

TOTALITARIANISM — GENERAL

1993

JAN. — JUNE

'SA intelligence ignorant'

Sowetan 11/11/93.

(327)

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

AZANIAN People's Liberation Army chief Sabelo Phama said the South African military intelligence was either mischievous or deliberately misleading the world by linking them to Transkei.

In a face-to-face interview in Dar es Salaam at the weekend Phama dismissed as "absolute nonsense" claims that Apla had bases in Transkei and had infiltrated the homeland's defence force.

He said: "We are concerned that South Africa's military intelligence is either playing a trick by misinforming the world or is really ignorant if it can feed the international community with such stories.

"It is absolute nonsense and mischievous to push the line that Apla plans to infiltrate 500 fighters into the Transkei defence force."

About the chairman of the Transkei military

■ Denies they have bases in the Transkei and says SADF wants an excuse to raid Tanzania and appease whites in SA:

council, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, Phama said: "He is innocent. The Boers have a problem with him and want to implicate him. We have no influence over Holomisa's decision to arm the PAC leadership with 9mm pistols, as reported, and we have no contact with him."

Phama said the Government was mounting a propaganda campaign as an excuse to conduct a raid into Tanzania in pursuit of Apla cadres in order to appease whites.

"But I warn De Klerk that his men will not return unscathed."

On the special inquiry into Apla activities by the Goldstone Commission Phama said: "We will not go to Goldstone and we will not invite them to our camps."

A committee of the commission, which began hearing evidence on Apla last week, resumes its work in Port Elizabeth today.

Phama said Anglican Archbishop Desmond

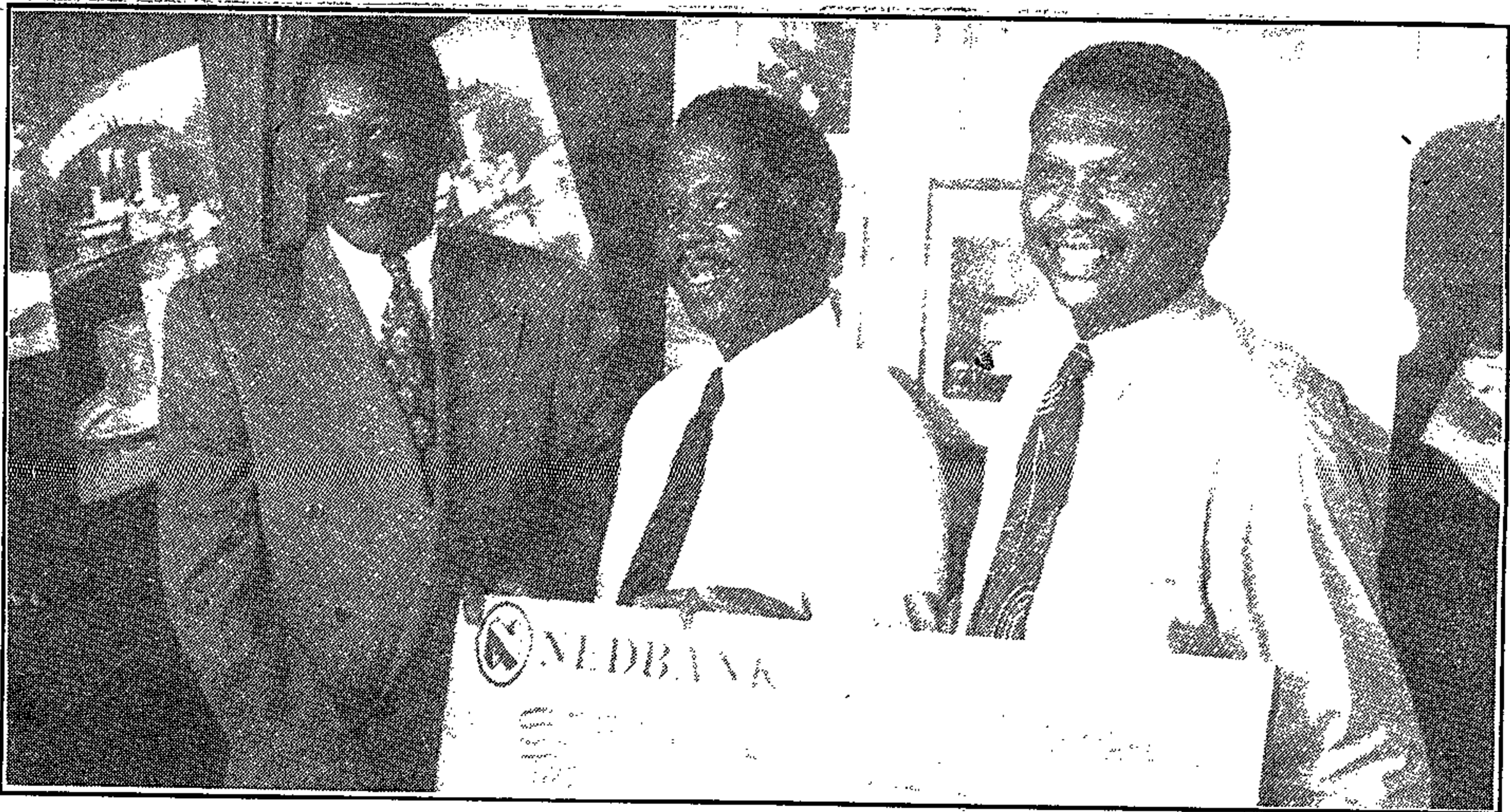
Tutu was misrepresenting Apla by saying it was untrue to the principles of Africanism and PAC founder Robert Sobukwe.

"Tutu was never close to Prof (Sobukwe) nor is he in the Africanist camp to understand why he said at that stage that we were not ready to kill. He was calling for a peaceful campaign against the pass laws at the time.

"Sobukwe said as the struggle develops we would get purer and purer and would be able to go into other areas of the struggle.

"In other words, there was never a time when Sobukwe could imagine a situation in which he could really watch his people die. He would not support Tutu's utterances today." Phama said Apla forces were in pursuit of specific "enemy agents" when they attacked partygoers at the King William's Town golf club on December 8.

* Full interview tomorrow



Mr Nyobo Malefo (centre), public relations officer for the SOS Children's Villages in Mamelodi, Pretoria, receives a cheque for R2 500 from Mr Dinky Moropane and Mr Ngamola Malewa of Gilbeys. Pic: FANI MAHUNTSI

'Police arm informers'

Sowetan 11/1/93.

By Abbey Makoe

■ **VISITED BROTHELS** Coetzee says they

guarded vehicle while three cops had fun:

POLICE informers at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg are being armed illegally with pistols, allowed to raid the homes of suspects and sometimes take part in the interrogation of suspects.

These startling allegations were made in a sworn statement by Mr Chris Coetzee, a police spy from 1983.

In an affidavit Coetzee - a coloured man - implicates several members of the South African Narcotics Bureau and the Langlaagte Dog Unit.

Sowetan forwarded the list of implicated officers to the police.

Reacting to the allegations, Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant Wilkus Webber said they would investigate the claims "with the utmost urgency".

"We are not aware of such activities within the police force. But, as in the past, we will prosecute any officer found to have contravened the Police Act," he said.

According to Coetzee informers were at times used against their will as domestics at the homes of officers under whom they served, performing duties such as gardening and refuse removal.

The informers also took part in searches for dagga, Mandrax tablets and liquor in the homes of "trapped" illegal dealers.

In the process, the informers would steal expensive items such as rings, watches, cameras and liquor. He says officers in charge knew about this.

Coetzee (44) is currently in hiding, fearing for

his life after quitting the job of police informer in December.

"This is not the ravings of a madman," Coetzee told *Sowetan*. "The truth has to come out before they eliminate me. If I survive I'm prepared to testify in a court of law."

He spoke of his experiences as a gun-toting spy, raiding shebeens on the Reef and being used against his will as a domestic servant at his boss' home in Turffontein, Johannesburg.

The man in charge of Coetzee has been promoted from constable to the rank of sergeant.

He lives in Turffontein and has two dogs called Satan and the Devil, Coetzee said. Another informer, named in the affidavit as Mr Marlin Kater, lives with the sergeant.

Coetzee said he made an arrest in the presence of his boss, whom he referred to as "baas" and whose wife he addressed as "missis".

Coetzee claims that:

- Police encouraged informers to steal property and money during raids;
- Police accepted bribes from detainees;
- Police warned some illegal dealers of pending raids;
- State vehicles were at times used privately;
- Police visiting brothels at night left their service pistols with informers outside the premises; and
- Confiscated liquor stored at John Vorster Square was often stolen by the police them-

selves, using informers.

He said these incidents took place between August and December last year.

Supporting his allegations, Coetzee said during a raid on a house at Klipspruit, Soweto, led by a sergeant from the Langlaagte Dog Unit, an officer told him to take a camera which he later handed over to his boss.

On bribes, Coetzee said a man arrested after being trapped by another spy, Mr Alfred Hlatshwayo, was released after paying R200 to the sergeant in charge of Hlatshwayo.

On several occasions a sergeant instructed Coetzee to phone some dealers to warn them of pending raids. In return, the sergeant collected dozens of cool drinks.

Coetzee also said a policeman had used a State vehicle to transport his daughter's furniture to a place "more than 20km out of Johannesburg".

Coetzee said he and Kater had guarded a police vehicle outside a brothel in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg while three policemen went to "enjoy themselves inside".

They were left with the officers' pistols - two Baretta parabellums and a Z88 9mm pistol.

He also claimed that Kater stole a watch and a ring during a raid on a flat and later sold them to a shebeener in Eldorado Park. Coetzee shared the money with the policeman involved.

Coetzee also claimed that a policeman took a car radio during a raid in Hillbrow.

Bekkersdal to be monitored

The Bekkersdal Monitoring Committee on Saturday announced the formation of a multi-party monitoring committee consisting of two representatives each from the Azanian People's Organisation, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the ANC and PAC. *SANC 11/11/93*

This follows week-long talks between Azapo, the IFP, ANC and PAC to try to end hostilities in the West Rand township.

