to establish alternative structures." — Sapa
Mandela wrong on land, says SADF.

THE SADF yesterday denied an allegation by ANC president Nelson Mandela that it was the country's richest landowner and said much of the land it had used was suitable only for conservation.

Mandela said on Tuesday a new government would redress land ownership inequalities by using vast tracts owned by the SADF.

The SADF said yesterday it did not own land. It was allocated to it by the Public Works Department and as soon as the SADF did not have a use for it, gave the land back.

The SADF said at present it had the use of 500,000ha of land, 0.3% of the land in SA. "Of this, 500,000ha is undeveloped land used for training areas, bombing ranges, shooting ranges and buffer zones around airstrips and ammunition depots."

A Public Works spokesman said any of its "clients" handed back land, the department disposed of it along normal market lines. That is, it sold it, by public auction, tender, or gives it to another department.

Elaborating on Mandela's remarks, ANC agricultural spokesman Derek Hanekom said the SADF land would not be expropriated as it was state-owned.

It would, instead, be used as part of a new government's redistribution programme, Hanekom said.
POTCHEFSTROOM — There would be great problems ahead if the Transitional Executive Council was placed in charge of the security forces, Afrikaner Volksfront leader General Constand Viljoen said yesterday.

He was addressing a crisis meeting in Potchefstroom after a local farmer, Mr Johan Kooij, was murdered on his farm earlier this week.

A number of the 150 farmers who attended the meeting expressed their dissatisfaction with the lax security provided by police in rural areas.

Gen Viljoen advised them to tighten their security measures, adding it would give farmers courage if their attackers' heads rolled when they struck at farms.

He said he had discussed Mr Kooij's murder with ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela on Tuesday night and had told him that the Afrikaners' state of mind was becoming "explosive".

Such attacks would make Afrikaners more resolute not to enter a unitary state.

Gen Viljoen said he failed to understand how the TEC, consisting of unelected office bearers, could be placed in control of the security forces.

He said the agreements the government had reached with the ANC were not worth anything.

The only thing that counted was political and military power.

The real solution to the problem of farm attacks would be constitutional.

"Afrikaners want to live in peace with blacks but in terms of AVF-policy," Gen Viljoen said.

Right-wingers released details yesterday of their time-scale for creating alternative government structures to those formulated at the Kempton Park talks.

The information is contained in a pamphlet, Freedom Calendar.

Before March next year national representatives and a president for Afrikaners should be elected, and by March the volksraad should be created, it said.

The pamphlet stated that the calendar had been submitted to the executive council of the AVF.

The pamphlet was drawn up by a strategy council consisting of representatives of member organisations of the AVF — Sapa.
SP ‘controls SADF’

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"The SADF have accepted this because they contributed to the legislation. The role of the TEC is to ensure that we have a free and fair election. The SADF wants other role-players to be there." — Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said not only the TEC but also its sub-council on defence could take over control of the SADF.

"The TEC is the result of a revolutionary process forced by mass action and the ANC-communist alliance. This is an unacceptable situation which can only lead to conflict. We say control over the SADF will be lost and then we will be forced to establish alternative structures." — Sapa
Chain of command

As with the police, so at defence. In essence the new interim constitution effects a name change — from SADF to the National Defence Force (NDF) — plus of course changing the political guard at the top. Both are symbolically important steps, though the essential workings of the force will be largely retained and, in the general spirit of the interim constitution, thus provide a large measure of professional continuity for several years. It is surprising that the National Party has not claimed this as a victory in negotiations.

After April next year the new NDF will consist of all members of the SADF, the defence forces of the TBVC states and "the members of any armed or military force not yet established by or under any law, and which is under the control of or associated with and promotes the objectives of a political organisation." In short, "private armies" like the ANC's Umkhonto we Sizwe and the PAC's Apla.

But this does not apply to members of any force whose political organisation does not take part in the April 27 general election.

The president (likely to be Nelson Mandela) will be commander-in-chief of the NDF. He appoints the chief of the NDF who will exercise military executive command, subject to direction of the Defence Minister.

The NDF will comprise a permanent force and a part-time reserve component Parliament will provide for the establishment, organisation, training and other matters concerning the permanent and reserve forces.

The force is to be set up and trained "in such a manner that will provide a balanced military force capable of exercising its functions in terms of this constitution.

No full-time member of the force can hold office in a political party or organisation.

While a member is obliged to comply with all lawful orders, he or she is "entitled to refuse to execute any order if (it) would constitute an offence or breach international law of armed conflict binding on the republic.

Aside from normal defence force functions, the force may be used in support of any State department for socio-economic upliftment.

All of this is in harmony with present SADF doctrine and policy.

It must be "primarily defensive" and exercise its powers solely in the national interest by upholding the constitution, defending the country and protecting inhabitants. However, while this sounds fine in theory, there are always practical problems with such a brief. As Witwatersrand University's Tom Lodge has pointed out, if we are in a situation where the constitution needs to be protected, who will be giving the orders to the soldiers?

A defence joint standing committee is to be established to exercise parliamentary supervision. It will consist of members of all parties with more than 20 seats in the National Assembly, in proportion to their number of seats.

The transitional provisions relating to the public service generally apply to members of the force. These concern nonpartisanship, career-orientation, fairness and loyalty, as well as an obligation "to promote a service broadly representative of the SA community."

The constitution provides for parliament to pay "special pensions" to "persons who have made sacrifices in the establishment of a democratic constitutional order," or their dependants — in short, members of MK. But the definition is loose, which is why this largely unremarked provision may well solve a thorny political and military problem but create a nasty financial burden in the process.

If the number of NDF members exceeds the personnel strength needed under the new force design, pensions of serving SADF members will be secure.

Subject to the new constitution and any Act of parliament, the National Defence Force will be governed by the old Defence Act of 1957. Any reference to the SADF, unless the context indicates otherwise, will be taken to mean the NDF.
Troops on Alert

Terreblanche urges whites to steal arms
Voluntary school cadets next year

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The compulsory school cadet system is to end soon. The government announced yesterday that the cadets will become voluntary from January 1 next year.

The Minister of National Education, Mr Piet Marais, said the decision was in keeping with the recently announced changes away from compulsory national service to a more flexible voluntary system.

Those schools that wish to continue with cadets may apply to do so. Successful applicants will be able to continue “under certain new conditions” with a cadet division or limited cadet activities.

Schools choosing to stop cadet activities will have to follow a modified citizenship training programme.

This has been approved by the Committee of Heads of Education.

Education departments will soon inform school principals of the procedure to be followed to apply to continue with, or cease, cadets or limited cadet activities.

Tradition

Reacting to the news, Wynberg High deputy head Mr Bruce Probyn said the decision “was expected but we’ll have to see what the future holds.”

Settlers High School headmaster Mr Trevor Webster said the cadet system was a part of South African school tradition which went back over a century-and-a-half “before the apartheid government tainted it” with the army.

“We would like to continue with cadets but not for all pupils,” he said.
Troops on alert

Clarendon 28/11/93

after war talk

TROOPES in some SADF units had their leave cancelled this weekend after war talk from the right and left.

Army liaison officer Colonel John Rott said the "precautionary measure" was taken to ensure sufficient troops were available to support police if necessary.

According to Rott a volatile situation exists because of "aggressive statements" from several quarters.

Speaking in Port Elizabeth on Friday, AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche urged supporters to stock guns and arm their women. Meanwhile Law and Order spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said that police were investigating the possibility of intimidation.

Terre'Blanche predicted that the ANC would win 70 to 80 percent of the vote and this would result in war.

ANC president Nelson Mandela warned on Thursday that thousands of whites could die if rightwingers carried out their threat of civil war.

Speaking at an ANC gathering at Randfontein, south-west of Johannesburg, Mandela said innocent whites could lose their lives, changing the momentum of violence.

Mandela said he believed rightwingers were already preparing for violence.

On Friday, Mandela also criticized State President FW de Klerk for failing to take decisive action to stop violence.

Mandela accused government of using violence to scare black voters away from the election, thereby reducing the ANC's majority - Supa.
Abu Dhabi office for South African arms industry

PRETORIA.—Armcor has opened an office in Abu Dhabi, Armcor executive general manager Telman de Waal said today.

The office was opened ahead of the Dubai show at which the South African armaments industry exhibited under the auspices of Armcor.

The office has the approval and support of the defence authorities in Abu Dhabi, Mr De Waal said.

He added that offices in other areas of the world would be opened when market opportunities justified them.—Sapa.
SADF handing out arms to farmers

By Christelle Terreblanche

"YOURS for generations." "It's not for the taking." "Protect this for your future." "Join the commando.

No. These are not rightwing chants and tactics to scare people into joining private armies.

They are calls by the South African Defence Force commando structures in the south-eastern Cape to farmers in the area.

People who join receive semi-automatic R1 or R4 rifles and, in the case of women, 9mm sub-machine guns, pending certain conditions.

And it appears the proposed Transitional Executive Council (TEC) will have little or no power to impound the thousands of weapons already handed out.

In the eastern Cape, pamphlets which quote from the Bible to urge people to "prepare", were distributed during August and September.

In other areas similar but more subtle letters were sent to farmers. Farmers near Stellenbosch, for instance, in August received a letter stating "Forewarned is Fortarmed".

The army condones the recruiting tactic.

This pamphlet was drawn up by Eastern Province Command and distributed together with other information relevant to the Area and Home and Hearth protection system," says Major Merle Meyer, SADF headquarters spokesperson.

"It could be that the word usage in the pamphlet is open to incorrect interpretation. The intention, however, was merely to inform people in rural areas of the existence of the commando system."

The ANC has lashed out against the recruiting technique.

"We will have to investigate the commando system if it is misused in this way to instigate fear and fan the flames of racial hate," Mr Carl Nelhaus, the organisation's national spokesperson told SOUTH.

Mr James Selfe, the Democratic Party national director, agrees that arms control would be the biggest problem the TEC could face, in order to prevent a "bloodbath." "The number of weapons floating around the country could have a profound effect on whether the election in April would be seen as free and fair," Selfe says.

It is not known how many semi-automatic weapons have been handed out to the 200 commando units.

The SADF says it is not its policy to disclose force strengths.

A spokesperson from the Tygerberg Commando said about 150 people joined recently, mostly farmers. The City Bowl Commando stated that it was "taking as many people as we can get."

Meyer told SOUTH there was nothing sinister about this. "We prefer the people to join so that we can control them," she said.

Why arm whites? Page 6
PRETORIA — Armscor had opened an office in Abu Dhabi; its executive general manager Mr. Tielman de Waal said yesterday.
What's in store for the defence force

THE creation of a national defence force has been accepted by negotiators this week—without resolving the conflict about how the armed wings of liberation movements will be integrated with the South African Defence Force.

Under proposals accepted at the World Trade Centre on Wednesday, the future defence force will consist of the SADF and the defence forces of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Members of Umkhonto weSizwe and Apal, which are under the control of political parties, will also be included.

Strong voices urged this week that the SADF remain the core of the new force, and that professionalism and efficiency be maintained.

SADF sources argue that MK soldiers lack experience and training.

The negotiating council decision provides for a joint standing commission on defence in the new parliament. It will consist of members of all political parties with more than 20 seats in the national assembly.

The chief of the defence force will be appointed by the president.

The current Military Intelligence chief, General Joffel van der Westhuizen, this week warned that the defence force should not become an extension of any political party.

He said the SADF was aware of efforts to prescribe to it how to manage its internal changes:

"We want to tell people that the SADF has excellent structures to manage changes. The relevant interest groups are also consulted."
NOTORIOUS Eastern Cape man linked to the 1991 murder of Charles Sebe and the attempted Transkei coup of 1990 has been unmasked as an operative of the South African Defence Force.

And details have also emerged of how he was protected from General Pierre Steyn's investigation into the activities of Military Intelligence.

Both he and the SADF have repeatedly denied claims of a link between them.

Anton Nieuwoudt was the head of a Ciskel covert unit linked by an inquest judge to the 1991 murder of Sebe. The unit's operation resulted in the current murder trial of Ciskel military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. Nieuwoudt is also wanted for questioning in Transkei in connection with the failed 1990 coup bid of Colonel Craig Dull.

Documents before the Pretoria Supreme Court reveal that Nieuwoudt worked continuously for the SADF between the mid-Seventies and February this year.

Nieuwoudt is suing the SADF for R1.27-million which he says he is owed to him after the force retrenched him in February. In responding affidavits, the SADF denies he was an SADF member while in Ciskel, but conceded he was one of its 'agents'.

During the Sebe inquest, it was common cause that Nieuwoudt's unit, the Ciskel Intelligence Services (CIS), ran the operation in which Sebe and Onward Guzana were killed during their abortive bid to take power in Ciskel. Evidence was that the unit lured the two men back to the homeland on the promise that a coup was due to take place.

The presiding judge, Mr Justice Michael Claassens, said in his inquest finding: "Nieuwoudt and company knew there was no inside component (to the coup attempt) and knew there was no danger to any interested party in Ciskel. The trap was set for one purpose only - to rid the regime in Ciskel under Brigadier Gqozo of any further threat from Sebe and Guzana."

"I have thought very seriously of the possibility of Nieuwoudt, in particular, being party to a conspiracy to murder."

The Transkei police also have an interest in Nieuwoudt. They want to question him in relation to the failed November 1990 coup attempt which led to the conviction of 17 people on varying charges in Umtata this week.

The documents before the Pretoria Supreme Court also show:

- Nieuwoudt was working for Military Intelligence's Directorate of Covert Collection late last year when the DCC was raided by Judge Richard Goldstone. The directorate was subsequently investigated by Steyn on the express orders of President FW de Klerk.

The SADF told Nieuwoudt to "cease his covert collection activities" during the Steyn inquiry, and assured him of a job when the probe was over. In its court papers, the SADF refers to this as a "silent agreement" between MI chief Joffie van der Westhuizen and Nieuwoudt.

- That Nieuwoudt was a double agent in Ciskel, acting on behalf of the SADF while working for Gqozo. CIS was purportedly a Ciskel-controlled unit.

In its papers, the SADF confirms his double role, "while he was chief of their (Ciskel's) Intelligence Service he supplied the SADF with information from November 1990 until February 1991."

It says:

- The Goldstone Commission has consistently refused to investigate the activities of CIS on the grounds that it had nothing to do with the SADF and operated in an "independent" bantustan.

- That Nieuwoudt joined a previously unknown SADF front organisation called Fan Afrik Industrial Investment Consultants CC (PAIC) while serving the Ciskel government. This was only disbanded in February this year when Steyn's inquiry was under way.

"PAIC" at all relevant times was a front of the Department of Military Intelligence and/or the Directorate of Covert Collection, Nieuwoudt states.

In terms of the brief which (i) received, (i) had to give the impression (i) worked for the above-mentioned close corporation to enable the plausible carrying out of the covert work of the Defence Force."

PAIC is a close corporation with a Pretoria address. This week officials at the Registrar of Companies refused the Mail & Guardian access to the public file on the corporation, saying it was "sensitive" and access was denied in terms of the Defence and the Protection of Information Act.

Nieuwoudt's unit, originally known as International Researchers, was unmasked by The Weekly Mail in February 1991 and disbanded six months later. At the time, the SADF publicly denied any knowledge of the unit or its commander. It also accused former South African and Ciskel military officer Colonel Gert Hugo of lying when he tried to expose the connection.

During the Sebe inquest, Nieuwoudt declared under oath that he was not linked to the South African military.

In his court papers, Nieuwoudt unequivocally states: "At all relevant times to date, since January 1-1974, (i) was a member of the Permanent Force and an officer involved with various units of the SADF."

Opposing Nieuwoudt's retraction claim, the SADF says he was offered a Permanent Force posting from September this year, but repudiated his contract by failing to report for duty. The case will be heard in May next year.

The SADF said the judicial process had already started, it could not comment...
PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. DEFENCE.

1994.

JANUARY — MAY
National force not yet finalised

Staff Reporter

THE composition of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) — a force to be formed soon to replace the South African Police's internal stability division and the SA Defence Force in township "hotspots" — has not yet been decided on.

It was announced this week that the NPF, a 10 000-strong force to be drawn from the SADF, SAP, uMkhonto weSizwe as well as TBVC and self-governing territory armed forces, will begin training by January 24 and deployed by March.

Decisions regarding training, uniforms, rank structure, vehicle colours, arms and equipment had still to be decided on by the NPF Command Council, which had only been constituted on Wednesday, a spokesman for the Transitional Executive Council said yesterday.

The top command structure of the NPF would also have to be verified by the council.
Military intake reduced

‘Call-up week’
thing of past

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

It promises to be a most unusual week at railway stations and military bases throughout the country next week.

For many years, the second week of January has traditionally been "call-up week."

This was the time when thousands of young men kissed their loved ones goodbye and left by train or road for compulsory national service camps.

Haircuts

But now the buff envelopes containing call-up instructions which arrived in letter boxes are a thing of the past.

No longer has little Johnny or Janne having to think long and hard about whether to cut his hair.

Instead, the South African Defence Force has changed the name of VOLUNTEER military service will see 5 000 people of all races reporting for military duty next month.

the game — from conscription to volunteers.

National service is now called volunteer military service (VMS).

Thousands of men and women will report at assembly points around the country for the first intake for VMS in the SANDF on February 1.

From April 27 they will be part of the new National Defence Force.

A total of 5 000 people of all races are being taken into the military this year, but from 1985 the figure will be 11 000 annually.

They will be signing up for service covering a 12-month period.

in its heyday, conscription annually brought in about 35 000 men — all of whom were white — into the various service arms, particularly the army.

However, conscription has not been ruled out in the future.

The Defence Amendment Act includes the possibility that with an outbreak of hostilities or a national emergency, able-bodied men will be called up.

Register

It also makes provision for male matriculants to be registered with the SANDF, with effect from the opening of the school year.

They will be told in April whether a "ballot" will be needed in 1985 to supplement the next intake of volunteers.

They will then be informed, on August 17 whether they have been chosen.
Armscor tops in trading

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor is the only South African company with an active counter trade policy, says an article in the latest edition of Salvo. Armscor's official publication.

Armscor requires foreign companies from which it buys to buy goods from South Africa for at least half the value of any deal exceeding R5 million.

The company's counter trade division has been operating since 1983 and has negotiated seven counter trade agreements with a value of R2.5 billion. Three other contracts are being negotiated. Credit granted to date is R1.3bn, which exceeds the contractual commitment by 19%.

The deal to buy the Pilatus trainer aircraft is a case in point. The R500m agreement calls for at least 25% of the cost to be sourced in South Africa. Although the contract does not specify which items are to be bought in South Africa, or from whom, it has been agreed that the entire avionics suite for the aircraft will be bought locally.
The national peacekeeping force is likely to be established by March — nearly a year after it was expected to be deployed — although government and the ANC are still on a collision course regarding its functions.

The creation of the force, envisaged in the Transitional Executive Council legislation, would therefore, take place without necessarily including members of the Freedom Alliance's armed forces or the PAC's armed wing, Apla.

But government and ANC sources indicated yesterday that they expected the forces of Inkatha, Apla, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei to be included.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda said the target date for the deployment of the force was March, and insisted it had to be deployed before the elections.

"His assertion comes in the face of scepticism from members of government about the wisdom of deploying a poorly trained, unrepresentative force in tense areas.

"One government source said the idea of "creating such a force before the election was dead in the water" for political, and logistical reasons."

The SAP has until recently been excluded from discussions on the force, even though it would essentially be involved in public order policing.

But Nyanda said those who expressed resistance to the idea were ignorant of the extensive planning already done.

He insisted that the force would replace the SAP, especially the internal-stability unit, in dealing with political violence.

SAP sources said they were not necessarily against the force replacing the unit in clearly demarcated areas, but said it would be quite unrealistic to expect a body with barely a month's training, to police political violence.

A situation in which some armed forces might fight the national peacekeeping force could not be countenanced.

But not creating the force would cause almost as many problems as creating it.

The only real solution was to establish it but limit it to uncontroversial responsibilities, an SAP source said. The force would to perform a symbolic function as the precursor of a joint defence force.

Nyanda said the force would consist of about the number of SADF troops deployed in townships at present — about 10,000 men — and would "definitely" replace the internal-stability unit in townships.

It was envisaged that the selection of recruits would take place after they had gathered at assembly points.
March date likely for peace force

JOHANNESBURG.—The national peacekeeping force may be established by March — nearly a year after it was expected to be deployed.

But the government and ANC are still at loggerheads over its functions.

The force, envisioned in the Transitional Executive Council legislation — may be formed without members of the Freedom Alliance’s armed forces or the PAC’s armed wing Apa, it emerged yesterday.

But government and ANC sources said they still hoped Inkatha, Apa and Bophuthatswana and Ciskei’s armies would be included in the force.

uMkhonto weSizwe chief of staff Mr Sphiwe Nyanda said March was the target date for deploying the force, which he insisted must be in the field before the April 27 election.

But government members were sceptical about the wisdom of deploying what they alleged would be a poorly trained, unrepresentative force in violent areas.

But Mr Nyanda said those resisting the deployment of the force were ignorant of the extent of planning and preparation already undertaken.

He said the force should replace the SAP, especially its Internal Stability Division (ISD), in policing political violence.
The Joint Commercial is a naval pool

Joint command

LIC initiates new SA defence force with Joint command body
SADF to sign up volunteers in February

PRETORIA — The SADF's first volunteer intake after the scrapping of whites-only conscription last year will sign up at recruiting centres throughout the country on February 4.

SADF spokesman Maj Frank Halferty said yesterday the requirement for 1994 was 5,000 volunteers. If this figure could not be attained this year an electronic ballot draft system would be applied among school leavers to make up for the shortfall in 1995. However, it appeared the target would be reached (2.54).

Halferty said 200 of the volunteers would go to the navy. The rest would be mustered into the army unless the air force required volunteers.

The new intake would be recruited over two to three days.

Basic standards applicable to national servicemen in the past, such as basic educational qualifications and health requirements, would apply to recruits of all races.

When asked whether recruits would be expected to answer questions about military experience gained in formations such as Umkhonto we Sizwe, Halferty said he did not think this would be the case.

Volunteers would be required to complete a year's full-time military service and attend eight 30-day camps spread over eight years — Sapa.
SADF to sign up volunteers in February

PRETORIA — The SADF's first volunteer intake after the scrapping of whites-only conscription last year will sign up at recruiting centres throughout the country on February 4.  

SADF spokesman Maj Frank Halforty said yesterday the requirement for 1994 was 5 000 volunteers. It was not expected that this figure could be attained this year when an electronic ballot draft system would be applied among school leavers to make up for the shortfall in 1993. However, it appeared the target would be reached.

Halforty said 230 of the volunteers would go to the navy. The rest would be mustered into the army unless the air force required volunteers.

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Volunteers would be required to complete a year's full-time military service and attend eight 30-day camps spread over eight years. — Sapa.
Joint forces plans get off the ground

By Donwald Pressly and Themba Molefe

PLANS to establish a national peacekeeping force forged ahead yesterday during the first working session of the defence sub-council, which will oversee military activities during the transition.

The sub-council also agreed to form a multiparty command council to monitor all armed formations until April 27.

Details of the makeup of the peacekeeping force, which is expected to be 10,000 strong, will be revealed at a press conference at the new TEC headquarters in Pretoria today.

Umkhonto we Sizwe ordnance chief Rashid Patel said that recruits would begin training in the next two weeks.

In terms of the TEC Act, its composition must be roughly equally divided between all armed groupings falling under the control of the parties participating in transitional structures.

Joint military command

TEC spokesman Dries van Heerden said the defence sub-council, which includes former SADF chief Kalie Sib_PREF, Transkei defence force chief Colonel Temba Matanzima and MK chief of staff Mr Sipho Nyanda, had agreed to summon the commanders of four defence forces to attend today’s second working session.

They are SADF chief Georg Mellin, Venda defence force chief Colonel Swanepoel, Transkei defence force chief Colonel Temba Matanzima and MK chief of staff Mr Sipho Nyanda.

The military leaders are to discuss the formation of a separate joint military command council which will ensure that their armed formations carry out the instructions of the defence sub-council.
First step towards single defence force

□ TEC creates Joint Military Command Council

Political Staff

PRETORIA — The first concrete steps towards the creation of a single defence force for South Africa will be taken in Pretoria today with the establishment of the Joint Military Command Council (JMCC).

Also to be created by the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council of defence in the city today is a Command Council for the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF).

The JMCC, to be formally established by the eight-member sub-council on defence today, will comprise the chiefs of the defence forces of South Africa, Venda and Transkei, as well as the chief-of-staff of Umkomto we Sizwe.

They are General Georg Merring (SADF), General T D Matanzima (Transkei Defence Force), Sphiwe Nyanda (Umkomto we Sizwe) and a Colonel Swanepoel (Venda Defence Force).

The first task of the JMCC will be to start the process of auditing all military equipment and personnel in the country.

The SADF's first volunteer intake after the scrapping of the white-only conscription will sign up at recruiting centres on February 4. Some 5000 volunteers are needed and it is hoped they will be the first in a series of conscription, an electronic ballot draft system will be applied to school leavers to make up the shortfall.

The body will ultimately take charge of the National Defence Force, the amalgamation of all armed formations in the country in terms of the interim constitution.

It will also act as a liaison body between the TEC and the armed formations comprising the National Defence Force.

The NPF Command Council will comprise representatives of the SADF, Transkei, and Venda defence forces, Umkomto we Sizwe, and the Tronke forces of Transkei, Venda, KwaZulu, Ga-Sampula, Lebowa and QwaQwa.

At this stage, Freedom Alliance members KwaZulu and Bophuthatswana are not part of either the JMCC or the NPF.
PRETORIA — An embryonic command structure for a new SA defence force was established yesterday by the Transitional Executive Council.

The newly formed Joint Military Command Council, with representatives from the SADF, the ANC's umkhonto weSizwe, and the Venda and Transkei defence forces, will meet today. Its first job will be to set in motion a process of auditing all military equipment and personnel.

The council is made up of the senior commanding officers of the SADF (Gen Georg Meiring), MK (Mr Siphelele Nyanda), Transkei Defence Force (Gen T D Matanzima) and Venda Defence Force (Col Swanepoel).

As well as establishing the new military body, the TEC sub-council on defence, which met yesterday, resolved to create a joint controlling body for the proposed national peacekeeping force. This is likely to become operational today.

- A meeting between the political boss of the SADF and the Azanian People's Liberation Army on the cards.

PAC deputy president Mr Johnson Maumbo said the government had approached his organisation yesterday to set a date. The SADF could not confirm the plans.
SADF intake of volunteers starts

PRETORIA — The first volunteer intake for the South African Defence Force started nationwide yesterday.

This follows the scrapping last year of the white-only conscription.

SADF spokesman Major Frank Halforty said yesterday 5,000 volunteers were needed for this year.

If this could not be attained, an electronic ballot draft system would be applied to school leavers to make up the shortfall next year, Major Halforty said.

However, at this stage it appeared as if the target would be reached.

He said 300 volunteers would go to the navy and the rest would be mustered into the army unless the air force needed volunteers.

The volunteers would be recruited over two to three days, Major Halforty said.

He said the basic standards applicable to former national servicemen, such as basic educational qualifications and health requirements, would apply to recruits of all races.

Asked whether recruits would be expected to answer questions about military experience gained in groups such as uMkhonto weSizwe, Major Halforty said he did not think this would be the case.

He said the volunteers would have to complete a year’s full-time military service after which they would have to attend eight 30-day camps spread over eight years.

— Sapa
Umtata raid victims' families to sue govt

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A lawyer for the families of the five youths killed in the SADF raid here on October 8 last year is preparing a letter of demand to the South African government for losses incurred by the families

Mr Dumisa Ntsebezwa said he had also written to ask international organisations “to add their weight” to the call for forensic tests on weapons the SADF claimed to have seized from the house.

Ntsebezwa said he had been instructed by families of the deceased youths to institute civil action against both government and the SADF.
Peacekeeping force set to be deployed by end of March

Members will be 'reasonably well trained'

Political Staff
A NATIONAL Peace Keeping Force (NPKF) made up of 12 police and military forces will be deployed by the end of March. The Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on defence has also announced that training for the NPKF would begin by January 24.

In a further development, the sub-council appointed a 12-member Command Council for the NPKF and a four-member Joint Military Command Council (JMCC).

The NPKF will consist of the KwaZulu Police Force, the Transkei Defence Force, the Transkei Police Force, the Ga- zankulu Police Force, the SADF, the Lebowa Police Force, the Venda Defence Force, the Venda Police Force, the Ova-Ova Police Force, the KwaZulu Police Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SAP.

MK: Commander Joe Modise said the doors were still open for the KwaZulu Police to join the NPKF.

Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach said those who qualified to join the NPKF would be "reasonably well-trained people".

Former SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg said the NPKF would be trained in traditional peace-keeping operations, but would also be trained and armed for "more serious" situations.

But Mr Modise added that the principle of minimum force would apply to the NPKF's deployment.

The force would be trained by instructors drawn from the different armies as well as from international institutions.

On the role of the SAP's Internal Stability Unit in the NPKF, Mr Breytenbach said the force would be planned by all the members of its command council and it would make "no sense taking people in the NPKF if there is no consensus".

But the sub-council stressed that the NPKF would cooperate with the existing security forces.

The NPKF would maintain peace and public order in the country, and its Command Council would:

- Establish a unit of NPKF instructors,
- Formulate a training programme,
- Establish criteria for recruitment, training and selection of NPKF members,
- Establish a command structure, and,
- Draw up a budget.

The Command Council would be accountable to the sub-council on defence.

The JMCC would be made up of the commanders of the SADF, the Transkei Defence Force, MK and the Venda Defence Force. But MK would be represented by its chief of staff, Siphiwe Nyanda, instead of Mr Modise because he was not a member of the sub-council.
Patrick Laurence appraises the challenges facing the National Peacekeeping Force, whose training starts on January 24, and which will play a crucial role in ensuring that the April election is free and fair.

Question marks over keeping peace

The decision by the multiparty Transitional Executive Council to press ahead with the formation of a National Peacekeeping Force is a major step towards ensuring that the scheduled election on April 27 of a government of national unity is “free and fair.”

Analysts, effective and neutral peacekeeping forces, to hold the ring and underwrite the freedom of all political parties to contest the election is indispensable to the envisaged political settlement. Without it, one can only deplore the absence.

There is a parallel between the United Nations force which helped to monitor Namibia’s Independence election in 1989 and the 18,000-member National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) which will fill a similar role in South Africa.

But there is a critical difference: the NPKF will be drawn from armed formations within South Africa rather than the armies of member nations of the UN. From that distinction flows another difference.

Where the authority of the UN military force in Namibia was obtained by the detachment which commander theoretically bowed to local peoples, the neutrality of the NPKF will be guaranteed by its political heterogeneity.

The NPKF, whose crash training course began on January 24 and which will be deployed in trouble spots from March, will be composed of 12 different armed formations, including various policing agencies. As far as possible there will be approximate parity between the contributing formations.

The NPKF’s component parts will range from the former “covertive Instruments of apartheid” — South African Defence Force and the South African Police — to the former vehicle of “revolutionary terrorism,” the ANC guerrillas, and the SWA Swazis.

These disparate elements will serve as watchdogs of one another in the NPKF, ensuring that each dis the prescribed role as defender of the peace rather than armed advocate of the political constants.

As important, the NPKF will be supervised by politically independent bodies: the NPKF Command Council, the Transitional Executive Council or TEC and the TEC sub-committee of defence.

In each of these institutions, political opponents will nominate one another, and ensure that decisions are prompted by the professional assessment of soldiers and policemen, not the prejudices of politicians.

The danger of paranoia, generated too many veils and unresolved arguments, seems greater than the risk of politically partisan elements.

There is, however, another weakness: The NPKF may not be heterogeneous enough. Excluded from its ranks are the armed formations of political forces which do not accept the TEC and are opposed to the constitution prevailing for a transitional government.

They include the armies and police forces of the nominally independent states of Bo- phuthatswana and Transkei, the police force of the partially self-governing state of Kwazulu, the guerrilla army of the Pan African Congress, the African People’s Liberation Army (APLA), and the militaries of the neo-nazi Afri- kaner Weerstandsbeweging.

In addition, the opposition of the African National Congress, whose leaders include former army and police generals, means that NPKF could face opposition from rebel elements in the SADF and SAP.

The efficacy of the NPKF may depend on whether the constitution can be amended to satisfy the objections of the dissenting Freedom Alliance, whose members include Bo- phuthatswana, Ciskei, Kwazulu and the Afri- kaner Weerstandsbeweging. If so, the armed formations of most of the dissidents will contribute to the NPKF. By a strange coincidence the date on which training starts for the NPKF is the deadline for a settlement to include the Alliance.

Another potential weakness in the NPKF is the strain on the SA Police to incorporate its disparate elements into a coherent force with its own distinctive peace-keeping ethos, hardly more than four weeks.

At least one of its components, Umkhonto we Sizwe, has little or no experience in policing, a vastly different mandate from sabotage, building, assassinations, and deploying a terrorist strategy to destroy the will of South Africa’s white minority to resist majority rule.

The NPKF is not being forged and trained as the ultimate or the main armed forces, the SADF and the SAP. It will serve as a supplementary force. It will only be selectively deployed in hot spots where the credibility of the SAP’s Internal Stability Division — not police, in non-colonial language — is low.

The troubled East Rand townships and the turbulent areas of Natal come to mind as potential areas for policing by the NPKF.

If so, it will be a baptism of fire for the fledgling force. Like all baptisms of fire, it will be one in which there may not prove up to the task.

A lasting time has elapsed, particularly as the NPKF may not be 10,000 strong when it is put into the field.

As Jigoro Chikazawa, the Institute of Defence Politics points out, Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breynbosch has caution- lously talked of the NPKF having “up to” 10,000 members.

On the positive side, it must be recorded that the TEC Act prescribes that there should be close liaison between President de Klerk’s outgoing Ministers of Defence and of Law and Order, the TEC and the NPKF Command Council. The provision will help to ensure that the SADF and the SAP work with rather than against the NPKF.

A great deal, however, will depend on the willingness of the political leaders to work together for the national good.

The NPKF will have an important bearing on another critical task: the formation of a new National Defence Force, made up of all the forces, regular and irregular, which contested the military terrain during the 30-year war against the apartheid state.

The NPKF will serve as a model for the National Defence Force. It may mark the start of the process of reconforming the former combatants and welding them into a single, capable, unified, unitedathi to a demo- cратic South Africa.
Johannesburg — The ANC said yesterday it would call for the disbandment of the township self-defence units, some of which it conceded were out of control, after the successful deployment of the national peacekeeping force.

The announcement was made as peace talks between rival SDUs in Katlehong this week broke down.

The ANC also called for what it hopes will be a major conference of political and civic organisations on the East Rand.

ANC PWV regional deputy secretary-general Mr Obed Bapela said the SDUs were never intended to be permanent structures and they had only been established after police failed to protect communities in 1991.
Transkei raid: Suspects listed

11 security force men are named

TRANSKEI yesterday named 11 South African security force members, alleging they were involved in last October’s controversial cross-border raid on an Umtata house in which four youths were killed.

The details are contained in a letter by Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa to the Transitional Executive Council (TEC), asking it to pressure the South African government into co-operating with the Transkei police investigation into the October 1993 raid.

The letter claimed they used three vehicles, changed number plates at the South African embassy in Umtata and went back there after the killings before returning to South Africa.

The claims are based on a confession by Mr Nazo Matiwane, allegedly involved in the raid and currently being held in detention in the homeland.

Gen Holomisa said his government would allow international observers to interview the detainee to corroborate his allegations.

He also said the TEC’s investigation into the raid would “help a great deal to verify the authenticity or otherwise of this confession.”

Mr Matiwane was arrested by Transkei police on October 19, 11 days after the controversial raid, said at the time to have been conducted by the SA Defence Force.

In his confession, he said he had worked with the South African security forces since 1983 and alleged he was recruited by Sergeant B Tungatha of the security branch in Port Elizabeth to work for him as an informant on the United Democratic Front.

He said Sgt Tungatha also participated in the raid.

The others named were: A Colonel Brown, a Major Niewoudt, a Warrant Officer Juma, Warrant Officers Mike Jordaan, Johan Dames and David Batalie, a Captain Butler, Warrant Officer Grant Fourie and Warrant Officer Andre Knoesen.

In a short statement yesterday, an SADF spokeswoman denied the allegations which, she said, contained factual errors.

She said she was unable to confirm or deny that the names in the affidavit were indeed members of the security forces.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Major-General Leon Mellet also declined to say whether Mr Matiwane was a police informant.

A spokesman for the South African embassy in Umtata, Dr David Bezuidenhout, said “As I have stated before, we were never involved in the planning or execution of the raid.” — Political Staff, Sapa
Deadline set for forces’ register

PRETORIA — Military forces of groups represented on the Transitional Executive Council must submit certified registers of all personnel to the TEC’s defence sub-council by Wednesday, TEC spokesman Mr Dries van Heerden confirmed yesterday.

The TEC Act stipulates that the sub-council must ensure the full identification and monitoring of all personnel of armed forces of groups that are represented on the TEC.

The sub-council is also compelled by law to audit and monitor the weaponry of these forces.

All military forces represented on the council are also compelled to recognise the authority of the TEC and the defence sub-council.

Security sources here, who asked not to be named, said they estimated that the right-wing Pretoria Boer Commando—which is not represented on the TEC—can mobilise up to 1,000 armed members at short notice.

It is believed that many of these members have SADF-issued weaponry in their possession.

They, and other armed forces like the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging, do not recognise the authority of the TEC — Saps.

ct 8/1/94
Feathers ruffled over ‘doves’ symbol for armed force

BY PETER De IONNO
A DECISION to use the "double doves" peace symbol as the insignia of armed peacekeepers has angered the National Peace Committee.

An emergency meeting of the committee will be held this week to review the decision made by the National Peacekeeping Force Command Council in the frantic scramble to set up the National Peacekeeping Force.

Committee chairman John Hall said neither the committee nor the National Peace Secretariat had been consulted.

"We have grave reservations about the peace committee's decision to use the dove," he said.

"It was done without consultation and without due process," he said.

Hall said the committee had been divided on the issue, with some members opposed to the use of the dove as a symbol of peace.

The decision to use the dove as the insignia for the armed peacekeepers was taken at a meeting of the Joint Military Coordinating Council last week.

The council is made up of representatives from the ANC, SACP, SFF, and the National Party.

PREPARING THE DOVES OF PEACE: Page 5

The term has particular meaning in the SADF as it refers to the highest executive body comprising the chief of the defence force, commanders of the four services and the chief of staff.

"They fear that the accurate definition of the Joint Military Coordinating Council will convince the fighting forces that the SADF has sold out, fuelling fears and despondency in the white community.

The SADF's participation of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which joined the peacekeeping force on Friday, has raised hopes that the homeland government may break with the Freedom Alliance and join TEC structures in preparation for the April 27 election.

This approach keeps the controversial 7,000-strong SAU out of harm's way and intact if the peacekeeping force becomes discredited.

The minimal police presence also represents a victory for the ANC's campaign against the SAU, and for MK, which opposed the SAU forming the backbone of the peacekeeping force, as recommended by the Goldstone commission on electoral violence.

The confirmed participation of the Inkatha Defence Force, which joined the peacekeeping force on Friday, has raised hopes that the homeland government may break with the Freedom Alliance and join TEC structures in preparation for the April 27 election.
Volunteers march in step to new SADF

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — For the first time blacks and whites will count the min dae together in the new integrated Defence Force when 3,000 volunteers join up next month.

Although SADF spokesmen have emphasised that permanent force members and volunteers, to specialised units had for many years trained together, white conscripts have always been trained exclusively.

For the first time the artillery units in Kimberley and Potchefstroom will see mixed platoons of blacks and whites, who will also share bungalows and ablution facilities.
Prosecution 'a political ploy'

Johannesburg — Prosecution of people refusing to do military camps was apparently being kept pending as a bargaining chip in the political power play between the government and the ANC, the End Conscription Campaign said yesterday.

The ECC said two men appeared in court here yesterday and their cases were "once again" postponed.

Three men were due to appear in Pretoria and others had reported on-going harassment and threats to prosecute by the military police — "in spite of amendments to the Defence Act abolishing national service".

Sapa

Volunteer intake soon

Staff Report

The first nationwide military intake of 5,000 volunteers, intended as "feeders" for citizen force units, is to begin on February 1.

"The SADF had received "more than enough" applications in its recruitment drive.

With the abolition of national service, citizen force units will have to recruit their own members. Recruits will do a year of voluntary service, after which they will be placed, on a part-time basis, with the units that had recruited them, an army spokesman said.
NEWS Black and white to serve together

SADF becomes colour blind

By Dönhald Pressly
Political Staff

FOR the first time blacks and whites will do basic training together in the new integrated SA Defence Force when 5,000 volunteers enlist next month.

Although SA Defence Force spokesmen this week stressed that Permanent Force members and volunteers to specialise units - such as the parabats - had for many years trained together, white conscripts had always been trained exclusively. For the first time the artillery units in Kimberley and Potchefstroom will see mixed platoons of blacks and whites, who will also share bungalows and ablution facilities.