The committee will monitor the return of pupils to school

today as well as the activities of residents. *(178)*

Bekkersdal Monitoring Committee chairman Charles Nda-beni said the latest outbreak of violence in the township, which has claimed five lives this month, was a result of a lack of communication between the leaders and members of Azapo and the IFP. He said there was an unwillingness by the members to accept decisions made by the leadership to end the violence. — Sapa. *(327)*

Rival taxi bodies in court bid to have members freed

Pretoria Bureau

Two rival taxi organisations yesterday brought an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court against the Minister of Law and Order and a senior police officer for the release of 18 of their members detained near Pietersburg at the weekend. *Star 11/11 93*

The application, which was heard in Mr Justice M M Joffe's chambers yesterday and postponed to today, follows the arrest of 13 members of the RSA Taxi Association and five members of the rival Lehlabile Taxi Association (LTA).

The men are being held in preventive detention after being arrested in connection with traffic violations.

Both the taxi associations — citing Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel and the

head of the Far Northern Transvaal Crime Unit, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles van Wyk, as respondents — applied for the detentions to be declared unlawful and invalid.

In papers, LTA secretary Valentine Sekhukhune said he was told by telephone on Saturday afternoon police had arrested some members and confiscated their minibuses.

He was told the arrests were linked to touting and traffic offences — but the men had been detained in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

The police, in papers before the court, said the arrests were aimed at curbing violence.

One such incident had occurred on November 15 when four men shot eight people dead and wounded three.

The hearing was due to resume at 2 pm today.

'Informers given weapons'

Own Correspondent

(327)

Police informers at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg are being armed illegally with pistols, allowed to raid the homes of suspects, and sometimes take part in the interrogation of suspects.

These allegations were made in a sworn statement by Chris Coetzee, a police spy from 1983.

In an affidavit Coetzee — a coloured man — implicates several members of the South African Narcotics Bureau and the Langlaagte Dog Unit.

The Sowetan newspaper forwarded the list of implicated officers to the police.

Reacting to the allegations, Witwatersrand Police spokesman Lieutenant Wikus Webber said the claims would be investigated "with the utmost urgency".

According to Coetzee, informers were at times used against their will as domestics at the

homes of officers under whom they served, performing duties such as gardening and refuse removal.

The informers also took part in searches for dagga, Mandrax tablets and liquor in the homes of "trapped" illegal dealers.

In the process, the informers would steal expensive items such as rings, watches, cameras and liquor. He says officers in charge knew about this.

Coetzee (44) is currently in hiding, fearing for his life, after quitting as an informer in December.

He spoke of his experiences as a gun-toting spy, raiding she-beens on the Reef and being used against his will as a domestic servant at his boss's home in Turfontein, Johannesburg.

The man in charge of Coetzee has been promoted from constable to sergeant.

Another informer, named in the affidavit as Marlin Kater, lives with the sergeant.

Coetzee said he once made an arrest in the presence of his boss, whom he referred to as "baas".

Coetzee claims that:

- Police encouraged informers to steal property and money during raids.
- Police accepted bribes from detainees.
- Police warned some illegal dealers of pending raids.
- State vehicles were at times used privately.
- Police visiting brothels at night left their service pistols with informers outside the premises.
- Confiscated liquor stored at John Vorster Square was often stolen by the police themselves, using informers.
- Coetzee claimed that he and Kater had guarded a police vehicle outside a brothel in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg while three policemen went to "enjoy themselves inside".

32 held in raids at Bruntville

Eleven people were arrested at Bruntville, Mooi River, on Saturday in a police operation after the arrest of 21 others earlier in the day.

Eight of the 11 were arrested for interfering in police duties.

The 21 were arrested in connection with recent arson attacks on Bruntville hostels.

Among those held were a woman who was found in possession of an unlicensed firearm, and others found in possession of homemade guns and ammunition.

All 32 will appear in Mooi River Magistrate's Court today. — Sapa.

Cop informer fears for his life

By Abbey Makoe

Threats made after Coetzee makes allegations:

MR Chris Coetzee, the former police informer who this week made allegations about corruption by police at John Vorster Square, said yesterday he had received threatening telephone calls and feared for his life.

He said what had shocked him most was the fact that the telephone number at his present residence was not known to the police or many people.

Coetzee said the first call came from a man who identified himself only as Kelvin. The man told him: "I want to have your neck" and then hung off.

He said the second came from a Captain Du Plooy, whom he knew as commander of the Narcotics Bureau at John Vorster Square.

Du Plooy wanted to meet him "at the earliest possible time", Coetzee said.

Yesterday afternoon another policeman phoned. This time it was a Sergeant Menijies, who said he was from the Narcotics Bureau. Coetzee said he asked his live-in partner to say he was not there.

Coetzee told Sowetan yesterday that he was still willing to testify in court.

about the allegations of police corruption at John Vorster Square.

In startling disclosures published in Sowetan yesterday, Coetzee - who said he was a police informer since 1983 - claimed informers were being armed illegally with pistols, allowed to raid the homes of suspects and sometimes took part in interrogations of suspects.

In an affidavit Coetzee implicated several members of the SA Narcotics Bureau and the Langlaagte Dog Unit. Sowetan has forwarded the names of the implicated officers to the police.

PAC says no to Goldstone

By Themba Molefe

Political Reporter

Apla will reply to invitation by commission itself:

THE Pan Africanist Congress will not participate in the Goldstone Commission special inquiry into its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, as it did not see any need to do so.

PAC secretary for political affairs Mr Jaki Seroke said yesterday the decision was submitted to the commission on Friday after it received an invitation from the commission to testify at the committee hearing chaired by Mr Cecil Steyn in Port Elizabeth.

"We have been asked by the commission to extend the invitation to Apla in Dar es Salaam. The commission informed us that it will consider travelling

to a neutral external venue should Apla make such a request," Seroke said.

Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg Seroke said Apla, which had also been asked by the commission to participate, would reply on its own behalf "if it so wished".

However, Apla chief commander Mr Sibusiso Thema told Sowetan in an interview in Dar es Salaam that the commission was irrelevant as Apla cadres were being arrested, put on trial and sentenced and they would not co-operate with the commission.

Seroke said the commission had made available to the PAC, South African Police and South African Defence Force submissions to the committee

hearing.

"These included alleged locations of Apla bases in the Transkei; 201 pseudonyms of alleged Apla training graduates who are about to be infiltrated into the country from Uganda; names of the alleged commander and his deputy in the Apla high command and the alleged relationship between the PAC and Apla leadership.

"In our response to the commission we said we were already discussing the matter with its principal, the regime and have agreed with it in Botswana to continue with talks on armed struggle in the broader context of a political solution," Seroke said.

LLOYD COUTTS

THE PAC yesterday refused to take part in a Goldstone committee investigation into the activities of its armed wing Apla, saying it saw no need to do so.

The organisation told a news conference it had received an invitation to participate in the hearing in Port Elizabeth yesterday and had been asked to extend the invitation to Apla at its Dar es Salaam headquarters.

The PAC said, however, that during a bilateral meeting with government in Botswana last year, it had agreed to continue talks on the armed struggle "in the broader context of a political solution". The matter had been on the agenda in bilateral talks "and we do not see the need to present ourselves to this commission", said PAC

PAC refuses role in probe of Apla

secretary for political affairs Jaki Seroke.

Seroke said while there were no current talks with government, channels of communication remained open.

The Apla command would reply to the commission's request for its participation if it were deemed necessary. He said the

commission had informed the PAC it would consider travelling to a neutral venue should Apla make such a request.

He said the commission should not act as an inquisition into PAC affairs.

Sapa reports the Goldstone committee hearing preliminary evidence on Apla will sit next on January 18 in Pretoria.

LLOYD COUTTS

PAC refuses role in probe of Apla

THE PAC yesterday refused to take part in a Goldstone committee investigation into the activities of its armed wing Apla, saying it saw no need to do so.

The organisation told a news conference it had received an invitation to participate in the hearing in Port Elizabeth yesterday and had been asked to extend the invitation to Apla at its Dar es Salaam headquarters.

The PAC said, however, that during a bilateral meeting with government in Botswana last year, it had agreed to continue talks on the armed struggle "in the broader context of a political solution". The matter had been on the agenda in bilateral talks "and we do not see the need to present ourselves to this commission", said PAC

secretary for political affairs Jaki Seroke.

Seroke said while there were no current

talks with government, channels of communication remained open.

The Apla command would reply to the commission's request for its participation

if it were deemed necessary. He said the

commission had informed the PAC it would consider travelling to a neutral ven-

ue should Apla make such a request.

He said the commission should not act as an inquisition into PAC affairs.

Sapa reports the Goldstone committee hearing preliminary evidence on Apla will sit next on January 18 in Pretoria.

Webb faces charge

Star 12/1/93.

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau chairman Major-General Eddie Webb appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

He faces a charge of perjury in connection with an alleged admission he made during the Rand Supreme Court inquest into the death of Dr David Webster.

During the Webster inquest hearing Webb (52), of Lynnwood, Pretoria, was quoted as admitting that he had given evi-

dence that could have misled the Harms Commission inquiring into alleged death squads.

His evidence before the commission included denials of knowledge of plans to assassinate attorney Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans. This was apparently to protect comrades in the covert CCB, an SA Defence Force unit.

Regional Court magistrate Mr F Booyens warned Webb to appear on February 26. — Sapa.

327

Star 12/1/93

(51) 52

Cops to probe Coetzee's claims

Sowetan
14/1/93

■ Internal corruption investigation:

By Abbey Makoe

327

A SENIOR police officer has been appointed to head an internal investigation into allegations of corruption by members of the drugs unit at John Vorster Square.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday a Brigadier Langehoven from the District Commissioner's office at John Vorster Square was heading the investigation.

This follows allegations by a former police informer, Mr Chris Coetzee, that police stole confiscated liquor, illegally armed informers, stole property during raids and visited brothels.

On Tuesday Coetzee said he had received threatening telephone calls and yesterday Opperman said he could be granted protective custody if he felt threatened.

A meeting between Coetzee and top cops is likely to take place this weekend and Coetzee said he would attend "as long as it does not take place at John Vorster."