The same will apply to infantry in Bloemfontein, Middelburg (Transvaal) and Upington as well as the armour school in Bloemfontein.

Within a year the citizen force regiments - traditionally white - will be actively recruiting the volunteers, who have completed their service, into their ranks.

New system
Volunteers under the new system will have to serve 30 days each year for eight years in a citizen force unit after their initial first year of service.

Traditional English regiments such as the Natal Carbineers and Afrikaans commando units will, therefore, become integrated.
Post mortem reveals brutality of SADF raid

Seventy shots were pumped into the bodies of five children during the SADF's Umntata raid last year. Farouk Chothia reports

The savagery of the South African Defence Force cross-border raid against an alleged Apla base in Umntata in October last year, in which five schoolchildren were killed, is revealed in the post mortem report.

The 60-page post-mortem report shows:

- At least 70 shots were fired into the bodies of the five, who were aged between 12 and 17.
- The five victims suffered bullet wounds in several parts of their bodies — including the penis, chin, head, chest, abdomen, legs and arms.
- Twenty-three bullets were fired into the body of the youngest victim, Sandile Yose. It appears he was killed "execution style", as one bullet had hit him between the eyes.
- His twin brother, Sada, had been shot 16 times.
- Samora Mpendulo (16) had been shot 11 times, including in the penis, head and chest.

The release of the report comes against the backdrop of two other embarrassing developments related to the massacre for President FW de Klerk — and it could be an albatross around his neck as he projects a "Mr Clean" image in a bid to win votes for the April elections.

Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa called on the Transitional Executive Council on Tuesday to urge De Klerk to cooperate with Transkeian police in the investigations, claiming that South African authorities are refusing to do so.

And earlier, an Umntata lawyer said he would sue De Klerk and cabinet ministers for "emotional shock" caused to relatives as a result of the killing of the children.

The lawyer for the families, ex-Rehobenh Islander Dumisa Ntshebez, told the Mail & Guardian this week that, according to the report, "Sada also had lots of wounds on his left arm — from the wrist to the elbow. It seems he had raised his hand to ward off the bullets. There were also lacerations on his small fingers and thumb."

The post mortem was conducted at the state mortuary in Umntata last October and was observed by a lecturer in forensic medicine at the University of Natal, Dr SB Akofee, on the instructions of Ntshebez.

Ntshebez said the post mortem report vindicated their claims at the time of the massacre that the children were shot in cold-blood and had been unarmed.
Transkei wants SADF raiders

PRETORIA. — Transkei yesterday requested the TEC to pressurise the South African government into handing over two SA Defence Force members who took part in the Umkomaas raid last year in which five youths were shot dead.

"The TEC is being watched by the Transkei public whether it will be able to pressure the RSA government and the SA Police into handing over the alleged murderers who took part in the Umkomaas," Transkei military affairs Major-General Bantu Holomisa said in a letter to the TEC. — Sapa
Women volunteers would be selected and trained according to the system which had been in use for two decades. The spokesman that while the financial implications of volunteering were not considerable, it had to be borne in mind that the volunteers had free board and lodging, free uniforms, free medical benefits, leave and sports facilities.

A private would be paid R25.88 a day and a lance corporal R37.20 a day, the spokesman said. Details of a second lieutenant's pay were not available.

Junior leaders would be selected and trained as before.

A ballot (draft) system was being devised, in which all men matrices would be recorded for possible call-up if too few volunteers.

Military service applications come from wide variety of cultures

 Volunteers would flood ranks of SADF
New force set to start training soon

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The National Peacekeeping Force is expected to start part of its training on Monday.

NPKF members will begin meeting from Sunday at the De Brug SAPD base near Bloemfontein. (2.04)

It is as yet unclear what the size of the force will be, but 12 defence and police forces are part of the NPKF. Command Council - These are KwaNdebele Police Force, Transkei Defence Force, Transkei Police Force, Gazankulu Police Force, SADF, Lebowa Police Force, Venda Defence Force, Venda Police Force, QwaQwa Police Force, KaNgwane Police Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the SAP.

Instructors from the Commonwealth have been invited to take part in the training.

The NPKF Command Council will fall under the authority of the TEC subcouncil on defence, which in turn will report to the TEC.
In a confidential strategy document, the South African Police has admitted it does not have the manpower or ability to effectively maintain law and order during the April election.

But, at the same time, the SAP is determined to prevent the National Peacekeeping Force from playing a role in running the poll.

"The SAP does not have enough manpower to ensure law and order during the meetings of all political parties. As a result, the SAP cannot take responsibility for the safety of political leaders during all political meetings. The SAP will find it difficult to police more than one political meeting in the same town," said the document, dated October 1993 and signed by police commissioner Johan van der Merwe and the current deputy commissioner, Lieutenant-General J Swart.

On the Peacekeeping Force, it says: "The NPFF, which will have a large amount of members from Umkhonto weSizwe and other para-military forces, must not perform any duties in relation to the elections. These duties should only be performed by the SAP."

A later strategy document, drawn up by the SAP's election work group, does not refer to these perspectives, but police sources confirmed this week that the first document reflects current police thinking. The Mail & Guardian has copies of both documents.

On Wednesday, police spokesmen confirmed the SAP was "busy with its own planning in conjunction with other bodies while at the same time awaiting instructions from the Independent Electoral Commission."

A key aspect of the police plan is a heavy clampdown on intimidation, especially in "no go" areas, a month before the poll.

The document recommends that sources will be used to obtain information on disruptive action, that unrest regulations, election legislation and law on intimidation be used to fight intimidation. It also calls for strict law enforcement, speedy arrest and detention of suspects, the establishment of "election tribunals" to deal with cases quickly, that suspects not be granted bail and that offenders receive maximum sentences.

Both documents also recommend:

- The lifting of the ban on the carrying of weapons at political rallies. "The SAP will not be in a position to enforce the present ban on the carrying of weapons at political gatherings," explained the earlier document.
- The police help train bodyguards from political parties in security to equip them to protect their leaders.
- That the SAP at all time handle ballot boxes, although they should be responsible for the security of the boxes.
- That police only monitor, maintain order and provide security at political meetings at the request of parties.
- That the South African army be extensively drawn into the policing of the election to increase the visibility of the security forces and help with logistics.
- That policemen receive training in "election policing" before the poll.

Most security experts agree the Peacekeeping Force, which has been tasked with keeping order in the run-up to the elections, will not be ready to do the job effectively by April and that most of the responsibility will fall on the SAP by default.

The SAP plans to boost its manpower during the election period by bringing in 4,000 civilian personnel, calling up 3,000 reservists, recruiting 1,000 new members and putting 3,600 police students on duty. The army and even the Department of Correctional Services will be called on to assist the police.

The police also want the IEC to ban electioneering in "controlled areas" and the wearing of military uniforms during the elections.

The second document, which outlines broad guidelines for the police during the elections, was drawn up by the SAP's Election Working Group. It identifies the maintenance of order and the creation of a climate for a free and fair election as the chief responsibility of the police during the election period.

Leaked memos reveal that the SAP intends slowing the National Peacekeeping Force, although it admits the police is unable to police the elections, reports Paul Stobber.
Peace force plans on track

JOHANNESBURG — Planning for the establishment of the National Peacekeeping Force was proceeding well, the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence said in a statement yesterday.

The sub-council met in Pretoria and was told by the NPKF command council that instructors were already at the De Brug military base near Bloemfontein and that their morale was high. Training will start on January 24.

A logo depicting an olive green wreath enclosing the letters NPKF on a white background had been chosen.

The NPKF is intended to be a 10,000-strong force combining elements of the different armed formations in South Africa. It will attempt to keep the peace in the run-up to the April elections.

The statement said the media would be invited to the training facility within two weeks of January 24. — Sapa
facing the fledgling National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) — the appointment of a commander.

Apparent disagreement between SADF elements in the NPF and groups aligned to the ANC delayed the naming of a leader, which was expected last week. The two candidates are understood to be the SADF's Brigadier George Kruyts and Brigadier Derek Mgwethi of the Transkei Defence Force.

SADF officers apparently believe Mgwethi is unqualified for the job while the ANC alliance seems to regard Kruyts's background as a senior officer in the Angolan and Namibian campaigns as unsuitable for the post of NPF commander.

There is also tension over perceptions among some SADF members that the ANC group has a political agenda that conflicts with the aims of the NPF.

It is vital that the subcouncil resolve the issues as soon as possible. A contingent of NPF recruits is already undergoing initial training at an army base near Bloemfontein. Training schedules must remain on track if the first group of 3,300 of what will eventually be a 10,000-strong force is to be deployed by March as planned.

Recruits for the NPF will come from the SADF, SAP, Umkhonto Wa Sizwe and the defence forces of Transkei, Venda and Ciskei.

Settling the leadership issue may also have important implications for the future National Defence Force and the SA Police Service which will replace the SADF and the SAP. In some respects, the formation of the NPF reflects the process that will be followed in the establishment of the two new forces.

Defence analyst and director of studies at the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg Greg Mills says the success of the NPF will affect the smooth transition to the new defence and police forces.

Perhaps even more important in the short term is the need for a strong unity of purpose among peacekeeping members. Mills points out that the NPF will function not only as a peacekeeping force but also in the role of the Internal Stability Unit and as a riot control force. Disagreement on leadership and other key policy issues could seriously undermine the NPF's effectiveness and could even lead to internal conflict.

This possibility was raised last month at a seminar in Johannesburg organised by the Centre for Intergroup Studies at Cape Town University. Delegates discussed the need to develop a high level of cohesion and loyalty to avoid the possibility of, at best, ineffectiveness and, at worst, fighting within the force.

It was pointed out that cohesion in armed formations normally occurs over a long period. With the limited time available to the NPF, it was suggested that it might be easier to build organisational than psychological cohesion.

This could be achieved by measures such as careful selection of recruits and officers based on experience and maturity, promoting a sense of pride in belonging to the NPF, promoting a sense of loyalty, hard work during training, developing clear structures, systems and operating procedures, formulating a code of conduct and strict disciplinary procedures, and giving the NPF a distinctive uniform and symbols.
SADF impartial in refugee plight

By MÖSES MAMAILA

THE SA Defence Force will not escort East Rand township refugees back to their houses unless a State of Emergency is declared in the area, Group 41 spokesman Major Andries Greyling said this week.

Destitute families forced to flee their homes by violence had hoped that the launching of Operation Phundul'enqa (Go back) would resolve their plight as they would return to their houses.

However, the operation to re-occupy the abandoned houses failed because, despite impassioned pleas from residents, soldiers refused to provide the escort.

Greyling said that besides soldiers needing additional powers to provide the escort, they had to play a neutral role.

Political rivals may perceive the force to be partisan, said Greyling.

Greyling added that there was no need for individual escorts as the area was under constant patrol.

Meanwhile, Wits-Vaal Peace Monitors spokesman Charles Barnard said many refugees were staying in backyards in other parts of the township where there was less violence.

He said some were living with friends and relatives in other townships like Soweto.

He said the situation was traumatic for refugees, especially children, who had to endure all sorts of conditions away from their homes.
Freeze pay hikes, ANC asks TEC

JOHANNESBURG — The ANC is to ask the Transitional Executive Council to freeze pay increases to public servants.

It is also to request the TEC subcouncil on finance to review public service salary structures.

The ANC noted that the increases — some as high as 20 percent — would impact on civil servant pensions guaranteed by the Interim Constitution.

The organisation further noted that thousands of State employees have been given only five percent increases while top government officials were granted 20 percent salary increases.

The decision to reject the pay hike was taken yesterday at the ANC conference on reconstruction and development.

ANC national executive member Cheryl Carolus told a press conference yesterday that part of the brief of the subcouncil on finance was to ensure that no wasteful expenditure took place.

She said her organisation would want to see the government justify "this misappropriation or wasteful expenditure." SA Communist Party central committee member Jeremy Cronin said the TEC must ensure that these "exorbitant increases" are frozen.

The largest increases went to 37 director generals. They will get up to 20 percent more.

Directors, chief directors and deputy chief directors — almost 1,956 civil servants — stood to receive between 17 and 18 percent hikes.
Democratic Party slams increases for civil servants

DURBAN. — The Democratic Party has criticised “outrageous” pay increases for top civil servants and has called on the Commission for Administration to rescind the decision.

The DP spokesman on public service, Roger Burrows, said the handling of the increases had been “secretive” and no consideration had been given to informing the public.

“At a time when the balance of the public service has been offered a 3.4 percent general increase it is totally outrageous to claim that in ‘rationalising’ salary notches there is a need to ‘equalise’ upwards so many salaries,” he said.

“Increases of 18 to 20 percent are not acceptable at a time when the intention should be to reduce spending on the public service — and to reduce the number of people in employment in the public service.”

Calling on the Commission for Administration — which deals with management-echelon salary adjustments — to “immediately rescind” the decision, he said it should refer the matter of rationalisation to a representative forum for further study.

Mr Burrows pointed out that the interim constitution made reference to the fact that benefits for State employees granted between April 27, 1993 and September 30, 1994 might be rescinded by the government of national unity after April 27 — subject to review by a judicial commission.

The Minister of Education and Training and National Housing, Barn de Beer, who is also the minister responsible for the Commission for Administration, office, says public service remuneration structures “should be such that a sufficient number of personnel of suitable quality can be recruited and retained.”

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr De Beer said: “It is required that the remuneration structure for one occupational group can be accounted for relative to that of any other occupational group in the Public Service, as well as relative to remuneration structures outside the Public Service.”

He said this was no longer the case.

Sapa
Force to get over R600m

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

With National Peacekeeping Force members having arrived in Bloemfontein for training, the Transitional Executive Council is expected to approve the NPKF's budget today.

The force's budget will be submitted to the TEC by its subcouncil on defence.

In terms of the TEC Act, the budget will be drawn up by the subcouncil in consultation with the NPKF Command Council, but after consultation with the SADF, which is responsible for logistical support.

It is understood that a budget of more than R600 million is being considered.

At least 3,500 members of 12 different armies and police forces were due to start their NPKF training at the De Brug SADF base near Bloemfontein yesterday.

The current intake of NPKF members is expected to be increased to at least 10,000.
Six weeks to forge potent peace force

BY HELEN GRANGE

Bloemfontein — It has the atmosphere of a Sunday afternoon in a rural, if somewhat regimented, township, but if all goes according to plan, the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) training base will be home to a potent, highly disciplined force within six weeks.

Yesterday, soldiers from six armies continued to stream into the De Brug SAP base — in civilian clothes and carrying suitcases.

They sat in the shade of trees while a few more brown military tents were erected in next row for their accommodation.

The NPKF, at this stage, is 3,748 strong — including a small contingent of mostly women — from the Kwandwele Police Force, Transkei Defence Force, Transkei Police Force, Gazankulu Police Force, SADF, Lebowa Police Force, Kti Ngwa Police Force, Qwa Qwa Police Force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and SAP.

It is envisaged that the NPKF will eventually be 10,000 strong.

At a press briefing at the

base yesterday, the acting commanding officer, Colonel Fred Burger, spelled out the two major concerns of the fledgling NPKF: full integration throughout the force from top to bottom, and the quality of training before deployment in mid-March.

Accomplished already is the training of instructors and command leaders. From yesterday to the end of the month, the troops will be divided into three integrated battalions of five companies each with their own command structures.

They will be briefed on the aims of the NPKF and issued with their blue uniforms carrying the simple insignia of a circle of wreaths with "NPKF" inscribed in the middle.

The first week of next month will be spent introducing the men, by then settled into their platoons and a strict daily routine, to their new role as peacekeeping soldiers. Lectures will be given on how the force will operate and what they can expect.

Week two will be used to orientate soldiers in their tasks. They will be lectured on the use of an R-4 rifle and 9 mm pistol, batons, instruction sig

"foot-dragging" of politicians on the issue.

“We have six weeks to train the force. That is a tall order for any training officer,” said Burger. “There is still lots to be done, but the morale is very good. We all regard each other as professional soldiers here,” he said.

Drilled

Burger said that although the NPKF would be a "potent force", there would still not be enough men to ensure a free and fair election.

The SAP ordinary units would be active in the townships as well, he said.

The NPKF soldiers are to be drilled in the Western military style rather than the "goose-step".

The officially approved aim of the NPKF is "to forge a single, united, disciplined force trained in peacekeeping under single command."
Peacekeepers start their training

JOHANNESBURG - Sapa-Reuters reports that more than 3,000 men from the SAPF, SAP, Umkonto we Sizwe, Transkei, Venda and Ciskei signa peacekeeping force training at General de Wet camp near Bloemfontein yesterday.

"The men will be totally integrated, they will sleep, eat and work together," acting commander Col Fred Burger said, adding that the force would initially be 10,000 strong and would undergo six weeks of training culminating in a course on low-intensity warfare.

Asked how he felt about working with his former enemies, he said: "We're all soldiers. Everybody will be learning about everybody else, it's not a problem."

The force's main task is to restore peace in black townships, where 4,000 people were killed last year, most of them in political feuding.

But the decision over who will command is causing problems. The top contenders are a white brigadier from the SAPF and a young black special forces commander from Transkei.

Jakkie Cilliers, director of the independent Institute for Defence Policy, described the SAPF's brig George Kruys, 55, as "a political soldier who doesn't even vote" (254).

Though Kruys was the most senior brigadier in the army and knew the defence force inside out, Cilliers said, he was regarded with suspicion by some black politicians because of his long SAPF career.

Transkei's Brig Derek Mgwebi was an experienced commander though only in his 30s, Cilliers said, but added he could face problems within the white-effected SAPF.

The ANC and the SAPF declined to comment on the issue.

LINDA ENSOR reports from London that French security advisers are due in SA at the beginning of February to help train the force, according to the Journal Afrika Confidential.

France had been chosen because of its extensive experience in public order policing, a report in the journal's latest issue said, and in particular its system of two public order bodies, one under army and the other under police control.

FRANCE would also be more likely to move the force, in the direction of public order policing rather than UN-style international peacekeeping favoured by Britain and the US.

Afrika Confidential noted that France had been recommended by the "increasingly influential" Institute for Defence Policy.

The institute, which recently added former SAPF Chief of Staff Pierre Steyn to its list of consultants, would soon acquire the services of a senior French military expert, the journal reported. Umkonto we Sizwe representative Sepe Motsomi and ANC member Lesly Gumbi had also joined the institute."

"The institute favours the public policing function as a fifth service to the SAPF, which would free the SAP to concentrate on community policing," it said.

"This could be part of restructuring the SAPF, particularly the commandos. It would enable the SAPD to rid itself of the negative consequences of being seen as adjuncts of the police in putting down civil unrest in black townships."

Lombard loses fraud appeal

SUSAN RUSSELL

BANKRUPT businessman Christoffel Lombard, jailed for 12 years in 1892 on charges relating to fraud, lost an appeal today in the Rand Supreme Court against his conviction and sentence.

Lombard, 69, the brother of former Deputy Reserve Bank Governor Jan Lombard, was convicted on five fraud charges in the Johannesburg Regional Court magistrates on July 31, 1992.

The court upheld his conviction on all counts as well.

Radio station seeks leave to appeal

STEVANIE BOTHE

PRETORIA - Radio Pretoria yesterday filed an application for leave to appeal against the Transvaal Supreme Court's ruling last week that the station stop broadcasting immediately.

Sapa reports the matter was discussed by President P W de Klerk, Telecommunications Minister Piet Willemse and Postmaster-General Thors Oosthuizen yesterday. However, the outcome of the meeting was not disclosed.

The right-wing station defied the court ruling, continuing to broadcast as Oosthuizen waited for a report to be handled by his officials, who were turned away from the station's gates at the weekend.

Oosthuizen stressing that he was intent on sealing the transmitter peacefully, said he would decide on the next step once they had made their report.

His officials had always gone to the Donkerhoek site unarmed. "I don't want it to be held responsible for the first trigger to be pulled," he said.

His officials had also visited the other maverick right-wing radio station, Radio Koppies, in the northern Free State, to warn its management that the station was operating illegally.

Radio Pretoria continued broadcasting music, news items and political comment yesterday.

The station site has been turned into a military fortress, with Angolan war veteran Capt Willem Rietze, who led the Fort Schanskop siege, responsible for security.
Johannesburg — Former enemies joined forces to train as peacekeepers yesterday.

More than 3,600 men of all races, from the SADF, police, the ANC’s Umkhonto weSizwe and from the Transkei, Venda and Ciskei armed forces, began training at General de Wet camp near Bloemfontein yesterday.

"The men will be totally integrated. They will sleep, eat and work together," said acting commander, Colonel Fred Barger.

The Transitional Executive Council management committee will make recommendations on a budget for the National Peacekeeping Force before a full sitting of the TEC in Pretoria today.

Today’s meeting is expected to put the final touches to a comprehensive peace plan for the East Rand. And the TEC has summoned KwaZulu police commissioner, Lieutenant-General Roy Durning to appear before it to answer questions on alleged KwaZulu police hit squads — Sapa
PEACE FORCE: Former enemies fight together as they gear for duty at a

PEACE FORCE

Johannesburg – For-
Ramushwana leads NPKF

BY HELEN GRANGE

The National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) has got its new commanding officer — and surprisingly, he hails from neither the SADF nor Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The TEC's defence subcouncil yesterday unanimously decided on appointing the controversial Venda military ruler Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana to the post.

Subcouncil member Ronne Kasrils told the TEC the appointment meant that Ramushwana would resign his position as head of the homeland administration, withdraw from the ANC's national election list and resign his position on the defence subcouncil.

Ramushwana is currently one of the targets of a witchhunt in Venda to unearth individuals involved in corruption.

He and more than 600 other Venda government officials are alleged to owe the local pension fund a total of more than R40 million.

Informed sources said Ramushwana owed the fund R250 000, and it seemed likely this week that he and other alleged offenders would be put on trial.

Ramushwana could not be contacted yesterday.

Last June, Ramushwana was accused of using more than R1 million of State money to finance a Thohoyandou businessman's shopping centre, but his staff denied this.

In April 1990 he led a bloodless military coup in Venda and took over the government.

It was Ramushwana who hosted the first gathering on South African soil of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Despite the controversies, Ramushwana has been described as an affable yet strong military leader who has gone a long way towards quelling the violence in Venda.

He can speak 19 black languages as well as English and Afrikaans.

Until yesterday, the officers tipped to lead the NPKF were SADF-nominated Brigadier George Kruys and Brigadier Derek Mgwebi of the Transkei Defence Force.

The dispute was clearly resolved by the abandonment of these limited options.
Venda leader to head peace force

PRETORIA — Venda’s leader, General Gabriel Ramushwana, was appointed commander of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) yesterday.

And Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach announced that training of some NPF members would take place in the Cape.

The NPF is tasked with maintaining peace and order before and during general elections scheduled for April 27-29.

Mr Breytenbach said up to 1 500 of the proposed 10 000-strong NPF would soon begin training in the Cape Peninsula, at the old “kiskunsfahel” camp near Koeberg nuclear power plant.

Mr Ronnie Kasrils of the SA Communist Party told the TCC that General Ramushwana would step down as Venda leader and withdraw from the ANC’s National Assembly election list.

Staff Report
East Rand pact on SADF guards

THE SA Defence Force, SA Police, Inkatha Freedom Party and ANC have agreed that SADF troops will guard refugees returning to their East Rand homes.

The decision was taken at a meeting attended by the ANC, Inkatha and the SADF's 41st Battalion last Friday, said SADF Witwatersrand spokesman Maj Christo Visser.

The battalion had agreed to provide security for people returning to homes vacated during the violence in Katlehong and Thokoza.

Visser said the SADF had made the undertaking because it wanted to help the SAP restore normality in the townships by ending violence.

"The SADF has deployed other troops in Thokoza, Katlehong and Ventunous because the ones that were stationed in these areas have been taken into the national peacekeeping force."

Visser said the army was in the townships to provide security and not to take part in the politics of the area.

ANC Eastern Cape Province leader Xetha Soyaya confirmed that a meeting between Inkatha and the SADF had taken place last Friday and said members of the army had agreed to guard the refugees when they cleaned their homes this weekend.

He said that after the announcement of the peace plan being worked out between President PW de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela, the ANC would call a series of rallies to welcome troops "and introduce them to the people."

An Inkatha official in Thokoza, Abram Mabza, said he attended the meeting but as a parent, not an Inkatha member. He confirmed that ANC members had agreed to provide security in the area.

He said the exercise was to last two weeks, after which a meeting would be called to review progress. If the need still existed, the army would continue providing security.

However, the Inkatha East Rand region accused SADF members of harassing its members in Katlehong and Thokoza.

Inkatha regional organiser Thabani Dlamini said 17 cases of assault and harassment had already been reported to the Thokoza police station.

"SADF members blocked the only access available to hostel residents in and out of Katlehong," said Dlamini. "This has contributed to hundreds of hostel dwellers, particularly shift workers, losing their jobs."

Dlamini said Inkatha was astounded at the sudden deployment of SADF troops without East Rand residents being consulted. "The decision by the TEC to replace the internal stability unit with SADF troops despite our known objections confirms once again widely held suspicions that the TEC is an instrument set up to rubber-stamp ANC demands."

Visser said the SADF "distances itself from any political party and is there to serve the community as a whole."

The TEC has said the area and keeping fighting factions apart, the support of the whole community was needed. Any person assaulted or harassed was free to report this to the police.

Sapa reports that Visser confirmed that troops in Katlehong had blocked some routes yesterday to control the movement of weapons but this had been done after discussions with Inkatha and the ANC.

The SADF had also agreed to build another road for hostel dwellers, he said, but was unsure about its progress.
Surprise as Venda dictator is given command of NPF

TOS WENTZEL, Political Staff

ASTONISHMENT at the appointment of the dictator of Venda, Gabriel Ramushwana, as the head of the new National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) was brushed aside today by a senior government spokesman.

The appointment has been greeted with some surprise in political circles because of the brigadier's record as the military ruler of Venda, where he seized power in April 1980.

There has been controversy for some time about the huge amount of pension money — R46 million is said to be involved — that was paid out to him and other Venda officials after the wrong actuarial formula was used. As a result, Brigadier Ramushwana allegedly owes the Venda pension fund R380,000, which he has refused to repay.

Today criticism came from especially the Nationalist Press.

One newspaper said the decision was "astonishing" and probably "the worst appointment that could have been made." He had all the baggage that the head of a peacekeeping force should not have.

But Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach rejected the criticism. He said the brigadier had been judged purely on his military record. The other issues were political ones that did not count in this matter. Under the circumstances he had been the best man available.

Mr Breytenbach, a member of the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council that made the appointment, said it was a compromise decision.

The command council of the peacekeeping force had been unable to decide between the initial candidates, George Krues of the Defence Force and Derek Mgwebi, a young special forces commander from Transkei. There had been a stalemate in the command council because each received the same number of votes.

Brigadier Ramushwana was a member of the TEC's defence sub-council but he withdrew while the matter was discussed. He has now also withdrawn as an African National Congress candidate in the April election.

"The Argus correspondent in Pretoria reports that Venda public servants want him to make amends for mass corruption in the homeland."

They made it clear during a mass protest yesterday that they would not let him resign until he cleared up the corruption for which they claim he was responsible.

About 15,000 Venda public servants staged a sit-in at the government buildings in Thohoyandou in protest against alleged irregularities in the administration of the government pension scheme.

"Some Venda sources alleged that Brigadier Ramushwana owed the pension fund R380,000 and that other senior officials were guilty of claiming disproportionately large pay-outs, which had crippled the fund."

A spokesman for the protesters said they would not return to work until an investigation had been launched.

Brigadier Ramushwana, born and educated in Mmane, began work as a clerk in a mining office at the town and later joined the Defence Force.

When Venda achieved "independence" in 1979, he became a member of the Venda National Force and worked himself up through the ranks to become a colonel. He was appointed second-in-command to J Steenkamp, whom he deposed as head of the VNF when staging a bloodless coup in 1990.

As the new head of state, Brigadier Ramushwana formed a council of national unity, pledged to stamp out corruption and took strong steps to maintain law and order while promising to work for the reincorporation of Venda into South Africa.

But there were clear signs last year that he had lost the support of many traditional leaders and that public servants were dissatisfied with their pay and working conditions.

Venda entered a period of turbulence as students and public servants led protests that disrupted communities throughout the territory.
TEC inaction a blow to peacekeepers

Stephen Laufer

WITH its first intake of recruits arriving at the De Brug military base in Bloemfontein this weekend, the National Peacekeeping Force has been shot in the foot twice by the Transitional Executive Council.

Behind-the-scenes wrangling has failed to produce a consensus candidate for the post of NPKF commander, and the TEC has also failed to agree on a budget for the force. Policing experts are increasingly sceptical about whether the force will be able to play an effective peacekeeping role in the run-up to elections.

Instructors have arrived at De Brug, a spokesman said this week, without specifying whether they were military or public order policing specialists. And training doctrines have not yet been finalised. The defence subcouncil has also given no indication of the size of the initial intake, which is likely to be small.

The defence subcouncil has asked journalists to stay away from the Free State assembly point for two weeks, where old enemies — government forces and Umkhonto weSizwe cadres — joined forces.

Sources familiar with the disagreement over the NPKF commander say the defence subcouncil is split down the middle, with government-aligned members favouring an appointment from the SADF, and the ANC and its allies calling for a commander who is neither an SADF nor an MK man.

The government has proposed Brigadier George Krues, who has commanded the defence force college and is described as an academic with a good combat record. The ANC, whose first choice of an officer from outside South Africa has been rejected by the SADF, wants Transkeian Brigadier Derek Mqwebi. But the SADF is apparently concerned that the Transkei Defence Force is too close to the ANC and PAC.

Despite its lack of a budget, the NPKF will be functional from Monday, say sources. The SADF will provide the initial infrastructure, including tents, office space and training grounds.

The lack of a coherent training schedule is likely to be a greater problem. Sources say training could be based on the essentially military doctrines used by United Nations peacekeepers, which could lead to the early use of firearms on unruly crowds.

This approach would be modified if the international public order experts are drawn into the training process. Their system puts unarmed crowd control at the forefront, and envisages the use of firearms only in an emergency.
Marching into Trouble?

It's all systems go for the National Peacekeeping Force which will help police the election, but history may prove it was an ideal gone wrong. Helen Grange reports

Further bolstered by the appointment on Tuesday of Venda military leader Brigadier General Ramushwana as the NPKF's commanding officer, the organisation sees itself as ANC-aligned.

This appointment detracts even further from the neutrality of the NPKF, said Woods.

The legitimacy problem would also apply to NPKF operations in communities where the rightwing has a stronghold, although probably not to the same extent, according to Brigadier Bill Bass, senior researcher of the Institute for Defence Policy.

Sass has suggested that unless the foreseeable lack of IPP support is overcome, attempts could be made to forge a joint policing system with the KwaZulu Natal police force — although this would be limited to Natal only.

"In the East Rand townships, there is no IPP-aligned force to couple the NPKF with," Sass said.

There is the fact that the NPKF is, as Woods put it, "too small and too transient."

The NPKF was initially envisaged as having between 10,000 to 15,000 members, but it has since been whittled down to 5,300.

There are 3,700 members training in Bloemfontein's De Brug military base and another 1,000 being trained in the Kimberley military base in Cape Town.

Coloured Fred Burger, who was acting commanding officer until Ramushwana's appointment, pointed out this week that once the NPKF was deployed to the various regions in mid-March, it would "vanish" due to its small numbers.

The SAP, in particular its contentious ISU, should therefore still need to be the major role player in quelling violence, he said.

Sass has suggested that, given the NPKF's assessed limitations, it should be deployed to select, highly visible trouble spots in large numbers rather than used dispersively in smaller units.

There is also concern that the time available for training is too short, especially concerning that the NPKF consists mostly of soldiers who need to be trained in public order policing.

If high policing standards are not achieved, the old "Krokotomb" phenomenon could be the disastrous result.

Again, this worry underlines the need for the IPP — a force of 7,000 men — to continue its operations, since its members are already properly trained, says Sass.

The future of the NPKF after the election is uncertain. It has not been accommodated in the interim constitution, which provides only for a new, integrated defence force and police force with a public order unit.

The NPKF looks set to disband after the election, having played the role only of assistance to the existing security forces.
THE National Peacekeeping Force promised by multiparty negotiators will not nearly be up to full strength by the April election.

Only a third of the planned 10,000-strong force — itself too small to stem large-scale election violence — has started training.

The number of officers and recruits — including about 70 women, mostly Umdhondo we Sizwe (MK) members — at the NPKF’s base at the General de Wet training area in Ba Beug, outside Bloemfontein, on Monday was 3,743.

Another 1,500 recruits are expected to start training shortly at the Koeberg base in Cape Town and, according to a Transkei Executive Council (TEC) official, it is “possible” that about 1,000 recruits will be trained in Venda and another 1,200 or 1,300 in Transkei.

But the upshot is that only the De Beug recruits will be ready to be deployed by mid-March as planned, unless the six-week NPKF training course — widely believed to be too short — is chopped back for the other recruits.

If the fact that NPKF members will have to operate on a shift basis is taken into account, the number of recruits able to be deployed for election duty at any one time shrinks still further.

A recruiting logjam could result in less than half the planned national Peacekeeping Force being trained in time for the first democratic election. GUY JEPSON reports.

Will force be up to it?

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said it was possible there had been "hitches" in getting recruits from various parties to the NPKF base on time, but he did not believe there had been any "holding back" by MK.

He wanted to consult MK chief of staff Siphelele Nyanda on the size of the MK complement before commenting further.

Colonel Fred Burger, who acted as NPKF commander until the appointment of Venda military ruler Brigadier Gabriel Ramushana, told journalists that the base at de Beug had been an active participant in the negotiation process and supported the TEC, the subcouncil on defence "and its structures."

A recruiting logjam could result in less than half the planned national Peacekeeping Force being trained in time for the first democratic election. GUY JEPSON reports.
ON THE MARCH: Recruits put in some drilling practice.
A delicate task for Venda strongman

TWO military experts have conflicting views on the NPKF chief, GUY JEPSON reports.

SECURITY policeman, homeland dictator and now commander of the National Peacekeeping Forces — key moments in the extraordinary career of Venda strongman Brigadier General Ramushwana

Right, an outstanding linguist and a strong military ruler, the man who steps into the NPKF hat next after a long standoff between the ANC and SAPF was accused — as late as April 1992 — of being "terribly undemocratic and arrogant" for refusing to allow civic structures to operate in Venda.

HIS security police links - he joined the Security Branch in 1969, rising to the rank of warrant officer — and alleged infiltration of ANC bases in what was then Rhodesia have, in the past, been used against him by political opponents.

However, the independent military think-tank, the Institute for Defence Policy (IDP), this week described Ramushwana as "a good compromise candidate" for the job of chief peacekeeper.

His CV, released by the Transitional Executive Council, details his movement through the ranks in the police and military, but fails to record the fact that he was a member of the Black Consciousness Movement.

In Venda, where Ramushwana (52) is at the centre of a multimillion-rand pension fund scandal, the news of his appointment sparked mass action by thousands of disturbed civil servants last week.

However, IDP senior researcher Bill Sam says Ramushwana was "the right man for the right job" and that his appointment was "a good compromise".

Extraordinary career.

Key appointment for Brigadier General Ramushwana.

open for possible Inkatha Freedom Party participation in the NPKF

Military analyst Richard Hatton strongly disagrees. Pointing out that the latter is the area where the NPKF is likely to be deployed primarily between the ANC and the IFP, Hatton argues that a "mission of the government forces will undermine the identity of the force, in my view, people in Venda, Holomisa & Gqoko should be allowed to continue with their own uniform appointments. Three are politicians, no longer soldiers.

"I think he has the ability to handle a situation calmly. He's also a good administrator. He's got a Venda police force and kept it calm..."

Ezzel says Ramushwana is "a good compromise candidate" and that his appointment is "not a Xhosa". Ramushwana's appointment leaves the government open for possible Inkatha Freedom Party participation in the NPKF.
NEW SADF will crush 'thugs' — Holomisa
From a Peacekeeper's Roll to Divide a Comrade

All it Takes is a Toilet

Chris Bahrton spoke to some of the footsoldiers shown off in the media at its training base near Bhellenron.

This week the Chilean National Peacekeeping Force was
REACHING FOR THE STARS: A new arrival at the National Peacekeeping Force's training camp at De Brug makes his feelings abundantly clear. Training of the force begins tomorrow.

Picture: JOHN ROGG
Ramushwana to pay back 'excess' to fund

DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

A CLOUD hangs over the new National Peacekeeping Force as pressure grows on its commander Gabriel Ramushwana to pay back R280 000 he allegedly owes a Venda pension fund.

Late this week progress was made when Brigadier Ramushwana undertook to pay back the money to the Venda civil servants' pension fund after mounting pressure including a threatened sit-in next week.

Brigadier Ramushwana has resigned as military ruler of Venda where he seized power four years ago. He is to head the new NPKF which is to be deployed late in March to keep the peace in the April elections.

He was paid R1,28 million when the Venda public service pension fund was privatised, but local civil servants said he had been paid R580 000 too much and demanded he pay it back.

Brigadier Ramushwana met the pension fund implementation committee late this week. Committee spokesman Joseph Silunda said the Brigadier had explained he had difficulty in obtaining certificates from Sanlam where he had invested the money.

Mr Silunda said Brigadier Ramushwana had authorised the Venda Department of Finance and the implementation committee to approach Sanlam for the certificates.

"The cloud has been partially removed, but until the actual payment is made it will still be there. That will be only after the money has been recovered," he said.

Chairman of the Coalition of Trade Unions in the Venda public sector, Sam Muvhango said he was optimistic that Brigadier Ramushwana would pay over the money.

He said the situation would be assessed on Monday.

"If we are not satisfied then we will hold a mass meeting and decide what to do," he said.

Brigadier Ramushwana was a surprise choice to head the NPKF. It is understood he emerged as a compromise candidate after Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa vetoed a commander from the SA Defence Force while the SA government vetoed a commander from Transkei.

Mr Bill Sass, the independent Institute for Defence Policy said Brigadier Ramushwana was a compromise candidate as he was from the minority Venda and was neither Zulu or Xhosa.
Coetsee scorns talk of disloyal elements in Defence Force

TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

DEFENCE minister Kobie Coetsee has dismissed suggestions of widespread disloyalty in the Defence Force and of plans for a rightwing coup.

He said today that military intelligence had told the government of rightwing threats and plans for armed resistance, but said there was no suggestion of disloyalty.

He said the mere fact that the military had informed the government of such plans countered any suggestion of disloyalty.

Mr Coetsee was reacting to a Sunday newspaper report that the general staff of the Defence Force had warned President De Klerk that the country's security situation was extremely volatile and that rightwingers could resort to violence and even try to stage a coup.

Mr Coetsee said the security forces analysed the situation from time to time in reports to the President and that threats of armed resistance had to be brought to the government's attention.

The government was aware of plans to challenge the authority of the state and these would be dealt with firmly.

Some rightwing elements were in a fighting mood and even Afrikaner Volksfront leader General Constand Viljoen had been shouted down at a rightwing rally at the weekend when he referred to the possibility of peaceful actions.

He was not aware of coup plans or plans to assassinate leaders.

Mr Coetsee said it had to be accepted that individual members of the armed forces held their own political views.

This was a reference to commando units in the platteland, which in certain areas were under rightwing control.

But Mr Coetsee firmly rejected a suggestion in the report that several Defence Force officers and men would not be loyal to the government and that up to 60 percent could support rightwing efforts.
NEW RECRUITS: Western Cape troops who volunteered to join the new non-racial SA Defence Force line up to board buses taking them to army bases in Upington, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Potchefstroom and Bethlehem.

To arms! — but this time willingly

SHARON SIBURU
Staff Reporter

IT was like any other army intake,— the solemn parents, the clinging girlfriends and the nervous young men.

But for the first time the recruits were there because they wanted to be.

At the Acacia Park military base near Goodwood, Brigadier Dan Lamphere, officer commanding Western Province Command, told the first 120 Western Cape volunteers: it was a unique occasion.

"You are making history by being the first volunteer national service intake. Volunteering for national service says a lot about a young man of your own free will you have decided to join the army. It indicates the calibre of man you are — you have character, insight and determination."

Brigadier Lamphere said it was a "high ideal, serving your country and all its people."

He told the recruits basic training "can be difficult, but when it is over, you will join the wonderful team of the army."

This year was not only a milestone for the SADF, but also for the country, with a new political dispensation in the offing.

But he said soldiers were "politically neutral", serving the country and not political parties.

He encouraged the recruits to keep in touch with their families — and he reassured anxious mothers that their sons would be looked after.

"We will keep them busy, and they will complain, but we will broaden their minds and when we return them to you, they will be well-trained citizens you will be proud of."

Mark Jones, 23, of Mitchell's Plain said he would remain in the army for a year and would then join the police "to serve the community."

Francois Jacobs, 19, who matriculated from Cloetesville High School in Stellenbosch last year, said he had volunteered because it was "a bit of an adventure and it's a job."

"If I find it interesting I will stay on." Chester Dotswa of New Crossroads was happy, his son Chester had volunteered. "It's a good thing for youngsters. He has been doing nothing for the past year."

About 500 of the 5 600 volunteers required countrywide are from the Western Cape. Military service has been obligatory for white males for the past 50 years. They could be called up between the ages of 17 and 55.