Cops to probe Coetzee's claims

Sowetan
14/1/93

■ Internal corruption investigation:

By Abbey Makoe

A SENIOR police officer has been appointed to head an internal investigation into allegations of corruption by members of the drugs unit at John Vorster Square.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said yesterday a Brigadier Langehoven from the District Commissioner's office at John Vorster Square was heading the investigation.

This follows allegations by a former police informer, Mr Chris Coetzee, that police stole confiscated liquor, illegally armed informers, stole property during raids and visited brothels.

On Tuesday Coetzee said he had received threatening telephone calls and yesterday Opperman said he could be granted protective custody if he felt threatened.

A meeting between Coetzee and top cops is likely to take place this weekend and Coetzee said he would attend "as long as it does not take place at John Vorster."

Policing the front lines

W/maif 1571-211193.

An ordinary policeman provides a rare inside view of what it's like patrolling Natal's anarchic front lines, shooting and being shot at

**By PHILIPPA GARSON
and SARA BLECHER**

A POLICEMAN wearing camouflage, a battle jacket and black balaclava crouches nervously behind an outdoor toilet, his hand hovering over his gun. A warrant officer in the Internal Stability Division based "somewhere in southern Natal," he describes the war in the province, in which he participates, as a battle with no rules.

In his view it is not only supporters of the African National Congress and Inkatha who are running amok. The various security forces, uncoordinated on the ground, lack knowledge and experience of Natal's rugged terrain. Constantly under fire from handmade shotguns and AK47s, they resort to bizarre methods to survive.

"Come to daddy," he says, as he puts his favourite handgun into its holster. He tells you it's the only thing he trusts. "There's no law and order here. It tends to get to you after a while. I get nervous when I go out. I never know if I'm going to come back. I could be ambushed and that's it. After years it becomes routine. You learn to block it out. The stress makes me inclined to pull into my shell. I just lock myself in my room."

He tenses at every sound, ready to shoot at the slightest provocation, a sign that he too is a victim of the violence.

"We have guys that tend to get aggravated very easily. Their snapping point is very close. A guy will tend to shoot too fast sometimes, or get violent and aggressive." Many resort to excessive drinking to cope with the stresses of the job.

Often township residents are shot dead by mistake, he says, by trigger-happy or nervous officers whose response is to shoot before someone else shoots them.

"It can happen anytime. If you're surrounding a house and someone pops up at the window you might kill him."

When a person dies "by accident", the police know how to cover their tracks, using some of the many homemade shotguns which are confiscated regularly. The shotguns are never followed up on, because of "too much paperwork" and because there's little point: homemade guns are so easy to make.

"We carry 'ghosts' (homemade shotguns) in the vans with us on patrols." When a person is killed by mistake, a "ghost" is placed in his hand and a round is fired, providing an easy explanation of self-defence. Often when a corpse can't be found the killing will go unreported, he says, adding that inhabitants of the community tend to bury their bodies

Police response: Make yourself public

THE South African Police yesterday declined to comment on *The Weekly Mail's* interview with an Internal Stability Unit member in southern Natal. The story was faxed in its entirety to the SAP's public relations department.

"The SAP is not prepared to comment on allegations made by an alleged and unidentified member of the South African Police," the SAP said in a statement.

"If the person concerned was in any sense of the word a 'dedicated' policeman with the rank of warrant officer, he would know what to do regarding the criminal acts he allegedly witnessed.

"We view these allegations very seriously and are most concerned that, if true, they must be properly dealt with."

●Editors' note

The policeman interviewed in this article has asked to have his name withheld for his own safety. Where possible, his claims have been cross-checked with other sources and found authentic.

before you can find them.

He claims that policemen also scatter booby-trapped bullets around, knowing that some youngster will pick them up and use them in a homemade gun.

In his view, the police have the worst time of it. Not only are they always targets, but they also bear the brunt of the South African Defence Force's ignorance of local conditions and the apathy of the kwaZulu Police.

"The kwaZulu Police here are so inactive it's not true. We, the SAP, are running the townships. We are supposed to suppress riots and so on and they are supposed to do the policing. But we end up doing that as well."

He portrays a police and defence force at constant loggerheads over who's in command. SADF battalions, while permanent features of the conflict, are comprised of non-Permanent Force members who have little experience or knowledge of an area. Yet their commanders, with superior rank to the police, give the orders.

"They don't know the area but they pull rank, causing lots of problems and unnecessary expenses — like hiring out choppers when you don't need them."

Sometimes, through lack of co-ordination, they end up shooting at each other.

"You're listening on the radio and you hear there's a shooting in the area. Then you say, ag no man, I'm doing the shooting."

There is deep resentment in his unit about long hours, poor salaries and inadequate protection for the dangers of the job. Only about 10 bulletproof vests are issued to a unit

of 60-70 men, it's "first come first serve" and officers like himself must buy their own at R1 000 a jacket.

"They'll give you two magazines for a 9mm shotgun. So you have to buy more or steal them. It's a matter of life and death. When you get revved (shot at), you don't stay around because you don't have enough ammo."

He also complains of the constant pressure to confiscate AK47s which they can never find. It's all a question of luck, he says bitterly. "If you don't show results you get jumped on. But what's heartbreaking is you work your arse off for years and then some young constable kicks a bush and an AK falls out. Then he gets a cache and he gets all the credit."

Almost daily, the patrol vans get shot at so police often prefer to do foot patrols, using non-regulation means like balaclavas and blackened hands and faces to camouflage themselves.

"You can't walk around a township with a white face. We wear balaclavas. If they (his superiors) catch you they burn you but you have to have them." His commanders "know but they don't know" about this practice, he says.

He explains that while it is more common for the SADF to paint their faces, his police unit will follow suit if paint is available. Sometimes black members will go into townships in

plain clothes. "They (blacks) have better camo than we do. I've had personal incidents when I've been crouching in the bush and suddenly had an instinct. The next minute you're staring into someone's eyes. He's sitting right next to you.

"These guys are super-quiet. They wear shorts, go round barefoot and



Wearing a balaclava and his riot kit, our policeman at the ready

they know the area. They've lived there all their lives. Especially the Inkathas. They've been trained in thing like tracking from when they're small."

This young policeman describes himself as neutral, interested only in stopping the fighting. In his view the ANC is responsible for 70 percent of the violence. "I'm here because I'm dedicated. I don't support either side. Anyway, you don't usually know whether a person is Inkatha or ANC."

However he does tell how people wearing ANC T-shirts are often the targets of trigger-happy shootings. "It's not like there's an order from the top but there's no control. The guys shoot people just to show they have courage."

He also differentiates between Inkatha's more traditional style of fighting and the ANC's guerrilla tactics, though agrees that Inkatha has recently adopted similar guerrilla techniques of identifying individuals for assassination.

"The H'P are super-disciplined," he says, describing in glowing terms the snake dance and subsequent attack that imps perform when they

Ie carry ghosts (home-ss) in a person is mistake

He is pessimistic about the possibility of ending the cycle of violence in the country. The only way, he says, is to bring control and order down to the ground. He would support the formation of a peace-keeping force of integrated soldiers from the different political groups and security forces but cautions: "It would only work if you had representatives from all of them in each unit on the ground. It's at the grass-roots where the fighting happens, not around the table."

He would be quite prepared to participate in such structures, which would increase the safety of all involved. "If you go in with an MK guy at least you know the ANC won't be shooting at you."

We carry ghosts (home-made guns) in the vans ... if a person is killed by mistake, we place a ghost in his hands.

ANC witness in Addo trial

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN
ANC activist Valence Watson and Hammer Unit member Dave Mandel are among 34 witnesses subpoenaed by the State to testify in the murder trial of Addo farmer Andre de Villiers.

Also on the list is the dead man's son, Louis, who cradled his dying father in his arms after he had been fatally wounded by gunmen outside their farmhouse on August 17 last year.

51 Times 17/1/93
The shooting occurred just four hours after Mr de Villiers telephoned Mr Watson to say he had information on the Hammer Unit, which was allegedly responsible for killing Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe in 1985.

Two of three men arrested in connection with the murder — MK members Thamsanqua Mali, 23, and Lindile Stemele, 25, of KwaZakhele, are also due to testify at the trial which

starts in Port Elizabeth Supreme Court on February 8. (327) (33P)

The third man, Xolani Ncinane, 24, died of what police said was an AIDS-related illness while in custody.

Mr Mali is also ill and is currently receiving medication for a lung-related problem, according to SAP Eastern Cape spokesman Lieutenant Lisbe Vermeulen.

We'll implicate ministers — CCB

STAL 18/1/93.
By Susan Smuts

Former members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) have threatened to implicate Cabinet ministers if the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster is used to make the CCB a scapegoat for the clandestine actions of other State organs.

The threat was made in a letter to President F W de Klerk by CCB administrative manager Wessel Huyser (an alias) on behalf of CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster in October last year. Verster was questioned about the letter during his six-day in-camera appearance at the inquest, which resumes today.

Although the inquest adjourned early last month, parts of Verster's evidence have not been made available to the press until now.

Huyser wrote: "The Webster inquest is clearly an orchestrated attempt to use the CCB to protect other entities ... If the Webster inquiry becomes a second Harms Commission, the CCB members will reserve their right to defend themselves."

They would defend themselves by giving evidence which had been deliberately suppressed in the past, and which implicated Cabinet members, Huyser wrote. They would testify about orders to destroy documents and files pertaining to CCB projects, and orders that CCB agents be kept away away from the Harms Commission.

Cross-examined by Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the Webster Trust, Verster conceded that the evidence would implicate him as much as any Cabinet member and said the letter was intended as an invitation to the Government to be "reasonable".

He named SADF generals Eddie Webb, Jannie Geldenhuys, Witkop Badenhorst and Kat Liebenberg as those who had ordered the disappearance of files. Verster denied he had decided to implicate them after Webb had told the inquest Verster had authorised the elimination of two activists in contravention of CCB procedures which required Webb to authorise such actions.

Verster said he had been offered protection from the State if he was prepared to abandon his subordinates as "fall guys". He claimed CCB agents had been intimidated and said he had been threatened with death and the rape of his 16-year-old daughter.

The security forces had been creating a climate for the CCB to take the blame for the dirty tricks performed by other security forces, he said.

1991 MAR 05

YHARALI UHQJAE



Irene the Democratic donkey is welcomed to Washington by hotel doorman Sandy Haley at the weekend for this week's inaugural festivities. Irene, who is really a mule, is slated to be hoofing it in the inaugural parade on Wednesday.

Picture: AP

Webster murder inquest to resume today

THE inquest into the murder of Wits academic and human rights activist Dr David Webster resumes in the Rand Supreme Court today.

Counsel representing the Webster family, the SADF, the police and former CCB members will make their final submissions to Judge M Stegmann.

Webster was gunned down outside his Troyville home on May 1 1989.

There has been widespread suspicion that Webster was assassinated by members of the CCB.

(327) SUSAN RUSSELL

However, former CCB chairman Gen Eddie Webb, MD Joe Verster and other former members of the covert SADF unit who were subpoenaed to testify at the inquest denied any knowledge or involvement in a plot to kill Webster. A number of witnesses also implicated former CCB member Ferdi Barnard in the murder.

During his testimony to the inquest Barnard repeatedly said he had no idea who was responsible for the murder.

No respite from violence in Natal

18/11/93 RAY HARTLEY

THERE were no signs that violence was declining in Natal despite an apparent drop in Reef killings, independent unrest monitor Mary de Haas said yesterday.

Politically motivated hit squad killings continued to plague Natal, although mass killings by masked gunmen, which had characterised the violence last year, seemed to be on the decrease, she said.

December had been "relatively quiet", but violence had picked up in January. Eskaweni remained tense and there were claims that attackers were people released on bail following violence-related charges, she said.

The Goldstone commission's special investigative unit in Natal was "doing good work", but was prevented from investigating specific incidences by its brief, she said. The unit was empowered to seek out only general causes of violence.

Local communities had expressed confidence in the Goldstone commission unit and had shown more willingness to testify to it than to KwaZulu police, she said.

Sapa reports that the body of a man who had been stabbed and then "necklaced" was found at Orlando West in Soweto on Saturday night.

Soweto police liaison officer Maj Herman Oosthuysen said the body was found in the veld next to a bottleshop. There were indications he had been stabbed at a nearby house and dragged into the veld.

Oosthuysen said the man's death could be linked to an incident at the house early on Saturday when a mother and two daughters were hacked to death by a panga-wielding man in an alleged revenge attack. Two of the women died on the scene and the third died later in hospital.

Three people were killed in three other incidents on Saturday night.

A man was found shot dead in Kew, near Alexandra, a woman was shot dead in her kitchen in the violence-wrecked Beirut area of the township and a man was found stabbed to death in an alley in the township.

Court orders arrest, family's lawyer quits

By Cyril Madlala

32-1 ST 20/1/93.
asked to leave.

An inquest into the death of a Soweto ANC activist was adjourned in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday when the family's lawyer withdrew from the case after the magistrate ordered the arrest of a witness for perjury.

The inquiry is into the death of Vuyani Mabaxa, an executive member of the Diepkloof branch of the ANC Youth League and national organiser of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union.

He was shot dead by police in Diepkloof in October 1991.

When the hearing began, Richard Spoor, for the family, objected to the presence of police witnesses in the courtroom while those for the family waited outside. The policemen were

James Gwebu told the court that he did not know Mabaxa, but had seen how he died. He said he saw three white policemen chasing Mabaxa on foot. Then a minibus appeared and stopped. A white policeman got out and shot Mabaxa.

When J Roos, leading evidence, pointed out to the witness that this differed from his statement to the police, Gwebu said the minibus had appeared later.

After questioning Gwebu, the magistrate, C J de Lange, ordered that he be arrested for perjury, which prompted Spoor to inform the court that he was withdrawing as he did not feel he could represent the family properly.

The hearing was adjourned to March 15.

Ferdi 'was the killer'

THERE WAS MORE THAN enough evidence to justify a finding that former CCB agent Ferdi Barnard killed Dr David Webster, senior counsel argued in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the Webster Trust, argued during the inquest into the activist's death that there was sufficient evidence to establish a prima facie case against Barnard.

He also argued that several senior CCB officers were accessories after the fact.

The inquest into the May 1 1989 slaying of the anti-apartheid activist resumed yesterday following a six-week adjournment.

Bertelsmann submitted in his closing argument that Barnard should be found guilty of firing the shot that killed Webster outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home because:

- He had been identified in court as the

PRIMA FACIE Lawyer says evidence suggests

Barnard killed anti-apartheid activist:

murderer by a witness. The identification had been spontaneous and immediate;

- Barnard's handler, Lafras Luitingh, had testified that Barnard admitted to him that he had killed Webster in order to impress senior CCB officials;

- Evidence by former Military Intelligence Chief General Witkop Badenhorst that he had been informed of a rumour that Barnard was involved corroborated Luitingh's evidence;

- Evidence had also been given by witnesses that Barnard had access to a sawn-off double-barrelled shotgun.

"It is our submission that a strong prima facie

case has been established against Ferdi Barnard," Bertelsmann said.

He said evidence had also provided prima facie proof that several senior officers and the CCB attempted in various ways to shield the murderer because disclosure of his identity would have harmed the South African Defence Force and the CCB.

He named Luitingh and General Badenhorst, who had deliberately attempted to mislead both the commission and the inquest and CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster and CCB chairman General Eddie Webb.

The hearing continues. - Sapa.

327

Sowetan 19/1/93

354 352

Staal Burger switched to job with covert MI organisation

EXCLUSIVE

Axed CCB agent rehired

Star 17/1/93

By Jacques Pauw

A former Civil Co-operative Bureau "dirty tricks" operative was one of the "civilians" fired by President de Klerk in his purge of the SADF last month, according to top military sources.

The Star has been told that former CCB regional manager Staal Burger and CCB co-ordinator Chapple Maree were both secretly employed by Military Intelligence (MI) after the official "disbandment" of the CCB in April 1990.

The sources say Burger is one of the seven unnamed civilians sacked on De Klerk's orders after a preliminary investigation by SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn. It is not clear whether Maree has suffered the same fate.

When he announced the purge De Klerk cited international practice as the reason for not identifying the civilians.

Sources revealed the extraordinary situation where by Burger and Maree — having lost their CCB jobs — were hired by the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) of MI. The existence of the DCC came to light only after members of Mr Justice Richard Goldstone's investigative team raided an MI facility and seized documents.

The DCC has borne the brunt of De Klerk's moves against the security forces, which have resulted in the removal of two generals and 21 other defence force officers.

According to sources, last month, the State President said some individuals could have been involved in activities leading to murder. The seized MI documents showed that the DCC planned to run a "dirty tricks" campaign aimed at discrediting ANC leaders by



Staal Burger ... former CCB regional manager.



Chapple Maree ... former CCB co-ordinator.

implicating them in criminal activities, and that another former CCB operative, Ferdi Barnard, was to run it.

Barnard is a convicted murderer. The sources say as many as 50 civilians are still employed to secretly gather information on organisations such as the ANC.

Burger and Maree were allegedly "handed" by a senior DCC officer, Colonel Gerrie Borman, who has also been named as the handler of Barnard.

According to sources, Maree and Burger were involved in activities similar to Barnard's, under the aegis of the DCC. The DCC, headed by Brigadier Tollye Botha, was made up of agents drawn from the SADF's Special Forces, the police, the CCB and ex-members of the

327

Rhodesian Special Forces. Botha was one of the MI officers given his marching orders by De Klerk, as was his deputy, Colonel At Nel, and the unit's communications officer Commander Jack Widdowson.

Both Burger and Maree have been implicated in — but not convicted of — various "dirty tricks", and their names were mentioned in connection with the murder of lawyer and former Swapo official Anton Lubowski in Windhoek.

Giving evidence at the David Webster inquest yesterday, Cape Attorney-General Janine van Vuuren said Region Six of the CCB — which was commanded by Burger — had been "instructed to kill people".

SADF spokesman Major Charl de Klerk told The Star yesterday that in view of standing SADF policy, no information could be divulged about MI's functions.

Burger, whose headquarters are at the Breakers Hotel in Berea, Johannesburg, could not be reached for comment. However, during his testimony at the Webster inquest he refused to say whether he was still connected to the SADF.

Breakers is owned by Burger and over the past months various former CCB members — including Maree — and former policemen have been seen at the hotel.

The hotel, sources said, was used by Barnard and Maree as an MI front from which they could plan operations. They were to gather information on Umkhonto we Sizwe's weapons supplies and caches by using techniques including crime, drugs and prostitution.

Barnard and former DCC operative Leon Flores yesterday refused to comment on the involvement of Maree and Burger in the DCC. Both said they were still bound by the Official Secrets Act.



Under suspicion ... dismissed CCB agent Ferdi Barnard arrives at the David Webster inquest at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. Picture: Jaccoob Rykloff

Charge

Barnard,

inquest is urged

By Susan Smuts

The establishment of the Civil Co-operation Bureau's (CCB) region six was "criminal and amounted to a conspiracy to commit murder and other mayhem on the citizens of South Africa", the Dr David Webster inquest heard yesterday.

In his closing argument, Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, appearing for the David Webster Trust, said a strong prima facie case existed against dismissed CCB agent Ferdi Barnard. He called for several SADF officers and CCB agents to be charged for lesser crimes.

The inquest into the May 1 1989 assassination of the anti-apartheid activist and Wits anthropologist resumed yesterday after a six-week adjournment.

Evidence in the inquest has been concluded and Mr Justice Michael Stegmann is hearing argument from five legal teams.

Barnard was identified by Cornelius du Plessis, who helped draw up two identikit after witnessing the murder. The inquest heard Barnard had confessed to his former handler Lafras Luitingh that he had fired the fatal shot.

He allegedly told his former employer, Willie Smit, and Smit's mother, Johanna Smit, how Webster's body "flew through the air" after he was shot. Willie Smit retracted his evidence as "lies", while his mother stood by her evidence.

● To Page 3

Charge Barnard, other agents, inquest urged

● From Page 1

Luitingh had denied to the Harms Commission into alleged police death squads that Barnard had made the confession.

Bertelsmann argued Luitingh's motive during the commission had been to protect the State and the CCB, and said his evidence to the inquest should be accepted.