The new servicemen will be paid a non-taxable salary three times higher than previous national servicemen, giving them monthly "take-home pay of R745, plus the added benefits of free medical services, accommodation, uniform and transport."
**Dissident MPs reject alliance**

SIXTEEN dissident MPs from the Labour Party have distanced themselves from the party's decision to fight the April 27 election under the ANC's banner.

The dissidents have threatened to take over the LP's administrative head office unless the election agreement with the ANC is suspended; it was reported yesterday.

The 16 MPs have called for the convening of a national executive meeting on Saturday, but LP leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse reacted by saying such a meeting was "logistically impossible".

One of the kingpins in the dissident group is LP national treasurer, and MP for Riversdale Mr Dougie Josephs. — Sapa
POLITICS

Fear for troops' loyalty in any fight with right

"Whiff of civil war in air" UCT expert warns

PETER FABRICIUS
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — South Africa’s top generals have told President De Klerk they are worried about the loyalty of white troops if they are asked to suppress a rightwing revolt, government spokesman Dave Steward is quoted here as saying.

Mr Steward is quoted by the Washington Post as saying "The message of the meeting (last week between Mr De Klerk and his generals) was that if you ask the security forces to take violent action against their own kind it will be problematic."

These observations are set against the latest breakdown in negotiations with the white right and the Inkatha Freedom Party, which have "deepened the gloom settling over South Africa's first democratic campaign," the Post reports.

University of Cape Town political scientist David Welsh is quoted as saying that "there's a whiff of civil war back in the air again."

The Washington Post reports that "except for the issue of an Afrikaner state, none of the demands of the anti-election parties seem beyond the reach of compromise."

"The potential deal-breaker appears to be the African National Congress's insistence on a single ballot."

"A growing number of editorial writers and political scientists are criticising the ANC for limiting voter choice and for advocating a process that will smother small parties — and for brinkmanship."

Mr Welsh is quoted as saying "I really can't believe (the ANC) will bring the country to the brink of war for something so trivial — something that at most means losing a few points on the overwhelming margins it is going to get in the election."

The Post reports "Some speculate that forces within the ANC do not really want all parties to run in the election — the better to isolate and eventually destroy Inkatha, its rival."

"Others note that the government will stand to lose conservative supporters to the Afrikaner Volksfront if the latter competes in the election, while the ANC and the government both insist they want everyone on the ballot."

See page 15.
SAAF chief warns on funding cutbacks

PRETORIA — The SA Air Force would remain an important part of the National Defence Force’s conventional capability unless an irresponsible government cut funding to such an extent that it was impossible to fulfill constitutional obligations, SAAF chief Lt-Gen James Kriel said yesterday.

Addressing an Air Force Day military parade at Waterkloof air force base, attended by, among others, Umhlelwe we Shwe chief Joe Modise and SACP official Ronnie Kasrils, Kriel said he was nevertheless confident of the future of the SAAF.

“Our role is assured and our strategic orientation and priorities are appropriate to the requirements of the constitution,” Kriel said.

He added, however, that if the SAAF was to maintain the ability to provide a balanced service across the entire spectrum of air power needs, any further reduction in its force structure or level of operations would be extremely difficult to accommodate without compromising certain capabilities.

Kriel said the constitution allowed for the defence force to be employed for service in compliance with the international obligations of SA with regard to international bodies and other states.

In view of SA’s expected return to the Commonwealth, its admission to the OAU, its role as a member of the UN and possible future regional defence treaties, the constitution placed a distinct obligation on the SAAF.

“Given the threat of socio-economic decay and potential collapse in the region, it is conceivable that regional international obligations may at some stage include service by the defence force and the SAAF to neighbouring states,” he said.

While developments in SA and the region had required a considerable revision of priorities, and had already led to extensive restructuring of the air force, the new constitution clearly required an effective defence force and, by implication, an effective air force, Kriel said.

“The challenge is to structure and equip ourselves in such a way that we will be able to render the required service as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible,” he said.

Sapa reports that Kriel said the air force had set the maintenance of a balanced, modern, technologically advanced force as one of its most important strategic goals, and regarded the continuous renewal of its equipment as being of the highest priority.

The SAAF yesterday celebrated its 74th year, making it the second-oldest air force in the world.
SADF mum on peace force

Staff Reporter

The SA Defence Force has refused to confirm or deny reports that no white soldiers had been sent for training to the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF).

When asked to confirm yesterday that the SADF had sent only black soldiers to the force, SADF spokesman Colonel John Roll referred the Cape Times to the State President’s office. The State President’s office referred the query back to the SADF, who said “We stick to our earlier statement of ‘no comment’.”

Meanwhile, Melkbosstrand residents are angry that the 1 400 NPF trainees are to move to the former special constables training base near Roeberg.

Local council chairman Mr Nico Malan said yesterday residents were particularly concerned about security and health problems.
Rift over singing in NPXF

All is not well in the National Peacekeeping Force. 8/2/94

Despite the best efforts of psychologists, trying to bring about unity among the different military groupings in the NPXF, cracks are evident and the mood is divisive.

Acting officer-commanding Colonel Fred Burger yesterday admitted there was an "incident" on Saturday evening when "insensitive songs were sung by a certain group."

A statement from his office and the songs intimidated other groups.

A report appeared in the right-wing Volksblad in Bloemfontein claiming yesterday that some NPXF members sang "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer."

The NPXF, however, still not clarify which song had been sung.

It said the situation had "calmed down and the soldiers who did it do not want to be involved any more."

The following morning after Burger had told them, the NPXF had realised that their behaviour was insensitive; the statement added.
MI links to gun-running

Military Intelligence may be using Ciskei to arm hit squads in the homeland and in the Western Cape, reports Louise Flanagan.

Five men appeared in a Ciskei court this week in a case which points to an arms smuggling network stretching from Ciskei to the Western Cape, backed by Military Intelligence operatives and Ciskei.

The network appears to be using Ciskei as a base and a supplier of weapons to conservative squatter groups in the Western Cape. At least one of the men is known to have links with South African MI.

On trial in Ciskei are Mongezi Solani (28), a bodyguard of Ciskei's Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, Thulise Micoyiyana (53), the chairman of Gqozo's African Democratic Movement, former Unkhonto weSizwe member Jeffrey Moshumi (30), and two other Ciskei government employees, Dingaan Somisora (41) and Vuyisile Mabikane (25).

They face 37 charges, including the murder of two ANC members, the attempted murder of 22 other people, conspiracy to murder four people and possession of three AK-47s and explosives. Additional weapons found, but not mentioned in the charge sheet (two G3 rifles, a pistol) may have been illegally issued by the Ciskei government.

Micoyiyana told the court the pistol had been given to him by the Ciskei Defence Force, and a police witness said some of the weapons found on the men belonged to either the Ciskei police or defence force.

 Bail was refused and the case was postponed until March.

Speculation is Ciskei is being used by South African MI agents to arm Ciskei-based hit squads and elements in the Western Cape.

The ANC has confirmed that Moshumi is a former MK member, adding that he became involved with controversial Western Cape squatter leader Jeffrey Nongwe last year. The ANC said Moshumi had been suspended for this reason.

Nongwe heads the Western Cape United Squatter Association (Weccsa), which has been involved in conflict around development resources there. In October, Weccsa set up the Western Cape Community Organisation (Wecco) in opposition to the ANC-aligned South African National Civic Organisation.

In mid-September, Thembu Kheza spoke at the Wecco launch.

Nongwe and others from Khanyisile Prince Gobingca and Conrad Sandile. This week the Goldstone Commission summoned Gobingca.

Ciskei Attorney-General Willem Jurgen said police want to question Gobingca in connection with the court case there.

Gobingca is an MI operative jailed in Transkei for plotting to kidnap Transkei ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa. He was also involved in the abortive Transkei coup attempt in November 1990. He was freed on appeal in September last year.

Gobingca told the Transkei authorities that he had worked with the umduliwe vigilantes in the Western Cape and had been backed by MI during the 1980s.

He told his Transkei interrogators that he had worked with an SADF member in the Cape Town squatter camps and with a white man introduced to him as an SADF member based in Port Elizabeth. They are believed to be Commandant Fanan du Toit, then intelligence officer in the Western Cape, and Commandant Jacques Seaward of Eastern Province Command.

Gobingca said they had planned a coup in Transkei for April 25, 1991.

Gobingca also spoke of his contact with Gqozo's clandestine security unit, International Researchers - Ciskei Intelligence Service. Last year WO&G exposed the head of IR-CIS, Anton Nieuwoudt, as an SADF operative. After leaving Ciskei Nieuwoudt moved to Cape Town.

According to the interrogation report, Gobingca said: 'Ted (IR-CIS) member Ted Brassell gave us guarantees that they will carry on with their operation in Transkei irrespective of what Pretoria is thinking, as the operation will be launched from Ciskei and as long as the South African government was not directly involved.'

Former SADF intelligence officer Colonel Gert Hugo said this week that Seaward and Du Toit had approached him in April 1991, asking to be reimbursed for money they had spent on Gobingca.

The links between Moshumi, Nongwe, Gobingca and MI hint at an arms smuggling network from Ciskei to the Western Cape.

In January this year, Gobingca was rumoured to be moving in and out of Ciskei and Transkei on an arms procurement mission.
Pay dispute behind peacekeeping force's 'go slow'

Stephen Laufer

SOUTH African Defence Force troops were behind this week's "go slow" at the National Peacekeeping Force's De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein, say informed sources. Soldiers of all ranks, including officers, were apparently unhappy because they did not get the pay rises promised to them to entice them into the force.

Unkhotho weSloko and Transkei Defence Force cadres, who form the other large contingents of the NPRF, appear not to share SADF gripes, but seemed to have joined the work-stoppages in solidarity with their colleagues.

"SADF soldiers were given indications they would move from the bottom of their pay scales to the top if they volunteered for the NPRF," said a source familiar with the background to the conflict. But February pay packets showed the promise had not been kept, and disgruntled soldiers refused to turn out for training.

A midweek visit to the camp by members of Transitional Executive Council, under which the force falls, appears to have temporarily resolved the conflict. By Thursday most soldiers had donned uniforms and returned to training.

A spokesman for the Commonwealth trainers at De Brug said it was unfair to call it a strike. "That gives the impression the soldiers are not loyal and hardworking. They are, but confused as to where to put their enthusiasm."

Attempts by the force commander, Major General Gabriel Ramushwana, to persuade his troops to return to work initially failed. Soldiers demanded to see high-level TEC representatives.

Trainers were apparently concerned the work stoppage could affect the time plan for deployment of the NPRF, especially if it had continued for a week.

"The whole incident is very unfortunate because there is a very clear sense of commitment to the task at De Brug, especially from the MK people who were not bribed to come into the force," said one senior source.
Staff Reporter

SADF chief General Georg Meiring has been ordered to investigate the allegations that members of the National Peacemaking Force toyed with and chanted "Kill the boer, kill the settler" at their camp at the weekend.

A Defence Minstry spokesman confirmed yesterday that the Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had ordered the probe.

NPF spokesman Captain Lentoile Maré confirmed yesterday that "insensitive songs" which had intimidated other groups had been sung by a certain group.

Cpt Maré also denied allegations by Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa that there were no white soldiers in the force.

"That is not true. The composition of the NPF was approved by the Command Council and was acceptable to all parties."

"If anyone has a problem with the composition of the NPF, he should take it up with the Command Council," she said.

She denied allegations that there had been outbreaks of epidemic diseases in the camp.
No refuseniks as eager thousands rush to join new SADF

Volunteer soldiers are turning the army upside down. In the old days, when only whites were called up, they knew why they were there — to protect home and hearth from a multitude of enemies, be they outside or within South Africa's borders. As for blacks, generally only those desperate for a job served the regime.

But in Friday's first draft of about 500 volunteers, mustered at the Nasrec showgrounds near Johannesburg, the old roles were reversed.

The first volunteer intake - which will total 5 000 nationally - is exclusively male, and all the black recruits interviewed this week said their motivation in signing up for a year was to "protect the nation."

"I thought about the safety of my fellow Africans. I want to protect the country," said Gavin Masaloa, 23, of Johannesburg.

Nearby in the exhibition hall, Cornelius Nhul, 18, of Sebokeng, sat in a group selected as potential junior leaders, destined to be trained at the Army Gymnasium in Heidelberg.

Another recruit for the gymnasium, where one-year courses in the 60s produced many of today's top officers, was Troy van Buuren, 18, of Vanderbijlpark. "I applied because I can improve my rugby. I want to get into a provincial team when I get out," he said.

It was a gentle welcome for the recruits as Miss South Africa, Jacqui Mofokeng, wished them well for the year ahead.

If the recruits, who can only be deployed operationally on ministerial approval, do not join the Permanent Force after training, they will be required to do 30 days training a year for the next eight years. Women will be selected in small numbers from next year.

Colonel Nelis Visser, senior staff officer at Witwatersrand Command, said more than 10 000 had applied and other recruits were reporting at centres in Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein.

"For the first time, recruits to the army want to be here. I think we will end up with a more motivated force," he said.

Some of the thousands turned down had to be forcefully turned away from the gates by police. About 1 500 young jobless people, many of whom had slept overnight on open ground, demanded the chance to join the army. They were advised to apply for the next intake in...
Peace keepers’ camp shambles

JUST two weeks after its formation, the peacekeeping force due to be deployed in hotspots around South Africa in five weeks’ time is in a shambles.

Top instructors have told of a culture of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among the 5,800 volunteers at the SADF’s De Berg training camp outside Bloemfontein.

In addition, hygiene conditions at the base are totally inadequate and there are nearly 1000 cases of illness.

Now SADF instructors who succeeded to the force are so disillusioned that some of them have gone on strike, refusing to obey any orders that have anything to do with the New Peacekeeping Forces (NPFS).

One instructor was said to have run away with his wife and the others, according to sources at De Berg, were “led off”.

A senior SADF source said about 60 percent of the police contingent from the RHV battalion had also gone home.

The picture painted this weekend of the fledgling peace force, precursor of a fully-integrated National Defence Force, was grim.

It showed a temporary force riddled by a lack of discipline and equipment, a disinterested civilian government, and a bungled operation.

Civil servants charged with writing reports were excluded from a credible force to ensure free and fair elections and to stop leaks.

“Nothing like the Military Intelligence Office used by the SADF, so if someone gives AWOL, we can do nothing,” said a senior SADF officer.

The worst incident to date happened on Saturday night when about 400 SADF soldiers had a party at the new Grand Hotel in a re-creation of the July 1976 student sit-in.

They forced the manager to let them in and they caused trouble and looting.

The 15-year-old son of a SADF soldier, a 16-year-old youth and a 17-year-old woman were arrested.

The President, Mr. Pieter W. Botha, was said to have been appalled by the incident, which was also reported in the newspaper.

One solution to the problem, according to a source, was to transfer the force’s headquarters to a more isolated area.

The source said that the new Peacekeeping Force was a complete failure and that it would be better to scrap it entirely.

The SADF, which is now responsible for the peacekeeping force, is said to have asked for the force to be disbanded.

Peace force descends into shambles

Teenager shot as he celebrates birthday

M-Net scoops rights to Boks’ NZ rugby tour

Jacko in bid to revive career

By Chris Barron

Troubled superstar Michael Jackson plans to make a spectacular return back just weeks after he paid out millions of dollars to stop a child abuse case against her brothers and sisters in the Jackson Family Revue.

The 16-year-old girl was left in shock, according to sources in the family, and was “not in the frame of mind” to perform.

It will be his first stage appearance since the child abuse claims and drugs addiction forced him to cancel his world tour.

Guests and friends invited to the show include Elizabeth Taylor, Sylvester Stallone, Bryan Adams and Paul McCartney.

Michael Jackson was at the new MGM Grand Hotel and considering the family’s first joint stage appearance in 30 years.

The 15-year-old son of the King of Pop was seen back among fans who had in the wake of the allegations.

After he settled the case on April 14, the 16-year-old Jacko, or Michael Jackson’s son, was visibly more relaxed.

Subpoenas have been issued by the defence lawyers, according to sources familiar with the case, who say the temporary commander of the force, Colonel Fred Burger, could not be located at that time and was on an election trip.

Naked man on palace
How will the judge decide on Goniwe?

SLAYING OF AN ACTIVIST...
The mutilated bodies of Cape activist Matthew Goniwe and three of his comrades were found in the veld outside Port Elizabeth in June 1985. The murderers have never been found. Will the inquest which resumes tomorrow bring us any closer to the truth?

THE long-running inquest into the death of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three other activists in June 1985 is due to resume tomorrow for concluding arguments. FRANZ KRUGER reviews the case in which evidence has already been alleged giving a high level of state security connection to the assassins.

letters, telephone conversations and transcribing conversations picked up by a bugging device known as a “tamatie” placed in Goniwe’s house.

He testified that Col- nel (then a major) Eric Winter, a former Koevoet member who was at the time commanding officer of the Cradock security police, left the office on June 27 with two colleagues and didn’t return until the next day.

On June 28, he was so anxious about what appeared on the transcripts from Goniwe’s house that he inquired every 10 to 15 minutes.

He also said that Goniwe was under constant surveillance by the security police, and always followed when he left town. In other words, the police had to know who murdered the four activists.

Colonel Winter gave evidence earlier, and played a remarkable inability to remember his movements on the two critical days:

When the inquest resumes tomorrow it is due to hear argument by the various parties. The broad direction the various parties will take already seems clear:

The SADF will probably say the signal message didn’t mean what it seemed to mean, and they didn’t do it. The police will say there’s no proof they did it, and in any event, the army could have done it as easily as the police.

The National Intelligence Service has been represented throughout the hearing, but has kept a remarkably low profile.

The families’ lawyers will probably argue that the military ordered it, and the police carried it out, and that the whole thing was sanctioned at the highest level and coordinated through the national security management system.

And then it will be up to Judge Zietsman to decide...
Mandela wants full report on peacekeeping force from MK chief

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — ANC president Nelson Mandela is to seek a full briefing from his organisation's defence secretary, Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise, on reports that the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) is falling apart.

Mr Mandela was speaking in Bloemfontein yesterday during his election roadshow.

He said that although he was unaware of the problems catalogued in a Sunday newspaper yesterday, he would get a full briefing on the situation from Mr Modise.

The report said top peacekeeping instructors had told of a collapse of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among 3,500 volunteers at the training camp outside Bloemfontein, and had complained that hygiene conditions were inadequate.

According to the report, sectarianism had developed in the camp, with MK cadres openly hostile towards Defence Force and police personnel, and refusing to take instructions or be disciplined.

Mr Mandela expressed confidence in former-Venda military ruler and newly appointed commanding officer of the peacekeeping force, Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

He said the joint command of the force would sort out the problems independently of the ANC.

Mr Mandela added that he had chosen not to visit the NPKF during his three-day tour of the Free State because he did not want it to be identified with the ANC.

Instead, his organisation wanted everybody to have confidence in the NPKF, which, he said, would be well led by its new commanding officer.

Brigadier Ramushwana, whose appointment to the NPKF intensified a controversy about him in Venda, is reported to have expressed doubt that the multi-party force would be ready before the election in April.

The peacekeeping force falls under the Transitional Executive Council. TEC media liaison officer Dries van Heerden said today the matter was being dealt with by the force's command council, a sub-structure of the TEC's sub-council on defence.
Goniwe inquest: Families name five 'guilty of murder'

'The evidence gives compelling conclusion'

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The families of the Cradock Four today named five army and police officers they alleged were guilty of the 1983 murders of Mathew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mntuli.

Almost a year after the inquest into the deaths of the United Democratic Front activists was reopened in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, the hearing restarted today to hear legal argument by lawyers for the families of the dead men, the police and army.

Mr George Bzos SC, for the families, said the compelling conclusion from the evidence was that the security forces killed the four activists.

Specifically named by Mr Bzos as "guilty of murder" were:
- General Joffel van der Westhuizen, former head of the army's Military Intelligence wing and officer commanding Eastern Province Command in 1983;
- Colonel Lourens du Plessis, then Brigadier Van der Westhuizen's staff officer at EP Command, who has admitted sending a military signal to Pretoria recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and two others;
- General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, an army officer seconded to the State Security Council in 1983, to whom the signal was sent;
- Colonel Eric Winter, head of the security police in Cradock in the mid-1980s;
- Colonel Harold Snyman, former head of the security branch in Port Elizabeth, and Colonel Winter's superior;
- Members of the SAP and SAPF or persons under their control whose identities could not be determined.

He said General Van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg had chosen not to answer any questions on the basis that they might incriminate themselves.

The prima facie evidence would have been provided by the signal that called for the permanent removal of three of the men from society.

He said the judge should direct the Attorney-General to charge General Van der Westhuizen with conspiracy to murder not only the Cradock Four but also Chief Lennox Sebe and others as spell out in Operation Katzen.

There was prima facie evidence that General Van Rensburg, General Van der Westhuizen and Colonel Du Plessis had planned the murders.

The killers' slip was that they left a number plate at the scene which caused the car to be traced back to Mr Goniwe and allowed the search for the dead men to be linked to the discovery of their charred and mutilated bodies.

If this number plate had not been found they would have disappeared as mysteriously as the Phebe Three (Qaqawuhi Gdolozolo, Supho Hashishe and Chumphon Gcaleka).

Mr Bzos said police monitoring of Mr Goniwe had intensified shortly before his death and that the army could have obtained information about his movements from the police.

"What potential killers, other than security forces, would have known that Mr Goniwe was on the road at the time of the murders?"

"Death squads do not wait for someone to happen along."

The inquest, which is expected to continue for more than a week, was ordered by President De Klerk after a signal sent from Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council in Pretoria fell into the hands of the press.

According to evidence, it was suggested that the signal constituted a death warrant for Mr Goniwe, the Cradock teacher and activist who was a thorn in the flesh of the government.

Mr Bzos said the "murders" were a deliberate act using the most secret channels.

General Van der Westhuizen was head of military intelligence and had access to top secret operations.

Hit squads were able to commit murder with impunity and those who committed the abuses did so knowing they had the support of the regime and that their superiors would cover up for them.

The signal was a proposal for murder and the mere fact that it had been written on paper showed the attitude of those who were in charge.

(Proceeding)
Camp chaos ‘exaggerated’

THE ANC says reports about lack of discipline - especially among Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) members at the national peacekeeping force base outside Bloemfontein are exaggerated and designed to undermine the organisation’s military wing.

The SADF yesterday washed its hands of the matter, saying it had nothing to do with the camp.

SADF spokesman Col John Rolt said defence force personnel had only been seconded to the peacekeeping force and all questions - including reported bad hygiene conditions at the former SADF base, should be directed to the TEC.

A report in yesterday's Sunday Times said discipline had collapsed at the SADF's De Brug training camp, with the worst incident occurring when MK soldiers - many of them allegedly drunk - toyed in the camp, singing "one settler, one bullet" and "down with FW".

The soldiers had demanded one dead SADF member and one dead SAP member before sunrise, and at least two SADF instructors were assaulted, the Sunday Times report said.

ANC president Nelson Mandela and media spokesman Carl Niehaus, in separate statements, said their organisation believed peacekeeping force leaders could

Peace force

handle the situation. Niehaus said news reports had exaggerated the situation and were an attempt to undermine MK.

"I am sure the situation is not nearly as bad as reported and we are sure structures in the peacekeeping force will be able to iron it out," he said.

Niehaus said no one had expected the camp to go smoothly from the outset.

DAVID GREBE reports Mandela turned down an invitation from journalists to visit the camp and said he was confident that the force's commander, Brig Gabriel Ramushwana, would sort out the problems.

Addressing a news briefing in Bloemfontein, Mandela also said he did not want the peacekeeping force to be identified with the ANC.

He said he wanted all South Africans to have confidence in the force, because it was there to serve SA's people at a critical moment in their history.

The Sunday Times report said SADF instructors seconded to the force were so disillusioned that nine of them had gone on "strike", refusing to obey any orders that had anything to do with the peacekeeping force.

At least 100 SADF volunteers wanted to return to their units and between 60% and 80% of the SAP volunteers had already left, it said.

Media representatives have been invited to visit the training base on Thursday.
Hundreds of jobless miss out on military call-up
JOHANNESBURG — The National Executive Committee has decided not to be ready for election day, its commanding officer, General Phumzile Mlambo, has acknowledged.

The force, which includes emergency workers, is to be ready for anything within a week and is ready to be hit 'with a bang'.

The ANC said yesterday that the reports had been exaggerated and the military was not going to undermine its success on the ground.

The ANC's military wing, the South African Defence Force, issued a statement saying that it had 'put a stop to the reports'.

A report in yesterday's Daily Mail, which it later denied, stated that the MK soldiers were being trained 'one bullet at a time' and that they would be sent to the front line.

Mr. Mandela, the ANC's president, called for calm and said that the situation was 'demanding' but that the ANC was 'on the right track' and would 'lead the people to peace'.

Mr. Botha, the minister of defense, said that the situation was 'confusing' but that the army was 'on the right track' and would 'lead the people to peace'.

The report added that the situation was 'demanding' and that the ANC was 'on the right track' and would 'lead the people to peace'.

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Probes into ‘exaggerated’ NPKF claims

BY HELEN GRANGE
and KAIZER NYATSUMBA

Reports of poor discipline at the National Peacekeeping Force training camp near Bloemfontein will be discussed tomorrow at its command council meeting.

ANC president Nelson Mandela said in Bloemfontein that he would seek a full briefing from Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise on these reports.

NPKF sources said today reports that the force was falling apart fast were “exaggerated.”

Top NPKF instructors had told of a collapse of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among the 3,500 volunteers and of inadequate facilities.

Sectarianism had developed in the camp, with MK cadres openly hostile towards South African Defence Force and South African Police personnel and refusing to take instructions or be disciplined.

Mandela said he had not visited the NPKF during his three-day Free State tour because he did not want it to be identified with the ANC.

The NPKF was scheduled to be deployed towards the end of March to combat violence in the run-up to the election.

Commander Brigadier Gabriël Ramushwana has expressed doubt that the multi-party force would be ready for the election in April.

Africana Volkfront spokesman Stephen Mmounger yesterday charged that the NPKF made a mockery of any form of military discipline and was a disgrace to South Africa.
Concern at
claims on
new force

BY HELEN GRANGE

Bloemfontein — The TEC is
deeply concerned about the
state of affairs in the National
Peacekeeping Force (NPKF),
which has been dealt a blow by
its own officer commanding,
Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana.

Ramushwana reportedly said
on Friday that the NPKF would
not be ready for deployment be-
fore the election and he was
critical of the level of training
among the Umkhonto we Sizwe
soldiers.

At the time of going to press
he had yet to arrive at De Brug
military base to take control.

A weekend media report said
the NPKF was in shambles, with
inter-group fighting, drunken-
ness and disease affecting the
fledgling force.

The top structures of armies
involved in the NPKF, as well as
members of the TEC's defence
subcouncil, were engaged in a
flurry of communication to deter-
mine a response to the claims
yesterday.

Roadblock.
The defence subcouncil is ex-
pected to meet today to discuss
the matter.

A group of journalists attempt-
ing to enter De Brug were turn-
ed away at a roadblock yester-
day.

Recruits interviewed on Sun-
day said the situation was not as
desperate as had been reported,
although they confirmed there
had been deserters.

Transkei officials involved in
the NPKF were in favour of let-
ting the media into the base yest-
eryday, but were constrained by
the requirements of multiparty
consensus.

ANC Free State regional
chairman Gregory Nkosi said
yesterday it was to be expected
that the process of unifying sol-
diers with such different back-
gounds would not be smooth,
but "added that military discipli-
ne could be achieved only by
means of a strong command
structure."
Military, police brass accused of Goniwe’s death

Advocate says five should take blame

PORT ELIZABETH. — The head of military intelligence, Joffel van der Westhuizen, and four other top members of the security forces have been accused of murdering the Cradock Four activists.

George Bzos, SC, appearing for the activists’ families at the Goniwe inquiry, said he put the blame squarely on the shoulders of:
- General Van der Westhuizen
- General Johannes Jansen van Rensburg, an army officer seconded to the State Security Council in 1985
- Colonel Lorenus du Plessis, staff officer at Eastern Province Command, who said the controversial signal described as a “death warrant”
- Colonel Eric Winter, head of the security police in Cradock in the mid-1980s
- Colonel Harold Snyman, former head of the Security Branch in Port Elizabeth, who figured prominently in the inquest on black consciousness leader, Steve Biko.

Counsel for the families, police and SANP started legal argument in the Supreme Court here yesterday at the inquest on United Democratic Front leader Matthew Goniwe and colleagues Sparrow Mkhonto, Sicelo Mhlasi and Fort Calata. Their charred and mutilated bodies were found in dense bush in 1985 after they had attended a UDF meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Bzos said that at the time the security forces in the Eastern Cape regarded Mr Goniwe, in particular, as one of the key actors in the revolution taking place in the area.

He said top security officers had referred to a revolutionary onslaught and described Mr Goniwe as an enemy of the State, a thorn in the flesh of the security forces and a terrorist.

Mr Goniwe and Mr Calata were later detained under the Internal Security Act but the situation did not improve. In Cradock, for instance, thousands of children boycotted school.

The realisation that the detention of Mr Goniwe and his colleagues had not improved matters made the Department of Education and Training explore the possibility of reinstating him or transferring him.

Mr Bzos said there was evidence that the Security Branch was opposed to reinstatement. The security forces grew uneasy when it became clear there was a possibility of Mr Goniwe being reinstated.

Monitoring of Mr Goniwe intensified through observation, information from informers, “technical eavesdropping” in his home and interception of his mail.

Mr Bzos said it was important to note that at this stage there was strong pressure on General Van der Westhuizen to do something about the unrest at grassroots level with great urgency. He was even in danger of losing his job. At this stage his main enemy was Mr Goniwe.

He said it was not true that a signal — subsequently exposed in the News of the World newspaper — calling for the “permanent removal” of Mr Goniwe meant only his detention and did not have any sinister undertones.

He referred to Operation Katzen, an army plan to create a Xhosa region incorporating Ciskei. In Operation Katzen documents, it had been proposed that Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe be removed permanently.

The Attorney-General should also charge General Van der Westhuizen with conspiracy to murder Mr Sebe.

Great emphasis was placed on the wording of the Goniwe signal and the fact that the original could not be found. Mr Bzos said the date supplied by General Van Rensburg as the date on which the signal had come to his attention was clearly a lie. It was inconceivable that a top secret document could be unattended in an “in” basket for 10 days.

Mr Bzos said far too many senior officers had behind the words “I cannot remember”.

General Van Rensburg had admitted that veiled language had been used in the SADF. Mr Bzos said it was his contention, taking into consideration Operation Katzen, that the SADF was capable of and willing to kill outside of conventional military operations when circumstances demanded it.

In his argument, which ran to 132 pages, Mr Bzos said the signal, on the face of it, and the evidence of Colonel Du Plessis (who had been granted indemnity for his evidence that the signal was an order to kill), seen in the light of the absurd and ridiculous explanations advanced by General Van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg, translated into a conspiracy to kill.

Mr Goniwe and the others were killed soon after the signal had been sent, realising the conspiracy. The deaths and the manner in which they occurred could not have taken place without the co-operation and participation of the police.

General Van der Westhuizen had in fact testified that no institution outside the security forces had the capability of carrying out the murders.

Several witnesses conceded this, said Mr Bzos.

The inquest continues.
Media denied access to ‘chaotic’ peacekeeping force training camp

BLOEMFONTEIN — An army roadblock was erected to keep the media away from the National Peacekeeping Force training base outside Bloemfontein yesterday following reports of chaos in the camp.

“We have been instructed to stop the press,” said a captain in charge of the roadblock about 2km from Do Brug.

After reporters demanded an explanation a group of officers arrived from the training base. Lt-Col J Nel said: “I’m not prepared to tell you anything.” He then ordered armed troops to escort the media representatives out of the area.

An open day, to be addressed by force commander Brig Gabriel Ramushana, has been organised for Thursday.

A senior military source in the camp said two SADF members, who had described the situation at the camp as a shambles in a weekend report, had been identified and are under surveillance.

“I can assure you the situation is absolutely nowhere near as bad as reported. We are sick and tired of people working for their own ends,” he said.

He said it was possible that only the first batch of 3 500 force members would be fully trained in time for the April election. Ramushana said earlier he did not think that the total force of 10 000 members would be ready before the polls.

Meanwhile, a TEC source said the defence subcouncil, which is responsible for the force, was expecting criticism at today’s weekly meeting over its handling of the issue. “We’re in deep trouble over this issue,” the source said.

Transkei leaders Manqia Bandla Holomisa said it was too late for foreign troops to become involved in peacekeeping before the election.

He said the peace force was symbolic.

“You can’t even cordon off Soweto with 3 500 troops, let alone bring in search parties,” he said. Even 10 000 peacekeepers would not be enough.

Reinforcements from, for instance the UN, EC, OAU and Frontline states could assist, Holomisa said.

“One word from Mandela and the international community will deliver.”

If SA could accept foreign funding for the socioeconomic task ahead, it could accept foreign troops to assist in specific capacities such as command structures.

Holomisa said he believed President F W de Klerk was responsible for the mess the peace force had found itself in as he had been responsible for deliberately delaying its establishment. “It is clear F W wants to go to the elections with his (police and army forces) in charge of maintaining the peace.”

Our political staff reports that DP defence spokesman Bob Rogers called for the force’s members to be placed under an existing military or police code of conduct.

“The did not allow for a new code to be drawn up. He said discipline was an essential factor in any military or police force, and this was especially true when the force had the “unenviable task of keeping the peace in the run-up to the elections.”

Sapa reports that the DP also demanded that impartial observers and the media be allowed to visit training camps.
AWB leader acquitted

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — AWB leader Eugene Terre’Blanche was acquitted in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday on a charge relating to his failure to appear before the Goldstone commission.

Terre’Blanche had been called to give evidence to the commission on the storming of the World Trade Centre by right wingers last year.

An armoured truck was driven through the centre's plate glass windows.

Magistrate M de Witt ruled that Terre’Blanche had not been given sufficient time to which to consult his legal advisor prior to his appearance before the commission.

Terre’Blanche was questioned on July 6 last year to give evidence to the commission on July 7.

Outside the court yesterday, Terre’Blanche said he was satisfied that Roman’s Dutch law had not been so corrupted that judgments were made solely on a political basis. The commission hoped the court would do "its dirty work and find me guilty," he said.

Witness says man feared for his life

PATRICK Ronan, the former personal assistant to former Allied MD Kevin de Villiers, felt his position could be threatened by the setting up of Abas, the Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court heard on the first day of the fraud trial of Ronan and De Villiers yesterday.

Manpower Department Industrial Inspector Jacques van der Merwe testified that Ronan told him he had come across irregularities regarding the takeover bid with United and Volksbank and that his position could be threatened.

Van der Merwe said Ronan told him he had asked De Villiers to change the terms of his employment contract to include a 12-month notice period.

Van der Merwe, who dealt with Ronan’s severance pay claim for more than R15,000 in 1991, said they spoke after he met Abas group personnel manager Petrus Claassen on August 1, 1991.

De Villiers and Ronan pleaded not guilty to charges of fraud, alternatively attempted theft and perjury last year.

The State has alleged that Ronan and De Villiers conspired to arrange that Ronan was entitled to a 12-month notice period as from March 2, 1990. The accused then falsified an employment contract.

Both men were charged with perjury after they appeared as witnesses in court in January 1992 regarding the severance pay claim.

Goniwe: call to charge ML chief

PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief Lt-Gen Jeffre van der Westhuizen should be charged with the murder of Matthew Goniwe and three other eastern Cape activists, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday.

Senior legal counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, also argued that Van der Westhuizen should be charged with conspiring to murder former Ciskei president Lesmo Sebe and others named in the Operation Katzen document which detailed plans to rid the eastern Cape of government opposition.

During final argument in the Port Elisabeth Supreme Court, Bizos said Van der Westhuizen’s testimony had been “I don’t remember” when he was asked about a June 7, 1986 SADF signal recommending the “permanent removal from society” of Goniwe and two other activists.

He said Col Lourens du Plessis and Gen Johannes van Rensburg, who were also asked to be involved in sending the signal, should also be charged with murder.

On June 27, 1986 Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mkhila were killed between Cradock and Port Elizabeth. The signal mentioned Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Calata. — Sepr.
Big rise expected in arms exports

PRETORIA — The SA arms industry was gearing itself for substantial gains in the export of military and technical products to the international market, Denel spokesman Paul Holtzhausen said yesterday.

Huge overseas interest, particularly in niche products such as the G5 and G6 cannon as well as the Rooivalk helicopter, had seen a steady stream of international visitors arriving in SA for "courtesy calls", Holtzhausen said.

A delegation from France's senate commission on foreign affairs, defence and armed forces arrived in Johannesburg yesterday.

Led by former French defence minister Yvon Bourges, the delegation will meet Denel and Armscor representatives, as well as Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee and other political leaders.

Also in the country is a delegation from the US Department of Defence, led by Assistant Secretary of Defence for Regional Security Affairs Chas Freeman.

A US embassy spokesman said, however, the US delegation was not in SA to pursue arms industry contacts but was more interested in ways in which the US defence department could help the development and integration of SA's new defence force.

Until the final lifting of the UN arms embargo, possibly soon after the April election, contact between the SA arms industry and the international market was limited to the strengthening of existing ties and "seeking people aware of what SA has to offer," Holtzhausen said.

SA's representation at the Malaysian airshow last December marked the first time local arms manufacturers had displayed their wares in the lucrative Pacific Rim market.

Other regions with strong export potential included the Middle East and Europe (264).

Holtzhausen said Denel military-related exports represented about 17% of its R3bn income for the 1993/94 financial year. Despite difficult times, the company hoped to duplicate these figures if not surpass them in the coming year, he said.

While Denel had embarked upon an active international marketing campaign, it also hoped to find buyers for its commercial, mining and medical products as well as seek out possible alliances and joint ventures.
PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen should be charged with the murder of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists, the Goniwe inquest heard yesterday.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for the dead men’s families, said Gen Van der Westhuizen should also be charged with conspiring to murder former Ciskei president Mr Lennox Sebe and others named in SADF Operation Katzen document before the court, which detailed plans to crush Eastern Cape anti-apartheid groups.

On the first day of final argument in the Supreme Court here, Mr Bizos said the general had hidden behind a “conspiracy of silence” when cross-examined about the June 7, 1985, SADF signal ordering the “permanent removal from society” of Mr Goniwe and two other activists.

The general allegedly ordered Colonel Lourens du Plessis to send the signal from EP Command to Gen Johannes van Rensburg at the State Security Council.

On June 27, 1985, Mr Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Stelo Mhlauli were hacked and burnt to death on route to Cradock from Port Elizabeth.

Mr Bizos said Gen Van der Westhuizen had considered Mr Goniwe “enemy number one” and it was strange he had “forgotten” ordering the signal concerning Mr Goniwe.

Mr Bizos said Col Du Plessis and security policemen Colonel Eric Winter and Col Harold Snyman should also be charged with murdering the “Cradock four.”

He said Col Du Plessis was a reliable witness and his testimony — that Gen Van der Westhuizen had meant Mr Goniwe and two UDF activists should be killed — should be accepted.

Mr Bizos said the signal and Col Du Plessis’ testimony were prima facie evidence that Gen Van der Westhuizen, Gen Van Rensburg and Col Du Plessis planned and executed the murders. He said Operation Katzen showed a willingness by security forces, including Col Du Plessis and Gen Van der Westhuizen, to commit murder for political ends — Sapa
Peace force camp is not so bad.
New evidence:

Conjive pledge:

It was revealed last night that former Star Security consultant

UNFORGETTABLE

A new article about the witness who claims to have seen the

New community is expected to be "New" and it is going to challenge

Natalie
TEC rejects peace force

JOHANNESBURG — The composition of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) is unacceptable, says the Transitional Executive Council’s sub-council on defence in a report.

Four members of the TEC management committee are to consider the matter and to report to the management committee.

The sub-council said that it had received a report on the racial composition of the NPKF as well as suggestions to change it.

The SADF’s explanation was that without conscription there were no riflemen to draw upon and the new recruits had not yet completed their basic training.

(News by E. Waugh, 47 Sumner Street, Johannesburg)
Strict code of conduct for national peacekeepers

Political Staff
JOHANNESBURG — The Transitional Executive Council has adopted a code of conduct and a disciplinary code for members of the National Peacekeeping Force.

Under the code punishments include fines, confinement to barracks and return to the units from which members were seconded.

The TEC's sub-council on defence yesterday conceded there were "teething problems" with the NPKF.

The sub-council, however, added that "everything possible is being done to make a success of the NPKF".

Reports at the weekend said problems of ill-discipline, drunkenness and disobedience were being experienced at the NPKF training base at De Brug, near Bloemfontein.

The sub-council met the NPKF Command Council, its commanding officer, Mayor-General Gabriel Ramushwana, and the acting commander, Colonel Fred Burger.

"Among matters, the recent media coverage of the NPKF was addressed at length," the sub-council said.

(News by E Waugh, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)
PORT ELIZABETH — SADF lawyers at the reopened Gonwe inquest yesterday withdrew as counsel for Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg after the general faxed them a statement which differed from his previous testimony.