State advocate Jannie van Vuuren and Peet Coetsee, SC, appearing for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, argued that there was no case against Barnard.

Van Vuuren argued that the witnesses who implicated Barnard were unreliable. He said Du Plessis's evidence was fraught with contradictions and Johanna Smit's evidence had to be weighed against her son's retraction.

Coetsee said the evidence to the inquest had proved that neither the military in general nor the CCB in particular had been involved in the murder.

During his employment with the CCB, Barnard was used only to

gather information, Coetsee said. Barnard had been fired some months before Webster's murder and there was no evidence that he had been incited by the military or the CCB to murder Webster.

Coetsee said the evidence led during the inquest could not support a finding that the SADF had brought about Webster's death.

Bertelsmann conceded there was no evidence to show Webster's murder had been an official CCB project.

However, the CCB had approved plans to "eliminate" advocate Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans, both of whom had similar political profiles to that of Webster, he said.

The CCB's aims included "maximum disruption" of the enemy (defined as the ANC, PAC, SACP, Swapo and others). Its activities ranged from breaking a window to taking a life. Region six was responsible for activities within South Africa and other cells handled other coun-

tries, he said.

The organisation had free access to weapons, including those of foreign origin.

It selected its own targets which could be "eliminated" on the authority of CCB chairman General Eddie Webb.

Other eliminations had to be authorised by the then chief of the SADF General Jannie Geldenhuys, or, if they were ANC members, by the then chief of the army General Kat Liebenberg. Former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst had to approve foreign operations.

Bertelsmann argued that CCB agents were incited to commit crimes on behalf of the organisation by military authorities. Agents were promised a salary, perks and immunity from prosecution.

Bertelsmann called for Webb, CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, region six manager Staal Burger and others to be prosecuted for incitement.

He said others should

be charged with being accessories after the fact for hiding information about Barnard's confession. They included Luitingh, Webb, Verster (who told the inquest he had wanted to shield the CCB and its members) and Badenhorst.

"The excessive secrecy which has surrounded the South African military in the past has proved a fertile breeding ground for the excesses which the court has been confronted with during the inquest," Bertelsmann said.

Van Vuuren said the police investigation had been prejudiced by the Harms Commission because witnesses with information about the murder had been subpoenaed and immediately denied any knowledge. The investigation team had done the best it could under the circumstances, he argued.

Jurie Wessels, appearing for Verster, and Piet du Plessis, appearing for Barnard, are expected to conclude their arguments today.

The hearing continues.

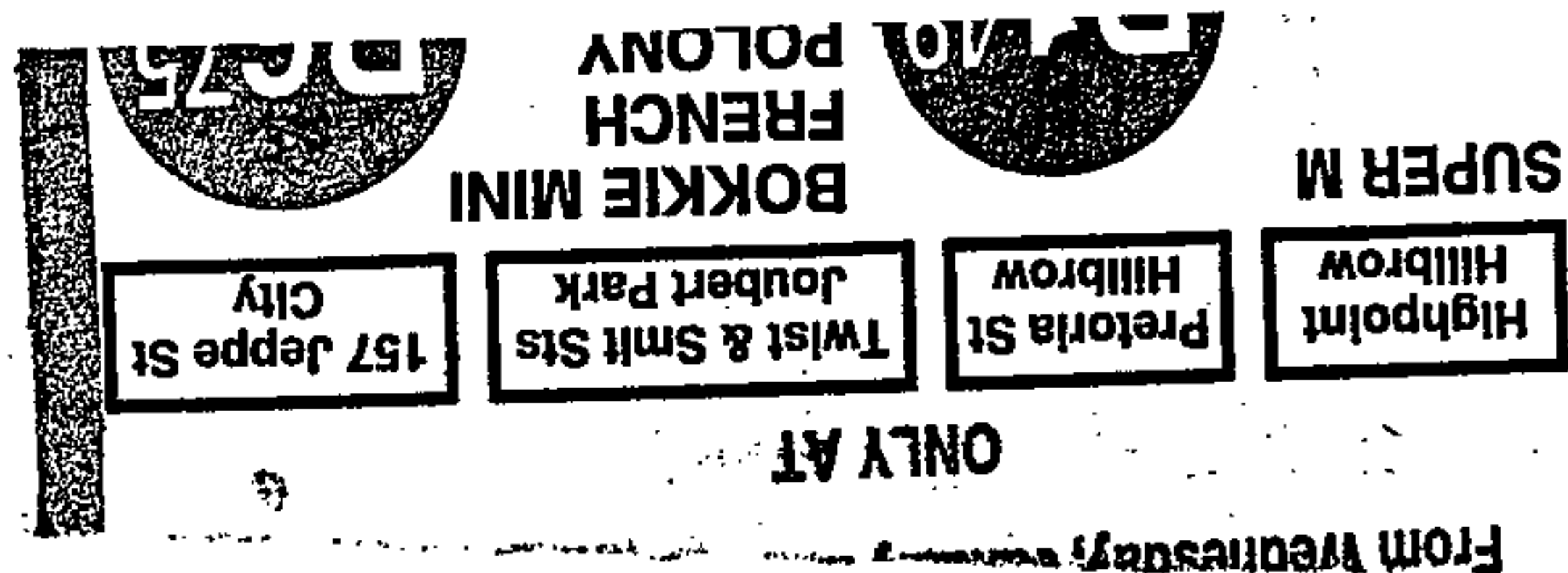
STAR 19/11/93.

327

the I

Killers stil

NO arrests have y
thim... with 1



Wednesday January 20 1993 SOWETAN

NEWS Murder of anti-apartheid activist

Cover up is alleged

Sowetan 20/1/93.
■ Submission by counsel at Webster inquest: 327

POLICE General Krappies Engelbrecht and former head of Military Intelligence General "Witkop" Badenhorst had deliberately covered up evidence during an internal investigation into the murder of anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster, it was argued in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Jurie Wessels, SC, appearing for former Civil Co-Operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster and CCB agents Lafras Luitingh and Derreck Louw, said in his closing argument at the inquest on Webster the two generals had also ignored vital evidence linking ex-CCB agent Ferdi Barnard to the murder.

He argued a prima facie case existed against Barnard, a convicted murderer.

Engelbrecht and Badenhorst had chosen to ignore information they received from Louw and Luitingh in which it was disclosed that Barnard had admitted to Luitingh he had killed Webster to impress senior CCB officers.

Contradicted each other

He argued that the evidence of generals Engelbrecht and Badenhorst was unacceptable as they had contradicted each other on several vital aspects.

Badenhorst had also deliberately lied to the inquest when he said Barnard had never been employed by Military Intelligence. It later came to light after a raid by the Goldstone Commission on an MI office that Barnard had been in its employ in

1991 and Badenhorst had been behind his employment.

Wessels said the internal investigation by the two generals had been carried out in an extremely strange manner and lacked the thoroughness that one would expect from men in their position.

He also argued that the contention by Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, for the Webster Trust, that Luitingh and Verster should be charged with incitement and being accessories after the fact was without substance.

"To say that Verster or Luitingh kept quiet about what they knew, with the criminal intent to let a criminal (Barnard) escape from a murder, is preposterous and not borne out by the evidence." - Sapa

Barnard liable, inquest told

By Susan Smuts

282 327 250 STAR 20/1/93

Counsel for Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster said yesterday that fired CCB agent Ferdi Barnard should be found liable for the murder of Dr David Webster.

In his closing argument to the inquest in the Rand Supreme Court, Jurie Wessels urged Mr Justice Michael Stegmann to accept evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler, Lafras Luitingh, that he had murdered Webster on May 1 1989.

Luitingh's evidence was supported by Verster and CCB information officer Derrick Louw (an alias), both of whom told the court Luitingh had told them of the confession before the start of the 1990 Harms Commission on alleged death squads.

Wessels asked the judge to reject the evidence of former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst and the SAP's General Krappies Engelbrecht who conducted an inter-

nal inquiry after Webster's death.

The two generals denied they had been informed of the confession. Badenhorst said he had investigated a rumour that Barnard had been involved but had found it had no substance.

Wessels accused the generals of lying. He said Badenhorst and Engelbrecht had tried to cover up the investigation and had deliberately ignored evidence of Barnard's confession.

He could not think why the generals had tried to cover up. They had contradicted each other's evidence and Wessels asked the judge to accept Luitingh's evidence that Badenhorst had threatened him when he had told the general about the confession.

In stark contrast, Barnard's lawyer, Piet du Plessis, asked the judge to reject as unreliable evidence implicating his client.

Du Plessis argued that the witnesses who had implicated his client in the murder had lied and conspired to make Barnard a scapegoat.

Du Plessis urged the judge to accept evidence by Badenhorst and Engelbrecht.

He said the fact that the generals had not been informed of the alleged confession indicated that no confession had been made.

Du Plessis said the story about the confession had emerged only after his client had mentioned the CCB by name to the police while in detention in November 1989.

After Barnard's exposé of the organisation, either Verster or CCB chairman General Eddie Webb had started the rumour.

The rumour had hardened into a conspiracy during the inquest after Verster had been incriminated by Webb, Du Plessis argued.

He said Verster, Luitingh and Louw had conspired to make Barnard the "fall guy".

Wessels pointed out that Louw had been subpoenaed at short notice by the judge (rather than the State), which made him an unlikely conspirator.

Goniwe inquest to reopen in March

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter 21/1/93.

The inquest into the murder of United Democratic Front member Matthew Goniwe and three other eastern Cape activists in 1985 will be reopened in Port Elizabeth on March 1, it was confirmed yesterday.

The judicial probe, to be chaired by eastern Cape Judge-President NW Zietsman, was ordered by President FW de Klerk in May last year after sensational disclosures of an alleged "death warrant" signal sent from the SADF's Eastern

Cape Command to the State Security Council on June 7 1985, calling for the UDF activists to be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency".

The signal was signed by a Commandant L du Plessis, formerly of East London Command, and purported to record a conversation between then Brigadier "Joffel" van der Westhuizen and a former State Security Council (SSC) member, a Major-General van Rensburg.

The bodies of Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicele Mhlauli were found in the veld along an eastern Cape

roadside on June 29 — three weeks after the signal was allegedly sent.