SADF senior advocate Anton Mostert told the Supreme Court that Van Rensburg's fax meant that the legal team had to withdraw their counsel.

He could not disclose the contents of the fax because the general had not stated whether this could be done, but said Van Rensburg was prepared to make an affidavit confirming the contents of the fax.

Van Rensburg, who is dying of cancer, has been accused of being a co-conspirator in the 1985 murders of UDF campaigners Matthew Gonwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Scele Mildani.

The inquest was adjourned so that Van Rensburg could seek legal counsel, but it might hear today whether he wants to change his earlier evidence.

Van Rensburg, who served on the State Security Council secretariat at the time of the killings, has admitted receiving a secret military signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Gonwe and others, 10 days before the killings.

He said he could not remember what had happened to the signal, which he said had been a recommendation that the men be detained. He had not acted on the signal.

Legal counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bzes, yesterday accused Van Rensburg of "weaving a pack of lies" about when he had received the signal.

Bzes is arguing that the general, and other SADF and SAP members, should be charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. - Sapa-Reuters
Code of conduct for peacekeeping force

PRETORIA — A disciplinary code for the national peacekeeping force was adopted by the TEC yesterday.

The code's immediate implementation was deemed "essential" to the functioning of the force following reports of widespread disciplinary problems at the training base at De Brug near Bloemfontein.

In the face of mounting criticism of their handling of the force, the TEC subcouncil on defence and the command council of the force yesterday decided to visit the controversial project.

The decision followed a meeting in Pretoria between the subcouncil and the command council co-chairmen, force commander Brig Gabriel Ramushwana and acting commander Col Fred Burger.

The TEC also agreed that a multilateral group from the various military organisations represented on the peacekeeping force would be established to control security at the De Brug camp.

Political leaders would be allowed to visit the base, the TEC agreed.

The code of conduct forms part of a legal support plan currently being prepared by the TEC's subcouncils on defence and on law and order, but was passed prior to the finalisation of the plan.

The code sets out rules and regulations on issues such as disobedience, insubordination, insolence, absence from duties, ri-

ADRIAN HADLAND
and DAVID GREEVE

Adrian Hadland
and David Greve

otious behaviour, wrongful handling of property and liquor and drug offences.

Peacekeeping force members are instructed to wear the prescribed uniform and insignia, promote discipline and efficiency and uphold and obey the law.

They are forbidden from absenteeism without leave, failing to appear for parades or duties and ignoring or disobeying senior officers' commands.

Sentences for contravening the new code include fines up to R2,000, dismissal, confinement to barracks, extra duties or a reprimand. The code also sets out trial and sentencing procedures.

Afrikaner Volksfront leader Gen Constand Viljoen demanded that the project be stopped.

"At a cost of more than R1m a day, taxpayers' money was being wasted on an "unattainable political experiment", he said.

To put force members through a crash training course and then to arm them with dangerous weapons in an already politically unstable climate bordered on the irresponsible, Viljoen said.

A force spokesman refused to comment on Viljoen's statements or any other related issue.

A media statement has been organised at De Brug tomorrow.

TOWNSHIP PEACE CORPS BEGINS TRAINING

The first township "peace corps", established under the auspices of the Wit-Vaal peace secretariat, has begun training and will start operating in Daveyton on the East Rand on February 28.

Peace corps director Thami Thengeni said yesterday the 50-strong pilot unit had been recruited from a number of organisations, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC, the DP and church groups.

The trainees were being put through their paces by members of the SAP, Independent Mediation Services of SA, mediation organisation Future Creation, the EC observer mission and the Interled Consultant Organisation.

Thengeni said peace corps members would be unarmed. They would patrol the streets of violence-hit townships 24 hours a day, working closely with security forces.

"The SAP's involvement has been welcomed by our trainees. They are training them in identifying weapons commonly used by the warring parties, including AK-47s, pistols, explosives and traditional weapons," said Thengeni.

The idea of a Wit-Vaal peace corps was mooted by the Wit-Vaal peace secretariat last year.

After "passing out", the trainees would be awarded certificates which the SA Technikon had agreed to recognise, Thengeni said.

Corps members would at a later date be able to enrol at the technikon to pursue mediation studies.

It was expected that the corps would assist in the run-up to the April 27 election and would supply the national peacekeeping force with additional manpower.

The corps was being trained in mediation, first aid, radio communications, processing information, dealing with conflict, self-discipline and restoring confidence in peace monitors.
SADF counsel dumps general

Soweto 9/12/94

IN a dramatic development at the Gomwe inquiry yesterday, lawyers acting for the SADF Defence Force withdrew as counsel for General Johannes Janie van Rensburg.

SADF counsel Mr Anton Mostert, SC, informed the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court that he was withdrawing as legal counsel for Van Rensburg, former head of strategy in the Secretariat of the State Security Council, who is rumoured to be terminally ill.

Mostert told the court that Van Rensburg had sent him a lengthy statement yesterday, which was a departure from his original affidavit and statements made while giving evidence in court. Mostert said he had no instructions from Van Rensburg to disclose the contents.

Mostert also said that he was informed three months ago that Van Rensburg was terminally ill with cancer and had confirmed to him that he was ill.

Mostert said it would appear that Van Rensburg had taken some time to write the letter. Eastern Cape Judge President Sir Justice Neville Zietsman said it was "strange" for Mostert to withdraw at such a late stage. The various legal counsel are already delivering closing arguments.

Mostert said he did not know whether or not Van Rensburg wanted to give further evidence.

Van Rensburg, to whom the notorious military signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Gomwe and two other activists was addressed, deposed last year that the signal meant that they be killed.

The inquiry may hear today whether Van Rensburg wants to change his earlier evidence which some counsels have said was untrue. - Eca
Surprise at Goniwe inquest

General’s counsel withdraws

Port Elizabeth — General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, former head of strategy at the Secretariat of the State Security Council (SSSC), appears to have broken ranks with the SADF, it emerged at the reopened Goniwe inquest yesterday.

Counsel for the SADF, Anton Mostert, SC, informed the court he was withdrawing as Van Rensburg’s legal counsel after Van Rensburg sent him a letter in which he made statements that were a “departure” from those he had made in affidavits and during his evidence.

Van Rensburg, seconded to the secretariat from the SADF and to whom the controversial signal message calling for Goniwe’s “permanent removal from society” was sent, demed in his evidence last year that the signal meant Goniwe and others must be killed.

By late yesterday no word had been heard from Van Rensburg, and George Bizos, SC, counsel for the Goniwe family, continued with his argument.

“As the head of strategy at the SSSC, he [Van Rensburg] was ideally placed to have the death warrant executed,” Bizos charged.

Bizos submitted that Van Rensburg was the person “to consider the security implications of such a deed” (the murder of Goniwe), and the “absurdities and lies in his evidence lead to the unavoidable inference he has something to hide.”

The signal message was sent to Van Rensburg by Colonel Lourens du Plessis on June 7 1985, apparently on the instruction of General Joffie van der Westhuizen, who at the time was a commandant heading Eastern Province Command. Van der Westhuizen is now head of Military Staff Intelligence (2SL).

At the start of his argument yesterday, Bizos called for Eastern Cape Judge President Mr. Justice Neville Zietsman, to find Van Rensburg, Van der Westhuizen and Du Plessis guilty of planning and executing Goniwe’s murder.

The inquest is proceeding — Econ.
‘Urgent’ call for new peace force

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

URGENT alternatives to the National Peacekeeping Force would become necessary for the April elections, the Western Cape leaders of the ANC and Democratic Party, Dr Allan Boesak and Mr Henkie Bester, agreed yesterday.

Dr Boesak said at a Cape Times/Seeff breakfast: “The way things have gone wrong with that National Peacekeeping Force does not augur well for the deployment of personnel to deal with violent flashpoints all over the country.”

“So we now very urgently have to work, through the TEC, on something that will help us to respond quickly to situations where violence is imminent or where violence is taking place.”

Dr Boesak was reacting to comments by Mr Bester that the likelihood of the election being free and fair was receding by the day as the NPKP, intended to be the guardian of trusting voters, was fast turning into a security farce. “Not only have they appointed a military dictator with corrupt credentials as its commander, but the force itself is said to be disintegrating into strident factions,” said Mr Bester.

“At the same time desertions and disease are said to be rife.”

He said that if the rumours were true there had to be an urgent look at alternatives.

One of these was the UN and other international organisations, but this avenue was questionable because of the parlous state of UN finances.

“It may then become necessary to expand the legitimacy of the current security forces so they can play the essential peacekeeping role,” Mr Bester said.

The National Party representative at the breakfast, Mr Gerald Morkel, the Minister of Budget in the House of Representatives, said the ANC was one of the biggest perpetrators of political intolerance.

“I do not believe there will be free and fair elections until the arrogance displayed by the ANC and its leadership stops,” he said.
Disciplinary code for NPKF

BY ESTHER WAUGH and HELEN GRANGE

The Transitional Executive Council has adopted codes of conduct and discipline for members of the National Peacekeeping Force following reports that the fledgling force was in disarray.

Punishment in terms of the codes include fines, confinement to barracks and return to the units from which members were seconded.

The TEC's subcouncil on defence yesterday conceded the force had had "testing problems" and said "everything possible is being done to make a success of the NPKF".

Weekend reports said problems of ill-discipline, drunkenness and disobedience were being experienced at the NPKF training base at De Brug, near Bloemfontein. Some NPKF sources described the reports as exaggerated.

Offences listed in the disciplinary code for NPKF members include absence without leave, disobedience, insubordination, insubordination, mutinous behaviour, and liquor and drugs.

A written admission of guilt will incur a maximum fine of R300.

The code of conduct includes a provision for the peacekeepers to use "the least possible degree of force, and only when persuasion, advice and warning have failed to secure co-operation and compliance with the law and the restoration of order."

Full-time duty

The subcouncil yesterday met the NPKF command council, commanding officer Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana and acting commander Colonel Fred Burger in Pretoria. Ramushwana is to assume full-time duty of the force today.

He leaves behind 24,000 striking Venda civil servants demanding that he pay R1.5 million allegedly owed by him to the pension fund.

Ramushwana's recent remark that the NPKF would not be ready before the election has prompted African National Congress leader General Constand Viljoen to say the force should be scrapped.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa and the Democratic Party have called for an international peacekeeping force to be sent to South Africa in view of the NPKF's reported disarray.

The media, barred from entering De Brug this week, can visit the base tomorrow.

The TEC yesterday agreed that the NPKF would be in existence for at least three months after the April election.

(Report by E Waugh and H Grange, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)
'Guilty of conspiracy to murder'

Port Elizabeth — A second legal counsel has argued that the Gonwé inquest judge should find that three senior military officers conspired to murder Matthew Gonwé and two other eastern Cape activists.

Glen Goosen, appearing for retired SA Defence Force colonel Lourens du Plessis, said in final argument yesterday that the three officers, including his indemnified client, were guilty of conspiracy to murder.

He said former Eastern Province Command CO Lieutenant-Commander Joffel van der Westhuizen had instructed du Plessis to send a signal to Major-General Johannes van Rensburg, strategy head at the secretariat of the State Security Council on June 7 1985.

The signal had recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Gonwé, his brother Mbulelo, and Fort Calata as "a matter of urgency", Goosen said.

Twenty days after that, Gonwé, Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Siselo Mhlelweli were killed, and their bodies burnt.

Goosen questioned Du Plessis’s statement that there was a 50 percent chance he might have misunderstood Van der Westhuizen’s order about the signal. Du Plessis had never been guilty of bad draftsmanship or error in signals.

He referred to Operation Katzen, a military plan to quell government opposition in the eastern Cape, as documentary evidence supporting the death warrant interpretation of the signal.

"The language used in the Operation Katzen documents, in particular the use of phrases such as ‘permanent verdwyn’ (permanently disappear), ‘uit-haal’ (remove) and ‘permanent uit-haal’, bears a striking resemblance to the language used in the signal."

— Sapa.
NEWS  SADF general's lawyer pulls out of inquest  •  Crime spree alleged in court

New evidence in Goniwe case

DRAMATIC TURN  General expected to lead new evidence at inquest next week:

NEW EVIDENCE by General Johannes Jannie Van Rensburg, the man who broke ranks with the SADF this week, is expected to be presented to the reopened Goniwe inquest early next week.

According to Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney-General Mike Hodgson, Van Rensburg will file a new affidavit for consideration by Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman.

This week the inquest took a dramatic turn when the court heard that Van Rensburg had sent his former SADF counsel, Mr Anton Mostert, SC, a lengthy letter in which he made statements which departed significantly from his earlier evidence to the court.

Mostert told the court that Van Rensburg contracted cancer before his withdrawal as his legal counsel.

Van Rensburg, to whom the infamous signal message calling for Goniwe's permanent removal from society was sent, had repeatedly denied last year that the signal was a death warrant.

The mutilated bodies of the Cradock activist and his three colleagues were found 20 days after the signal was dispatched to Van Rensburg.

In a surprise move yesterday, counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, Mr Glen Goosen, called for his own client to be found guilty of "conspiracy to commit murder, alternatively incitement to murder".

Makwetu, FW clash

By Mzikulu Malunga

THE African National Congress' Reconstruction Development Programme would plunge the economy into a crisis, President FW de Klerk said in Johannesburg last night.

In an address during which he attempted to sell his National Party to black executives at Enterprise magazine's investment forum, De Klerk said the RDP was a document that was influenced by failed socialist policies.

He said he did not have racial prejudices, adding the NP was no longer a "white party".

There was heated debate when De Klerk was questioned by Pan Africanist Congress president Mr Clarence Makwetu.

Makwetu said "ANC economic policies have never been applied in this country, so nobody can accuse them of being a failure".

De Klerk replied: "In many respects we have applied socialist policies throughout the decades, but due to sanctions it was difficult to apply free market principles because exports markets were being closed internationally."

"But now that we are liberated, we can talk about free enterprise."
General expected to give inquest a new statement

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — General Frederick Janse van Rensburg is expected to hand in a new statement covering the events leading to the deaths of the Cradock Four at the Gonwe inquest next week.

Mr Justice Zietsman has been told that General Van Rensburg, former State Security Council strategy chief, has arrived in Port Elizabeth and is consulting his new legal team, advocate Freek van Rooyen and attorney Zirk de Klerk.

Anton Mostert SC, counsel for the SADF, withdrew from representing General Van Rensburg this week after the general, who has developed cancer, had submitted a fax in which he deviated substantially from his original statements.

General Van Rensburg was the officer to whom the June 7 1985 top secret signal was sent recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Gonwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata.

The Cradock teachers who were leaders of the United Democratic Front — Mr Gonwe, Mr Calata, Sparrow Mkhosta, and Steelo Mlawuli — were murdered on June 27, 20 days after the signal was sent.

George Baxos SC, appearing for the families of the dead men, said in a supplementary submission today that it was abundantly clear there had been a conspiracy to murder Mr Gonwe and his friends.

During a conversation between General Joffe van der Westhuizen and General Van Rensburg, General Van Rensburg had offered to solve the "Gonwe problem".

If by this he had meant murder, then he would have known who would carry out the murders even if he did not know the names of the individuals.
TEC probes bogus SACP document

PRETORIA — A disinformation campaign against the SACP, which threatens to prevent voter education and political access to more than one million farm workers, is being investigated by the TEC intelligence subcouncil.

The investigation follows an announcement by the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions last week that political activity had been banned on farms.

The ban, which was contrary to the Electoral Act, was imposed after union members received a secret document, allegedly published by the SACP, which outlined plans for armed insurrection.

SACP chairman Joe Slovo is scheduled to meet agricultural union representatives in Pretoria today to discuss the ban and to argue that the document was disinformation calculated to cause further friction between the SACP and farmers.

The issue will also be discussed tomorrow when Independent Electoral Commissioner chairman Judge Johan Kriekmet meets National Manpower Commission delegates, including the SA Agricultural Union and Cosatu.

Slovo told the TEC this week the alleged SACP document was "a work of fiction" which threatened to prevent access to a significant number of workers in the run-up to the election.

SACP spokesman Jeremy Cronin said the use of certain phrases in the document, including references to "Operation Sunrise", suggested the existence of a disinformation campaign first noticed in September last year.

The strategic "leaking" of the fictional plan to some organisations had resulted in the Afrikaner Volkfront's declaration of war in December, he said. It had also exacerbated tension between the SACP and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Transvaal Agricultural Union president Enoch Brouwer said the document, entitled "SACP Discussion Document on the Prevailing Situation", had been passed on by "someone from Military Intelligence", according to Cronin.

The document contained numerous spelling, language, conceptual and political errors that proved its fraudulent character, Cronin said, adding that the real butt of the disinformation campaign was not the SACP or the ANC but government negotiators.

Sapa reports that Free State Agricultural Union president Pieter Grus said Free State farms would be "no-go areas" until farmers' problems with demands regarding political activity on their properties were resolved.

Off-duty workers should be allowed to attend party meetings in public areas, but farmers objected to the uncontrolled movement of strangers on farms.

Officer plotted to kill, court told

PORT ELIZABETH — A second legal counsel argued yesterday that the Gonwilwe inquest judge should find that three senior military officers conspired to murder Matthew Gonwilwe and two other eastern Cape campaigners.

Glen Goosens, legal counsel for retired SADF Col Lourens du Plessis, said in his final argument the three officers, including his indemnified client, were guilty of conspiracy to murder.

He said former Eastern Province Command head Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen had instructed Du Plessis to send a signal to Maj-Gen Johannes van Rensburg, strategy head at the State Security Council secretariat, on June 7 1983.

The signal had recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Gonwilwe, his brother Mhlelo, and Fort Calasta as "a matter of urgency".

Twenty days after the signal, Gonwilwe, Calasta, Sparrow Mkonta and Skelo Mhlelo were killed.

Senior counsel for the victims' families, George Bitos, has argued Du Plessis, Van der Westhuizen and Van Rensburg, and two security police colonels, should be found to have murdered the four United Democratic Front campaigners.

Du Plessis was the only one of the three military officers to testify the signal was a death warrant.

Goosens argued Du Plessis was a reliable witness while the two generals, who claimed the signal was a recommendation for a lengthy detention, were not. — Sapa.
The PAC's willingness to take part in the force would be substantially increased with international involvement, he said.

The PAC, which claimed a clean record on violence, also called on missions to drastically increase the number of peace monitors in the field.

The force should be ready for deployment on April 1 — as had been planned by the Transitional Executive Council.

The requests were conveyed at a meeting earlier to the UN Observer Mission to South Africa, represented by Musa Ndale, Organisation for African Unity representative Legwaila Legwaila, the Commonwealth representative Moses'Amotu and the European Community's Paul von Stutenegel.

(D Pressly, 61 Commando Rd, Industria West, Johannesburg)
Who will guard the guards?

The Transitional Executive Council’s sub-council on defence has to carry the can for the looming collapse of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF).

Members of the multiparty subcouncil were repeatedly advised by independent experts to consider carefully all aspects of the force before mustering it and activating a training programme.

They chose instead to bow to political pressure and push ahead with its formation. But the exercise has gone badly wrong. Allegations of serious misconduct among the initial batch of 3,500 recruits are snowballing out of De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein. Further, it is claimed that facilities at the camp are totally inadequate.

To make matters worse there was a news clamp on the issue this week. Reporters, heading for the camp to verify the information turned away at a military roadblock on the road from Bloemfontein.

The only official response so far has been a denial that the situation is as serious as newspaper reports allege. Force commander, former Venda military dictator Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, was due to take charge this week and host a media open day at which problems facing the force would be explained.

But an admission that all is not well, Ramushwana has already acknowledged that it will no longer be possible to deploy all 10,000 peacekeepers due to be trained by

Though both the SA Police and SA Defence Force have provided personnel to serve in the force, their opposition to its formation and deployment is well known. It is therefore not surprising they have both effectively washed their hands of the crisis and are referring all inquiries to the TEC.

If the force is not deployed in good time, the SAP and SADF will be the main instruments of law and order during the election — which is precisely what many senior officers have argued for since the debate on a peacekeeping force began last year.

As the FM went to press the subcouncil was due to meet to analyse allegations against the force, which ranged from drunkenness to intimidation, and discuss a response to the crisis. However, observers believe there is now little chance of deploying the force before the elections.

Laurie Nathan, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at Cape Town University, and an acknowledged authority on peacekeeping issues, cautions that the force should not be deployed before it is completely ready.

He says it must be properly trained and disciplined. There must be clear lines of command and communication and adequate logistical back-up and support. It must also have a clear mandate. “If all this means deploying the NPF only after the elections, then so be it.”

Nathan says the problems that have arisen are not unusual in the process of amalgamating former enemy forces and have been exacerbated by the different cultures of the constituent groups. Unfortunately, there is little chance, he adds, of deploying an international peacekeeping force before the elections as demanded by Transkei military leader General Bantu Holomisa.

Initially, Nathan supported an international supervisory force for SA similar to the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) that policed the Namibian elections. However, planning would have needed to start at least 18 months ago for it to be successfully in place by now. Moreover, the cost of a 10,000-member Untag-type force would have been prohibitive for the cash-strapped UN, particularly in the wake of its unsuccessful humanitarian initiatives in Bosnia and Somalia.

On the positive side, Nathan does not believe the inability to deploy the NPF will be a major threat to free and fair elections. “I have never seen the NPF as the instrument that would have made the critical difference.”

DP western Cape leader Hennie Besterman says that, if allegations against the NPF are true, there is no way it can be deployed. A better alternative to the force would be steps to improve the legitimacy of the existing security forces, possibly through the deployment of international monitors or even commanders. He says the ANC, too, should start shouldering its share of the responsibility for improving the community legitimacy of the security forces.

ANC western Cape leader Allan Boesak agrees the crisis within the force is bad news for the prospects of it being used in flashpoints around the country.

If nothing else, the debate has focused attention on the sort of problems to be faced in the formation of a new national defence force after the election.

Perhaps politicians and senior security forces officers on all sides will take note of what has happened at De Brug and will do all they can to ensure the mistakes are not repeated when the country’s disparate armies are integrated.
Goniwe: Police involvement ‘not shown’

Evidence insufficient, says SC

PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — No finding could be made against the police in connection with the murder of the Cradock Four, P J de Bruyn SC said today.

Mr De Bruyn, who is appearing for the police at the inquest on Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Sihlatu, said he would dispute the drawing of any compelling conclusion that the police were involved in the "executions".

There was no evidence linking the police or any individual members to the deaths of the four men.

He said the security branch had no motive to kill them and this was supported by the evidence of Eric Winter, head of the security police in Cradock, who had said that he wanted Mr Goniwe reinstated as a teacher.

Mr De Bruyn said not only the security forces had the means and motive to kill the men.

There was widespread unrest and trouble between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People’s Organization, who could also have planned and executed the murders.

Mr De Bruyn said Fred Kom, a retired security policeman stationed at Cradock during 1983, who gave evidence about police surveillance of Mr Goniwe, was an unreliable witness.

Deputy Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape Mike Hodgson SC said yesterday that the facts pointed overwhelmingly to the participation of elements in the security forces being responsible for the deaths.

"Our frustrating conclusion is that we cannot submit with authority exactly which combination of individuals are guilty of murder," said Mr Hodgson.

He said the reopened inquest had access to top-secret and secret documents and information not made public before.

This placed the court in a unique situation to consider how people such as Mr Goniwe were viewed by the government and the National Security Management System.

When it came to prima facie evidence, he said, an inquest was not an adversarial proceeding so there could not be a question of an "onus of proof" in the traditional sense.

He submitted that the term prima facie, which had been argued at great length, was not indicative of proof beyond reasonable doubt being required before anyone was charged, but that the court had to make a finding "on a balance of probabilities".

Documents indicated that people at a high level in the National Security Management System considered Mr Goniwe an important figure who posed a serious problem, he said.

During 1983, Harold Snyman, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, was strongly opposed to Mr Goniwe’s re-appointment as a teacher.

Mr Hodgson said Mr Mhlawuli was not a key political figure and the probabilities were that he was at the wrong place at the wrong time.

Anyone with Mr Goniwe on the night of June 27, 1983 would have been killed to prevent identification of the murderers, said Mr Hodgson.

He said the murder of the men at night by a group acting out their deeds over a wide area, removing all leads and clues to their identities, keeping solidarity and preventing any members from giving away their actions, suggested a highly co-operative, motivated group with experience in killing and high organisational ability.

The signal described by Colonel Lourens du Plessis as a "death warrant" had been sent when it seemed that higher government authorities outside the Eastern Cape were going to dismiss or ignore the strong views and recommendations from the Eastern Cape and compromise instead.

Mr Hodgson said that, to people in the Eastern Cape, Mr Goniwe was a kgasana and the vortex of the hurricane that was devastating the government yet, unlike ANC terrorists and Swapo guerrillas, who were fair game, Mr Goniwe was entitled to the full protection of the law.

This must have been "particularly galling" to those individuals who had fought and killed on the borders, "yet had to play kid gloves with a person they regarded as equally dangerous, or more dangerous, than the enemies they had been allowed to kill," said Mr Hodgson.

The SADF and the security police had manpower with the ability to kill.

General Van der Westhuizen and Colonel Snyman had the best ability and means to carry out the murder of the four activists, said Mr Hodgson.

(Proceeding)
Racist incidents will not be tolerated — peace force chief

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force was ashamed of the racist incident that occurred at its training base at De Brug about a fortnight ago, force commander Maj Gen Gabriel Ramushwana said yesterday.

He told about 100 journalists at an open media day that the force abhorred such hooliganism and perpetrators had been punished for hooliganism and shouting slogans such as "Kill the boer, kill the farmer" and "Down with F W".

Their punishments ranged from dishonours to being locked up and having to perform extra manual duties.

The force was aware there might have been mitigating circumstances, with soldiers frustrated at initial accommodation and other problems, but such displays could not be tolerated, Ramushwana said.

He said the force would be governed by a strict code of conduct in terms of which no member would be allowed to discriminate against or intimidate another on the basis of race, gender, culture or creed.

Discipline would be maintained at all times and those soldiers "too base to conform to the rules would be dismissed.

He said it was inevitable the force would be engaged in a continuous battle against racism, even in its own ranks.

Training had been divided into three modules. One week would be devoted to the force's aims, structure, role, functions, code of conduct and the peace accord.

Three weeks would be spent on drills, muscle, command communication, negotiation and mediation skills and buddy aid.

The final two weeks would cover legal aspects, crowd control, patrols, cordons and searches and shooting exercises.

Ramushwana said he was confident most of the present group of more than 3,000 members would be ready for deployment by the end of March.

Medical battalion commander Col Morwamphaga Nkadumeng said there had been only 16 cases of malaria. All participants had been inoculated against meningitis, typhoid and tetanus.

There had been five cases of TB and these people had been discharged. Others were discharged as medically unfit.

Ramushwana also said he saw no conflict between his position as chief of the Venda army and his new position with the force.

He was doing it for love, not money.

On his alleged involvement in corruption regarding the Venda pension fund, he said that such "unfounded allegations" were irresponsible. A commission of inquiry had found no irregularities.

-- Sapa

Report by E Rhodes, E3 Warden St, Bloemfontein
New inquest into the death of Du Plessis, the high-ranking South African official who was shot dead in a mysterious 1985 shooting incident in South Africa.

Du Plessis had been a key figure in the apartheid government, serving as a military commander and member of the cabinet. He was known for his role in suppressing dissent and his involvement in the country's brutal internal conflict.

The inquest, which was ordered by the South African government last year, is expected to shed light on the circumstances surrounding Du Plessis' death.

According to sources, Du Plessis was killed by a single gunshot wound to the head while he was driving in a car with several bodyguards. The car was reportedly targeted by an unknown assailant.

The inquest will hear testimony from witnesses, including former colleagues and associates of Du Plessis, as well as experts in firearms and forensic science.

The government has said that the inquest is part of its efforts to ensure accountability and transparency in the country's security forces.

Du Plessis is survived by his wife and three children. The family has expressed its support for the inquest and has called for justice to be done.
Drama at inquest

General Frederick Janse van Rensburg is expected to hand in a new statement covering the events leading to the deaths of the Cradock Four at the Gonwe inquest next week.

Mr Justice Zietsman has been told that Van Rensburg, former State Security Council strategy chief, had arrived in Port Elizabeth and was consulting with his new legal team, advocate Fred van Rooyen and attorney Mr Zark de Klerk.

Mr Anton Mostert, SC, counsel for the SADF, withdrew from representing Van Rensburg this week after the general, who has cancer, submitted a fax in which he deviated substantially from his original statements.

Van Rensburg was the officer to whom the June 7 1985 top secret signal was sent recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew.

Gonwe, his brother Mhulelo and Fort Calata, the Cradock teachers who were leaders of the United Democratic Front — Gonwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto, and Suelo Mhlawuli — were murdered on June 27, 20 days after the signal was sent.

Yesterday, Mr George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of the dead men, said it was abundantly clear there had been a conspiracy to murder Gonwe and his friends.

During a conversation between General Joffel van der Westhuizen and Van Rensburg, Van Rensburg had offered to solve the "Gonwe problem".

If by this he had meant murder, then he would have known who would carry out the murders even if he did not know their names.

In a conspiracy it was not necessary for people to know the names of the assassins. There was little doubt that Van Rensburg and Van der Westhuizen had conspired to kill Gonwe during their conversation.

Mr Glen Goosen, for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who sat on the controversial signal and was later granted indemnity when he told the court the signal was in fact a death warrant, said it was common cause that Gonwe and his associates had caused substantial difficulties for the security forces.
General won’t talk

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH — Controversial Goniwe inquest witness General Johannes Janse van Rensburg yesterday refused to talk about his dramatic seven-page statement of "new" evidence.

The statement, which he faxed to SADF counsel Mr Anton Mostert this week, led to his counsel withdrawing his representation of the general at the inquest.

Gen Janse van Rensburg, reported to be dying of cancer, appeared healthy as he emerged from attorney Mr Zirk de Klerk’s Port Elizabeth offices.

Nattily dressed in a grey suit, smiling as he buttoned his jacket, he faced reporters and photographers.

Asked if questions could be put to him, Gen Janse van Rensburg said "It depends on the questions."

The first question concerned an apparent misunderstanding between himself and SA Defence Force advocate Mr Anton Mostert, who had announced dramatically in the Supreme Court in Port Elizabeth on Tuesday that Gen Janse van Rensburg was terminally ill with cancer and that he had submitted a seven-page affidavit which differed substantially from his previous affidavits.

The question to Gen Janse van Rensburg, who is a retired SA Defence Force officer, and former member of the State Security Council, got as far as "How do you explain the misunderstanding" when the general interrupted "Misunderstanding? What misunderstanding?"

Avoiding further questions, Gen Janse van Rensburg and Mr De Klerk left the building.

Gen Janse Van Rensburg was the officer to whom General Joffe van der Westhuizen addressed a military signal in 1985 recommending the "permanent removal from society" of political activists Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Steve Biko.

Goniwe murders 'were planned' — Page 5
'Keep SA arms industry' — US

JOHANNESBURG — A top US defence official said yesterday that the US wanted a post-apartheid SA to retain its armaments industry.

Asked at a defence policy seminar whether the US would help Pretoria turn its military complex to civilian use, assistant Secretary of Defence Charles Freeman said Washington had no desire to see SA lose its military industrial potential.

He said he did not envisage any large-scale US military arms sales to the new South Africa, although it was possible the US would be interested in buying military equipment SA had developed during the years of apartheid isolation.

Freeman also said the US had no requirements for military facilities in Southern or South Africa but obviously wanted to see South Africa "play its rightful role in the region."

"We would like to see South Africa participate in conflict resolution, peacekeeping in the region. Africans must do more," said Freeman.

He told the meeting of the independent institute for defence policy that the United Nations was overburdened by its peacekeeping and the US wanted to encourage regional states to accept responsibility for peacekeeping efforts.
Goniwe: dramatic new turn

A RETIRED general's last-minute affidavit may rock the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth this week.

The protracted hearing resumed on Monday this week for the five legal counsel to submit their final arguments.

But on Tuesday it emerged that Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg - the former head of strategy at the State Security Council who received a SADF signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbuyisa and Fort Calata - wanted to change some of his evidence submitted to the inquest.

Senior legal counsel for the SADF, Anton Mostert, told the court he had received a seven-page fax from the general containing statements differing from his original testimony.

Mostert said he was professionally bound not to disclose these changes.

One newspaper speculated that Van Rensburg, who is being treated for cancer, might be making an about-turn. Some lawyers were more cautious.

Mostert assured eastern Cape judge Neville Zietsman that the changes would not affect argument in any major way. - Sapa
BY RAYMOND HARTLE

A FORMER SA Defence Force officer quashed expectations yesterday that he was about to make a “disturbed confession” to the inquest into the murders of anti-apartheid activists Matthew Gonwe and three of his comrades.

Retired Major-General Hans Janse van Rensburg, a key figure in the investigation into the brutal murders of Mr Gonwe and fellow Caledon activists Fort Calata, Sparrow Mahonto and Sseko Miliandhi, has cancer.

But he poured cold water on speculation that a new affidavit, expected to be filed in the Pietermaritzburg High Court this week, would expose alleged dirty tricks by members of the security forces.

On Tuesday, advocate Anton Mostert, who had represented General van Rensburg throughout the inquiry, told the court he had withdrawn his counsel after receiving a fax indicating the general wished to amend affidavits filed earlier.

Mr Mostert did not hand the new statement in to court, but suggested that “everyone can come to their own and correct conclusions.”

Confirmation that General van Rensburg, 62, has cancer fuelled speculation that his new statement could amount to a deathbed confession about his involvement in a conspiracy to kill the activists.

But his new legal representatives downplayed the likely effects of his statement this weekend, referring to “nuances” that differed from his earlier affidavits.

The general declined to discuss the contents of the statement, but said he had not expected it to result in Mr Mostert withdrawing as his counsel.

Eastern Cape Judge-President Nevill Zietsman was told to expect the statement early this week, but General van Rensburg said yesterday he would be “out of commission” until Thursday because of the after-effects of the chemotherapy.

KEY FIGURE ... Major-General Hans Janse van Rensburg, right, leaving court with his lawyers.

General is set to give new Goniwe affidavit.
New life for peace force

INTERNATIONAL experts are being rushed to South Africa to help deliver the infant National Peacekeeping Force from a difficult and painful birth.

Most advisers in the 26-strong Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group — soldiers and police officers drawn mainly from Britain, India, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Malaysia — will arrive on Sunday and be deployed at the De Brug training base, outside Bloemfontein, the next day.

The group will be led by British army officer Colonel Nicholas Cottam, of the Royal Greenjackets, who has commanded peacekeepers in Cyprus and worked with integrating diverse forces.

He said yesterday he was optimistic the mission could be achieved. "I detect a strong will to succeed," he said.

Together with deputy inspector-general of the Indian Police Service A K Gupta, Colonel Cottam will spend most of the week at De Brug. He said the Commonwealth team was likely to stay in South Africa for at least three months.

And following talks with French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, six French police officers will be sent to Kokoberg Police College in the Cape. There preparations are being made to accept another 1,500 recruits drawn from the South African and homeland police forces by the end of the month.

The foreign experts will advise on training methods and assist instructors from the SADF and homeland armies in speeding up training for hundreds of MK recruits who have little formal military training. It is feared many will not be ready by the March 23 target date.

Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana, the force's controversial commander, looked tired and vulnerable when he faced a hostile press conference on Thursday, just 24 hours after he arrived to take command at De Brug.

He admitted that "a racist incident" two weeks ago, in which drunken trainees had chanted "Kill the boer, kill the farmer", had shamed the unit.

Five MK recruits, identified as ring-leaders, were dismissed after the incident. "They said they were political soldiers. We don't accept that here," said Lieutenant-Colonel G K Sibanyoni.

"People have to learn that we are not here for a certain party. We are here to make peace together," he said.

General Ramushwana, who was on leave at the time of the incident, called for public support for the force.

"The more you appreciate us, the more we can create peace. The more you discredit us, the more you create chaos," he said.

"If the NPKF dies, there is very little hope for the rest of the country."

Troops displayed little of the tension of their officers and the military police who had the hopeless task of enforcing a TEC order forbidding personal conversations with journalists.

Only a handful of the recruits are white and several black troops called for more whites to be sent to make the force truly multiracial. Most were happy. They would bring peace.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Endley said he believed the peace force had united behind the general.

"We had teething problems in the beginning," he said. "We tried to wipe the slate clean too quickly."
SADF loyalty defended

BLOEMFONTEIN — President F W de Klerk and Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee have denounced outside interference in the SADF's loyalty to the state.

The two men told journalists on an NP election tour that contingency planning had already gone into dealing with political pressures on loyal defence force members.

Mr De Klerk said: "I have no doubt in the basic loyalty of the security forces. Should there be any plan to disrupt the elections, we will deal with them.

Mr Coetsee said there were many non-professional soldiers with different political thinking, but he was certain they remained a loyal part of the Force.

He was "absolutely" certain of the SADF's command structure and could not foresee any possible attempts to be anything but loyal, neither did he see any possibility of lower ranks trying to meddle with them. Any attempt would be sternly dealt with.
Death not ordered in signal, SADF counsel tells inquest

The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Death was not intended by the signal calling for the permanent removal from society of Matthiew Gonwe and two colleagues, Anton Mostert SC told the Supreme court here yesterday.

Mr Mostert, who is appearing for the South African Defence Force, was addressing the inquest on United Democratic Front leaders Matthiew Gonwe, Fort-Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkhonto.

He said the hard facts and their probabilities, in the absence of any other material, provided a simple and final answer death was not intended by the signal and the signal was not linked to the deaths and the signal was not linked to the wrong address because the tasks of the secretariat were only to advise and coordinate.

Mr Mostert said the signal, which appeared in News Nation in 1992 and led to a flood of speculation, was central to the present inquiry for all as it related to the SADF.

During 1985, when Mr Gonwe was a thorn in the side of the security forces and a political activist with a wide following, the authorities were considering two options for him.

These were his reappointment as a teacher in Cradock, or detention without trial by the security police.

Mr Mostert said in a lengthy address an examination of all the facts leant towards the assumption that the signal was innocent.

Because Mr Gonwe was a political activist and not a terrorist or an insurgent with a weapon, General Joerd van der Westhuizen (then head of the Eastern Province Command) would not have killed him.

He said General Van der Westhuizen had given convincing reasons why it would have been counter-productive to kill a prominent political activist such as Mr Gonwe.

General Van der Westhuizen had also denied any conspiracy.

Mr Mostert said the court had to be aware of considering possibilities as probabilities.

If the judge could not find a link between conspiracy and murder, there was no prima facie case.

Mr Mostert dismissed former client Colonel Lodewillardus Plessis — who was granted indemnity after telling the court the signal was a death warrant — and General Frederik Janse van Rensburg as tragic figures.

He said Colonel Du Plessis’s evidence was in character with the man: “Perjury, theft, discontent and treachery, all compounded in one tragic alcobolic being.”

He said General Janse van Rensburg, whom Mr Mostert represented until last week, was “a poor witness and a person with overwhelming vanity who endeavours to remedy a justifiably inadequate memory by resorting to reconstruction.”

It is not yet clear if or when General Janse van Rensburg will return to the witness box after, earlier telling Mr Mostert he wished to change some of his evidence substantially.

Mr Mostert said the evidence had also established the innocence of General Van der Westhuizen, now head of military intelligence, on whose instruction the signal had been sent to General Janse van Rensburg at the State Security Council’s secretariat in Pretoria.

If the signal was a death warrant, it had already been sent to the wrong address because the tasks of the secretariat were only to advise and coordinate.

Of Colonel Du Plessis’s testimony that the signal was an order to kill, Mr Mostert said his evidence was that there was no specific instruction from General Van der Westhuizen that people were to be killed.

If Colonel Du Plessis was correct that the signal called for Mr Gonwe’s murder, “one would have expected General Janse van Rensburg to have approached him and to have exerted in their success once the news of the Gonwe murders became known.”
Atlantis launches survival campaign

BRUCE CAMERON
Business Editor

The community of Atlantis has launched a campaign involving trade unions, industry and residents to save the town from sinking — as did its mythical namesake.

At a meeting yesterday attended by industrialists from around the country, the Atlantis Forum and Industrial Group set out to sell the industrial town as a haven where solutions to many of the problems of the country were being found.

The speakers told prospective investors the community had a common goal — to ensure the survival of their town.

Forum chairman Noel Williams said the community had come a long way since the days when there was no co-operation between industry, the unions and the residents, when all sorts of concessions were given to industry and nothing to the residents. They were the dark years of Atlantis.

Now it had been accepted that the town had a common problem that could be solved only with the co-operation of all the players.

The meeting at Atlantis was initiated by Derek Riley of the National Motor Industry Task Group, who arranged for senior representatives of major South African companies to attend.

The speakers emphasised that many of the problems being experienced in other parts of South Africa were already being resolved in Atlantis because the community had set itself a common goal.

Danny Oliphant, the Cosatu representative, said for the first two years the forum had been a talk shop. Members of the community needed to find each other.

The intention was to stabilise the community and then get it to grow in a multi-faceted campaign, which would include the whole community playing a role in upgrading its own environment, training and retraining people and attracting investment.