Eastern Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgen's office yesterday said he and two other Grahamstown advocates, J Marais and N Henning, would present evidence for the State when the inquest resumes.

After the May 8 disclosure of "the Goniwe signal" by Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa, De Klerk appointed Hodgen and a high-powered team to investigate the new allegations in preparation for a reopened probe under Mr Justice Zietsman.

the nation

Police guard farmers

THIRTY white farmers and a businessman are under police protection in the Free State following the circulation of an alleged ANC "hit list".

"We are protecting 30 Hoopstad farmers and a businessman in the town while we carry out investigations," police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Johan Fouche said yesterday.

He said police were trying to establish whether the hit list, circulated in Hoopstad on Monday, was genuine or an attempt by "unknown persons" to smear the ANC. An ANC spokesman said the hit list was an attempt to discredit the organisation.

Sowetan 24/1/93.

Webster inquest 'mother of all lies'

327
By Susan Smuts

STAR 21/1/93

The Dr David Webster inquest was "the mother of all lies and liars", former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operative Ferdi Barnard's lawyer said in his closing argument to the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Piet du Plessis asked the court to dismiss the evidence of several witnesses, including CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster, who had implicated Barnard in the 1989 assassination of the Wits academic.

Argument was concluded yesterday and Mr Justice Michael Stegmann will deliver his finding tomorrow.

Eberhardt Bertelsmann SC, for the Webster Trust, and Jurie Wessels, for Verster, have called on the judge to find a *prima facie* case existed against Barnard.

Peet Coetsee SC, for the Minister of Defence and the SADF, State advocate Jannie van Vuuren and Du Plessis have argued there was no case against the dismissed CCB agent.

Du Plessis said Barnard had exposed the CCB while in detention in 1989 and had falsely implicated his former handler, Lafras Luitingh, of being involved in Webster's murder.

Later, after CCB chairman Eddie Webb and CCB administrator Wouter Basson had given evidence which incriminated Verster, the CCB "inner circle" (consisting of Luitingh and CCB information officer Derrick Louw under Verster's leadership) conspired to make Barnard the scapegoat.

The evidence by Webb and Basson showed the inner circle had given orders to their subordinates to carry out criminal deeds in the name of State security, he added.

He asked the judge to reject

evidence by three sets of "lying witnesses". These were members of the CCB inner circle; eyewitness Cornelius du Plessis, who identified Barnard as the murderer; and Barnard's former employer, Willie Smit, and members of the Smit family.

Smit, his mother Johanna Smit and his brother-in-law Andrew Voster told the court Barnard had told them he had killed Webster. Smit later retracted his testimony.

Bertelsmann argued that while Barnard should be found liable for the murder, several other CCB officers and SADF officials should be charged for crimes.

Wessels argued the evidence showed Barnard had killed Webster, but not on orders from the sinister SADF wing. He accused two generals involved in an internal inquiry of covering up evidence and ignoring information that Barnard had confessed the murder to Luitingh.

Evidence implicating ex-CCB man 'is lies'

THE inquest into the death of Wits academic David Webster had been the "mother of all lies and liars", former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard's attorney Piet du Plessis said in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Making final submissions before Judge M Stegmann, Du Plessis said unreliable and contradictory evidence implicating Barnard as a key suspect, from witnesses who all had their own agendas and motives, had not established a prima facie case against his client.

He said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler Lafras Luitingh days after the shooting, should be rejected as false.

It was clear, he argued, that members of the CCB's inner circle — which included MD Joe Verster, Luitingh and Derek Louw — had committed unauthorised criminal acts which they feared would be discovered after Barnard disclosed the existence of the covert unit in November 1989.

SUSAN RUSSELL

Barnard disclosed the existence of the CCB in a statement made while he was in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In the statement Barnard falsely alleged that Luitingh could have been responsible for Webster's murder. He also made a number of other false allegations about members of the "inner circle".

It was then that the "inner circle" began an intensive disinformation campaign against Barnard, Du Plessis said.

Verster's counsel J Wessels and the Webster family's counsel E Bertelsman have submitted that the evidence established a prima facie case against Barnard.

However, counsel for the SADF argued that no case had been established.

Stegmann said he would deliver his findings tomorrow.

Defence committee proposal

MULTIPARTY policy control of the armed forces in SA during the transitional phase should be vested in a defence committee representing parties across the spectrum.

And a military ombudsman should be appointed who was initially accountable to the interim legislature, the Institute for Defence Policy proposed yesterday.

In addition, the establishment of a council of defence, a joint armed forces military council and an advisory committee on race relations and civic education were some of the changes in SA's military structure recommended by the institute.

The institute's proposals were not a blueprint on defence matters but should be viewed as subjects for wider discussion ahead of the resumption of multiparty talks, institute director Jakkie Cilliers said at a media briefing at Midrand yesterday.

The institute proposals are con-

STEPHANE BOTHMA

tained in the latest issue of its publication, SA Defence Review, which focuses on the concept and role of SA's armed forces and political control of defence in a democratic SA.

The institute is financially supported by the German Hans Seidel Foundation, Gencor Development Trust and the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

The essence of the proposals was a concept for armed forces based on the rule of law and on respect for human rights as enshrined in a future constitution and bill of rights, the institute said.

Some of the proposals had already been discussed and agreed on in principle by various groupings at Codesa, Cilliers said.

Cilliers said the proposed council of defence was a key element and should be established as soon as possible through multilateral talks.

ANC slams illegal arms

WILSON ZWANE

THE ANC said yesterday the carrying of illegal arms and ammunition by its members was contrary to its code of conduct which prescribed disciplined behaviour.

The organisation was responding to the conviction this week of its northern Natal administrator Bongani Msomi for the possession of illegal arms and ammunition.

The ANC said in a statement it did not condone such acts by its members.

"Our code of conduct specifies that our members should be disciplined and must not bring the name of the ANC into disrepute," the organisation said adding that no arms had been issued to members (since the armed struggle was suspended in 1990).

It stressed that before its members were condemned for possessing weapons illegally, their circumstances should be known. Empangeni was "notorious for the killings and harassment of ANC members".

The ANC however encouraged its members, who felt their lives were in danger, to apply for licences to carry firearms. "Since discretion in such matters is in the hands of the police, there have been few positive responses."

The proliferation of arms, however, was of concern and needed to be combated, the ANC said.

DP calls for judge to quit

SUSAN RUSSELL

NATAL Judge W H Booyesen should resign either his judicial office or his executive position in the Afrikaner Broederbond, if his membership of the organisation was confirmed, DP justice spokesman Tony Leon said yesterday.

Leon was reacting to recent reports that Booyesen was a serving member of the Broederbond.

The Johannesburg Bar Council said in a statement on Wednesday that a serving Supreme Court judge's membership of a secret organisation such as the Broederbond was improper and incompatible with the administration of justice.

The Bar Council statement did not identify the judge referred to, but Booyesen has been named in news reports.

Leon said Booyesen should be allowed to clarify his position. "Should his executive membership of the Broederbond be confirmed, the interests of justice suggest he should resign either his executive position and active membership of the Broederbond, or his judicial office."

● Comment: Page 10

31 December 1992

Director), E H J Stoyell
T M de Villiers, R I du Preez
R A Lee (British), M M Nel,
Wilkinson.

shares of 35 cents each, fully

aries for the quarter ended

Quarter ended	Financial year ended
31/12/91	30/09/92 (Audited)

1 067 199	4 303 270
139 961	295 295
64	272

(R'000)	(R'000)
7 403	31 295

5 809	19 281
1 594	7 264
—	4 750

1 241	9 972
-------	-------

2 497	9 724
-------	-------

London

85 Fleet Street

Evidence implicating ex-CCB man 'is lies'

SUSAN RUSSELL

THE inquest into the death of Wits academic David Webster had been the "mother of all lies and liars", former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard's attorney Piet du Plessis said in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Making final submissions before Judge M Stegmann, Du Plessis said unreliable and contradictory evidence implicating Barnard as a key suspect, from witnesses who all had their own agendas and motives, had not established a prima facie case against his client.

He said evidence that Barnard had confessed to his former handler Lafras Luitingh days after the shooting, should be rejected as false.

It was clear, he argued, that members of the CCB's inner circle — which included MD Joe Verster, Luitingh and Derek Louw — had committed unauthorised criminal acts which they feared would be discovered after Barnard disclosed the existence of the covert unit in November 1989.

Barnard disclosed the existence of the CCB in a statement made while he was in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

In the statement Barnard falsely alleged that Luitingh could have been responsible for Webster's murder. He also made a number of other false allegations about members of the "inner circle".

It was then that the "inner circle" began an intensive disinformation campaign against Barnard, Du Plessis said.

Verster's counsel J Wessels and the Webster family's counsel E Bertelsman have submitted that the evidence established a prima facie case against Barnard.

However, counsel for the SADF argued that no case had been established.

Stegmann said he would deliver his findings tomorrow.

Defence committee proposal

STEPHANE BOTHMA

MULTIPARTY policy control of the armed forces in SA during the transitional phase should be vested in a defence committee representing parties across the spectrum.

And a military ombudsman should be appointed who was initially accountable to the interim legislature, the Institute for Defence Policy proposed yesterday.

In addition, the establishment of a council of defence, a joint armed forces military council and an advisory committee on race relations and civic education were some of the changes in SA's military structure recommended by the institute.

The institute's proposals were not a blueprint on defence matters but should be viewed as subjects for wider discussion ahead of the resumption of multiparty talks, institute director Jakkie Cilliers said at a media briefing at Midrand yesterday.

The institute proposals are con-

tained in the latest issue of its publication, SA Defence Review, which focuses on the concept and role of SA's armed forces and political control of defence in a democratic SA.

The institute is financially supported by the German Hans Seidel Foundation, Gencor Development Trust and the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

The essence of the proposals was a concept for armed forces based on the rule of law and on respect for human rights as enshrined in a future constitution and bill of rights, the institute said.

Some of the proposals had already been discussed and agreed on in principle by various groupings at Codesa, Cilliers said.

Cilliers said the proposed council of defence was a key element and should be established as soon as possible through multilateral talks.

Purge of Vlakplaas 'dirty tricks' unit

22/1 - 28/1/93

327

TOP officers from the SAP's notorious Vlakplaas unit—a covert squad whose members carried out numerous political assassinations in the 1980s—will be axed from the ranks of the police before the end of February.

Police sources say the top command of Vlakplaas have been told to pack their bags by the end of next month as part of an ongoing purge taking place in Pretoria's security forces in preparation for an interim government this year.

Officers whose jobs are on the line include the Vlakplaas commander, Major Eugene de Kok, as well as two of his closest colleagues, Major Koos Vermeulen and Captain Paul van Dyk.

In line with the continuing purge of security forces in preparation for an interim government, officers of the covert squad are being axed.

By **EDDIE KOCH**

These three, together with renegade police captain Dirk Coetzee, formed the top command of the squad and were directly involved in many of its hit squad operations.

The Harris Commission, set up in 1990 to probe

Coetzee's allegations that a series of assassinations were planned and carried out from Vlakplaas, ignored demands that the unit's top officers be sacked or charged with murder.

The decision to axe them now is a belated response to demands from the African National Congress and human rights activists for action against the squad and its officers.

The Vlakplaas unit was formally disbanded last year as part of a scheme to restructure the police, but its members are still employed to carry out covert work for the SAP's Crime Intelligence Service.

Sources say the Vlakplaas commanders are now

deeply disgruntled, as they believe their careers are being sacrificed so the government can negotiate an interim government deal with the African National Congress.

"The men say they were carrying out the policy of the government of the day. They are especially angry because some of the generals who ordered them to set up Vlakplaas and approved their operations are now busy trying to fire them," said one of the sources.

Other members of the old Vlakplaas unit have been told a "bomb is about to burst" and that they should consider early retirement or seek employment in other departments of the SAP.

The Vlakplaas unit, which fell under the command of Section C of Pretoria's former security police, was established by De Kok, Coetzee, Vermeulen and Van Dyk in the early 1980s.

Operations these four were directly involved in included the assassination of ANC members on the border of northern Natal and Swaziland, the kidnapping of top ANC members in Swaziland and cross-border raids into Botswana.

De Kok received counter-insurgency training while working with the Special Air Services in Rhodesia between 1968 and 1972. In 1982 he took command of the SAP's Koevoet unit during the bush war in Namibia, where he became one of the country's most highly decorated officers.

Under his leadership, the Vlakplaas squad made extensive use of captured ANC insurgents who were turned into fearsome counter-insurgency fighters called askaris. A group of askaris still lives at Vlakplaas, near Pretoria, but the farm is about to be handed over to another section of the police in line with the decision to shut down the unit.

There are pockets of policemen around the country, many of them engaged in covert or counter-insurgency work, who believe their heads will be next to roll as the government prepares the way for joint control over the security force with the ANC.

Law and Order spokesman General Leon Mellet said there would be a press briefing this weekend to explain steps that the SAP is taking to bring about more effective community relations.

Mellet said he was not aware of plans to fire the Vlakplaas officers. He denied reports that senior generals were negotiating a severance package with them to ensure that they remained silent about the involvement of more senior officers in Vlakplaas operations.

Mellet also denied claims of a concerted effort to clean up the image of the police in advance of a political settlement with the ANC by enforcing a tough "adapt or leave" policy. "The restructuring that is taking place is part of an ongoing process started last year," he said.

Last August 19 police generals were put on early retirement in the wake of a report by British policing expert Peter Waddington, which advised that the "high command" of the SAP be gradually changed as part of the country's negotiated settlement.

Trust's work won't stop after inquest

w/mant 22/1-28/1/93

327

THE David Webster Trust says it will continue to probe the security forces' covert operations after Justice Michael Stegman makes his finding in the Webster inquest today in the Rand Supreme Court.

Members of the trust say the inquest has acted as an important "truth forum" — uncovering a range of dirty tricks and cover-ups by senior government officials — and this work will not stop when the inquest ends.

Correspondence between the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and President FW de Klerk, copies of which are in the possession of *The Weekly Mail*, show intense anger from the unit's members towards the cabinet. This anger is likely to be the source of future revelations of official complicity in dirty tricks campaigns run by the security forces.

Wits University academic David Webster was shot outside his Troyeville home on May 1 1989. The inquest, which has lasted two months, has finally reached its climax.

The key question today is whether the judge will rule that CCB agent Ferdi Barnard, implicated by a string of witnesses as the man who pulled the trigger, should be charged for the murder.

Presenting closing arguments earlier this week, Barnard's attorney, Piet du Plessis, said witnesses were "unreliable and contradictory" and the inquest was "the mother of all lies and liars".

Eberhardt Bertelsmann, appearing for the Webster family, argued that there can "be no doubt" that Barnard was responsible for Webster's death.

The inner CCB circle — including former CCB managing director Joe Verster and Barnard's former handler, Lafras Luitingh — were accomplices to the killing on the grounds of incitement, he added.

Secret letters presented to Justice Stegman during in camera hearings where Verster was required to give evidence show that CCB members are threatening to defend their reputations by revealing evidence that will implicate cabinet members in the unit's covert operations.

As CCB members threaten to defend their reputations by revealing damaging evidence, the David Webster Trust says it will continue its work after the inquest.

By JACQUIE GOLDING

A letter states: "... unless the Webster inquest degenerates like the Harms Commission, where justice is a farce/joke, CCB members hold the right to protect themselves in the following ways:

- "Giving evidence concerning the orders handed to them to destroy files and documents.
- "Providing information pertaining to various orders and the release of funds in order to keep members of the Harms Commission in line ..."

There are further threats that the CCB will offer information concerning top-secret operations known only to South African Police General Basie Smit and other senior members of the police.

CCB sources say they are also in possession of information which will implicate former Defence Minister Magnus Malan in CCB operations that resulted in violence and numerous deaths.

Malan is now minister of forestry and water affairs.

The letters say the CCB has been "left in the lurch" by the South African Defence Force and its members have been forced to "exercise their rights outside the court and away from the public eye".

"This letter must not be seen as a threat," read the letter in Afrikaans, "but as an emergency call (*noodkreet*) from those who have been loyal to their commanders and instructors.

"It (the letter) must be read as a statement from people who refuse to be further manipulated to protect other entities ... especially since those entities, because of unprofessional behaviour, are responsible for the problems of the nation."



Ferdi Barnard

5 FEB 1993

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

R1,00 Price • Prys
R0,10 Plus 10% VAT • BTW
R1,10 Selling price • Verkoopprys
Other countries **R1,40** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant
No. 5023

Vol. 331

PRETORIA, 23 JANUARY 1993
JANUARIE 1993

No. 14542

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 115 (327) 23 January 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREAS TO BE UNREST AREAS

Under section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 3023 of 24 October 1992 to be unrest areas, for a period of three months.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Bloemfontein, including the area known as Botshabelo, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1081 of 18 May 1990.

The Magisterial District of Brandfort, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 937 of 27 May 1977.

The Magisterial District of Dewetsdorp, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1896 of 2 September 1983.

The Magisterial District of Excelsior, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2085 of 23 September 1983.

The Magisterial District of Ladybrand, including the area known as Hobhouse, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2076 of 19 November 1971.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

87567—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 115 23 Januarie 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERLENGING VAN VERKLARING VAN GEBIEDE TOT ONRUSGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (2) van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, en met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, verleng ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3023 van 24 Oktober 1992 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, vir 'n tydperk van drie maande.

BYLAE

Die landdrostdistrik van Bloemfontein, insluitende die gebied bekend as Botshabelo, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1081 van 18 Mei 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Brandfort, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 937 van 27 Mei 1977.

Die landdrostdistrik van Dewetsdorp, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1896 van 2 September 1983.

Die landdrostdistrik van Excelsior, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2085 van 23 September 1983.

Die landdrostdistrik van Ladybrand, insluitende die gebied bekend as Hobhouse, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2076 van 19 November 1971.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

14542—1

CONTENTS

No.		Page No.	Gazette No.
	GOVERNMENT NOTICE		
	Law and Order, Ministry of		
	<i>Government Notice</i>		
R.115	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Extension of declaration of areas to be unrest areas	1	14542

INHOUD

No.		Bladsy No.	Koerant No.
	GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING		
	Wet en Orde, Ministerie van		
	<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
R. 115	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Verlenging van verklaring van gebiede tot onrusgebiede	1	14542

Security agents on edge, warns Barnard

JOHN PERLMAN
Chief Reporter

FERDI Barnard, former operative of the Civil Co-operation Bureau and "prime suspect" in the inquest on the death of David Webster, yesterday said he would not be applying for indemnity because he did not believe he had done anything wrong, but warned of dissatisfaction among the country's intelligence operatives.

Speaking at a press conference after the inquest, Barnard said there was "no doubt in my mind that any intelligence operative, even at the low level" would be able to give high-ranking officials in Government, the police and the military "a lot of discomfort".

Low morale

Barnard said such operatives had information "which could relate to a number of matters, including murder".

He said the Government would be well advised to "keep them happy". He said morale was low at the moment because "people are being fired overnight. I have information about generals in the SAP and the defence force who are working with the ANC to sell us out."

Barnard insisted he had been made a scapegoat in the Webster hearing and said further investigations should look "in the direction of

TO PAGE 2.

INSIDE

The secret

SC

Mo

SU

R2

M

TE

Barnard

FROM PAGE 1.

criminal elements" as Webster was thought to have uncovered details of an ivory smuggling racket. He said he felt "sorry" for Webster's girlfriend, Maggie Friedman. "I don't think she did anything to de-

serve what she's been going through; just like I haven't done anything to deserve what I have been going through."

Barnard said he would be celebrating his "acquittal" with a "couple of friends in the intelligence community. We'll talk about old times and the old South Africa which we enjoyed very much."

Prime suspect given benefit of doubt

Open findings in Webster probe

SUSAN SMUTS
and JOHN PERLMAN

327

THE inquest on the death of Dr David Webster has failed to establish who was responsible for the Wits University academic's murder.

"This inquest will not be content with any of the sacrificial lambs which have been thrown to it," said Mr Justice Michael Stegmann yesterday, as he delivered an open finding on the identity of Webster's assassin. *Star* 23/1/93.