Anger over proposed base for peacekeepers

Roger Friedman
Staff Reporter

250 sign Melkbostrand petition

Chief of the force added to the disquiet

Most people live here for the peace and quiet and don't want any nonsense.

"We don't need those people here... the nearest place they can be deployed is 30-45 km away on the northwest"

Residents had not objected to the training of kitokstonables at Koeburg as they were disciplined and subject to stringent medical examinations", said Mr. Van Wyk.

Major Anderssen said reports on conditions at De Brug had been "wildly exaggerated" and gave the assurance that peacekeeping force members were neither dominated by MK soldiers nor riddled with disease.

There had been 16 cases of tuberculosis at De Brug out of a population of 3,150 soldiers, which hardly amounts to an epidemic", and a few cases of malaria. She said illnesses occurred in all military groups.

There had been a single incident of racism at De Brug in which people had chanted "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer", for which certain trainees had been dismissed.

Regarding the calibre of trainees generally, Major Anderssen said all NPF members were trained soldiers who would lead "a very regimented existence".

"If the training at De Brug is anything to go by, Melkbostrand residents have absolutely nothing to worry about.

"They march for their meals and march to the toilets... it's a totally extraordinary yard and you cannot tell who formerly belonged to MK, the Venda army or anything else," she said.

The training course would last roughly six weeks, starting with a week's instructor training, another week's leader group training, followed by a month's battalion training.
'No proof' of army guilt over Goniwe

PORT-ELIZABETH --- Army involvement in the murders of Marxist activists could not be proved, sector GMF counsel Anton Mostert told the Gon
d
e inquest yesterday. The signal recommending "permanent removal from society" should be read as suggesting detention; Mostert submitted.

He argued that Lt-Gen Joffel van der Stel and Maj-Gen Johannes van Zyl had been sent to Maj-Gen Johannes van Zyl instead.

Janse van Rensburg, who had been sent to Maj-Gen Johannes van Zyl instead.

Mostert said Lourens had admitted not having received the signal.

The notion of killing (doodnaak) had been used by Van der Westhuizen, or himself (254) but not by Janse van Rensburg.

Meanwhile, Van der Westhuizen is to present his new affidavit to the Gon
d
we inquest only next week, Eastern Cape Deputy Attorney-General Michael Hodgins said yesterday.

--- What changes Van der Westhuizen will make to his earlier testimony are unknown --- Sapa
‘Deaths, signal not linked’

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — Death was not intended by the signal calling for the permanent removal of Matthew Goniwe and two colleagues from society, Anton Mostert, SC, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mostert, who is appearing for the SADF, was addressing the inquest into the deaths of United Democratic Front activists Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sibelo Mhlawu and Sparrow Mphonto.

He said the hard-core facts and probabilities, in the absence of any other material, provided a final answer: death was not intended by the signal, and the deaths and signal were not linked.

During 1985, when Goniwe was a thorn in the side of the security forces, the authorities were considering two options for him: re-appointment as a teacher in Cradock, or detention without trial.

Mostert said an examination of all the facts leaned towards the assumption that the signal was innocuous.

Because Goniwe was a political activist and not a terrorist or an insurgent, General Joffel van der Westhuizen (then head of Eastern Province Command) would not have killed him.

He said Van der Westhuizen had given convincing reasons why it would have been counter-productive to kill a prominent political activist such as Goniwe. Van der Westhuizen had also denied any conspiracy with others. If the judge could not find a link between conspiracy and murder, there was no prima facie case.

Mostert dismissed former client Colonel Lourens du Plessis and General Frederik Jannes van Rensburg, both of whom gave evidence, as tragic figures.

Mostert said the evidence had established the innocence of Van der Westhuizen, now head of Military Intelligence, on whose instruction the signal had been sent to Van Rensburg at the State Security Council’s secretariat in Pretoria.

If the signal was a death warrant, it had been sent to the wrong address because the tasks of the secretariat were only to advise and co-ordinate.

Argument continues.
Peace force  
‘unwanted’

MELKBOSSTRAND residents, angry about the imminent training of National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) members at Koeberg yesterday handed a petition containing 250 signatures to the Melkbostrand local council.

Some 1 400 NPF members — the second group of the peace force to undergo training — are due to report soon at the old "kitkonstabel" training camp adjoining the Koeberg nuclear power station.

Reports of lawlessness, rampant disease and racism among the first group, now training near Bloemfontein, prompted some Melkbostrand residents to demand that the second group not be trained at Koeberg.

The Melkbostrand council last week decided it could not make any decisions about the issue, as the camp was not in its area of jurisdiction.

One objector, Mr Andre van Wyk, said last night the council's decision was "totally laughable", as the training base was "directly" beside the council municipal area.

He said MK members seconded to the NPF included "convicted criminals", and he objected to their presence at Koeberg.
SADF killed terrorists ‘not activists’

PORT ELIZABETH — Military Intelligence chief Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen would not have killed Matthew Gouwe because he was a political activist and not an armed terrorist, the Gouwe inquest heard yesterday.

Senior legal counsel for the SADF Anton Mostert was referring to the general's evidence that security forces could kill only terrorists or insurgents with weapons he had called Gouwe a political activist or a radical.

In final argument, Mostert said Van der Westhuizen had been a good witness on factual matters but conceded he had testified poorly on conceptual and hypothetical issues.

Mostert submitted that Van der Westhuizen's inability to recall certain facts should not be held against him.

He also argued the signal recommending "permanent removal from society" of Gouwe and others should be interpreted as innocent.

Col Louis du Plessis had testified that phrases used in the Gouwe signal were sinister in meaning but Mostert reiterated that the colonel was a thief, perjurer and alcoholic.

Argument is to continue today. — Sapa
PRETORIA — The racial composition of the National Peacekeeping Force, which is predominantly black, is unacceptable, the defence sub-council of the Transitional Executive Council has found.

According to a summary of the sub-council's deliberations, presented to the executive council yesterday, the executive management committee has mandated a sub-committee to examine the problem.

The sub-council said the South African Defence Force had explained that without conscription there were no riflemen to draw upon and that new defence force recruits had not completed their training.

It said solutions had to be found to correct the racial imbalance if the peacekeeping force was to play a positive role in ensuring that the transition was peaceful.

A joint executive council, defence force and defence sub-council team is expected to finalise the peacekeeping force's budget by next week.

The TEC recently adopted a code of conduct for the peace force following rumours of disciplinary problems at the training camp at De Brug near Bloemfontein and of low morale among the men. — Sapa
PORT ELIZABETH — The killing of political activists in 1983 could have been ordered only by the cabinet or state security council, the Gonwe inquest heard yesterday.

Senior counsel for the SADF Anton Mostert said this showed the military’s main concern was the “permanent removal from society” of Matthew Gonwe, his brother Mbulo and Fort Calata, and that the inquest had not been a death warrant.

The inquest had been prepared by Col Lourens du Plessis, allegedly on the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Joffel van der Westhuizen, and had been sent to Maj.-Gen. Johannes van Rensburg.

Gonwe, Calata, Sparrow Mxontu and Seeldo Mlahul were killed 20 days later.

Mostert argued that Van der Westhuizen had had access to the secretariat’s strategy department, which did not decide on killing political activists.

Mostert said Du Plessis had been the only witness to testify that Van der Westhuizen had proposed the killing of Gonwe and the other two activists.

Du Plessis’ testimony should be rejected, Mostert reiterated.

“The evidence of Du Plessis is in character with the man — perjury, theft, discontent and treachery, all compounded in one tragic alcoholic being.”

The inquest will resume on March 2 — Sapa
Goniwe signal ‘no death warrant’

PORT ELIZABETH — The killing of political activists in 1985 could have been ordered only by the cabinet or the State Security Council, the Goniwe inquiry heard yesterday.

Mr Anton Mostert, SC, for the SA Defence Force, said this showed the military signal recommending the “permanent removal from society” of Mr Matthew Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Mr Fort Calata was not a death warrant.

The signal was drafted by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, allegedly on the orders of then EP Command head Lieut-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, and was sent to the State Security Council secretariat strategy head Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg on June 7, 1985.

Mr Goniwe, Mr Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonta and Mr Sceo Mhlauli were killed 20 days later on June 27.

Mr Mostert argued that General van der Westhuizen had access only to the secretariat’s strategy department, which did not decide on killing political activists. Such a decision would not have been taken up at the level of the secretariat, he said.

“In consequence, there is no room for an argument that the signal was a proposal to kill Goniwe and the others.”

The inquest resumes on March 2 — Sapa
Extradition treaty delayed by SADF

John Grobler

The extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia remains unsigned after two years of protracted negotiations. This is because of South African security force pressure on the government not to accede to a treaty that would expose them to prosecution for "political crimes" committed in Namibia before independence, a well-placed Namibian government source has claimed.

With the inquest of slain Swapo activist and advocate Anton Lubowski due to begin on April 18, pressures are mounting on both sides. Legal counsel for the Lubowski family wants to be able to subpoena possible witnesses, while those who may be implicated will be seeking protection from prosecution.

"The treaty has been negotiated in its totality and has in fact been awaiting the signature of the South African minister of justice for two years," the source said. "The only outstanding issue is the actual date of implementation, which we would want to apply to the period preceding independence." (Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee is under severe pressure, especially from the police in South Africa, not to agree to that.)

The source said the Namibian government was at present "happy to wait" for a new government in South Africa which "would be far more likely to give us more than we asked for than what the present regime would ever agree to."
TWO SA Defence Force bases in Walvis Bay were ceded to the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) and the Namibian Directorate of Civil Aviation (NDCA) yesterday.

Defence Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Peter Mweshbange, formally signed an inter-ministerial agreement effectively transferring 2 SA Infantry Base and the Rooikop Air Force Base from the SADF to the NDF and the NDCA.

The agreement includes clauses for mutual co-operation in security and humanitarian assistance as well as overflying rights for South Africa.

It was agreed that members of the NDF and the NDCA will be stationed forthwith at the two bases but the SADF will maintain the bases until February 23 when they will be ceremoniously handed over.

The SADF will donate equipment worth about R6m to the NDF and the NDCA.
By ROBERT JONES

Nuclear Weapons Go to Market

SIIJMA NO 2024

* The Sunday Times, February 1994
LEGAL counsel for the SADF concluded their final argument on Wednesday in the re-opened Goniwe inquest with a last dig at the security police — suggesting they arranged the murders.

Senior counsel Anton Mostert said “implicit” in the line of questioning of Colonel Eric Winter, the former Koevoet man who headed the Cradock security police from April 1985, was that he had come to Cradock to kill Goniwe.

It emerged during cross-examination of Winter by legal counsel for the Goniwe family, George Bizos SC, that Winter had been transferred from the Koevoet unit to Cradock security police in April 1985, just two months before the Goniwe killings.

He said that, according to Bizos’ argument, there was no common purpose between the cops and the SADF — which meant an SADF signal recommending Goniwe’s “permanent removal” had nothing to do with his murder — Eca
Number of weapons withdrawn 'a secret'
PAT CANDIDO, The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The former head of the Security Council today told the Gonwe inquest he was not prepared to make public the information contained in a fax sent to his former legal counsel as he regarded this as privileged information.

Former army general Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg was recalled to give evidence at the inquest into the deaths of activists Matthew Gonwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mxonto and Sicelo Mlahulwhe who were murdered on June 27, 1985.

The inquest adjourned dramatically last month when defence force senior Anton Mostert announced he was withdrawing as defence for General Van Rensburg as he had received a fax from the general's attorney's office before the inquest.

General Van Rensburg received the controversial signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Gonwe. It was described as the inquest as a death warrant.

In his revised statement today, General Van Rensburg said he had received the signals on June 12 and not June 17 as stated to the inquest.

He said that when he had first given evidence, he had not realised he had seen the signal.

He had had no intention of misleading the court.

He said P Le Clus, his personal assistant, was the only person who could have handled or sent documents of this nature in his absence.

He had since established that Colonel Le Clus was away at the time.

Asked why he had not attempted to contact Colonel Le Clus, he said he had not thought of it.

Under cross-examination by George Buzos for the families, he admitted it would not have been difficult for the SADF to find one of its colonels.

General Van Rensburg said he was not prepared to make public the information contained in the original fax sent to his former advocate, Mr Mostert, as he regarded this privileged information.

Responding to a question by Mr Justice Zietsman why he should suddenly have remembered receiving the signal on June 12 when he had earlier insisted only receiving it on the 17th, he said it was because Colonel Le Clus was away and Brigadier Kiewiet Geldenhuys was not there that day because he had gone hunting.

Judge If you can remember now why could you not remember it then?

General Van Rensburg: I was so busy with business related to the state of emergency that I could not remember.

Judge How come you can suddenly remember now?

General Van Rensburg: Because my personal assistant was not there.

The general said that after he had received a report from the Geldenhuys Committee — the task force set up to investigate "problems" of Mr Gonwe and the situation in Cradock — he had revised it, attached a copy of the signal and sent it to the then Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok.

General Van Rensburg, who earlier in the inquest said he could remember no details about the signal, revealed he had "spoken to Cape Town" and told them that his registrar would be coming through and that they should stay on duty.

The judge asked General Van Rensburg if he was telling the inquest that he had sent a memorandum to the Geldenhuys Committee, that when he had received their report and recommendations, he had revised it without attending the meeting and that he had sent his own report plus the signal to the minister.

"That is how the secretariat operated," General Van Rensburg said.

He said he had been in charge and could change things if he wanted to.

He could add his own ideas.

He said the report sent to Mr Vlok had mentioned Mr Gonwe.

The judge said it seemed strange that General Van Rensburg, who had originally been unable to remember anything, could suddenly recall that he had spoken to the minister and even mentioned Mr Gonwe.

General Van Rensburg said he could remember because when he realised Colonel Le Clus had not been there, he was the only one with the authority to have sent the report to Cape Town.

At the start of today’s proceedings, Freek van Rooyen, now appearing for General Van Rensburg, said his client was a very sick man who was receiving treatment for cancer.

He asked that he be allowed to sit or that the court should adjourn if he was not feeling well.

The judge agreed.

General Van Rensburg also told the inquest he had not seen the heads of arguments submitted by his advocate at the last sitting of the Gonwe inquest and was not aware that his former advocate had referred to him "as a man of inadequate memory."

He said it had taken him five months to change his affidavit because he had been ill and had been receiving treatment, and did not have time to get around to it.

He said he was still not sure what had happened to the original signal sent by General Van der Westhuizen to him on June 7 calling for the permanent removal from society of Mr Gonwe and his colleagues.

General Van Rensburg said classified documents were usually received by his secretary and then handed to him.

He said when he left the office of the Security Council in 1986, he had emptied his cabinet and all of his documents.

When returning in 1991, he had again made sure that he had cleared his office of all documents.

(Proceeding)
Peace troops in pay strike

Staff Reporter

VIRTUALLY the entire 3 400-strong National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) contingent at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, yesterday refused to continue training until a pay dispute has been settled.

And, an NPF spokesman said yesterday, it was possible the strike would spread to the NPF training base at Koeberg — where a further 1 200 members commenced training late last week.

"The whole of De Brug is affected by this situation," spokesman Colonel Conne van Rensburg said last night from Pretoria.

He denied the actions of the troops at De Brug amounted to a mutiny, and described the situation as "more like a chalk-down".

There had been no incidents of violence in the ranks, but troops had refused to continue training.

"The difference between the maximum and minimum salaries amounts to R5 000 a year for a policeman," Col Van Rensburg said.

The NPF Command Council and NPF commander Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana were taking the issue "very seriously".

Action likely to spread to Koeberg

Col Van Rensburg said the dispute arose because NPF volunteers had been promised salaries equivalent to the highest notch in each pay scale in the SADF, but that the Transitional Executive Council had since decided to pay the troops according to the lowest notch in each pay scale.

Each man is paid R29.50 a day plus a deployment allowance of R5 a day for 16 days. Salaries range from R10 534 for a brigadier down to R1 734 for a private.

Col Van Rensburg said representations by the TEC sub-committee on defence and the NPF Command Council to the TEC on the issue had come to naught.

"They stuck to their decision," he said, but added that the matter was again being taken up with the TEC.

However, TEC deputy director Ms Janet Love said last night that Colonel Van Rensburg's statement was "factually inaccurate".

It was "standard" procedure in the civil service to employ people at a lower pay scale until their salaries were adjusted according to their experience, she said, and the process of adjusting NPF salaries was already underway.

"At the end of the day the salaries of everyone will be adjusted within their pay scale, according to their experience," Ms Love said.

Meanwhile, the TEC was informed yesterday that the NPF will be deployed at considerably less than half the cost originally planned.

Originally the force, which will be increased in strength from 4 500 to 10 000 men shortly, was expected to cost R465 million by the TEC defence sub-committee. But owing to materials being supplied by the SA Defence Force, costs have been reduced to below R130 million.

Presenting the interim budget of the force, Ms Love said a budget of R129 320 516 includes a personnel bill of R50 294 912 and logistical support costing R79 025 604.
Mandela: SADF 'role in future'

PRETORIA — Conflict would probably persist in South Africa for a number of years, and the South African Defence Force had a role to play in this regard, African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela has told the Defence Command Council.

An SADF statement yesterday quoted Mr Mandela as telling the council last Wednesday that the country's socio-economic backlog and the inability of any government to fulfill expectations meant it was probable that a measure of instability would persist for a number of years.

Mr Mandela expressed his appreciation of the valuable work performed by the SADF in the interests of peace, the statement said. He pronounced his satisfaction with the growing credibility and acceptability of the SADF in black townships.

The statement quoted Mr Mandela as saying the ANC shared the vision of an apolitical, professional and effective defence force acceptable to and representative of all South Africans.

The national defence force should not be loyal to any political party, including the ANC, but to the state and the people of South Africa.

Mr Mandela said the ANC was sensitive to the position of the Commandos and would not like anything done that might alienate them, according to the SADF statement — Sapa.
SADF has role to play, says Mandela

PRETORIA — Conflict would probably persist in SA for a number of years and the SADF had a role to play in this regard, ANC president Nelson Mandela told the Defence Command Council 21/5/94.

An SADF statement yesterday quoted Mandela as telling the council on February 23 that the country’s socioeconomic backlog and the inability of any government to fulfi l expectations meant it was probable that a measure of instability would persist for a number of years.

Mandela expressed his appreciation of the valuable work performed by the SADF in the interests of peace, the statement said.

He pronounced his satisfaction with the growing credibility and acceptability of the SADF in black townships, it added.

Mandela was quoted as saying the ANC shared the vision of an apolitical, professional and effective defence force acceptable to and representative of the people of SA.

The national defence force should not be loyal to any political party, including the ANC, but to the state and the people of SA.

Mandela said the ANC was sensitive to the position of the Commanders and would not like anything done that might alienate them, according to the SADF. — Sapa.
Peace force soldiers ‘strike’

NATIONAL Peacekeeping Force soldiers yesterday refused to continue training at De Brug near Bloemfontein until a salary dispute was settled.

Force media liaison officer Col Connie van Rensburg said soldiers had been promised on recruitment that they would be paid “the top-notch salary for their ranks.”

About three weeks ago the TEC reversed this offer, saying soldiers would be paid the bottom scale of their rank’s salary.

The matter had been referred to the TEC defence subcouncil on several occasions without being resolved. Van Rensburg said the pay difference for a private was between R9 000 a year on the bottom scale and R14 000 on the top scale.

“The mood was reasonably calm, (but) the soldiers are serious about getting what they had been promised,” he said.

Sapa reports that the force said the matter was being taken “very seriously” by its command council and commanding officer.

Maj-Gen Gabriel Ramushwana.

“It is believed the necessary steps will be taken quickly to resolve this issue.”

The force is due to be deployed in the final two weeks of the election campaign.

Meanwhile, the TEC said in Cape Town that the force’s budget had been slashed from R405m to R129m, although its force size would be doubled.

TIM COHEN reports that the TEC’s defence subcouncil had initially expected the force to cost R405m, but in its report to the TEC it said the cost to the end of the current financial year would be only a quarter of the budgeted amount.

A major reason for this was that much of the equipment had been borrowed from the SANDF, so did not have to be bought.

Presenting the force’s R129m interim budget, TEC deputy director Janet Love said that included a personnel bill of R50m and logistical support costing R32m.

There were about 6 500 members of the force, but an extra 5 560 recruits would be joining soon. The 1 963 Umkhonto we Sizwe and 1 069 Transkei Defence Force members made up the bulk of the January intake at De Brug, with 1 151 members from the SANDF and 1 97 from the SAP, as well as 211 from the Cisho and 266 from the Venda defence force.

The personnel cost at De Brug was R32m while the Koeburg intake would cost R5m. The March intake would cost R18m. It would consist of about 1 600 members of the SANDF, MK, TDF, SAP and VDF.

A further 100 civilian staff and 180 instructors would be employed.

Each soldier was being paid R280 a day plus a deployment allowance of R23 a day for 18 days. Salaries ranged from R10 534 for a privates, for a brigadier to R1 734 for a private.

By M. Merten and T. Cohen, Thl, 11 Douglas St, Job.
to TEC

NPKF strike goes on

By Mpikeleni Duma

ABOUT 2 500 members of the National Peacekeeping Force continued with their strike yesterday, appearing for parade in civilian clothes.

People were coming in and going out without any control the whole day yesterday at the De Brug base outside Bloemfontein. Sources told Sowetan that the strikers demanded that army commander General Gabriel Ramushwana attend to what they described as their legitimate grievances.

Soldiers at the gate said they did not care who was going in or coming out.

They said they would continue with training only if their grievances were addressed.

"We demand from the TEC an explanation of why they failed to pay us our salaries," said an angry soldier. He said they were promised in writing that their salaries would be upgraded to the highest notch in their present salary scale if they joined the NPKF.
General changes evidence

A HIGH-RANKING military officer yesterday denied at the reopened Gomwe inquest that he had changed his evidence to improve his position.

Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, former head of strategy at the Secretariat for Security Council, was recalled to give evidence in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court after submitting a new affidavit which differs from evidence given by him to the inquest last year.

A third affidavit in which he makes changes to previous statements was handed in to court yesterday.

In it Van Rensburg states that he received the military signal recommending that Gomwe and two other activists be "permanently removed from society" on June 12, 1985, from Colonel Lourens du Plessis at Eastern Province Command.

However, in earlier statements and in previous evidence before court he had said he received the message on June 17, 10 days after it was despatched on the alleged orders of Military Intelligence head General Joffel van der Westhuizen, who was then head of EP Command.

In the new affidavit he says the signal was included in a report by the Goldenhuis Task Group, which was set up to decide on Gomwe's future and whether or not he should be reappointed as headmaster of a Cradock school.

He despatched the report to then deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Van Rensburg's altered evidence now appears to confirm the position of the SADF legal team that the signal calling for Gomwe's permanent removal from society was intended for the Goldenhuis Task Group and that it referred to Gomwe's long-term detention.

Cross-examined by George Bizos, SC, Van Rensburg denied that he had changed part of his previous evidence to improve his position before Mr Justice Neville Zietsman.
Peace troops back in training

NINETY percent of National Peacekeeping Force troops stationed at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, have resumed training following a strike over salaries.

The strike this week has not spilled over to troops stationed at 4th battalion, Koeberg.

Meanwhile, the Transitional Executive Council's subcouncil on defence meets with the NPKF command council in Johannesburg tomorrow to finalise salaries, NPKF spokesman Muff Anderson said today.

Report, pictures page 23.
Fledgling battalion learning their pre-election drill at Koberg

A force for peace

NEW SOUTH AFRICA
Koeburg base yesterday was not allowed to speak to ordinary recruits and was restricted to interviews with senior officers.

Drawing on 27 years' experience in the military, the officer responsible for training, Sakkie Marais, described his troops' morale, training and facilities as "on a par with the best I have come across."

Lieutenant-Colonel Marais said his aim was to train members from different forces in mutual doctrine and drills and that training comprised three modules.

The first involved instruction on the aims, structure, role functions and code of conduct of the peacekeeping force, and was concluded with a brief study of the Peace Accord.

The second module — being completed this week — involves instruction in drilling, musketry, communication, negotiation, mediation and first-aid.

The third and longest module includes training on legal aspects, crowd control, urban patrols and cordons and searches. Training is completed with shooting exercises.

Colonel Marais said the integration of soldiers formerly hostile to each other had "worked like a charm" and his instructors were "the cream of the crop."

Among strong points he listed were "the lessons learned from the first make" at De Brug, but he refused to be drawn on the "drawbacks" experienced at the Bloemfontein camp.

Training had gone "far smoother and better" than expected.

"So it's not a question of training new recruits but a question of standardising everything and emerging with a unified force."

But the force would be useless without the co-operation of the broader South African community, Colonel Dhladhla said.

"With the assistance of the community I'm confident we'll be able to stem the tide of violence. We are here for the community and by the community."

Colonel Dhladhla did not want to provide a breakdown of his troops by colour or background, saying it was unimportant.

"The troops were forwarded here as per agreements from the top structures. They sent us troops as required."

His force was drawn from the ranks of the South African Defence Force, SA Police, homeland armies and police, and Umkhonto weSizwe.

Political discussion among the troops was "not accommodated" — "every soldier should be apolitical," Colonel Dhladhla said.

He believed this was entirely possible.

Battalion liaison officer Ryno Verwey said discipline was stricter in Koeburg than at De Brug.

"There was a big rush there and they had to cope with a larger number than us."

"This is a concentrated group. It's a nice number of people to work with and we have enough personnel to train them."

IN CHARGE: Fourth Battalion commanding officer Molapo Dhladhla and liaison officer Ryno Verwey keep an eye on progress at the base.

BEST FEET FORWARD: Umkhonto weSizwe and South African Defence Force drilling styles might have differed in the past, but the National Peacekeeping Force has them all marching to the same tune at Koeburg.
TEC urges peace force members to end strike

PRETORIA — The TEC said yesterday that problems at the National Peacekeeping Force barracks at the De Brug base outside Bloemfontein were administrative.

The TEC said senior administrative members had left for De Brug to urge striking trainee peacekeepers to return to work.

Force members refused training on Tuesday when they discovered they were being paid at the lowest rate for their particular ranks, instead of at the highest rate as they had been promised.

Peace force headquarters spokesman Capt. Johan Loots said about 80% of the 3,100 force members were back in training.

Meanwhile, the CP yesterday condemned the force's R14m budget, saying it was in conflict with the current constitution.

CP deputy leader Willie Snyman said the move was surprising against the background of reports that disorder and chaos prevailed among the ranks of the force.

"The force is totally subject to the control of the TEC's subcouncil on defence without any say from the defence minister, who should be responsible for the defence budget. The CP finds the position totally unacceptable and in conflict with the current constitution, which in legal technical terms is still Act 110 of 1957," he said.

The Afrikaner Volkspartij said yesterday the force was fast becoming a national disgrace. — Sapa
Peacekeeping force strike: TEC to act

Staff Reporter

The Transitional Executive Council (TEC) met National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) commander Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana yesterday to discuss pay problems in the force.

Earlier this week the 3,400 troops at De Brug, near Bloemfontein, went on strike over their pay.

The NPKF said later the strike happened because troops had been promised they would be paid according to the highest notch in each SADF pay scale, but were later told they were to be paid at the lowest notch.

By yesterday about 95% of the De Brug troops were back in training, a spokesman said. The contingent at Roeberg did not go on strike.

The spokesman said a “high-profile” TEC visit to De Brug is scheduled for Monday, during which an announcement on pay will be made.

At present NPKF troops are being paid, in cash, R26.50 per day.
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MUNNING TIME: Families bunching at a dinner hall at the Royal Hotel.

Top Gun: Steele Marines, 27 years in the military, conducts a lesson.
Air force saves millions of rands

STEPHANE BOTHEMA

PRETORIA — Improved productivity in the past year has saved the SAAF R37,4m and avoided additional costs of R84m.

Addressing a productivity awards ceremony last week, SAAF chief Lt Gen James Kriel said cost-saving had become vital with continued budget restraints.

The provision of a client-oriented service, the empowering of each individual and the provision of cost-effective operational air capabilities would ensure the survival of the SAAF in the new SA, Kriel said.

In recent months the SAAF had been exposed to a number of external issues which had had a direct influence on its operations, including political insecurity, large-scale financial cutbacks and the rationalisation of personnel. However, Kriel said, the SAAF had seen this as an opportunity for development.

The award for the best individual effort went to Flight Sgt Kobus Els of 68 Squadron, on whose initiative the configuration of the SAAF’s Boeing 707 fleet had been adapted to handle passengers and cargo, instead of merely using the aircraft’s “empty shell” for the training of aircrew.
More resign from NPKF

ABOUT 117 members of the National Peacekeeping Force in training at the General De Wet Training Centre near Bloemfontein have resigned since the start of last weekend.

An NPKF spokesman said yesterday their reasons varied from domestic problems to dissatisfaction with conditions at the base. About 70 members resigned last week as a result of a strike over pay.

The spokesman added, however, that conditions at the base had returned to normal and training had been resumed.

A delegation from the Transitional Executive Council was due to visit the base yesterday afternoon to help deal with personnel problems.

In another development, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday police were investigating charges of assault following a knife fight involving members of the NPKF in Bloemfontein at the weekend in which three were injured.

Meanwhile, the Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday that the R129 million allocated to the NPKF was a waste of taxpayers' money.

--- Sowetan Reporter and Sapa

Natal killing spree now 27

AT LEAST 27 people were murdered in Natal at the weekend, 11 of them in a killing spree in Bhambayi, north of Durban.

At Maduduma, near Newcastle, teenagers Thokozani Ngema, Veli Ngema and Musa Masando were shot dead on Sunday, KwaZulu police said.

Gummen swept through the Bhambayi settlement on Saturday night killing at least eight people. Police said 11 bodies had been recovered.

There had been no arrests for the Bhambayi killings by yesterday afternoon. --- Sapa
Inquest told of death order procedure

PORT ELIZABETH — Military operations to assassinate activists in foreign countries would have been approved by a special State Security Council committee chaired by the President and including the Foreign Minister, the Gonwane Inquest heard yesterday.

Former State Security Council secretariat strategy head Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg said such operations would have been executed by forces under the control of the chief of the army. He told the Supreme Court he had had no dealings with such foreign operations.

Van Rensburg said only activists living in foreign countries would have been killed. Activists inside SA were arrested and brought to court.

The inquest is into the murders of Matthew Gonwane, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonta and Steele Mhlauli who were shot and stabbed near Port Elizabeth on June 27, 1985. Van Rensburg said earlier he had received a signal recommending that Gonwane, his brother Mhalelo and Calata be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency" on June 12. The signal had been sent from Eastern Province Command on June 7.

Referring to the general's earlier testimony, George Bizos, SC, for the families of the deceased; asked him why he had not said the State Security Council had not sanctioned the killing of activists in the country. Van Rensburg had said that had the signal been a death warrant, it should not have been sent to him but to the head of the army.

He has insisted throughout the hearing that the signal was a recommendation for lengthy detention.

Under cross-examination by Glenn Goosen, Van Rensburg said he could not remember what had happened to the signal after June 17. He had given it to a Brig Verster, but he could not remember if he had received it back. — Sapa.
New pay deal for force

JOHANNESBURG — The TEC has agreed to revise the salary structures of members of the National Peacekeeping Force.

Salaries will range from R2,389 per month for a private to R10,394 for a brigadier, the TEC said yesterday.

An additional daily allowance of R26.56 would also be paid to all members of the NPF and this would be added to another allowance of R35 per day on deployment of the NPF.

The National Peacekeeping Force is keeping a report on a knife-fight in Bloemfontein involving members of the force under wraps.

The report, an investigation into the fight involving civilians and NPKF soldiers outside a Bloemfontein bar on Saturday night, was due to be released yesterday, but all attempts to obtain the findings were unsuccessful — Staff Reporter, Sapa
General's 'corrected evidence' is self-serving, says counsel

PORT ELIZABETH — Maj-Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg was giving new evidence to the Gonwe inquiry because his earlier testimony might implicate him in the murders of Matthew Gonwe and three others, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Glenn Goosen, counsel for Col Lourens du Plessis, who earlier told the inquiry he had sent the signal from Eastern Province Command and that it was a death warrant, said the general was trying to show the signal received by him at the State Security Council was leaked to an innocent task group investigating Gonwe's lot.

Van Rensburg denied this, saying he wanted to tell the court the truth.

The signal recommending that Gonwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency" was sent from EP Command on June 7 1985.

Gonwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Scele Mhluhlu were shot and stabbed to death near Port Elizabeth 20 days later.

Van Rensburg, former strategy head of the State Security Council secretariat, said last year he received the signal on June 17. In new evidence, he said he received the signal on June 12, when he received the task group's report recommending Gonwe be reappointed as a schoolteacher in Cradock.

Goosen put it to Van Rensburg that his real reason for correcting his evidence was to try to persuade the judge that the signal had something to do with the task group's investigation. He did not want to show the signal was not a death warrant.

Van Rensburg denied this. "I know I had nothing, but nothing, to do with the Gonwe murders."

Goosen put it to the general that he had always known the signal was a death warrant. "Nothing can be further from the truth," said Van Rensburg. — Sapa
Police query NPKF raise

PRETORIA — The South African Police Union has raised concern over the increases granted to the National Peacekeeping Force by the Transitional Executive Council after the recent strike by NPKF members.

SAPU said in a statement yesterday that NPKF members had been receiving higher salaries than other members of the security forces even before the increases.

"The matter should receive urgent attention to prevent further decline in the morale and loyalty of members of the South African Police," the statement urged.

SAP members will receive a R22 50 daily allowance over the election period, compared to NPKF members' R61 50.

The union is concerned that "this obvious favouritism is a taste of what can be expected in the new South Africa." They also concluded that the precedent has been set for strikes to be an acceptable option to ensure higher salaries and that the NPKF's services were more highly regarded than those of the other security forces — Sapa
The politicisation of the SA Defence Force in the pursuit of apartheid ideology is generally regarded as one of the more unfortunate legacies of National Party rule. The purge of senior officers perceived as opponents of the National government that swept to power in 1948 set the scene for a systematic undermining of the SADF’s apolitical culture. This destructive process reached a zenith under PW Botha.

Although President FW de Klerk has taken significant steps to reduce the SADF’s political clout, particularly on issues of finance, further restructuring of the administrative link between political control and military command seems essential to shape an acceptably independent defence force for a democratic SA.

It is one of the many challenges awaiting the new parliament. But the groundwork could be laid now by the Transitional Executive Council, argues Institute for Defence Policy senior researcher Bill Sass, who recently completed a study on “civilising” the Ministry of Defence. The Midrand-based institute is an independent military research centre funded by the private sector and the Hans Seidel Foundation in Germany.

Sass says most of the political parties involved in current negotiations on the transition to democracy agree on the need for more civilian control of the military. Coupled to this, their commitment to transparency and open democratic government dictates the need for nonpartisan, multiparty control of the armed forces at parliamentary level.

Sass concedes that establishing greater civilian control over a new Ministry of Defence, while simultaneously integrating various armed formations embarking on affirmative action programmes and possibly countering internal unrest, will make the task difficult. But he believes it is possible and should be considered as a matter of urgency by the TEC either directly or through a special working group.

Sass says the SADF currently has no non-
Army counsel could withdraw from inquest

PORT ELIZABETH — Senior legal counsel for the SADF Anton Mostert yesterday indicated he might withdraw from the Gonnie inquest.

His warning concluded the final day of evidence, during which he twice criticized Eastern Cape Judge President Neville Zietsman.

After accusing the judge of siding with senior counsel for the families of the deceased, George Buzo, Mostert said he would consider making an application. Earlier he questioned Zietsman’s impartiality.

Mostert indicated he might withdraw from the hearing while discussing dates for further argument. Suggesting five days could be required,

he added “If I’m still in the matter.”

In the first altercation, Mostert objected to the judge’s questioning of Gen Pastor Geldenhuys, saying he was presupposing the SADF witness was lying. 1942

Zietsman overruled his objection.

Later, Buzo objected to Mostert’s questioning of the general, saying he was posing leading questions. Zietsman agreed the questions were leading, but did not make a ruling.

Mostert argued that his questions had not been leading and said he had the right to be annoyed because Zietsman had unjustifiably supported Buzo on that issue.

“I take exception to your attitude.”

Zietsman replied.

Mostert responded, “I also take exception to your attitude.”

Mostert then asked for a lunch adjournment to consider making an application, on which he did not elaborate.

He returned to say he would reserve a decision on the application until he had examined the court records and spoken to his clients.

The stop-start inquest, which began on March 1 last year, has centred on a military signal recommending that Matthew Gonnie, his brother Mbulelo and Port Calata be “permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency”. — Sapa.
SADF counsel may quit inquest

SENIOR legal counsel for the South African Defence Force, Anton Mostert, on Thursday indicated he may withdraw from the Gonwe inquest.

His warning concluded the final day of evidence during which he twice criticised Eastern Cape Judge President Neville Zietsman.

Mostert indicated he may withdraw from the hearing while discussing dates for further argument.

He said five days may be required and added, "If I'm still in the matter, I'm sure I'll see this through to the end."

Earlier Mostert had objected to Judge Zietsman's questioning of Gen Pieter Geldenhuys, saying the judge was presupposing the SADF witness was lying.

"It is apparent from your demeanour that you feel the witness is not telling the truth. Whatever view you have of your impartiality in this case, we have a different view," Mostert said.

Judge Zietsman overruled his objection.

Later senior counsel for the families of the deceased, George Bizos, objected to Mostert's questioning of the general, saying he was posing leading questions. Judge Zietsman agreed the questions were leading, but did not make a ruling.

Mostert insisted his questions had not been leading, ignoring the judge's three requests for him to continue questioning.
A SENIOR SADF officer, responsible for awarding multi-million rand contracts to private security firms, has been ordered to take compulsory leave.

SADF spokesman Colonel John Roll confirmed that National Keypoints director Colonel Marie Moller had been ordered to go on leave for three weeks, pending the outcome of an internal disciplinary hearing.

Although the SADF said no charges had been laid against Colonel Moller, sources close to the investigation told the Sunday Times he was questioned about alleged irregularities in the awarding of contracts to guard areas important to national security — including nuclear facilities.

Acknowledged by the security industry as being "extremely influential" in the allocation of contracts, Colonel Moller was sent on leave from February 20.

Colonel Roll said the investigation, carried out by the Military Police, was launched on the direct order of SADF chief General Georg Meiring.

"The defence force launched the investigation on its own initiative and is moving swiftly to verify the truth or otherwise of these allegations as it views any possible irregularities in a serious light," he said. Colonel Moller had not been arrested or charged, he added.

Colonel Roll said the SADF would not divulge any further information as it did not want to prejudice the investigation.

Sources said the SADF had moved quickly after the allegations by several private security companies who had dealt with Colonel Moller.

The most recent contract was awarded for the security of major airports in South Africa.

A spokesman for the Airports Company, which manages nine South African airports, confirmed the National Keypoints Secretariat had provided technical expertise in the awarding of the contract for airport security, but stressed it was only one of the bodies involved.

"When the Airports Company was established in August 1993, one of its responsibilities was to look into the question of airport security," said Mr Matthew Temple.

The project team established to formulate policy consisted of the SAP; SADF; as well as the National Keypoints Secretariat."
The three high-ranking members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, said to be the most wanted, arrived in South Africa from Tanzania yesterday to attend a meeting with the SA Defence Force on Wednesday.

The three, who in terms of immigration laws, have only five days in which to be in the country, will form part of an Apla delegation that will meet SADF members in Pretoria.

They are "Brigadier" Willy Nkoyem, "Colonel" Andile Nasibani, both in the Apla high command, and "Captain" Mopedi Motlabane, a cadre.

They were met at Jan Smuts Airport by Apla chief Romero Daniels (Mofokeng), Pan Africanist Congress national executive committee member Mr Maxwell Nene and Mr Jaki Seroke.

Nkoyem said they did not regard their being here as "home-coming".

"This is because we have come here on the basis of conditions laid down by the racist regime. They do not regard us as part of the solution. Our home-coming will be after our problems with them have been resolved," he said.

The meeting with the SADF on Wednesday will focus on:

- The mutual cessation of hostilities,
- The future of a national defence force; and
- General amnesty for all Apla members.

The three, who have been out of the country for periods ranging between four and 18 years, said they hoped they would find time to visit their families in Soweto, Cape Town and Munsieville.
THE National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) was targeting 1,000 public service workers to fill vacancies in a new national defence force, the union said yesterday.

Nehawu assistant general secretary Neil Thobejane said union officials had been approached by ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe last week to discuss recruiting union members to fill 850 vacancies.

"Posts were vacant countrywide," Thobejane said.

A minimum of 100 recruits was needed from the Transvaal Provincial Administration, but Nehawu expected about 1,000 recruits, Thobejane said.

Nehawu members were promised R53 more than their current daily pay.

"It's an opportunity for health sector servants interested in working in military health to make the change," Thobejane said.

"There's enthusiasm in all regions countrywide."

The deadline for applications for employment as nurses, clerks, social workers and doctors was the end of the week.

Recruitment would be discussed at branch and regional meetings, Thobejane said.

However, Umkhonto acting chief of staff Siphiwe Nyande denied holding any meetings with the union.

"We don't have a shortage of recruits."

If more people wanted to join the force, lists of names which had been handed to the ANC's national executive committee could be amended, he said.

Meanwhile, Nehawu has planned sit-ins and hospital occupations across the country to support a demand for a R5,000 minimum wage for general assistants, six months' paid maternity leave and 20 days' child care leave.

The union is also demanding 15 days a year for union activities, the establishment of a Commission for Administration bargaining forum in all regions and one full-time shop steward in each province.

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"Fed-up with assets"
'Great progress' made by peacekeeping force

BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force had made great progress, ironed out its problems with discipline, and would be ready to deploy as many as 4,000 troops by mid-April.

This was the assessment yesterday after a visit to the De Brug training camp near here by the Transitional Executive Council sub-council on defence and a team of Commonwealth observers and diplomats.

Former South African Defence Force chief and co-chairman of the sub-council General Kat Liebenberg said the force had largely overcome its problems. — Sapa
BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force had made great progress, had ironed out discipline problems, and would be ready to deploy as many as 4,000 troops by mid-April.

This was the assessment made yesterday after a visit to the De Brug training camp near Bloemfontein by the TEC defence subcouncil and a team of Commonwealth observers and diplomats.

“We are impressed. There is progress and improvement all the time,” said defence subcouncil and ANC national working committee member Bonnie Karsiba.

Former SADF chief and co-chairman of the subcouncil Gen Kat Liebenberg said the force had made up lost time and had largely overcome its problems.

The four battalions in the force, three at De Brug and another at Koeburg near Cape Town, are scheduled to be evaluated for the first time next week. The defence subcouncil is still debating where to deploy the force.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group co-ordinator Col Nicholas Cotton said good progress had been made against many people's expectations. He expected the whole force to be ready for deployment by mid-April.

“South Africans can be reasonably optimistic they will play their part, though this will be a small part.” — Sup.

*Report by J Fene, Sapa, 14 Oct 1984*
ARMSCOR has offered to come clean on its involvement in hi-tech weapons smuggling to Iraq and China and pay tens of millions in fines to protect seven South African sancon busters from US Grand Jury criminal indictments.

But a source revealed this week that the offer, including a payment of R6 million, had been rejected by the US Justice Department, which is missing the seven men be extradited to stand trial.

'The source said Armscor was so anxious to settle the dispute, which began in November 1991, that it was prepared to allow the seven to give evidence in the US on condition they were given immunity from imprisonment.

But US prosecutors led by Assistant US Attorney Robert Goldman, are refusing to cut a deal unless the corporation, which now admits to breaking US laws, makes full disclosures about the identity and activities of its US suppliers for the past five years.

Armscor executives are also considering asking the ANC to intervene to resolve the dispute.

The South African Foreign Affairs Department wants the dispute taken out of the hands of the Justice Department so it can be resolved diplomatically.

The Armscor source said protection of foreign collaborators who helped South Africa keep pace with advanced military technology during the harshest sanctions had been authorised at the highest levels of government.

Identification of suppliers or middlemen would leave them liable to prosecution and brand Armscor as a pariah in the multi-billion rand international trade in which secrecy is a fundamental rule.

A US Embassy spokesman dismissed Armscor fears that the clash could influence the US to use its UN Security Council veto to block the expected lifting of the UN arms embargo later this year at the request of a new government.

But another fear remains. There is deep concern that an ANC-dominated government may accede to the extradition requests to appease US commercial and military worries about the strength and capability of the SA arms industry.

South Africa's potential to join the first division of international military equipment suppliers was underscored this week by an offer to supply US peacekeepers and neighbouring states with world-beating mine detection and lifting equipment.

The offer by Defence Monster Kobes Geometrics was coupled with an announcement of a unilateral and immediate moratorium on the international marketing and export of landmines.

Ironically, the availability and sale of life-saving SA anti-mine equipment, which could protect peacekeepers in Bosnia and Somalia, is blocked by international arms sanctions.

The move is another step on the road towards normalising South Africa's international military relations.

South Africa has also called on its readiness to sign the Missile Technology Control Regime, a US-led club in which members agree not to trade their technology outside the group.

Much is at stake. The hi-tech Rooivalk ground attack helicopter is a favoured contender for a R10-billion order for 50 aircraft by the British Army.

The British, in turn, are keen to sell corvettes and advanced jet trainers to South Africa. These sales are dependent on the lifting of the UN arms embargo.

The US indictment centres on allegations of illegal co-operation and arms smuggling between Armscor and International Signals and Control Corp (ISC).

The decade-long scheme violating US export controls peaked when South Africa became involved in asssisting the ISC provide thousands of artillery fuses to China and Iraq.

The South Africans named in the US indictment are William 'Randy' Metelerkamp, Vern Daves, Brian Scott, Bert Quan, Johan Lombard, James Baddeley and Gerrit 'Boll' Pretorius.

Mr Metelerkamp, an agent for Armscor, was one of the 'Coventry Four' arrested in London in 1984 during an abortive attempt to obtain the British Blowpave surface-to-air missile technology.

The indictment names former Armscor subsidiaries Kentron and Fuchs Electronics and a dozen other 'front' companies.

The charges have prevented any of the men, some arm dealers with 30 years' experience, from travelling to any US-administered territory. Under US law, they may be seized anywhere in the world and brought to trial in the US.
11 languages for force

DURBAN — SADF chief General Georg Meiring has announced the force's new language policy — multilingualism instead of bilingualism — which will come into effect when the new national defence force is established after next month's election.

In terms of the new policy, the 11 official languages — Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swati, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu — would be recognised, Natal command spokesman Captain Kim van Niekerk said.

However, the various languages would only be used where they were applicable for command, control, management and training purposes.

English and Afrikaans would still be used for all communication between national and regional headquarters.
Inquest delay as SADF calls for recusal on the basis of ‘bias’

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — The Defence Force today called for the recusal of the Judge-President of the Eastern Cape from the Gonwe inquest on the grounds of suspected bias.

After more than 14 months of evidence, Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, said the SADF had instructed him to apply for a postponement so that a suitable application for the removal of Mr Justice Zietsman could be made.

He said the application, which would take at least 10 days to prepare, would be made on the “reasonable suspicion of bias on the part of the judge.”

Mr Mostert said nearly 5,000 pages of records had to be examined before the application could be brought to court.

He realised that a great deal of money and time had been spent on the inquest into the deaths of Matthew Gonwe, Fort Calista, Sicelo Mhlawati and Sparrow Mkonto, the Cradock Four murdered in 1985. But money and time were no grounds for the refusal of a recusal.

He said if the application for recusal was unsuccessful the SADF would appeal. Either way the case faced a substantial delay.

This makes it virtually impossible that the findings of the inquest, which were expected this week, will be available before the election.

The court, which was to have heard final argument this week, was adjourned until Wednesday next week for the SADF application.

Mr Mostert said it was with great reluctance that he had agreed to the postponement but there was no other option.

If the judge agrees to a recusal then the hearing will have to start from scratch before another judge.
Call for judge to quit Goniwe probe

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — The SADF called for the recusal of the Judge President of the Eastern Cape from the Goniwe inquest on the grounds of suspected bias yesterday.

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NPFK an object lesson in how to win

humbled — and inspired.
disaster story. Denis Beckett went to look, and came away.

Frequent reports about developments in the National

Edited by Mike Shimna

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THE STAR / TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1994
He's better off than the man who
presented Lieutenant Kriqe, the so-
cial worker, with a trading store
bench number from 1988, his last
contact with home. And when it
comes to matrimonial matters, the
script-writers of the weepies could
take note.

One man tells me a harrowing tale
of guerrilla life. 'I ask what this has
meant re wife and children. There is
a very long silence. Then out comes
so tortured a tale of human tangles
that Shakespeare would baulk.

One half, this fellow wishes he'd
stayed a clerk in Benoni, like his
brother. The other half is proud to
have helped free his nephews. There
is a verbal burr in his throat as
he adds: "Most unfortunately, no
children of my own."

Most MK people were not paid. I'd
known that cerebrally but never im-
hibited it. A life without pay, imagine
They, too, doubtless had ghosts and
psychopaths, but, heavens, they had
saints. 'Brother MK again.'

In the public eye the NP/KR cer-
tainly got off to a shaky start. The
reasons lie in a combination of
glitches, over-reaction, and genuine
danger-points, combined with the ef-
fects of two weeks of shortages — of

Food, beds, loo rolls, the lot — and of
the proverbially high risk of messing
with a soldier's pay.

In the force there are varied views
as to how serious or not the incidents
were at the time. There is an entirely
united view that they are old history
now. There is still volatility; there are
still special pressures racial and oth-
erwise. However there is a spirit in
the force that deserves not just re-
spect — but gratitude and awe.
Thousands must report for duty

SADF election call-up ordered

BY NORMAN CHANDLER and BRENDAN TEMPLETON

South Africa's biggest peace-time call-up of part-time military personnel was announced yesterday.

Thousands of men in the army, air force and navy have been instructed to report to military bases from April 15 to help maintain law and order during next month's election and the presidential inauguration 12 days later.

"It is not yet known how many Citizen Force units have been mustered but it is believed that considerably more than 10,000 men are involved," said the ANC and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) have called on recruits to support the call-up "in the interests of the election."

But ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation did not believe conscientious objectors should be prosecuted if they did not obey the call-up.

"The ANC generally isn't keen on conscription, but at the same time people will have to consider the possible dangers during the political process," he said.

ECC spokesman Chris de Villiers said it was regrettable the call-up still existed, but stressed that conscription was clearly in favour of transition.

He expected the response to be about 20 percent of the SADF's quoted figure, taking previous call-up responses into consideration.

"When deciding to respond, we would say to people 'Consider whether, in fact, attending this call-up would not serve a useful purpose'"

The period they have been called up for also straddles that during which the SADF will become part of the new, integrated National Defence Force.

SADF chief General Georg Meiring said yesterday that the call-up was directly related to potential unrest during the period between April 15 and May 15.

Meiring said in Pretoria: "This action has been taken to ensure that there are sufficient troops available to support the police before, during and after the election."

Meiring gave an assurance that the SADF would call up only the minimum number of men needed, said the SADF's involvement in internal security "will be determined by the level of unrest or violence."

He said the call-up was necessitated by an obligation of the SADF to fill security force gaps left by troops seconded to the National Peacekeeping Force and it was therefore "left with no option other than to call up members of the part-time forces for service."

Meiring appealed to everyone called up to report for service "in the interests of a violence-free election."

(47 Tauer Street, Johannesburg)
SADF mobilises to assist election

THE South African Defence Force is calling up a "significant" number of part-time members countrywide to assist the police before, during and after the April election.

SADF chief General Georg Merring said yesterday the SADF's involvement in the country's internal situation would be determined by the level of unrest or violence prevalent over the election period. (254)

"The Defence Force, however, cannot afford to wait until the situation develops before making contingency plans to provide whatever support may be required."

Therefore, after studying the likely scenarios and scenes against the background of the present volatile situation, especially in certain areas of the country as well as the fact that the Defence Force was obliged to fill the gap left by the troops seconded to the NPKF (National Peacekeeping Force), we were left with no option other than to call up members of the part-time forces for service," Merring said. He said the presence of the troops would release more policemen to concentrate on routine policing and the protection of polling stations.

The call-up was being conducted on a decentralised basis throughout the country and although the majority were members of the South African Army, they also included members of the air force, navy and medical services.

"I give the absolute assurance that we will call up only the minimum number needed to provide the support the defence force has predicted will be required."

"If ever there was a time for all of us in the defence force to put our shoulders to the wheel and to make a personal sacrifice in the interests of all the people in our country, it is now," Merring said.

― Sapa

(Report by G van Oudshoorn, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)
Part-time soldiers called up for elections

THE SA Defence Force has begun calling up a "significant number" of its part-time force members for a month's duty from April 15 to support the police during and after the elections, SADF chief Gen Georg Meiring said yesterday.

Soldiers would be called up to release police personnel to concentrate on routine policing and protecting polling stations.

"I give the absolute assurance that we will call up only the minimum number needed to provide the support the SADF has predicted will be required," Meiring said.

SUSAN RUSSELL

The SADF's involvement would be determined by the level of unrest.

"The SADF, however, cannot afford to wait and see how the situation develops before making contingency plans to provide whatever support may be required."

"After studying the likely scenarios and seen against the background of the present volatile situation, especially in certain areas of the country, as well as the fact that the SADF was obliged to fill the gap left by troops seconded to the National Peacekeeping Force, we were left with no option other than to call up members of the part-time forces."

Meiring said the call-up was being conducted on a decentralised basis countrywide. Most were from the army, but members of the Air Force, Navy and medical service were also included. Exemptions and deferments would be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

He appealed to those called up to report for service "in the interests of stability, peace and a violence-free election."

Report by S Russell "IVL, 11 Greyval St, Job"
NPKF training completed

Star

Bloemfontein — The National Peacekeeping Force at De Brug outside Bloemfontein had completed its training and started evaluation prior to deployment on the Witwatersrand, an NPKF spokesman said yesterday.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group advisers started evaluation of the 3,000 troops in consultation with NPKF commanders yesterday, according to Captain Johan Loots of NPKF headquarters in Pretoria. (254)

The advisers would recommend any necessary retraining, which could start immediately after the evaluation.

NPKF commanding officer General Gabriel Ramushwana, in consultation with the Transitional Executive Council and its defence subcommittee, had decided that the 3,000 troops from De Brug would be deployed on the Witwatersrand.

No final decision had been taken on where they would be stationed, and the command staff had yet to decide where to deploy the 1,000 troops trained at Kooberg outside Cape Town.

Loots said Ramushwana and his command staff were discussing the recruitment of more troops to the force.

The last phase of training, completed on Friday, had focused on policing functions such as setting up and staffing roadblocks, he said. — Sepa

(Report by Jonathan Rey, 4113 Sondeigchool Build, Market Street, Bloemfontein)
THE National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) will be deployed only in Natal and the PWV regions during the election — and the task of policing 650 polling booths countrywide will be in the hands of the police.

...This was said by Colonel Philip van der Riel, of the District Commissioner's Office to representatives of about 50 neighbourhood watches at a meeting with police in Pinelands last night.

...Col. Van der Riel announced that police would man a public information centre at the Civic Centre from where the public could be informed by telephone and through the media of dangerous areas.
American singer arrives in SA

NPKF for evaluation

Sowetan 23/3/94

On Schedule

No final decisions on exactly where they will be stationed.

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No final decisions had been taken on exactly where they would be stationed, and the command staff had yet to decide where to deploy the 1,000 troops who had completed their training at Rooberg outside Cape Town.

Loots said all plans for the peacekeeping force were on schedule and Ramushwana and his command staff were discussing the recruitment of more troops to the force.

The last phase of training, completed last Friday, had focussed on policing functions like setting up and staffing roadblocks, he said.

(Report by Jonathan Ross, 413 Sunday)
Peacekeepers are ready for action

Force will ‘be able to stand its ground’

Star 24/3/94

Three battalions, numbering about 3 000, have completed training at De Brug.

Another battalion is near the end of its training at Koeberg near Cape Town.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group (CPAG) officers conceded privately that standards differed and not all the troops were properly trained yet, although they hoped to have everyone ready by early April.

An officer said that even if the force was not up to international standards it was well-motivated and could be expected to stand its ground when it mattered.

Back at the simulated attack, stones began to fly. The peacekeepers raised their perspex riot shields and sent the mob packing with a fierce baton charge.

Chief training officer Kalie Hlufenfeldt said troops were evaluated on their handling of all incidents, from running a command post to protecting a polling station and making arrests.

Evaluations were done by teams made up of Umkhonto we Stwwe, SA Defence Force, homeland armies and CPAG officers.

The results will be forwarded to Ramushwana.

Observers and instructors said difficulties in integrating troops from several armies were a thing of the past.

“They are like one force now,” said Captain Kolekile Mncotywa as his troops emerged gasping for breath from a smoke-filled tent used to simulate a raid on a subservient lad.

Battalion commander Colonel Quinton Painter agreed “I challenge any army in the world to do what we have done in such a short time,” he said, watching his troops practice rapid deployment from a helicopter — Sapa.
Loss of uranium

The disappearance of 23 kg of highly enriched uranium from SA's short-lived nuclear bomb programme was due to allowable chemical process losses, Armscor executive manager Telman de Waal said yesterday.

He told a media briefing — a year after the announcement that South Africa would terminate its nuclear bomb capability and destroy seven bombs — that international nuclear-energy inspectors from Vienna had investigated the recorded 25 kg deficiency. They had ascribed it to normal losses resulting from the chemical processes that the material had been subjected to.

The highly enriched uranium extracted from the devices could be used as medical isotopes. It is worth about $300 million.

De Waal said destruction of the devices was continuing.
BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force could recruit more than 4,000 additional troops next month, depending on the availability of training bases, force commander Gen Gabriel Ramushwana said yesterday.

He said the force was urgently looking for new bases with adequate accommodation for the force's second intake, due in mid-April. The additional troops would be deployed after the elections if necessary.

Three battalions of troops, numbering about 3,000, have completed training at the De Brug camp near Bloemfontein and are undergoing evaluation before deployment next month. Another battalion is near the end of its training at Koeberg near Cape Town. — Sapa (254)
Armscor prepares for meltdown

PRETORIA — Equipment and non-nuclear material used by SA to manufacture atomic bombs would be melted down by July, Armscor chief Tielman de Waal said yesterday.

However, the highly enriched uranium was likely to be used for civilian purposes. It could be turned into medical isotopes worth about R500m.

De Waal said that SA was continuing its nuclear activities were based on the fact that Atomic Energy Corporation records showed 25kg of highly enriched uranium — enough to build an explosive atomic device — were unaccounted for.

However, the loss had been well calculated and was fully accepted by International Atomic Energy Agency experts who monitored the dismantling of SA's nuclear capability.

"The loss of a certain amount of material is quite normal where chemical processes are concerned," he said.

Armscor expert Deon Smith said SA had used more than 50kg of enriched uranium to make its bombs.

Interns strike deal on working hours

THE Junior Doctors' Association of SA reached provisional agreement with Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) and Johannesburg Hospital superintendents yesterday on overtime remuneration and a maximum working week.

The meeting followed demands by interns at the Johannesburg, Coronation, Hillbrow, Baragwanath and JG Strijdom hospitals for action to relieve them of excessive workloads which they said led to exhaustion and affected their ability to render acceptable patient care.

The Medical Association of SA (Masa) negotiated on the interns' behalf, and said TPA representatives had agreed to submit the following proposals to their principals for ratification:

- From April 1 interns would comply with working week of 40 hours, which, in terms of their service contracts might be extended to 60 hours, subject to the consent of individual interns;
- Interns would have the right to take up the issue of the 80-hour maximum working week with the SA Medical and Dental Council;
- Hospital management would process interns' overtime claims for work exceeding a 40-hour period from June 1, and retrospective negotiated overtime remuneration might be claimed from January 1;
- Hospital management would undertake to enter immediately into written contracts of employment with individual interns.

Junior Doctors' Association executive committee member Dr Lize Frisich said the meeting took place "in a spirit of understanding" and the interns were "most encouraged" by the progress so far.

Masa said the agreement was subject to the understanding that it reserved the right to approach the Industrial Court for relief. It also depended on Masa receiving written confirmation of the agreement from the TPA by Friday." — EPA

'Masterbond auditors' failure set investors back millions'

CAPE TOWN - The failure by accounting firm Ernst and Young to take appropriate action at the right time had cost the investors in the Masterbond Group millions of rand, the NEL commission of inquiry was bond managed more than R1bn contributed by 21 000 investors. The group of companie was liquidated in March 1991.

STEPHANE BOTHMA

EDWARD WEST
Peace troops 'well motivated'

BLOEMFONTEIN - Troops here have stormed a smoke-filled tent, fended off an aggressive crowd at a simulated polling booth, and shot down a gang of bandits trying to disrupt elections.

This time it was not for real, however, just an evaluation exercise as the National Peacekeeping Force (NPF) was put through its paces before setting out to secure a peaceful and fair poll in next month's elections.

Training officers and international military advisers at De Brug camp say they are largely satisfied with the performance of the 8 000 troops.

"I am pleased with the results so far," said NPF commander Gabriel Ramushwana, adding he wanted his force deployed by the second week of April. A second intake of recruits would then start training.

Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group (CPAG) officers conceded privately that standards differed and not all the troops were properly trained yet, although they hoped to have everyone ready by early next month.

Even if not up to international standards the force was well motivated and could be expected to stand its ground when it mattered, a senior officer said.

It had been clear from the start that time was limited, but considering the short space of time "a remarkable thing has been done".

The emphasis, he said, had been on keeping peace with minimum use of force by urged negotiations before coercion and valuing life above property.

Tucked away behind an old building at the base is the simulated polling station, surrounded during an exercise by NPF troops in their distinctive blue bullet-proof vests.

In a simulated threat situation, a group of chanting provocateurs came toy-toying down the road, splitting into two groups and taunting the peacekeepers. It was only when the stones started to fly that perspex riot shields were raised and the mob sent packing with a fierce baton charge.

Crouched in the veld nearby was another platoon, this time being shot at by attackers with automatic weapons.

As they returned fire one of the CPAG officers explained how they had been strictly trained in the rules of engagement - opening fire only as a last resort to protect lives and when the target was clearly identified and posed an immediate threat.

Troops were evaluated on their handling of all incidents, from running a command post to protecting a polling station and arresting people, according to chief training officer Kalie Hlensfeldt.

Evaluation was done by teams made up of Umkhonto we Sizwe, SA Defence Force, homeland armies and CPAG officers, with results to be forwarded to General Ramushwana.

Racial tensions, discipline problems and difficulties in integrating the troops were a thing of the past, observers and instructors said.

"They are like one force now. They know each other very well," said army captain Kalekile Mancotywa.

"I challenge any army in the world to do what we have done in such a short time," agreed battalion commander Quinton Paalma.

Watching his troops practice rapid deployment from a helicopter. - Sapa

(News by J Roos, 191 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)
Call-up worry:
Thousands are needed for the election period

The SADF fears a poor response from white Citizen Force members called up to defend the elections, especially in violent KwaZulu-Natal.

DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

PLANNERS in the South African Defence Force hope 10,000 white Citizen Force members will respond to the latest call-up to protect voters, especially in violence-torn KwaZulu-Natal.

But, military expert Helmoed Heitman said that at a recent trial call-up, the response rate was only 10 percent or lower as many ex-national servicemen had no stomach to become involved in the latest civil conflict.

SADF spokesman John Rolt said the response to the latest call-up would only be known after April 15 when it took effect. It is due to last until May 15 to cover the election period.

Citizen Force members who are called up and who fail to receive exemption or deferment face prosecution, but it is understood the SADF is calling up many more men than they need in anticipation of a poor response.

Mr Heitman, South African correspondent of Jane's Defence Weekly, said the response rate to call-ups during the days of the border war was 70 to 80 percent. Some units routinely had 90 percent responses.

"The Parabats often had people coming forward voluntarily when they heard there was going to be a call-up. Morale was high," he said.

But, he said the feeling among Citizen Force members now was that they had "done their bit" and it was now up to others "They are not interested in getting involved in internal strife."

He said more part-timers would respond if they were used for service in their home towns to protect their families. But, with the expectation that they were required for duty in KwaZulu-Natal, he predicted a low turnout in spite of the risk of prosecution.

Mr Heitman said it was ironic that the End Conscription Campaign was now supporting the call-up to protect their African National Congress allies in the elections against the Inkatha Freedom Party which was boycotting the elections.

He pointed out the ECC had led the campaign to get "troops out of the townships" in the 1980s when the SADF was used to stabilise townships against pro-ANC forces.

Mr Heitman believed the high salaries paid to members of the National Peacekeeping Force after they demanded more money had annoyed many Citizen Force members who would be paid far less. This could further reduce the response.

SADF chief Georg Meiring said the normal channel for exemptions and deferments was open, but these would be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

"I appeal to all those called up to report for service in the interests of stability, peace and an unrest- and violence-free election."

"If ever there was a time for all of us in the Defence Force to put our shoulders to the wheel and to make a personal sacrifice in the interests of all the people in our country, it is now," said General Meiring.

Although conscription was abolished recently, ex-national servicemen still were legally obliged to attend camps. As conscription was for whites only, this meant the call-up affected only whites.

□ ARMY CHIEF: General Georg Meiring
"the time for sacrifice is now!"
Transkei officers may get top SA posts

Suspicions are growing that Transkei Defence Force officers increasingly will dominate South Africa's new National Defence Force.

DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

THE race is on for political control of South Africa's new National Defence Force (NDF) to take over from the SA Defence Force after the elections.

Concern is growing among top SADF officers that the new NDF will become increasingly dominated by officers from the top-heavy Transkei Defence Force who were promoted in recent years, apparently in readiness to assume top positions in the NDF.

Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomusa is high on the African National Congress' election list, one of the favourites to become minister of defence in an ANC-dominated government.

But, Major-General Holomusa is not unanimously popular in the ANC hierarchy. Ronnie Kasrils, the former intelligence chief of ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), is also said to be in the race to become Defence Minister.

MK chief Joe Modise is apparently more interested in becoming Armsguard chief - a position far more lucrative.

The SADF is due to be merged into the NDF with the Transkei Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei defence forces as well as MK and possibly PAC armed wing Apala.

But, military experts believe the Transkei Defence Force which has just under 5 000 members, will exert a dominating influence.

General Holomusa's powerful political position General Holomusa told Weekend Argus he could not say what his position would be in the new government: "I am not going to parliament looking for positions. I am going there to serve the country and contribute to the debates in the chamber," he said.

General Holomusa denied TKDF brigadiers had been artificially appointed. He said they had done SADF Army College staff courses "together with white South Africans" and some of them also had foreign training in India and other countries which made TDF officers an even better corps than those in the SADF.

But he denied that any one force in the new NDF would receive preferential treatment. "Everybody will be treated as equal," he said.

"We must build a new defence force which will assist us in the maintenance of stability. What we do must be transparent by having a parliamentary sub-committee on the armed forces to address fears," said General Holomusa.

But, with concern that both General Holomusa and Mr Kasrils would be unacceptable to many SADF officers, a bold idea has been floated for ANC leader Nelson Mandela to appoint former SADF chief Constand Viljoen as minister of defence.

An opinion poll this week forecast General Viljoen as new Freedom Front leader would achieve the necessary five percent of seats to qualify for a cabinet post in the government of national unity.

The idea of General Viljoen as defence minister was propounded this week by top German expert on South Africa Herbert Adam who said the ANC would be wise to appoint him to maintain the loyalty of the present SADF.

General Viljoen, while not dismissing the idea out of hand, said he was his "own man" and did not believe in power-sharing. "This is not my game," he said, adding that he was prepared to negotiate for self-determination for those who wanted it.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus was highly sceptical about General Viljoen as minister of defence, but Jane's Defence Weekly correspondent Helmoed Itmann said it would be a clever move.

Mr Itmann said General Viljoen would be a good choice as his presence would reassure the rightwing. "He is a pro and nobody has ever been able to accuse him of racism. He is a straight up-and-down guy. When he was SADF chief he took the flak when the minister should have taken it, but he didn't squawk.

"The moment he doesn't like what the new government is doing, he might want to do it again."

Mr Itmann said top SADF officers were more opposed to Mr Kasrils as minister of defence than they were to any black minister. "Kasrils has had zero defence exposure. His experience in MK was blowing up restaurants. "White SADF generals never had a problem with black MK members."
BLOEMFONTEIN — The National Peacekeeping Force has dismissed as "lies" SABC reports of four NPKF members being arrested for 36 murders and of 15 NPKF vehicles going missing.

NPKF liaison officer Major Muff Anderson said in a statement that three men had been seized by the SAP on murder charges, but these related to events before the NPKF's formation.

Major Anderson said the "men had been arrested secretly," adding that "the NPKF had no reports of missing NPKF vehicles."

Major Anderson criticised "the SAP's constant use of the media, particularly the SABC news crews in Bloemfontein, to smear the NPKF."

She said "elements within the SAP do not want to see the NPKF deployed."

She said of the murder arrests that "the police ... do not go through NPKF commander Gen. Gabriël Ramushwana" the manner in which police gained access to the NPKF camp was being debated by TEC structures.

"The SAP's constant media attacks on the NPKF are currently being raised at the highest level in the TEC."
Rocket scientists' threats could jeopardise treaty

FORMER Denel employees demand R4.5m

DOOG Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Threats by 16 South African nuclear and rocket scientists to reveal closely-guarded secrets about the country's arms programme could jeopardise the country's relations with other signatories to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, said a spokesman for their former employers, Denel.

The scientists, spokesman who admitted yesterday in a Sunday newspaper that their action amounted to "blackmail" — claimed that unless they received R4.5 million in retrenchment benefits they would disclose information which would embarrass Armscor, the State arms company, Denel, an offshoot of Armscor, and the Nationalist government.

The disgruntled scientists also warned that they were prepared to make bombs for anyone who "guaranteed" their salaries.

Denel group communications chief, Paul Holtzhausen, said that, although South Africa was bound by the treaty, Denel could not stop previous employees from disseminating sensitive information.

It was reported yesterday that the ANC had expressed grave reservations over the possibility of local scientists taking their knowledge elsewhere.

Mr. Holtzhausen traced the threat by the scientists back to April 1992 when Denel was hived off as a holding company from Armscor.

Investigations into the commercial viability of the various inherited business divisions revealed some that were not commercially viable, leading to the retrenchment of 220 people in three phases ending in November 1993.

The fact that the 16 staff members were unhappy with their retrenchment packages emerged during negotiations.

We felt some of their claims were unfounded — based on unreasonable demands for retrenchment packages — and it was agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Relations Board," he said.

The scientists had apparently used the media to apply pressure to get a better settlement in the final agreement, but their move would not affect negotiations with the board. Denel had followed a path of transparently binding its members, and Mr. Holtzhausen.
Amisco: Scientists can be charged
Conciliation board for rocket scientists

DENEL is to take the issue of retrenchment benefits for 16 nuclear and rocket scientists to an industrial conciliation board this week to try to find "common ground," group communications director Paul Holtzhausen said yesterday.

He said the company, an offshoot of Armscor, was not threatened by warnings given by the 16 scientists at the weekend to expose closely guarded arms secrets unless they were paid R4.5m in retrenchment benefits.

Holtzhausen said Denel's decision to "downsize across the board" between April and November last year had been to secure Denel a place in the international market. The retrenchments spanned all Denel divisions. The 16 scientists had been part of layoffs at subsidiary Advena.

Denel took over manufacturing entities from Armscor.

"For Denel to have been internationally competitive and profitable, we had to downsize by 1 300 employees," Holtzhausen said. "Were we to have stood firm and not offered any benefits, it would have been even worse for the company."

The 16 scientists, who claimed their contracts with Denel still had two years to run when they were retrenched in April last year, were demanding two years' salary and benefits from Denel.

But Denel said yesterday their demands were unreasonable and their expectations too high.

The scientists told the Sunday Times that negotiations with Denel had failed and they were planning to go to the Industrial Court.

Denel said it had been agreed with the group's legal advisers that the matter would be referred to the board for mediation instead.
Advance Umkhonto team to assemble soon

PRETORIA — The first group of Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers to prepare for integration into a new national defence force is expected to assemble at Walmanshulth, north of Pretoria, before the end of the month.

The national defence force will replace the SADF after the election.

The advance team of soldiers would assemble at Walmanshulth — an SADF base used for the storage of military vehicles — and start training and preparing for the arrival of Umkhonto members, who would report at a later stage, the SADF said at the weekend.

The SADF confirmed that three possible assembly areas for Umkhonto soldiers were being investigated — Walmanshulth, the Rooikruip Air Force Base and a former SADF facility at Bourke’s Luck in the eastern Transvaal.

“The final reporting dates for Umkhonto soldiers will be influenced by the period required for the final approval of the planning by their respective principals, the resolution of a number of logistics aspects and the physical preparation which has to be completed to prepare facilities for this purpose,” the SADF said.

The planning was being done by a specialist technical committee appointed by the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council, made up of senior representatives of the SADF and Umkhonto.

The planning was also subject to the approval of the council and ratification by the Transitional Executive Council’s sub-council on defence. “Therefore it is not possible for us to give any details of numbers or anything else at this stage,” an SADF spokesman said.

It is believed that there are about 30,000 Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers in and outside South Africa, but it is not known how many of them will be accepted into SA’s new defence force.

The technical committee would be paying special attention to security in the areas surrounding the possible assembly points, as well as ways to allay fears which might arise within communities in their vicinity, the SADF said.

Hotels furious at ‘whites only’ listings

CAPE TOWN — Several hotel owners and managers in the western and southern Cape are furious that their establishments are still listed “whites only” in the 1993/94 edition of The Guide to Hotels in Southern Africa, last updated in 1992.

They include the Hantam Hotel in Calvinia, Nieuwoudtville Hotel in Nieuwoudtville, Porterville Hotel in Porterville, Gamtoos Ferry Hotel in Jeffreys bay and Leoriesfontein Hotel in Leoriesfontein.

Struik Publishers said yesterday the guide had been compiled when many hotels were bent on retaining segregation.

Struik travel and leisure publishing director Margy Hemp said several hotel owners and managers had responded to questionnaires sent in 1992 that they would only accept white guests.

“The SA we know today is very different to the one we knew two to three years ago. The editor at the time thought it best to include these hotels in the guide with their preferences,” she said.

One must also remember that racism is alive and well in rural areas even though they deny it,” wrote Porterville Hotel manager Kees Vlok.

“Were we segregated about four years ago, but that has changed. Last week I had an Indian woman and a black man staying here for the whole week,” Nieuwoudtville Hotel owner Hennie O’Kennedy said the guide was old.

Hemp said new questionnaires were being sent to all hotels and racial preferences would not in future be published.

Zulus

Zulus. Most of the casualties appear to have been Zulus who took the brunt of fire from police trying to keep order and what appeared to be snipers in office blocks.

Shortly before noon the drama moved to Library Gardens where snipers appeared to fire on thousands of marchers gathered there. At least five people were killed, some allegedly by police.

Witnesses said a policeman raked a group of Inkatha men sheltering behind a

There were also reports of about 10 Putco buses being hijacked from the company depot in Vosloorus on the East Rand.

Reaching to the day’s events, Inkatha Transvaal secretary Thembu Khoza said senior security force officials had promised him on Sunday evening to warn that Umkhonto we Sizwe members would attempt to attack the march. However, it was too late to call off the march, which was in any event not an Inkatha satherine. The march
The discourteous conduct of SADF Defence Force counsel Mr. Mostert rather than the presiding judge's manner might allow military intelligence chief General Joffe van der Westhuizen to doubt the impartiality of the Goniwe inquest, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Mr. George Bizos, SC, appearing for the families of four Catoedt activists murdered in 1985, opposed an application by Mostert for Mr. Justice Neville Zietsman's recusal.

"There are no reasonable grounds for recusal," he said.

"If General van der Westhuizen has any doubt or suspicion about impartiality, we submit, and we will show on the record, that it must have been primarily caused by the unjustifiable attacks on your lordship and the discourteous conduct of his counsel," Bizos said.

Mostert argued that Justice Zietsman's questioning of certain witnesses favoured the notion that the SADF signal ordering the "permanent removal from society" of three Eastern Cape activists was a death warrant.

The SADF previously stated the signal was an order for the detention of Matthew Goniwe and others.

Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Steelo Mhlauli were assassinated in June 1985, 20 days after the signal was sent from the SADF's Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council. — Sapa
Experts outline changes in new SA

FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus Political Correspondent

Front-reaching changes — affecting many aspects of social and economic life in the new South Africa, not least in the face of South Africa’s security forces and public service — are highlighted by the updated report of a high-level team of experts who studied South Africa’s action priorities and made recommendations. Some of their recommendations have already had a significant impact on the country’s socio-political debate.

The team is the Neder/Old Mutual-spon- sored Professional Economic Panel (PEP), which consists of economists, businesspeople, and political figures from across the ideological spectrum. Among them are political analyst Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Dr Neva Makgetla of Wits University’s economics department, and Dr Cees Bruggeman, group economist of First National Bank.

Their proposals include a number of measures to enhance the public perception that the security forces behave impartially. While focusing on aspects likely to hinder the transition process, the panel made suggestions for restructuring the army and the police — a matter also dealt with in the interim constitution.

The core negotiations were conducted between the South African Defence Force (SADF) and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) on the one hand, and the South African Police (SAP) and the African National Congress on the other.

The panel’s report focuses on some striking features of agreements reached and significant changes to be brought about immediately or soon after this month’s elections. These include:

■ The defence force will, for the first time, be directly accountable to parliament.
■ All parties contesting the elections which have private armies will contribute on an equal basis to a new single National Defence Force, as the SADF will become known on April 23.
■ The NDF will refrain from furthering party-political interests, and its members will be entitled to refuse any order which constitutes an offence or would breach international law of armed conflict binding on South Africa.
■ The NDF, whose chief will be appointed by the president, will comprise both a permanent force and a part-time reserve component.

The panel reports that the SADF has also moved towards the application of business principles in its operations.

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Defence ‘viewed as a business’

From page 1

“This has become imperative in a situation where the defence budget has already declined by 44 percent in real terms since 1980, and indications are that it may be cut further, with units being disbanded in an austerity drive to coincide with the inauguration of the NDF,” the report says.

The SADF has noted it will have to cut funding on certain projects to be able to afford the costs of its integration with MK, homeland armies and other armed formations.

The Transitional Executive Council’s sub-committee on defence will have as one of its functions the oversight of any planning, preparation and training for a future defence force.

Unlike the NDF, the South African Police Service will not be directly accountable to parliament. Instead, the national commissioner will be accountable through the national minister of police, and the provincial commissioners through the regional police minister.

An independent mechanism will be established under civilian control to investigate complaints of misconduct allegedly committed by members of the Service.

Furthermore, community-police forums will be created at police station level. Their duties will include promoting local accountability of the Service to communities.

In addition, plans are being made to train civilians for entry into the future police force. The training is being arranged in conjunction with the University of the Western Cape, and will be undertaken by local as well as international agencies.

On restructuring the civil service, the panel made a series of recommendations designed to render the civil service more accessible to a broader range of interests, more amenable to the requirements of the disadvantaged, and more open to public feedback.

However, the panel says among issues that have not been finalised is the security of public servants under a new government. A draft agreement not yet adopted provides for one judge-judicial commission, to be appointed by the president, as well as a tribunal under the Labour Appeal Court. The panel reports that

“Retrenchment packages are left vague beyond a guarantee of a fair and equitable pension, medical aid and subsides and the maintenance of salaries.”

Meanwhile, the commission for administration and the ANC have already intensified training programmes for managers in the civil service. These attempts to redress inequalities without sacrificing efficiency.

A number of universities are also developing programmes to train civil servants for the new South Africa. In October last year, the United States Congress approved legislation to urge institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to finance training programmes for future government officials.

The ANC/Consortia/SACP alliance declares in its reconstruction and development programme (RDP) that an extensive programme of affirmative action is required in the civil service.

Within two years of its introduction, recruitment and training should reflect South African society in terms of race, class and gender.

(News by V. Esterhuysen, 122 St George’s Mall, Cape Town.)
Quarler of all South Africans now under military rule

The declaration of the Natal State of Emergency on Thursday has brought more than a quarter of South Africa's population under military control with the elections just four weeks away.

Not since the height of P W Botha's militarised state of emergency in the mid-1980s, has the SANDF been the de facto authority in such vast areas of South Africa.

Since then the force has undergone several changes — including the scrapping of compulsory military service for white males.

By RAY HARTLEY Political Reporter

Unlike in the 1980s when SANDF generals could rely on thousands of conscripts — willing and unwilling — to rally to its call, the force has begun to show the strain of the demands being placed on it.

Some officers suggested this week that the SANDF call-up of citizen force members would largely be ignored, leading to a manpower crisis in the period leading up to the election.

SANDF communications chief General Gert Opperman has subsequently contradicted this, saying only those who received exemption or were untraceable would ignore the call-up.
SADF poised to take over SAP's duties at flashpoints

By PETER DE JONNO

THE SADF will take over visible policing and crime control in Natal and other flashpoints in two weeks' time.

The soldiers will be replacing thousands of South African policemen who have secured polling stations.

Depending on the level of violence which the Military Intelligence predicts will flare up after the elections next month, the new government's wishes, the military will remain in effective control for several weeks after moving on to the streets on April 15.

Troops from the Durban Light Infantry Regiment, Fort Natal and Natal Field Artillery are being called up for duty.

Five counter-insurgency companies, about 1000 troops, will be drawn from the Citizen Force regiments. Each of Natal's 18 commando regiments is expected to contribute a platoon.

The conscripts will boost the five companies already deployed: Two in the Natal Midlands by Group 2, one in the Durban area and two from 121 Zulu Battalion at Group 22 in Edenvale.

Additional manpower in Natal could be found in two companies training with 121 Battalion and two mobilized training with the SA Infantry Battalion in Maritzburg.

The spokesman was careful to allay fears: "These measures will only be needed if the current heightened violence proves too mass violence. Then there will be large-scale deployment."

"We know that the situation is becoming more tense as the elections get closer but people only have to look around them to see that the majority of people are getting on with their lives. There is relative stability."
PUBLIC ORDER
FR 8/14/94
No easy way out

With the SAP's Internal Stability Division now discredited in almost every black community, government and the TEC seem to regard the SA Defence Force as the next best option for public order policing. This could be a serious mistake unless there are plans to replace troops in townships with a more permanent and legitimate specialist police force (254).

It is an issue that needs urgent consideration, not only in the current climate of violence but also because civil unrest is likely to simmer for months after the general election.

The defence force is neither trained nor equipped for public order policing and the longer it remains in that role, the greater the danger that it will lose sight of its primary function, which is to safeguard the country's borders.

For now, government and the TEC have little option other than to use the SADF to keep the peace. But new structures will have to be put in place soon after the election.

Perhaps the most important consideration is to restore the legitimacy of the police as upholders of law and order and investigators of criminal activity. Changing the image of the police force after decades of abuse under NP rule will not be easy, but it needs to be done.

One option, according to Jakkie Cilliers, executive director of the Mieder-based Institute for Defence Policy, is to create a public order police function as a separate arm of the proposed National Defence Force (NDF).

This would allow for the establishment of a force similar to the Gendarmerie Nationale in France, which is a police force that falls under the department of defence and carries out, among other things, riot control.

Cilliers says this would mean transferring

CURRENT AFFAIRS
FR 8/14/94
the Internal Stability Division, the National Peace-keeping Force and the army's counter-insurgency forces into a public order and border control force within the NDF as a fifth arm of the service along with the army, navy, air force and medical corps.

He adds that the proposal is not as dramatic as it seems. It would allow the NDF to regroup and focus conventional forces on their primary task of defence against external forces and also restructure the territorial forces (254).

An important consequence would be to remove the public order policing function from the SAP and allow it to concentrate on being a community police service, which is what the public wants.

Cilliers believes a key factor in the success of a public order police force is control by local or regional civilian authorities while it is deployed in a particular area.

He says SA needs an effective defence force to deter potential external aggressors, combined with a service capable of maintaining public order in a time of "virtually endemic social violence."

His proposal coincides with growing problems in the SAP due to low morale spurring by mounting attacks on policemen and complaints about pay and service conditions. The SA Police Union has warned of strikes and other industrial action unless working conditions are improved.

Cilliers says SAP morale appears to be at a record low. This is bad news at a time when civil unrest is increasing dramatically—and likely to get worse before the election.

In a broader context, the situation reflects the problems facing the formation of a new defence force. Cilliers says integration of various armed formations will inevitably have a dramatic effect on the combat effectiveness, discipline and morale of the military.

"There can be little doubt that standards will initially drop, possibly quite dramatically."

It is also possible that senior NCOs and middle-ranking officers will resign once the economy improves.

"There is already a steady flow of quality personnel from the SADF and all indications are that the stream will become a flood. This means we will have an NDF that will be substantially less capable than the existing SADF and which will take months or even years to react effectively and in a sustained manner."

According to Cilliers it is a risk that simply has to be accepted, but nevertheless managed very carefully in view of the reliance that any future government will place on the military.

Meanwhile, he concludes that there are no forces that can effectively replace the SADF and SAP, given the levels of violence, but neither can their legitimacy be restored overnight.

The issue, therefore, is not the disbanding or unilateral restructuring of the forces, but rather their constructive adaptation to changing circumstances.
Military Intelligence chief quits

Stephen Laufer

CONTROVERSIAL Military Intelligence chief Joffel van der Westhuizen has left the defence force with a whimper rather a bang at the age of 51.

A rising star in the military until his name was mentioned at the inquest into the death of Eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe, the general known for his no-holds-barred approach to the ANC before its unbanning, has been retired on medical grounds.

SADF sources were adamant Van der Westhuizen’s departure was for legitimate health reasons, and not as a result of pressure over his alleged “dirty tricks” activities.

Beeld reported he had lost a lot of weight recently and had suffered a lung infection.

Said one SADF source “It may well be that the Goniwe inquest ruined his health through added stress He has been living under it for several years now.

“But he has been ‘boarded out’ on genuine medical grounds. It’s virtually impossible to get a medical retirement.”

Van der Westhuizen had been expected to stay on as MI chief under an ANC-led government despite his chequered past.

Like the country’s other intelligence agency heads, he holds key information which a new administration will need.

One senior ANC official, obviously keen to avoid driving Van der Westhuizen into the arms of the ultra-right generals around Constand Viljoen, recently praised him as “a very professional officer”.

Van der Westhuizen
General named in inquest bows out

By OWN CORRESPONDENT

Port Elizabeth — The South African Defence Force has denied that the retirement of intelligence chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen was a result of pressure from the inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists.

Van der Westhuizen quietly bowed out of intelligence circles on March 31.

He is said to have retired for medical reasons.

"Van der Westhuizen's retirement comes less than two months before a finding is to be made in the reopened inquest into the brutal murder of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe," Fort Calata Sparrow Mkhonto and Scotia Mbayu, 19 June 1985 (204:333).

The 58-year-old general, a central figure in the inquest, worked his last day on March 31, after which he set off on a two-week holiday to an unknown destination.

His hush-hush retirement was confirmed by the SADF yesterday.

SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said the SADF was not in a position to divulge Van der Westhuizen's medical status.

He has been temporarily replaced from April 1 by Major-General Derick Verbeek as head of Military Staff Intelligence.

Van der Westhuizen's name appeared on the controversial signal message calling for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society."

Evidence before the inquest court was that the signal, dispatched from Eastern Province Command while Van der Westhuizen was still a brigadier, had been Goniwe's death order.

Twenty days after the signal was sent to General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, head of strategy at the Secretariat of the State Security Council, Goniwe and his three United Democratic Front colleagues were slain near Bluewater Bay, about 29 km outside Port Elizabeth.

Further evidence before the court, which has sat for 14 months in an attempt to unravel the eight-year-old mystery, was that Van der Westhuizen was the author of a top-secret military plan, with the code name Operation Katsu, which aimed to destabilise the Eastern Cape and included a plan to murder former Caskei strongman Lemox Sebe.

Legal counsel for the Goniwe family at the inquest, George Bzos, SC, called during final argument for Van der Westhuizen and two other retired military officers to be charged with murdering the Cradock four — Ecuu.
Soldiers to lose jobs

THE INTEGRATION of various armies to form the new SA National Defence Force will lead to large-scale rationalisation.

Rationalisation on a wide scale is almost certain to result from the integration of the existing SA Defence Force with Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Azanian People's Liberation Army and homeland defence forces.

This is evident from statements made at a press conference in Pretoria yesterday by top military officers attached to the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council (JMOC), which is overseeing the birth of the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

Lieutenant-General Wessels Kritzinger, Chief of Staff, Operations, SANDF, and Sophuse Nyan- da, MK's Chief of Staff, declined to disclose the numbers involved, but said thousands of men were reporting to assembly points in time for phase three of the integration process — the actual combining of the military forces into one.

The first two phases involved the logistics of the exercise.

It has been estimated by sources that more than 30,000 men and women from the SADF, MK and the Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana defence forces would be involved in the initial formation of the SANDF.

Kritzinger said the role of Apia was still under discussion and depended on political decisions being taken.

Asked by The Star whether the 1994-95 defence budget would support such a huge intake and whether the budget would be cut by between 3 and 6 percent from the existing R10 billion, Kritzinger said it was not envisaged that there would be a 6 percent cut.

Decisions would be made only after April 22, when the TEC subcouncil on defence is to debate the proposed SANDF budget and present it to the TEC for ratification by the new government in June.

Nyanda said 16,000 MK cadres wanted to be integrated into the new force and there were thousands more in Uganda and Tanzania who would also be returning home after the election.
NPKF discharges three senior officers

BY BRENDAN TEMPLETON

Former chief-of-staff of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) Colonel Duma Mdutyana was summarily dismissed without being given a chance to defend himself.

NPKF spokesman Major Mufasi Anderson said yesterday that Mdutyana had been on leave when the force’s command council decided to kick him out.

He and two other NP officers, former Battalion 1 commander Lieutenant-Colonel George Sibanyoni and former liaison officer Captain Johan Loots, have been expelled in an apparent “get tough” purge.

Anderson agreed the sentences had been “harsh”, but said the force had come under the microscope recently and it expected “exemplary” behaviour from its members — particularly as it was about to be deployed.

She confirmed that the first batch of troops would be sent to the PNV, but said the final decision on deployment in other regions would be made next week.

Mdutyana is facing a charge of drunken driving in a NPKF vehicle and Sibanyoni is facing a charge of culpable homicide after a person was killed in a motor vehicle accident.

Sibanyoni was also allegedly driving an NPKF vehicle.

Authorisation

Loots was dismissed because he allegedly issued a press release in the NPKF’s name without authorisation.

“Loots also falsely claimed to have the permission of the NPKF GOC (general officer commanding) to organise a press ‘open day at De Broug’ and this had resulted in bad publicity for the force,” an NPKF statement said.
MK soldiers gather for new SA army

PRETORIA — About 400 uMkhonto weSizwe soldiers have reported in Vlakfontein in the Transvaal as part of the initial phase of creating an integrated National Defence Force. The troops formed an advance party responsible for preparing the camp for the arrival, beginning next week, of 8,000 MK soldiers, the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council said yesterday.

The 8,000 troops, together with 2,500 to be assembled at Bourke’s Luck and 1,500 at Hoedspruit, will undergo evaluation tests and six months of training before being integrated into the new force.

Council co-chairman Mr Siphiwe Nyanda said about 16,000 MK soldiers were likely to be incorporated into the new force. About 200 senior officers from the SADF, MK and TBVC defence forces had been planning and budgeting for the establishment of the National Defence Force for more than a year.

The CP would ask its supporters to use all legal means not to be "serviceable" to the new NDF, CP deputy-leader Mr Willie Snyman said yesterday. — Own Correspondent, Sapa
Action against NPKF officers

BLOEMFONTEIN — The chief of staff of the National Peacekeeping Force and two other officers have been suspended for contravening the corps' code of conduct.

A statement by the NPKF yesterday said Colonel Duma Mduytana, until the disciplinary action its chief of staff, was "desecrated" from April 5 after the force's commander, General Gabriel Ramushwana, was informed a court case was pending against him.

The other officers relieved of their duties are Lt-Col George Sibanyoni, now former officer commanding Battalion 1, and media liaison officer Capt Johan Loots.

Both Col Mduytana and Col Sibanyoni had joined the force from the ANC's armed wing, ukhukhonto weswezweni.

The statement said Col Mduytana was facing a charge of drunken driving in an NPKF vehicle following an incident on March 20.

Col Sibanyoni, who was also dismissed on April 5, faces a possible charge of culpable homicide following a motor accident in Mamelodi, Pretoria, on the weekend of March 11-13. One person died in the accident.

Col Sibanyoni was apparently driving a force vehicle at the time.

According to the statement, Capt Loots of the SAP was dismissed when it was established he had issued a press release in the name of force public relations officer Maj William Bisho without his permission.

He also falsely claimed to have the permission of the NPKF GOC (general officer commanding) to organise a press "open day" at De Brug on March 23 during the process of evaluation.

As a result, media coverage had been unsympathetic. — Sapa
Goniwe general bows out of SADF

MILITARY Intelligence chief General Joffel van der Westhuizen has quietly bowed out of intelligence circles, less than two months before a finding is to be made in the reopened Goniwe inquest.

A central figure in the reopened inquest into the brutal murder of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe, Port Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Siselo Mhlapho in June 1985, Van der Westhuizen is said to have retired for medical reasons.

The SADF has denied that Van der Westhuizen's retirement was a result of pressure from the inquest.

The 51-year-old general's last working day was on March 31 before he set off on a two-week holiday at an unknown destination.

His hush-hush retirement was confirmed by the SADF yesterday. SADF spokesman Colonel John Roit said the SADF was not in a position to divulge Van der Westhuizen's medical status.

"It is a confidential matter between him and his doctor," he said.

He has been temporarily replaced by Major-General Dirk Verheek, from April 1, as head of Military Staff Intelligence.

A key figure in the reopened inquest into the death of Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three colleagues in 1985, General Van der Westhuizen's name appeared on the controversial signal message calling for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society".

Twenty days after the signal was sent to the head of the secretariat for the State Security Council, General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, Goniwe and his three United Democratic Front colleagues were brutally slain outside Bluewater Bay, about 20 kilometres from Port Elizabeth.

On the day Van der Westhuizen's retirement became effective, Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman dismissed an application by Van der Westhuizen's legal counsel, advocate Anton Mostert, SC, for Mr Justice Zietsman's recusal.

Legal counsel for the Goniwe family at the inquest, Mr George Buxo, SC, has, during final arguments, called for Van der Westhuizen and two other retired military officers to be charged with the murders. Van der Westhuizen's retirement comes less than two months before a finding in the inquest is to be made on Friday May 13 — Ecoa.
Integrated army on way

An advance party of military instructors has gathered at the Walmannthal assembly point north of Pretoria for the induction of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres and homeland soldiers, a Press conference was told in Pretoria yesterday.

Joni Military Co-ordinating Council co-chairman, Lieutenant-General Wessel Kritzinger, said the South African Defence Force and MK chief of staff Mr Sipho Nyanda said the Walmannthal base would accommodate 8,000 soldiers, a base at Bourke’s Luck would take 2,500 and another at Hoedspruit 1,000.

Kritzinger said details of the rationalisation of SADF personnel and the integration of the armed forces into a new defence force would not be available until the new government had decided on a defence budget after the elections. The Minister of Defence was expected to decide on the budget by July and Parliament to ratify it by August.

Mr Nyanda said the African National Congress would be responsible for organisation inside the assembly points and the SADF would provide security outside. Weaponry issued to the soldiers would match their needs.

Senior MK officers would occupy senior positions in the new defence force, Mr Nyanda said.

(Report by N Patterson, 141 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg)
The blue and the Khaki stand between orderly transition and chaos.

FLASHBACK TO THE CONGO IN 1960s A BEARING WIDER PREAMBLES FOR MYTH OF THE GREAT AFRICAN DISCOVERY.
MK and Defence Force troops gather together

Homeland soldiers also in joint training

An advance party of military instructors has gathered at the Walford (north of Pretoria) for the induction of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres and homeland soldiers.

Joint Military Co-ordinating Council co-chairmen Wessel Krizinger of the Defence Force and MK chief of staff Sipho Nyanda said the base would contain 5,000 soldiers, a base at Bourke’s Luck 2,500 and one at Hoedspruit 1,500.

General Krizinger said details of the rationalisation of SAPF personnel and the integration of the armed forces into a new defence force would not be available until the new government had decided on a defence budget.

The Minister of Defence was expected to decide on the budget by June, and parliament to ratify it by August.

Mr Nyanda said there were more than 20,000 MK soldiers and about 16,000 would want to take part in the integration programme.

Seven MK officers would occupy senior positions in the new defence force, Mr Nyanda said.

Meanwhile, the National Peace-Keeping Force has relieved three senior officers, including its chief of staff, of their duties for contravening the code of conduct.

A statement yesterday by the NPKF said Colonel Duma Mbityana, its chief of staff, was "deserted" from April 8 after the force's commander, General Gabriel Ramushwana, was informed that a court case was pending against him.

The other two officers relieved of their duties are Lieutenant-Colonel George Shibanyo, former officer commanding Battalion 1, and media liaison officer Captain Johan Loots.

Both colonels had joined the NPKF from Umkhonto we Sizwe.

The statement said Colonel Mbityana faced a charge of drunken driving in an NPKF vehicle after an incident on March 20.

At a meeting in Vereeniging last night, General Viljoen said the first draft of procedures for counting votes to establish Afrikaans support for a volkstaat. It was hoped this agreement would be signed within days.

The second agreement had to define the term self-determination to avoid any misunderstanding over the term after the election. It would also enable people voting for a volkstaat to know exactly what they were voting for.

More than 300 employees at East Rand Proprietary Mines in Boksburg are not reporting for work following political antagonism between Inkatha Freedom Party and ANC supporters. Workers had stayed away since Monday and mine production was down by 15 percent, an ERPMT statement said.

Pan Africanist Congress president Clarence Makwetu has denied his party is racist. Speaking at Bakenberg in Lebova, near Potgietersrus, Mr Makwetu said his party was not against white people but against white domination.

(Compiled by H.S. Robertson, 126 St George's Mall, Cape Town)
PRETORIA — About 400 Umkhonto men have reported to an assembly point in Walmadhal, in the Transvaal, as part of the initial phase of creating an integrated national defence force.

The troops formed an advance party responsible for preparing the camp for the arrival, beginning next week, of 8,000 Umkhonto soldiers, the Joint Military Coordinating Council said yesterday.

The 8,000 troops at Walmadhal together with 2,500 to be assembled at Burpee's Luck and 1,500 at Hoedspruit, would undergo evaluation tests and begin training for up to six months before being integrated into the new force.

Council co-chairman Sihle Bwe Tyanta said about 16,000 Umkhonto soldiers were likely to be incorporated into the new force. About 200 officers from the SADF, Umkhonto and homeland defence forces had spent more than a year planning and budgeting the SA National Defence Force.

"Consensus has been reached on most of the critical issues." This included framing a strategic planning programme, identifying assembly points and setting time frames for training, he said.

The strategic programme, which began in January, envisaged a three-phase process to integration. Phase one concerned planning, phase two the post-election integration of forces and phase three involved

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Umkhonto the rationalisation of the force "in such a way that its professionalism and size is commensurate to the national requirements as well as international obligations." A code of conduct was also being finalised, Nyanda said.

While some difficulties were expected in integrating all the forces, arbitration and mediation procedures had been set up and likely problems were not seen as insurmountable. Initial scepticism and distrust between the forces had already been replaced by co-operation.

Those stationed in Ugandan and Tanzanian camps would be recalled, with their assets and equipment, only once the country and the facilities were ready for them.

The council's SADF representative, Lt.-Gen. Wessel Kritzinger, said all SADF members had been kept up to date with the developments and plans for the new force.

Report by A. Naudé, MP, 216 Vermaak St, Pta

© Pictures: Page 3
THE PEOPLE

SOLDIERS OF

Rand hostel, troops killed 2 at

N. WEFIREDAY)

LOCAL HERO: SF member Fiyon Nkholi is among those who have helped evacuate survivors (and his hands are seen in photo).
Arms cache pose a threat as MK starts gathering

By PETER De IONNO

THOUSANDS of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres began gathering at three assembly points tomorrow to prepare for integration into the national defence force – but the critical issue of arms caches remains unresolved.

MK chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda said although an audit of arms was under way, negotiations on the control of arms held by non-statutory armed forces were continuing.

Agreement on indemnity for members of MK, who possessed unlicensed weapons such as AK-47 assault rifles, was also still being discussed.

He said MK members could report to assembly points with their guns so ‘the weapons could be stored in base armouries’.

The assembly point programme, which will cost R6-million, is expected to attract up to 12,000 MK cadres to three Transvaal camps from tomorrow.

The assembly points – SADF military bases at Walmansthal, Hoedspruit and the former dog training base at Bourke’s Luck – were chosen after joint inspection by MK and the SADF.

The main assembly point, Walmansthal, north of Pretoria, will house about 8,000 MK cadres. An advance party of about 400 former guerrillas has been on the site for the past week preparing for the influx.

An MK commander said the cadres would be confined to the base during the elections. They would be given between three and six months of preliminary training and bridging courses before being absorbed into the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

Mr Nyanda claimed there were about 20,000 MK cadres, but estimated the final muster wanting to join a new defence force would be about 16,000.

Structures to establish the SANDF once a new government takes over will be in place by April 22.

The programme was initially intended to start in late February but has been delayed by hard bargaining in the planning committees – which consisted of five members each from MK and the SADF.

A senior SADF officer said, ‘A political agenda on the part of MK prevented the SANDF from implementing practical solutions. Time we do not have was wasted.’

The officer said there had been intensive negotiations on the weapons issue. The SADF had opposed allowing the cadres to have arms, but it was eventually decided to issue them with small arms, rifles for troopers and pistols for officers.

MK spokesman Mselele Mzulu said all discussions with the SANDF had been friendly and constructive. ‘It is a complex process and it is natural that there should be some obstacles.’

Pay structures are still being finalised but they are expected to follow SADF scales.
Troops extend the hand of friendship

Mr Mthunziwa, who has lived in Angola, said, "If MK and SAPF had not formed one front, they would have fought each other after the elections. We must forget the past and fight together." (25)

From the beginning of the course the commandos decided that politics was a taboo subject and past experiences were only spoken about if it could help the people on the course. (25)

He said the NP KP was essential to ensure that South Africa did not become another Angola.

Leaut Vazkenaresse accused the lack of problems to the fact that all the trainees were highly paid volunteers.

And unlike the De Brug training camp in the Free State, Koeberg had been well prepared for the training before they arrived.

If they had problems nobody forced them to stay. They also knew that others were who would do anything to be in their place, especially after their salaries were announced.

"At De Brug, the troops arrived before the commandos were selected. They were not properly prepared for them. When our troops arrived, the trainees and commandos had been here for a while and had everything set up beforehand. They also did not have time to waste and were able to get stuck into their training immediately."

The battalion had its final evaluation over the weekend and three days have been set aside for those who need retraining. The troops will then have a week's leave before being deployed on April 21.

But exactly what will happen to the NP KP troops after the elections is still uncertain. The Transvaal Executive Committee has said the NP KP will disband two weeks after the poll.

French say out to the NP KP

By PETA

SIX French police officers who are serving the National Peace Keeping Force training course at Koeberg, are to return to France tomorrow.

The policemen said they had been "very impressed" with what they had seen at the camp. However, they admitted, all they had to go on as a comparison was what they had heard before they arrived - which was "all bad."

"There were problems to be very medi- cated and keen to learn," said the spokesman of the team.

"The programme was well put together but only the future will tell if they are ready for the task ahead."

They believed the battalion was capable of doing a good job during the elections. But it all depends on whether the NP KP commanders are as efficient outside the base as they are in it."

By PETA

A YOUNG West Coast man tragically when he died in an "instructor" for the A Quintus Loubner 27, at his application to the rural school in the Bolan year.

Quintus, who quit the service after seven years, had been in the South African army for seven years, had been in training for a place at the ro.

To fill in the time until the year contract as an "instructor," he father, Mr Quintus.

Shortly before embarkation became fell in love with a and spoke of being a father after he had completed Quintus is believed to have died at the Unit attack last Sat.

"I am very sad" South African soldiers who were said to have been killed
JOHANNESBURG — Members of the National Peacekeeping Force were seen for the first time on the East Rand yesterday where Chris Hani memorial rallies were held.

They did not take an active part in the security measures instituted, but observed how the SADF applied them.

An advance team from the NPKF has entered the East Rand townships to make preparations for the main body of about 900 men which is to replace SADF troops within the next few weeks.
Peace force controversy

AN ADVANCE team from the National Peacekeeping Force has entered the East Rand townships to make preparations for the main body of about 900 men which is to replace SADF troops within the next few weeks.

Last week the TEC resolved to replace the SADF with the peacekeeping force, almost two months after the army was sent to replace the Internal Stability Unit, despite strong opposition from the Inkatha Freedom Party.

SADF spokesman Maj Andries Greyling said a group of officers and non-commissioned officers was currently on patrol with SADF troops to get acquainted with the area, as well as to familiarise them with SADF operating methods.

He said it was difficult to estimate the peacekeeping force’s effectiveness at this stage.

The peacekeeping force has been severely criticised since its formation, and had to deal with several scandals, including the dismissal of senior officers for alleged criminal behaviour and/or improperly leaking information to the media.

Greyling said the peacekeeping force would be much smaller than the SADF contingent of about 1 500 men.

It would consist of fewer than 900 men, he said.

Peacekeeping Force spokesman Maj Muff Anderson dismissed speculation as to the force’s effectiveness.

She said it was not simply going in to police the area through firepower, but would set up community liaison facilities and would be holding public meetings to show the East Rand community that “we are ordinary men and women who have come to preserve the peace”.

Although Inkatha has rejected the deployment of the peacekeeping force and described it as a wing of the ANC’s Umkhonto we Sizwe, Anderson said the force’s presence was not expected to exacerbate tensions.

“Crisis management” and its composition was based on badly informed Inkatha statements,” she said. Only a third of the De Brug contingent was from MK, with the rest being drawn from the SADF and homeland armies.

In addition, no specific unit of the peacekeeping force was made up solely of ANC soldiers.

The Inkatha Central Committee said at the weekend it was “alarmed” by the decision to deploy MK members operating within the peacekeeping force on the East Rand.

It wanted that it was opposed to deploying a “non-inclusive, non-proven and highly controversial force” into the area.

It said Inkatha members in the area warned of “grave consequences” given the “already notorious conduct” of members of the peacekeeping force.

DP MP Tony Leon criticised the decision to deploy the peacekeeping force, describing it as “capitalisation to another ANC whim”. He said the deployment would lead to increased tension and called for the TEC decision to be rescinded.
Peace force on duty from Tuesday

By Mpikeleli Duma

ABOUT 1 500 soldiers of the National Peace Keeping Force at De Brug outside Bloemfontein will be deployed in Ksitehong and Tokozla in the East Rand tomorrow. The acting commander, Colonel Dirk Odendaal, said the first group had already been deployed in these townships.

He said it was working together with the SA Defence Force to hand over the bases and outfit to the peace force.

"The rest — and also about 1 500 who are presently undergoing retraining — will be transferred to the training college of the erstwhile Railway Police at Etselen Park near Johannesburg on April 18. They will serve as a reservist army," he said.

The soldiers training in Koeberg will possibly be deployed outside of the PWV region but no final planning has been done on this, he added.

Blue uniform

Odendaal said the first group had already been issued with the new blue uniform of the peace force.

Inspector Leigh Axxe, a police advisor, said in Bloemfontein he assumed that a further two battalions of the peace force would be trained at De Brug after the elections.
Integration of MK to begin

Preparations for the training of the country's first integrated National Defence Force (NDF) get under way this week with thousands of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres reporting for duty at three assembly points in the Transvaal.

The exercise is expected to cost more than R16 million, said Chris Pepan, assistant MK chief of staff Sifhwe Nyanda.

Pepan said all MK cadres-still in arms caches-belonging to MK would be recovered and handed in to the armoury of the NDF. "We want to ensure strict control over the weapons," he said.

An estimated 16,000 MK cadres will assemble at SADF military bases in Hoedspruit, Bourke's Luck and Wallmannsthal, the main assembly point. A group of 400 officers are already at the Wallmannsthal site preparing the headquarters and setting up camps.

A spokesman for the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council (JMCC) said the integration of MK soldiers, SADF troops and troops from the TBVC states would take up to six months.

"Issues like uniforms and the insignia of the new defence force will be resolved once a government of national unity is in place," the spokesman said.

Suggested training programmes had been accepted by the JMCC and training was likely to be conducted with the assistance of international military experts, she added.

"Many of the force members will need re-training and others will undergo bridging courses so that some form of standardisation is achieved in the NDF."
Repositioning SA's arms trade
New SADF is now taking shape

By Themba Molele
Political Correspondent

Plans to establish an integrated defence force in South Africa are at an advanced stage.

The new army would comprise the current South African Defence Force, Umkhonto weSizwe, the armed wing of the African National Congress, defence forces of the TBVC states and the Pan Africanist Congress's Azanian People's Liberation Army.

With the exception of Apla, all the other forces are represented in the Joint Military Co-ordinating Council established in terms of the sub-council on defence of the Transitional Executive Council.

Apla manpower and training director Mr Willie Brown said his army "sees itself as a participant in a new defence force."

He spoke to Sowetan before a scheduled bilateral meeting between Apla and the SADF to discuss a new defence force.

Focus on amnesty

This meeting would also have a bearing on talks planned for later this week between State President FW de Klerk and PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu which will focus on amnesty for the organisation's members and the return of those still in exile.

Brown cautioned that a new army could not be formed overnight because a lot of planning was necessary before integrating the forces.

This was supported by JMMC spokesman and SADF human officer Major Margaret Neshang. She said total integration would take between three and six months because of the large numbers of personnel involved.

MK yesterday confirmed it had already sent an advance party of 400 soldiers to one of the points at the Walmasthal camp near Pretoria. The camp can take 8,000.

MK media liaison officer Mr Mxolisi Mxolisi said other ANC-administered points were Bourke's Luck in the Eastern Transvaal, which can take 2,500 soldiers, and Hotspruit in the Eastern Transvaal, which can accommodate 1,500.

34 more die in Soweto violence

Sowetan Correspondent

AT LEAST 34 people were reported killed in KwaZulu-Natal at the weekend, bringing to at least 167 the number murdered in the embattled province since a state of emergency was imposed more than a week ago.

Most deaths have been politically linked, while some have resulted from ordinary crimes.

The SAP yesterday reported three further killings in separate weekend attacks in Ladysmith's Braakhyn township. In total, four people were killed there since Friday. The KwaZulu police reported 10 killings in the territory.

Repetitions indicated violence was widespread in Natal at the weekend. Among the dead are three people who were shot dead in Stanger on Friday night when gunmen opened fire on pedestrians.

Violence flared at KwaMashu in Durban yesterday morning with reports of gangsters being fired at B Section and houses burned at J Section.
Koeberg peace battalion ‘ready for action’

Staff Reporter
THE Koeberg-based Fourth Battalion of the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) becomes officially ready for deployment with the completion of training today.

This was announced at a press conference at the base yesterday by commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Molefa Dhiadhia. Earlier yesterday SADF spokesman Major Christo Vusser said the NPKF would replace the SADF in East Rand townships by Friday.

He said a leader group from the NPKF, and 75 troops had already been deployed, on the East Rand.

Col Dhiadhia said with today’s completion of the six-week training programme at Koeberg the battalion would await further orders while the men enjoyed a week’s leave.

Training officer Lt-Col Sakkie Marais said the battalion’s more than 1,000 men were drawn from the SADF, SAP, MK, TDF and from the police forces of Transkei, Venda, KwaNdebele and QwaQwa.

Most troops and officers were black, with a handful of white instructors and officers. Col Marais said training covered theory, law, a code of conduct, squad drill, musketry, roadblocks, crowd control, cordon-and-search and the use of minimum force.

He attributed the successful training to good infrastructure, a manageably-sized body of men, high morale and an esprit de corps.

Asked how the men would cope with high stress levels and avoid committing excesses, Col Dhiadhia said the battalion comprised soldiers from disciplined formations.

"Legal channels will take their course at all levels and in all times," he said.

Lt-Col Nicolas Cottin, of the Commonwealth Peacekeeping Assistance Group said training had met international standards.

"Their crowd control methods are internationally accepted. What I have seen in training is quite encouraging," he said.
Chief wary of Blue Berets’ role in Natal

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu’s Chief Minister and Minister of Police, has expressed strong reservations about the deployment of the National Peacekeeping Force.

He said many NPKF members were ANC military wing uMkhonto weSizwe operatives like those who had been killing his supporters.

He had told SA Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and SA Defence Force chief General Georg Meiring that the KwaZulu Police force was minuscule and he could not spare members to serve in the NPKF while there was so much violence.

Already there was controversy over the NPKF as he had received a report on Tuesday night and been shown evidence that 10 MK members serving in the NPKF had fired rockets at a hostel in KwaMashu in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi said he was shown evidence that rockets were fired at the hostel.

NPKF commander General Gabriel Ramushwana pledged yesterday to act against any member who took sides in the divided East Rand townships in which the force is being deployed.

He also pledged his men would "maintain peace" and uphold public order — Sapa

CT 14/4/94
Acid test for NPKF in Katlehong

By Mzimasi Ngudle
Political Staff

MEMBERS of the National Peacekeeping Force swung into action in Katlehong on the East Rand yesterday when a small group of Inkatha Freedom Party supporters hurled stones at them. This happened moments after the SA Defence Force had pulled out of the township.

The IFP supporters, who referred to the NPKF as MK — the military wing of the African National Congress — vowed to chase them out of the area.

NPKF Commander Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana said he hoped the NPKF would maintain stability despite objections from IFP supporters.

Ramushwana said he was not aware that IFP supporters disrupted the NPKF and pledged to involve all political and community leaders in maintaining peace. He refuted allegations that he favoured the ANC and also dismissed reports that the NPKF deployment immediately before elections was a political move.

"I try to be as neutral as possible and my force is apolitical," Ramushwana said.

(Mzimasi Ngudle, 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Job)
MK cadres on their way

creation of new defence force begins:

By Lulama Luti
Political Staff

As many as 15 000 former Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres will begin assembling at three different assembly points early next week in what will mark the beginning of the creation of the new national defence force.

This is in line with agreements reached at the Joint Military Coordinating Council - an organ of the Transitional Executive Council - subcommittee on defence. It is charged with the task of laying the groundwork for the integration of the various armies, including those in the TBVC states, MK and the Pan African Congress' Azanian people's Army.

Speaking during a press briefing in Johannesburg yesterday, MK army commissar Mr. Andrew Masando said up to 15 000 MK soldiers in and outside the country would be part of this integration process.

The first group of these soldiers would be accommodated at the Walmontal, Pretoria North, Bourke's Luck in the Eastern Transvaal, and Hoedspruit in the Western Transvaal.

These assembly points would be administered by MK officers, said Masando, adding that the prime function of the new defence force would be to "defend the sovereignty of the new South African state".

Asked to comment on the possibility of the new army being involved in military operations in KwaZulu-Natal, Masando said this would be the decision of the politicians.

"The mandate of the new army has been spelt out in the constitution and Parliament would decide on whether the army would be used internally if the need arose."

"However, our major task is to protect the sovereignty of the new state," said Masando.

The new army would have to be reflective of a new united nation, something that the country has never really had, Masando said. The main objective of the integration process was to ensure a stable security system for the country to create an environment for future peace and prosperity.
Peace force battalions to begin patrolling duties

THE National Peacekeeping Force would officially begin patrolling Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus on the East Rand tomorrow, spokesman Lt-Col Quinton Painter said yesterday.

Painter, who heads two battalions to be deployed in the area, said his troops were not yet ready because of logistical problems.

The troops’ base camps are surrounded by three hostels — Mambuko, Kwenke and Buyafuthi — which are Inkatha Freedom Party strongholds.

The first contingent of about 1,000 members, who arrived at the camps yesterday, were received with mixed feelings. Hostel dwellers said they were unhappy about their arrival and said they would resist them. However, other township residents seemed pleased to see them.

Earlier in the day, the camp was fired at but it was not clear who was responsible.

Col CP du Toit of the SADF handed certificates of commitment to peace to Inkatha East Rand leader Getrude Mezi, ANC East Rand leader dumu Nkosi and Witvaal Peace Secretariat East Rand head Mervreet Koetz.

Du Toit, who handed over duties to peace force head Brig Gabriel Ramaohuna, said that the death toll was about 174 a month before the SADF took over in East Rand townships that had been reduced to 23 in February and 12 in March.

He said this was possible because of the co-operation of the ANC, Inkatha, hostel dwellers and the community at large.

Ramaohuna assured East Rand residents that the peace force was there to ensure peace. He said his troops were apolitical.

“If you see any of the members being ill-disciplined, do not hesitate to come forward and lay a complaint.”

Sapa reports that KwaZulu Chief Minister and Minister of Police Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday expressed strong reservations about the deployment of the peace force.

He said many members were ANC military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe operatives.

He said he had told SA Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe and SA Defence Force Chief Gen George Morgan that the KwaZulu police force was minuscule, and he could not spare members to serve in the peace force.

The main contingent of the peacekeeping force began breaking camp at the General de Wet training centre near Bloemfontein yesterday morning ahead of deployment for the elections.

Report by J. Ncobela, THL, 11 Dorsapal St, JHB and M Mlambo, SABC 141 Commissioner St, JHB

Photographs: Page 3
MK cadres to gather for SANDF integration

BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

An estimated 16,000 cadres of the ANC’s Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) will begin gathering at three assembly points in the Transvaal next week in preparation for the integration of different armed forces into the new SA National Defence Force (SANDF) to be formed after the election, it was announced yesterday.

Addressing a press briefing in Johannesburg, MK Army commission Andrew Masendo named Wallmannsthal, the north of Pretoria, Boshof’s Log in the eastern Transvaal and Hoedspruit in the western Transvaal as the three assembly points where MK soldiers will gather from the next week.

This followed agreements in the Joint Military Coordinating Council (JMMC).

The camps will be administered by MK officers.

Masendo told the briefing: “The army in this phase of the integration is already in the camps to prepare the facilities, and training would be done in accordance with agreements reached in the JMMC.”

Once finished by the Transitional Executive Council, a new code of conduct will be a guide in the running of the camp.

Reading a statement prepared by MK chief of staff Sipho Nyalanda, Masendo said

“MK remained committed to building reconciliation and peace in the country and would live and work in peace and friendship at all times with the communities in the vicinity of the assembly points.”
Amic companies budget for increased earnings

BY STEPHEN CRANSTON

The gradual improvement in trading conditions that Amic experienced last year continued into the first quarter of this year, with conditions expected to strengthen over the remainder of the year.

At subsidiaries and associates, which include AECI, paper giant Mondi, Tongaat-Hulett and the McCarthy group, are budgeting for higher earnings this year.

Amic has shown its confidence in the future by spending R860 million last year, much of it accounted for by its one-third share in the Columbus stainless steel project, on which R1.27 billion has been spent.

Amic still plans to diminish its vulnerability to the commodity cycle.

The expertise of its top management, starting with Les Boyd himself, who has spent a lifetime in the steel industry, and his three deputy chairmen — Tony Trahar, who chairs Mondi; Hilton Davies, chairman of mining supplier Oceana; and Mike Sander, the boss of AECI — is concentrated on capital-intensive non-consumer industry.

An analyst says that as a cyclical stock Amic might underperform in recession, but beats other conglomerates during an upturn.

If it tries to acquire a greater consumer focus, it is in danger of underperforming, both in good times and bad.

Amic has good reason to feel confident at the moment, and its strong share price means that the market is also confident.

Davies says there is a new air of confidence about the future at Amic, which was recently restructured from a divisional to a regional structure.

The Canadian operations returned to profitability for the first time in several years and market share increased in the Pacific Rim and South Afica.

Steel Metals remained Amic’s largest contributor as exports increased, better prices achieved and production costs controlled.

Mondi faced poor markets, in which turmoil had been created by the devaluation of the Swedish and Finnish currencies in 1982.

In the second half, markets improved and Mondi’s earnings before abnormal credit increased from R61 million to R100 million.

On the minus side, Dohyl and NF De Casting made losses.

Denel creates an informatics group

BY ROY COKAYNE

Industrial and arms group Denel has restructured its informatics division into a new division, Denel Informatics, comprising six business units, which are expected to achieve sales of R400 million in the 1994-95 financial year.

Denel, a private company whose shareholders is 100 percent government-owned, is aiming for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange by 1996. Denel managing director Johan Alberts said at the launch of Denel Informatics in Pretoria earlier this week.

Alberts said with a stock exchange listing Denel could enlarge its position and product base, grow and employ more people, better utilise the capital invested in the company and earn more foreign currency.

Also, if the government needed money, a listing would provide it with an opportunity for quickly getting some.

Alberts and foreign clients were concerned about possible government interference if Denel were not listed.

Denel Informatics was one of the largest operations of its kind in South Africa, providing focused information technology solutions to a wide variety of clients in the commercial, industrial and government sectors.

Denel Informatics would consist of a number of business units and subsidiaries including:

- Infoplan Information Technology Services for the South African Defence Force.
- Intensive Health Informatics providing information technology services for the health-care community such as hospitals and clinics.
- Infovox, a provider of network services.
- Excelia, providing information technology services for the industrial, manufacturing and engineering sectors.
- Computer Foundation Geographical Information Services.
- ID Technologies Card Technology.

The board of Denel Informatics will be chaired by Denel’s executive director for informatics and properties, Piet van den Heever, with Joubert van Rensburg as general manager. The other board members will include Leon Bartel and Professor Ronel Erwee.
Ex-CCB men flock to ANC

South African mercenaries in Angola have offered to work for an ANC-led government, report Stephen Laufer and John Grobler

Up to 500 former CCB members and recce, headed by Lafras Luitingh — a co-director of Executive Outcomes, the company which recruits mercenaries for the Angolan government — have approached the ANC's Tokoyo Sexwale pledging support for an ANC-led administration in South Africa

The move indicates a significant split within the ranks of the former Civil Co-operation Bureau, the special forces killer commando which has been linked to the deaths of anti-apartheid activists. Another group of CCB operatives appears to have allied itself to the ultra rightwing Luitingh.

Luitingh told SABC's Monitor this week his group had "no problems with the ANC. Although we won't join the new defence force, we will work for the new government if asked."

A Luitingh associate said the group knew "we won't have problems with the ANC because we are supporting the MPLA."

Confirming the contacts, Sexwale said Luitingh had "come to us in confidence, but not in secrecy. We passed them on to our intelligence department, which is in contact with them." The ANC had been in touch with the Angolan government, which had "confirmed the group was involved in guarding oil installations in Soyo."

As increasing numbers of Luitingh's recruits appear to be dying in Angola, the war of words with the "unreconstructed" faction within the former Recce has heated up. Former 32 Battalion commander Colonel Jan Breitenbach accused Executive Outcomes' ruffians of their role in the death of a false promises of security work at $US 10,000 a month.

Sexwale has played a central role in facilitating contacts between Luitingh and the Angolan army, charged Breitenbach.

"That's absolute junk," said Sexwale. "I would be proud to help organise the defence of the revolution and of democracy in Angola, but the fact is I had nothing to do with it. Luitingh's group would come to see me."

Sexwale said he had been to Angola once and, although he had wanted to see what Luitingh's people were doing there, because it would give an indication of their readiness to serve a new South Africa, he had been unable to meet them.

"You are seeing mercenaries playing another role today. Eventually all these people who want to play a role can. But they must accept the principle of reconciliation which is that you cannot forgive what you don't know."

Sexwale's stance may mean reconciliation is still a long way off. Luitingh told Monitor he would prefer the CCB's criminal activities to be forgotten. "Both the ANC and the CCB were responsible for terrible things," he said.
NEWS War of words as SADF leaves • Police may...

IFP object to NPKF

TOKOZA IFP leaders launched a war of words against the National Peacekeeping Force yesterday, a day before NPKF troops began patrolling the East Rand township.

Early yesterday morning, South African Defence Force troops arrested three ANC supporters and confiscated an AK-47 rifle and 24 rounds of ammunition after faction fighting in the township.

According to SADF spokesman Major Andre Greyling, the SADF continued to patrol the township yesterday, despite the official entrance of NPKF troops on Wednesday. NPKF troops will not begin patrols until today, he added.

This comes amid accusations from Inkatha Freedom Party spokeswoman Gertrude Mziqi that the NPKF was ineffective in stopping the early-morning shootings. She added that the SADF had been effective in ending the fighting.

Mziqi alleged that NPKF troops drove past areas of shooting between ANC and IFP supporters without stopping. "I don't know if it was because they are inexperienced or scared or what, but, really, they did nothing," Mziqi said.

IFP protesters marched to the Tokoza police station yesterday at midday to present a memorandum to the station commander South African Police Warrant Officer Schalk Rabie said the memorandum concerned their objection to the NPKF. Rabie denied most of the shooting on Wednesday night, which left at least one man injured, came from Kwezane Hostel.

"They want the blue berets out of here," he said.

Meanwhile, ANC Youth League spokesman Radebe Mbonem accused Mziqi of launching a campaign to discredit the NPKF.

"It is too difficult to judge their performance now. They have done nothing," Mziqi criticised them before they even entered the township," said Mbonem.
Helping others to fight the system

By Glenn McKenzie

Mathew Gumwe

It has not made him rich

Dumisa Ntsebeza prominent

Taking cases that

no one else will has

made Ntsebeza one

do the most

prominent human

rights lawyers in

South Africa

innocent before proven guilty

For the betterment of the nation and its future...
New look, Denel Heads for the JSE

BUSINESS

Weekend Argus Report

Dec 17 1994
Thousands of white reservists called up

DURBAN — Thousands of white army reservists are being called up ahead of the election, the SADF announced yesterday.

SADF spokesman Captain Kim van Niekerk said Citizen Force members had been called up from yesterday to May 15 and were reporting to their units across the country.

"By next week, they should be deployed," he said.

He refused to divulge any numbers, saying "The call-up is all over the country. I think you can make your own deductions from that."

The call-up had been planned for at least a month.

Military sources said at least 10,000 members had been called up but they said there would be no time for major retraining with the April 26-28 poll only 10 days away.

"There won't be time for any retraining, they would have to be deployed immediately," one source said.

Three thousand extra troops have so far been deployed in volatile KwaZulu-Natal to enforce the emergency declared in the region on March 31.

At least 218 people have been killed in the region since then, most in political violence between supporters of the ANC and those of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is boycotting the watershed poll.

The ANC, which for decades viewed the white conscription as a symbol of apartheid, has given its blessing to the call-up, whites, saying it needed to defend democracy in the run-up to the election — Sapa-Reuters.
Defence reforms come under TEC microscope

BRENDAN SEERY

The Transitional Executive Council is considering a proposal for sweeping administrative and legal reform of the South African Defence Force and the Ministry of Defence. If accepted, the proposal would see the pulling of the teeth of the SADF’s controversial Military Intelligence department, which has over the years been involved in a host of undercover operations inside and outside the country against the opponents of apartheid.

In particular, it would mean the demise of the Department of Covert Collection, which was exposed by the Goldstone Commission after a raid on its Pretoria offices in November 1992.

The reform proposal was made by a military policy think-tank - the Institute for Defence Policy - following a request by the TEC to invited groups for ideas on implementing true civilian control over the military.

Some of the proposals include:

- The appointment of a state secretary of defence, who would be the senior civil servant in the department and be responsible to Parliament for finance.
- This would allow the Chief of the Defence Forces to concentrate on his primary task.
- Parliamentary oversight of decision-making and implementation.
- The appointment of a military ombudsman to deal with complaints against the defence force from within its own ranks and from civilians.
- Civilian control over senior promotions - officer up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel (commandant) to be appointed and promoted by the Minister of Defence, officers above the rank of lieutenant-colonel up to brigadier would be appointed and promoted by a select committee of Parliament, and the Supreme Court would approve appointments and promotions of those from brigadier up to lieutenant-general.
Chief of SADF was blissfully unaware of Bop takeover plans

WHEN South African troops moved into riot-torn Bophuthatswana last month, SA Defence Force chief General Georg Meiring believed their task was to prop up the teetering Mangope regime.

Instead, the troops found themselves in the service of which the South African government toppled the self-declared country — spawned by apartheid 17 years ago.

Starting revelations about the role of the SADF task force, as perceived by General Meiring, were made in affidavits filed in the Bophuthatswana Supreme Court on March 26 by former Liberation Front leader and one of ex-president Lucas Mangope's allies in the now-defunct Freedom Allie — supported by General Meiring, who confirmed that when he moved troops into Mmabatho, he was honouring a non-aggression pact between Bophuthatswana and South Africa.

The affidavits form part of Mr Mangope's application to have the joint administration of the country by former South African ambassador Tjaart van der Walt and self-admitted ANC member Job Mokgoro declared invalid.

While not seeking reinstatement as head of state, Mr Mangope has asked that a seven-member administrative council — for which he would nominate four of the members — be appointed instead to run the country until this month's elections.

His proposal was turned down by the Transitional Executive Council last Tuesday and a court ruling on it is expected this week.

General Viljoen said he met with Mr Mangope in Mmabatho on March 3, by which time a "spirit of revolution" was prevalent.

"He told me he was dubious about military intervention by the SADF, because he did not trust the National Party. He made it clear that while he did not want 'South Africans to come to his aid, under the aegis of the 'Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging', he would accept assistance from the Afrikaner Volksfront,

"I specifically asked General Meiring if his purpose was to depose Mr Mangope. He replied that the SADF did not want to topple Mr Mangope."

At his request, General Meiring agreed to meet Mr Mangope and give him a personal assurance about the SADF's role, but, according to General Viljoen, Foreign Affairs director-general Rusty Evans insisted the meeting first be approved by President FW de Klerk.

"I was then informed that Mr de Klerk had refused permission. I went back to Mr Mangope and recounted the events to him. He was still sceptical, but I assured him that General Meiring was a man of his word and would most certainly not mislead me," said General Viljoen.

On March 12, however, General Viljoen was telephoned by Mr Mangope and told that Foreign Affairs Minister Pak Bophela and TEC member Mac Maharaj had informed him that South Africa had assumed control of government in Bophuthatswana.

But even after the fact, at a meeting between the two generals on March 13, General Meiring assured General Viljoen that his intention had never been to overthrow the Mangope government.

General Viljoen said, "The decisions taken after the troops moved in were political ones taken by the government and the TEC, according to General Meiring.

While acknowledging that he was prepared to reassure Mr Mangope about the SADF's role in Bophuthatswana, General Meiring said President de Klerk told him a meeting "at that particular stage was not advisable, because TEC chairman Mr Justice Johann Kruip' was due to visit Mr Mangope.

However, suggestions that Mr de Klerk refused permission for the meeting "out of hand" would be inaccurate, he said.

By MARLENE BURGER
Peacekeepers under fire ahead of full deployment

By PETER De IONNO

THE National Peacekeeping Force is drawing fire on the East Rand as it prepares to deploy in large numbers for the first time tomorrow.

The force's distinctive blue armoured vehicles have been hit by bullets near the Thokoza police station, and sporadic shotgun and automatic fire is being directed at the peacekeepers' fortified bases from IFP hostels.

Peace force spokesman Colonel Conne van Rensburg said they had not detected an increase in incidents. He said former security forces deployed in the area had also come under continuous fire in the past.

After a temporary lull in hostilities following the arrival of the 1,400-strong peace force in the area on Wednesday, the body of an unidentified man was found near Thokoza Hostel 3 on Friday.

Roads near the hostel were blocked off yesterday after reports of heavy gunfire during the night.

The blue armoured vehicles, however, are becoming an increasingly common sight in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus, as the peacekeepers gather strength and confidence to take control of the area.

The peacekeepers have been welcomed in busy ANC zones. But the IFP refuses to recognize the peace force and opposes its deployment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Quinton Pantser, commanding the peace force, said the force would begin full deployment tomorrow.

He would not say if the peace force would follow the SADF strategy of damping down the violence by saturating the area.

The murder toll of 174 in October, 121 in November and 68 in January dropped to 23 in February when the troops moved in. Last month only 12 slayings were reported.

The peace force has taken over five SADF bases, with their biggest camp near Natalspruit hospital.

Four people died and one was seriously injured in Vosloorus yesterday, police spokesman Colonel Dave Bruce said.

Two unidentified men were shot dead by gunmen, and two women were attacked. One was shot dead and the other was seriously injured. A man was also stoned to death.
Bid to delay integration - MK chief

SADF dragging its feet, says Modise

Bloemfontein - Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Joe Modise accused the SA Defence Force yesterday of dragging its feet over the integration of various armed formations into an army for the future.

He said he suspected the SADF had its own agenda and wanted to delay the integration process in the hope that it could stay in command and determine who joined a new national defence force.

The SADF had in the past had facilities for an intake of up to 20 000 new recruits, but had now reluctantly identified three of its bases where MK members could assemble.

Modise, who has commanded MK since 1965 and is now a candidate on the ANC's national list, told Sapa he was resigning from the military.

He hinted that he may get involved in the proposed vocational training schools which the ANC hopes will absorb the thousands of unemployed and militant youths who lack education.

Norman Chandler reports that a major communications project is under way, aiming to help achieve a favourable climate for the establishment of the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

The new force takes over on Wednesday from the existing SADF.

A spokesman for defence headquarters said it was hoped that the project would "establish unity, mutual understanding, acceptance and confidence".

One of the most important issues identified had been internal communication within the SADF.

Regular communication bulletins were now being issued to all ranks. A one-hour radio programme at 7 pm on Wednesdays, broadcast on Radio 2000, would be introduced soon.

For the first time, special emphasis was being placed on communication with black people.

"The SADF to date has had inadequate communication with them," the spokesman said.

An advertising campaign was part of this programme, and the objectives were to prepare members of the SADF for the transitional phase of integration into the SANDF, improve the defence force's image and create a favourable climate for the SANDF.

Mugabe intervenes to halt land grab

BY ROBIN DREW
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Harare — Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe has intervened in the outcry over the issue of leases on state farms to ministers and other top government people, and has cancelled all leases.

"Some might sue us for doing so," he said, "but we are cancelling the leases nevertheless and we would want to see the land immediately apportioned to the people."

He said most of the leases had gone to non-government people, although he saw nothing wrong with civil servants being awarded farmland. But in the future, proper procedures would have to be followed, with a board to assess applications and advertisements placed for applications.

Before the president's announcement at the weekend, a number of ministers and ruling party MPs had condemned the system that in future all actions would be transparent.

Mugabe said it had been decided to cancel all leases because of the outcry, and steps were being taken to inform all lessees that the government was taking steps to cancel the leases.
PRETORIA — The first group of 200 members of the ANC's armed wing uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) was expected at the assembly point Wallmannstal, north of here, yesterday at the start of the integration of the defence force, MK spokesman Mr Mhulelo Musi said.

A large number of troops would be inducted in the pre-election period and after the elections the programme would be accelerated, he said.

The integration of an expected 16 000 MK personnel into a new National Defence Force would be completed "as soon as possible", Mr Musi said.

Three assembly points for cadres had been identified: The Wallmannstal base would accommodate 8 000, a base at Bourke's Luck 2 500 and one at Hoedspruit 1 500.

The emphasis would initially be on Wallmannstal and movement to the other camps would follow, Mr Musi said.

Logistics would dictate the process — Sapa
SADF denies dragging its feet

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African Defence Force says the integration of various military forces in the country into a national defence force is progressing well.

It has denied outright that it was "dragging its feet" over the matter, as alleged by Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) commander Joe Modise in Bloemfontein at the weekend.

The SA National Defence Force (SANDF) comes into being next Wednesday as a successor to the SADF. It will comprise MK, members of the Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei and Transkei defence forces and, later, Aplas forces.

General Georg Meiring, Chief of the SADF, told The Star yesterday that Modise's allegation was not true.

The SADF had presented a comprehensive proposal regarding integration in October but this had been rejected. Subsequently it was decided to form a multiparty team to plan and facilitate integration and this had only recently got off the ground.

Meiring said he was confident that the integration process was progressing well. "Planning is a joint effort and cannot be laid only at the defence force's door."

Modise, said he suspected the SADF had "its own agenda" and wanted to delay integration in the hope it could stay in command and determine who joined the SANDF.
JOHANNESBURG — ANC PWV leader Mr Tokyo Sexwale called yesterday for the head of the National Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand to be dismissed after the SADF had to be called in to contain a bloody battle between hostel dwellers and residents of Thokoza.

And Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday joined calls for the NPFP itself to be removed, saying the decision to withdraw SADF troops from Thokoza was "not working."

Police are also investigating allegations that members of the NPFP shot at police vehicles in the East Rand township of Katlehong yesterday.

No one was injured in the incident.

At least five people, including a peacekeeping force soldier, were killed in fighting outside the Angola hostel in Lower Khumalo Street yesterday. About 40 people were wounded.

The ANC said last night that Mr Sexwale, its candidate for the PWV premiership, regional secretary-general Mr Paul Mashatile and his deputy, Mr Obhe Bapela, came under heavy gunfire yesterday after addressing residents at the National Peacekeeping Force base in Thokoza.

Township residents and members of self-defence units armed with AK-47 rifles and small arms said they had attacked the hostel at first light yesterday, and had launched another assault at mid-morning.

JPP supporters said at least three hostel inmates had died in the attacks — in which a rocket-propelled grenade was allegedly used — but this could not be confirmed.

In a day of total confusion for the security forces, the internal stability division first tried to end the fighting, which resulted in heavy gunfire, followed by the peacekeeping force, before the army moved in and stabilised the situation.

The peacekeeping force appeared to be in total disarray.

Reporters witnessed an argument between troops and their commanding officer, Lieutenant...
SADF back on the beat in East Rand

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

THE SADF took over patrols on the East Rand yesterday as the National Peacekeeping Force was confined to base after only four days on the beat.

Last night the NPKF and SADF were discussing the possibility of joint patrols, a source said.

SADF Witwatersrand Command spokesman Maj. Christo Visser confirmed the army's return to the townships following a crisis meeting with the NPKF on Tuesday night, when the decision had been taken "to avoid further bloodshed.

Peacekeeping force members would stay in their bases until the situation had been resolved.

Violence in KwaThokoza, Thokoza and Vosloorus erupted at the weekend after the NPKF took over from the SADF on Saturday. One soldier was killed and four wounded on Tuesday. Five other people were killed and 40 wounded. Since Sunday 15 people have died, although the SADF reported that no one had been killed in the area yesterday.

Faced with its first major test on Tuesday — ending a 'battle' between township hostel and township residents in Thokoza — NPKF soldiers squabbled within their ranks and the SADF had to be called in to stabilise the situation.

ANC chairperson Tokyo Sexwale called for NPKF commander Lt. Col. Quinton Painter to be dismissed. The ANC confirmed yesterday that it had complained about Painter's alleged incompetence to the Transitional Executive Council.

ANC Thokoza subcommittee head Duma Nkosazana called the council of Nkosazana said he had no problem with confining the NPKF to base if it helped address the problem: But the force should be given a chance to prove itself. The problems had encountered were logistical.

The ANC said that instead of 2,500 NPKF members, only 500 had arrived and they were inadequately equipped.

Report by L. Coetzee, T.M. J. Dlamini [sic].
Bloody battle in Thokoza

THE ANC yesterday called for the dismissal of the head of the National Peacekeeping Force unit on the East Rand after the SADF had to be called in to end a bloody battle between Thokoza residents and hostel dwellers.

At least five people, including a peacekeeping force soldier, were killed in fighting outside the Angola hostel in Lower Khumalo Street. About 40 people were wounded, hospital sources confirmed.

The ANC said ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale, PWV secretary-general Paul Mashatile and his deputy, Obed Balola, came under heavy gunfire after addressing residents at the National Peacekeeping Force base in Thokoza.

Township residents and members of self-defence units armed with AK-47 rifles and small arms said they had attacked the hostel at first light, and had launched another assault at mid-morning.

Inkatha Freedom Party supporters said at least three hostel inmates had died in the attack, in which a rocket-propelled grenade was allegedly used — but this could not be confirmed.

In a day of confusion for the security forces, the internal stability unit initially attempted to end the fighting, which resulted in heavy gunfire, the National Peacekeeping Force then stepped in before the army moved in and stabilized the situation within minutes.

The peacekeeping force appeared to be in disarray. Troops argued openly with their commanding officer, Lt-Col Quinton Painter, demanding to be ordered into the hostel to disarm its defenders. Force officers and non-commissioned officers said they had given Painter an ultimatum to disarm them to search the hostel for arms or leave the Steunpunt base in Thokoza. Officers alleged Painter had left.

Thokoza:

Painter said last night he had no knowledge of calls for his removal, and was awaiting orders from his headquarters.

On the streets, self-defence unit members were calling the force the "National Party killing force" and demanded they leave, while those in the hostel accused it of assisting Umkhonto we Sivana. As Sexwale met officers of the force after the fighting had died down, and said the troops had complained of working under extreme conditions, it had been agreed to set up lines of communication with residents for force members. He said he would ask for Painter's removal.

WILSON ZWANE reports that Inkatha was seeking to have voting stations set up around hostels.

Inkatha Transvaal political director Themba Khosa said he did not see how Inkatha and ANC supporters could stand in the same queues outside voting stations without violence flaring up.
TEC to decide on peace force's role

By Isaac Moleli and Sowetan Correspondent

The Transitional Executive Council is to decide on the role of the National Peacekeeping Force in East Rand townships after the force's withdrawal and its replacement by the South African Defence Force on Tuesday night.

The NPKF was withdrawn from the violence-torn townships of Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus and confined to barracks following bloody fighting between the force and hostel dwellers in Tokoza.

At least 19 people have been killed in unrest-related incidents in the two townships since last Wednesday, the South African Police reported yesterday.

SADF spokesman Major Christo Visser confirmed yesterday that the SADF was patrolling Tokoza to help with unrest control at three hostels in the township. He said although the NPKF was confined to barracks, the action did not mean that the force had been completely withdrawn from the townships.

"The NPKF has not been withdrawn completely from the area. They are still in their bases reassessing the situation. The force is expected to draw up a plan which will be presented to the NPKF Command Council," Visser said.

The SADF will also draw up their plan and present it to army headquarters.

"We expect the outcome of the reports from the two forces to be sent to the Transitional Executive Council which will take a decision," Visser said.

The SADF closed its tactical headquarters last week and was to have withdrawn its last stand-by reaction troops from the East Rand later this week.

A small SADF unit entered Tokoza late on Tuesday at the request of the NPKF. At that stage the NPKF had still been deployed throughout the remainder of the East Rand.

But in a last-minute turn-around, the SADF were ordered to replace the NPKF after high-level negotiations on Tuesday night.

Repeated attempts to reach the NPKF for comment yesterday were unsuccessful. Telephones at the NPKF offices in Pretoria were unanswered and an NPKF soldier who answered the phone at a base outside Tokoza said all the senior officers were in a meeting.
South Africa a big gun in arms trade

Oman is emerging as a key player in the international arms trade, having just won an order to supply Oman with up to 24 long-range G6 155mm self-propelled artillery systems, Jane's Defence Weekly has reported.

The magazine also reported that the SA navy was close to placing an order for up to six, 2,000-ton corvettes with armament designed and built by United Kingdom shipbuilders Swan Hunter.

Oman is the second Middle East country to choose the Denel-manufactured G6. Abu Dhabi ordered 78 in 1990 to be the first export order for the G6. Oman's purchase of the weapon is part of a larger programme to upgrade the Oman armed forces.

The G6 has the capability of firing an extended range, full-bore projectile to a range of 35km, which is far superior to the Oman armed forces' Russian-designed weapons which have a range of just over 27km.

The magazine said a 155mm/32 calibre version was being developed by Denel with a range of well over 40km. The G6, originally developed for the South African Artillery Corps, is essentially a version of the self-propelled G5 which was used in combat in Angola and Iraq.

Regarding SA's purchase of the corvettes, Jane's Defence Weekly reported that Swan Hunter had offered the navy its Swordfish 100 design, a 102m long, helicopter-capable corvette armed with a 76mm gun. It said the purchase followed the revision last year by SA of its plans to buy new surface units to regain a blue-water capability. It aimed to have four corvettes in service by 1999.
Arms and the ANC manne

ANC hawks are up in arms over proposed cuts in the defence budget and two leaders have visited arms manufacturers abroad, writes Iden Wetherell

JOE MODISE — tipped as South Africa's next defence minister — made an undisclosed visit to Britain in December at the invitation of the British Ministry of Defence's sales division, the British embassy has confirmed.

And the ANC's PWV chief, Tokyo Sexwale, this week told the Mail & Guardian that he had held talks with French arms manufacturers.

Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Modise and Sexwale's contacts with the European arms industry are highly significant in the context of a fierce debate unfolding within the ANC on the role of defence in a democratic South Africa.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela has pledged to cut defence spending to pay for the ANC's R130-billion Reconstruction and Development Programme.

But sources say powerful ANC members, including Modise, are fighting for a larger defence budget. Modise is said to be angry that he was not consulted about proposals to fund the RDP from defence allocations. The "hawks" are said to enjoy growing support.

ANC attitudes towards the South African Defence Force have shifted radically in the past few months, sources within the movement admit. Institute for Defence Policy director Jakkie Cilliers confirmed that the budgetary claims of a new defence force had been boosted by continued unrest and the failings of the police and National Peacekeeping Force.

Defence specialists say that in these circumstances, South Africa's defence budget is likely to be hiked, not reduced. The integration of the SADF with MK and homeland forces, together with a growing reliance on the army as primary internal peacekeeper, are cited as new burdens on the fiscus.

British embassy spokesman Geoffrey Adams confirmed that the British government's Defence Exports Services Organisation had "facilitated contacts" between Modise and British industry, including defence contractors, during his December visit to Britain. Sources say Modise discussed the possibility of a British military advisory and training team, similar to that based in Zimbabwe, assisting in the military integration process.

Mk spokesman Calvin Kahn, who together with Armscor general manager Telman de Waal accompanied Modise to London, would neither confirm nor deny the visit.

Interviewed this week, Sexwale disclosed he had visited Paris last July as the guest of Paris mayor Jacques Chirac and held talks with leading politicians and manufacturers. These had included representatives of Aerospatiale/missile company Matra, Thomson-CSF, communications, and aircraft manufacturer Aerospatiale.

Sexwale said he was embarrassed by press speculation that he was also being tipped as a future minister of defence. On the outcome of his discussions, he added that he had "not been taken in by French wine."

Sexwale confirmed attending the Paris Air Show in 1991 as a guest of French missile systems giant Sagem "I'm a hard-nosed nationalist in matters of technology," he said. "This country must not become a banana republic. The destruction of our hi-tech base by the current government is a crime against the people. But he favours technology that can be converted to civilian uses and does not want to see social imperatives sacrificed so generally can have "military toys."

He described the South African Air Force's recent Pilatus deal with Switzerland as "highly questionable."

British manufacturers complained privately that the French are boosting of having tied up sweetheart deals with the ANC. But Sexwale denied that any deals have been cut.
voters 'bribed'
By Waghied Misbach

TRANSKEI military leader General Bantu Holomisa has accused the South African Defence Force (SADF) of "mussing" millions in state funds to form front companies and organisations to "buy over" coloured and black communities in South Africa from 1986 to 1992.

In documents marked "top secret" — now in SOUTH'S possession — the government is alleged to have used state money to form a front company called the Adult Education Consultants C.C for their "anti-revolutionary strategy."

About R80 million was budgeted for the five-year programme to run the secret projects known as Project ANCOR and Project KAMPONG. About R14 million was budgeted for the first year of the operation in the 1986/1987 financial year.

Holomisa accused the government of using these funds to "bribe" voters.

"This document proves that the National Party misuse state funds to indoctrinate coloured and black communities to carry out NP strategy," Holomisa told SOUTH.

"What the document will show is that whatever gains the NP made in the black and coloured communities was bought by them. They bribed those voters," he said.

Holomisa said he had "stacks and stacks of files of receipts" in his office to prove the projects had been implemented.

The Adult Education Consultants, based in Pretoria, funded various projects with community organisations in various provinces, to counter the influence of the United Democratic Front (UDF).

The secret funds were allegedly approved by the then Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who has now retired.

About R7.7 million was budgeted for Project ANCOR and R6.3 million for Project KAMPONG.

The salaries and perks for those running these projects in the financial year 1986/1987 was R3.3 million and R4.7 million for the 1987/1988 financial year.

The methods used to run these organisations in South Africa had to be similar to those in South West Africa to counter the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), according to the document.

"Following orders and priorities laid down by the Minister of Defence, the counter-mobilisation strategies had to be urgently developed in South Africa, and actions in SWA should also be heightened," according to the document.

However, the document pointed out it would be "fatal" if the SADF was known to have links with such front companies.

"Since 1984 SWAPO had started community development programmes with the Council of Churches of Namibia. Millions of rands from overseas were being pumped via this untouchable church channel. The only way to counter would be to start similar activities under the authority of the SADF," said the document.

"Organisations like ETANGO [Ovambo-movement] and EZUVA [Kavango-movement] had played an excellent role in physically carrying out this type of action."

With these organisations in place there would be a "drastic increase in counter-mobilisation activities" if the election was won by SWAPO.

The SADF will be given an opportunity to respond next week.
SADF takes over as NPKF mutinies

Chris Louw

The National Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand has been confined to barracks after more than 100 members mutinied on Tuesday, allegedly refusing to obey orders and locking their commander, Lieutenant Colonel Quinton Painter, in his vehicle.

SADF troops have now officially moved in to the violence-ridden townships of Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus after being withdrawn at the weekend to make way for the NPKF’s deployment.

The NPKF will in future be used for non-operational activity. Its confinement to barracks is to allow for its internal problems to be straightened out.

More than a hundred NPKF members reportedly mutinied after coming under fire from ANC supporters on the East Rand. Mutinous soldiers allegedly refused to take orders from their commander, Painter, and locked him in his motor vehicle.

The NPKF consists of mainly retrained Umkhonto weSizwe soldiers, although many only had experience in the ANC’s self-defence units.

An SADF spokesman confirmed yesterday troops had been sent back to the East Rand. He said the NPKF would assist the SADF but would not fall under its command. It would also help retain NPKF members.

Colonel Vic Walker, tactical commander of the NPKF, discussed the problems with the Transitional

In the crossfire: Photographers duck for cover as a comrade fires his AK47 rifle at the Number One hostel in Thokoza on Tuesday during a period of open warfare between the ANC and IFP. The NPKF had been run out of the township in the morning.

Executive Council on Thursday

About 25 people have been killed on the East Rand since the SADF withdrawal.

An NPKF spokesman conceded on Wednesday there were discipline problems within the force. The force was apparently routed by “comrades” who flooded into Thokoza this week from all over the East Rand to attack the Thokoza hostel.

There are also strong indications that ill-directed NPKF fire caused the death in Thokoza on Monday of photographer Ken Oosterbroek and the wounding of two other journalists.

See PAGE 14
Peace force, SADF switch roles

NATIONAL Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) troops deployed on the East Rand, whose main peacekeeping functions have again been assumed by the SADF, will be retrained — with the emphasis on discipline, it was learnt yesterday.

This has emerged in the wake of announcements yesterday that the roles of the NPKF and the SADF in the region are to be switched — the NPKF is now to be deployed in support of the SADF — and that some 1 500 NPKF troops, mostly from the contingent trained at Koeberg, will no longer be deployed in KwaZulu/Natal.

These decisions follow charges from various quarters that the NPKF was not up to its task on the East Rand, and claims that NPKF members there had mutinied against battalion commander Colonel Quinton Pantet.

At a joint NPKF/SADF press conference yesterday, it was announced that the SADF would assume "offensive" tasks and the NPKF "defensive" duties.

ANC secretary general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa yesterday blamed IFP supporters and hostel residents for fighting in Thokoza and Katlehong after the deployment last week of the NPKF.

"The NPKF had very little training in terms of the time spent, but at the same time we think they have been doing fairly excellently." — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa
NPKF's role is scaled down

By Joe Mdhlalela

THE role of the National Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand has been scaled down to one of supportive and defensive tasks, it was announced yesterday.

This gives the South African Defence Force control of major operations in townships in the area.

NPKF units will now man roadblocks, control mobile and foot patrols and engage in search operations.

Conflict situations

The SADF chief for operations in Katlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus, Colonel Chau du Pott, told a Press conference yesterday that his troops would be in charge of conflict situations in the area.

He admitted the NPKF had suffered a credibility crisis "and would have to improve their image".

The change of status for the NPKF comes at a time when their preparedness for the task of policing and peacekeeping in the volatile area of Katlehong and Tokoza is being severely questioned.

The fact that the NPKF failed to control the situation which resulted in the death of at least 20 civilians, including top newspaper photographer Ken Oosterbroek, has been cited by local and international journalists as a sign of ineptitude.

No evidence

NPKF chief on the East Rand, Colonel Vic Walker, said yesterday there was no evidence to link his force with the killing of Oosterbroek.

Responding to allegations that the peacekeeping force was not able to contain the conflict situation, Walker said "We are not a military force but our role is to maintain peace".

He said to suggest that his force had directly failed to be on top of the situation was being over simplistic.

"You need to understand that a number of our people are not used to this task. You could say that they are in the learning stages and with training they should improve."
Obey call-up in the
national interest

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Georg Meiring, yesterday asked employers to release — in the national interest — men called up for Citizen Force duties during the election and presidential inauguration period.

And the SADF has assured soldiers called up for military service during the election period that special arrangements have been made to enable them to vote next week.

Accurate

The Star reported earlier this week that some employers had actively discouraged their staff from reporting for military duty by threatening to dismiss them from their jobs.

Meiring appealed earnestly to employers and community leaders to support the call-up and to encourage and support their employees affected by it.

He added that it was too early to provide an accurate assessment of how many had reported for duty, because the call-up was staggered and decentralised.

"We are awaiting returns from army personnel areas as well as from the SA Air Force, SA Navy and SA Medical Service," Meiring said.

Accurate information should be available next week, he added.

The SADF had made arrangements with the Independent Electoral Commission for special votes to be cast on Tuesday.

This applied particularly to uniformed soldiers deployed operationally.

The IEC would provide voting stations for the military for special votes to be cast for both the National Assembly and provincial legislatures, according to the SADF.

The arrangement allowed a soldier to cast his vote for the legislature of the province in which he lives, irrespective of where he might be deployed, provided he had a letter to this effect from his unit's officer commanding for the IEC presiding officer.

All other soldiers who were not operationally deployed could exercise a choice of voting either by special vote on Tuesday or on the normal voting days on Wednesday and Thursday.

(216 Voortrekker Street, Pretoria)
Apla may join national force

BY: ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The PAC has formally renounced violence, paving the way for its arming, Apla, to join the assembly points and the new National Defence Force.

Following talks with the Government earlier this month, the PAC applied to join the TEC on Tuesday.

This means that the PAC had to sign a declaration formally renouncing violence as a means of achieving its or Apla's political objectives.

An emergency TEC meeting yesterday agreed that the PAC could become a full member of the body.

With four days to go to the country's first democratic election, the PAC is now expected to join transitional structures, including the Joint Military Command Council.

Apla representatives could attend today's meeting of the JMCC.

In order for Apla to gather at assembly points and join the National Defence Force, it is to submit lists of its personnel, and eventually hand in its weapons.

(Star St. Johannesburg)
more threatened peace force and from 1000 fired on

[Image of a graphic with text that is not legible due to damage or quality of the image]
SADF goes back to front and peacekeepers are ordered back to barracks

JOHANNESBURG — The National Peacekeeping Force has been withdrawn from "aggressive" duties on the East Rand and assigned to routine tasks, while the Defence Force has returned to the frontline in the townships.

The about-turn came after NPKF troops failed to curb violence in the area, where the death toll soared in two days of intense fighting this week.

NPKF troops were confined to barracks on Wednesday morning.

According to the Weekly Mail today, about 100 disgruntled NPKF troops locked their battalion commander, Colonel Quinten Fayner, in his vehicle on Tuesday after allegedly refusing to obey orders.

At a joint Press conference in Alberton yesterday, commanders from the Defence Force and the NPKF said the two forces would be working together with immediate effect.

The NPKF has been charged with providing escorts, protecting schools, key points and polling stations after hours, and providing water in areas where there is a shortage.

The Defence Force will man roadblocks and vehicle control points, do mobile and foot patrols and searches when necessary, and continue with liaison forums.

Discussing the failure of the Peacekeeping Force on the East Rand, NPKF deployment commander Colonel Vic Walker and Defence Force Group 41 commander Colonel Chris du Toit, who will plan the armies' tasks jointly, agreed that NPKF troops were not adequately prepared.

When asked why the troops were deployed in the first place, Colonel Walker said the decision was made at the highest political level and had not been a military decision.

Colonel Du Toit said the decision seemed not to be the "the best one."

President de Klerk acknowledged that the move was a "blunder."

Violence on the East Rand has dropped since the return of the Defence Force, but eight people were killed in isolated attacks yesterday.

Police said three people were killed in an attack on a beerhall in Katlehong, one man was killed when gunmen opened fire outside Germiston's ERPM hostel, the body of a man who was shot dead was found outside Vusi Muzi hostel in Tembisa and, also yesterday, the bodies of one man and two youths were found in Katlehong's Sishosana section.

And in Natal, where violence seemed to have dropped dramatically after the inclusion of the IFP in the election process, the Joint Security Committee reported 10 deaths in 24 hours.

The KwaZulu Police reported three politically motivated murders yesterday.
ONE THOUSAND members of the embattled National Peacekeeping Force have been fired since its formation in late January, according to its commander, Major-General Gabriel Ramushwana.

The former Venda military strongman also hinted at a further purge of undisciplined force members after the spectacular failure of the NPKF in less than a week at the sharp end on the East Rand.

A special investigation team is to probe allegations of misconduct and discipline against members of the multiparty force since its deployment in Tokozoa, Kaiteleng and Vosloorus last week.

Wayward members are alleged to have held their commanding officer hostage for three hours in a deadlocked mutiny, disobeyed orders while on patrol, panicked under fire, consumed alcohol and smoked dagga on duty, and shot at the police.

Among the more stark allegations against the peacekeeping force told to WeekendStar by an independent NPKF source was that some Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) elements had passed on key intelligence on its operations on the East Rand to ANC-aligned self-defence units (SDUs).

"We would strategise what we ought to be doing and before implementing the strategy the word would have been passed to the residents — especially to the SDUs," said the source.

"There is no trust between the SADF and the MK soldiers. How can you describe an army which locks its own commander inside an armoured vehicle? They were sending messages to the people."

"The NPKF" which had been fired on repeatedly by Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers in Tokozoa and Kaiteleng since its deployment, beat a hasty retreat on Wednesday as a full-scale war erupted between hostel dwellers and the SDUs. But before they left, at least 20 people had been killed, among them the Star's chief photographer Ken Oosterbroek, who was allegedly shot Monday by a panicking NPKF member during a fierce three-day battle in Tokozoa.

The NPKF — which will continue to perform "non-aggressive" duties in East Rand townships, such as providing escorts and protecting key points, schools and polling stations — was replaced by the SADF, which had stabilised the area since the withdrawal of the controversial Internal Stability Unit in February.

At a joint press conference on Thursday, NPKF and SADF commanders explained that the two forces would remain under separate commands but would conduct joint operations. The SADF is to carry out "aggressive" tasks — searches, foot and vehicle patrols and roadblocks — in the trouble spots. Significantly, while the NPKF is tasked with "liaising with the community", the SADF is responsible for the liaison forums — key dispute resolution bodies set up in conjunction with community leaders in February.

In an astonishing turn of events following heavy gunbattles in Tokozoa on Monday and Tuesday, NPKF commander Colonel Quinton Painter was allegedly held hostage inside an armoured vehicle for three hours by MK elements within the NPKF.

Painter had reportedly been due to attend a task-force meeting which would include IPF representatives. He was reportedly freed after threatening to call ANC president Nelson Mandela. ANC FWV premier candidate Tokyo Sexwale, who addressed MK force members privately in their barracks after the incident, subsequently called for Painter to be dismissed. Sexwale's discussion with the MK members infuriated SADF elements in the force and drew strong criticism from Ramushwana.

"I do not accept any politicians coming into any of my barracks and addressing soldiers privately. We are an integrated force and we do not want unnecessary tensions," he said.

Commenting on the mutiny allegations, Ramushwana said he had not yet received a report from his officers "I have heard it as a rumour and I cannot comment until I receive a report."

Asked what went wrong on the East Rand, Ramushwana said an incorrect perception had been created when the SDUs used NPKF armoured vehicles as cover when they attacked the hotels.
MISSION
IMPOSSIBLE

PETER De IONNO analyses the costly failure of the National Peacekeeping Force

THE National Peacekeeping Force, reduced this week to doing the work of a military police force to faces a battle to justify its existence after the elections.

The collapse of the force in Thohotse is a direct result of the lack of support from the minister of defense, who failed to provide the necessary equipment and funding for the force.

Those in charge of the force have been forced to resort to using United Nations Peacekeeping Force doctrine to deal with internal issues.

The SAPF has supported the force, but it has not been able to maintain its operational capability due to a lack of personnel and equipment.

With the high level of personnel casualties already at issue - a recent death in a mine accident - the SAPF continues to operate without the necessary support.

They pointed to delays in implementing new police officers and the lack of training and equipment that is needed to maintain the force's operational capacity.

Openly disputed by the police, the SAPF's top brass is working to re-establish the force's capacity, but it remains to be seen if the SAPF will be able to maintain its operational capability.

Meanwhile, in South Africa, the National Peacekeeping Force, which has been operating in the region, continues to face challenges in maintaining its presence.

The force has been criticized for its lack of support from the SAPF and the South African government.

The force has also been criticized for its lack of success in maintaining peace and order in the region.

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The force has also been criticize...
Allowances for election period same as those for NPKF

SADF troops to get special payment

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

The South African Defence Force is to give its troops the same allowances as those being paid to National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF) members deployed operationally over the election period.

Describing the payment issue as "very sensitive", the Chief of the SADF, General Georg Meiring, said yesterday that if the troops on duty operationally were to be allowed to continue being paid at a lower level of the relevant rank, and parity was being maintained in the case of allowances, they would, however, lose their present salaries when they return to their parent units and reverts to earlier salary scales, Meiring said.

The SADF, on the eve of integration into the new SA National Defence Force, has introduced a "flexible service system". The SANDF comes into operation tomorrow when the existing defence force, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the defence forces of the former TBVC states amalgamate. (234)

Meiring said yesterday that the voluntary term service (VTS) system, which was created to overcome a manpower shortage resulting from the abolition of white national service, had been ended. VTS volunteers had now been automatically absorbed into a new system called short term service (STS). As part of the new system, STS volunteers could up for a two-year period, renewable every two years to a maximum of six years.

"It will not be a long-term, permanent career system, but offers more benefits to members because of a better salary structure coupled to certain allowances," Meiring said.

(16 Verdugue St, Pretoria)
Sharpeville

New start for SADF

By Mzimasi Ngudie
Political Staff

The country woke up today to a new constitutional and military order which came into effect with the new national flag at midnight last night. The interim constitution was replaced by a new interim constitution according to which the country will be governed for the next five years.

Last night also saw the old national flag bade the dust and the new national flag hoisted on flagstaffs countrywide. The country's new defence force also came into place when the South African Defence Force, the homeland armies and military wings of the liberation movements were deemed to have officially merged to form the South African National Defence Force.

The new acronym SANDF has only a letter 'n' distinguishing it from the 33-year-old SADF which succeeded the Union Defence Force and defended apartheid until last night. SANDF spokesman Colonel John Holt said constituent arms would still remain intact and would then be gradually integrated "over a period of time."
Unified SANDF for inauguration

Soldiers of the unified South African National Defence Force (SANDF) will have their first public parade during the presidential inauguration in Pretoria on May 10. A total of 900 troops will line Church Street, from the President to the Union Buildings, a spokesman for Defence Force headquarters told The Star.

The troops will consist of members of different forces selected from the SANDF and will wear camouflage trimmed with red and white. The army is also to provide a guard of honour at the Union Buildings.