At the close of the seven-week judicial inquest on the 1989 murder of the anti-apartheid activist, Stegmann said no proof beyond a reasonable doubt had been established that prime suspect Ferdi Barnard had been responsible for the murder.



compulsed him.

He said: "In my judgment, Ferdi Barnard is at this stage entitled to the benefit of the doubt."

Disappointed

Stegmann stressed that his decision was not final or binding. "For the present, the truth has not been brought to light," he said.

Maggie Friedman, Webster's girlfriend, said she was "a bit disappointed by the finding, but not surprised. But I am not prepared to say this is the end of it. Nobody has been found guilty but nobody has been found innocent either. There has not been a final binding decision."

"We will have to take it forward in whatever way. We will have to look at the judgment first, especially the legal aspects," she said.

Stegmann began his 4½-hour judgment by ruling on precisely what standard of proof the inquest would have to apply in reaching its findings. Contrary to the submission by the Webster family's advocate that the court had only to find that a case existed "on the balance of probability", Stegmann ruled that the evidence had to be "beyond reasonable doubt".

Stegmann said that although a veil of secrecy had been thrown around the security organs of the State, there was no basis for suspecting the involvement of Military Intelligence, the security police or the State Security Council in the murder. And while suspicion had come to rest on the CCB, neither the organisation as a whole nor the agents in its domestic branch, Region Six, had been shown to have planned or executed the murder.

Scapegoat

Barnard had claimed he had been made a scapegoat after CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster had been incriminated by former CCB chairman General Eddie Webb. In his turn, Verster claimed the CCB was being made a scapegoat for all crimes committed by the security forces, and had been "thrown to the wolves" by his superiors in the SADF.

One of the most serious allegations against Barnard came from his former handler Lafras Luitingh, who claimed Barnard had boasted only days after Webster's murder that he was the killer. Luitingh had denied this to the 1990 Harms Commission into alleged police death squads.

Luitingh's claims had "switched around like a weathercock", Stegmann said. He was a disinformation expert who was accustomed to falsehood, the judge said.

Stegmann said he had had difficulty in assessing the contradictory evidence by members of the CCB "inner circle". He said he could not tell whether the conflict was between truth and falsehood or different levels of falsehood. The inner circle, made up of Luitingh, Verster and CCB information officer

Webster

● FROM PAGE 1.

Derrick Louw (an alias), were skilled not only at lying but in the corroboration of their falsehoods, the judge said.

There was no reason to accept their evidence above that of former Military Intelligence chief General Witkop Badenhorst and the SAP's General Krappies Engelbrecht, who conducted an internal inquiry after the murder. Jurie Wessels, who appeared for the trio, had accused the generals of covering up in the investigation.

Verster had contradicted himself, and his evidence had to be treated with caution, the judge found.

He said he could not rely on the evidence by other witnesses who implicated Barnard, as their evidence was contradictory. They included Barnard's former employer Willie Smit, Smit's mother, and eyewitness Cornelius du Plessis.

The judge found there was also no evidence to prove Webster's murder had been authorised by the CCB. Without the

missing project files — which disappeared during the Harms Commission — it could not be proved it had targeted the Wits anthropologist. The diary of CCB administrator Wouter Basson (also known as Christo Brits) made no reference to the assassination, and it was unlikely the murder could have been planned without Basson's knowledge, the judge said.

He rejected an argument by Eberhardt Bertelsmann, appearing for the Webster Trust, that CCB officers had incited their subordinates to murder.

Stegmann said the investigation into Webster's death would continue. Friedman said she believed the inquest "as a whole had got a lot into the open, exposed things and put pressure on the State. The frustration of the Harms Commission was that this stuff couldn't be heard and aired."

"At least people now know the details of the allegations," Friedman said. "And I believe that the inquests into the deaths of Anton Lubowski and Matthew Goniwe will be held in a different atmosphere. This inquest has set a standard for greater openness."

Call for SA neighbours to co-operate in Apla probe

JUDGE Richard Goldstone has called on neighbouring countries to co-operate with his commission's inquiry into the activities of the PAC's military wing Apla. The commission begins hearing evidence in Port Elizabeth today.

The appeal, which echoes an earlier call by UN mission to SA chief Angela King, came as Transkei suggested Goldstone head a separate, Transkei government-appointed inquiry into Apla activities in the homeland.

Transkei has previously refused Goldstone access to the homeland, claiming that he is an appointee of President FW de Klerk and only accountable to the SA government.

Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said the homeland would today hand a formal diplomatic note to government requesting Goldstone's services "as a judge, not as part of the Goldstone commission".

RAY HARTLEY

Goldstone would be expected to appoint commissioners from the Transkei Bar Council, Holomisa said.

Goldstone said: "The commission would welcome and invite the co-operation of neighbouring states whose territories are alleged to be used by persons launching such attacks. Such co-operation could be by way of submissions, evidence or direct participation in the investigations and inquiries themselves."

He said government would be approached to assist in securing the co-operation of neighbouring countries in the investigation. Transkei's willingness to involve him in investigations into Apla activities in the homeland was "welcome".

"The manner in which the commission or I might be involved by the inquiries referred to by Maj-Gen

Holomisa and other matters referred to by statements made by him to the Press still require to be canvassed," he said.

"In this regard I would point out that the commission has no jurisdiction or powers in Transkei."

A police spokesman said yesterday no incidents involving Apla had been reported along SA's borders with Lesotho and Transkei over the festive season.

The spokesman said there were no plans to reduce the security force levels in the area despite the relative quiet there over the last 10 days.

Meanwhile, a weekend report said a consortium of Transkei businessmen and farmers were secretly negotiating to buy 22 farms along the homeland's border with SA.

The deal, said to involve about R47m had been under discussion since July 1992, the report said.

oad
yes-
with
of
of
of
of
m-
m
in
ort
in
on
ti-
2.

'I was the Webster fall guy,' alleges Barnard

By DESMOND BLOW

CONVICTED murderer Ferdi Barnard said this week he was the "perfect fall guy" to take the rap for the murder of Dr David Webster for the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

He also lashed out at State President FW de Klerk for shunting the Indemnity Act through the President's Council.

"He has done that to save people in high places, including Foreign Affairs. I have seen documents," he told City Press after Judge Michael Stegmann found that the seven-week inquest into the death of Webster failed to establish who was responsible for his murder.

Barnard told the media he did not feel threatened that enemies in high places would "try to take me out".

"I know I have made many powerful enemies but they must remember that I am not isolated. Everybody in security looks after one another. Those of us who have been betrayed have taken precautions. It will not be easy to take me out, but if something happens to any of us, certain evidence will become available," he said.

CIPREN
Stegmann ruled that so many lies were told during the inquest by members of the CCB, who were trained, skilled and accomplished deceivers, that he was unable to ascertain who was responsible for the Wits academic's murder.

24/1/93
He said that despite allegations that Barnard was the killer he had to be given the "benefit of the doubt at this stage".

Barnard said that certain members of the CCB had made him the scapegoat in order to protect themselves.

"It was only at a late stage, after General Eddie Webb had fingered the CCB, that some of them turned on me. They claimed that I had done the killing without orders so that I could ingratiate myself with them.

"But not all the CCB were against me. Some of the best people I have ever known were members of the CCB, and they would stand by you in any situation. They are still friends of mine, but Joe Verster and Derek Louw - I don't know who he really is or where he comes from - invented lies about me, and my

To Page 2

Barnard is given benefit of doubt

From Page 1

CIPREN 24/1/93
handler Lafras Luitingh and I had a personality clash from day one.

"The judge rightly found that Luitingh switched around like a weathercock. He denied to the Harms Commission that I had anything to do with the murder, but he told Judge Stegmann that I had boasted to him - only days after Webster's death - that I had killed him."

Asked why he thought friends like the Smits had agreed to give evidence against him, he said he had no idea.

"Some people couldn't take the strain. Willie Smit contacted me a couple of nights ago through a third party. He claimed he was intimidated by threats to make a statement against me, but I refused to see him and said if he had anything to say he must put it in writing."

Barnard also attacked the government, saying it had betrayed its operators. "They are busy with a witchhunt against us and it is not going to stop

here. 327
"I have good information that MK has warned the government if they don't take the sting out of the intelligence community they are going back to the bush to fight again."

"The morale of the security forces is very low at this stage. I have information that a certain general in the defence force has very close liaison with the ANC."

Barnard said he did not believe that Webster was a threat to the government and did not warrant being killed.

He also expressed sympathy for Webster's girlfriend, Maggie Friedman. "She is so small and frail, I really felt for her," he said.

Maggie Friedman said she was disappointed by the verdict but not surprised.

She was pleased, however, that certain revelations had been made and felt it was not the end.

"There is the Goniwe inquest shortly and in time the truth must come out," she said.

Goldstone told of Transkei bases

Huge reward posted for Apla gunmen

6/10/93 5/11/93

POLICE have offered one of the biggest rewards yet — up to R100 000 — for information leading to the arrest of three Apla gunmen allegedly responsible for several attacks in the Border region.

Warrants of arrest for Letlapa Mphahlele (alias Happy), Luyanda Humphry Goomfa (alias Thami) and Weille Gideon Mafika (alias Vuyo) had been issued, Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said in a statement yesterday.

They were all wanted on charges of attempted murder and malicious damage to property, Van der Merwe said. In addition, a fourth Apla member, purportedly a former chief of operations in Transkei, Vumankosi Laurence Ntinkina, alias Sizwe, was being sought.

Although Van der Merwe did not disclose the sizes of the rewards offered, informed sources said police would pay anything up to R100 000 for information. The three Apla members have all been accused of attacks and damage to property in several towns, particularly Lady Grey. Van der Merwe said Mphahlele had taken over from Ntinkina as chief of operations in Transkei last year and was also a member of Apla's executive committee.

"The public is urged to assist the SAP in locating the wanted men," he said, but he warned they were dangerous. Meanwhile, the police and the SA Defence Force have told a committee of the Goldstone commission that Apla members

are being trained in bases in Transkei.

The committee, sitting in Port Elizabeth, is investigating the location of Apla camps, arms, ammunition, personnel and operational activities. It is chaired by Goldstone commission member Gert Steyn, assisted by Port Elizabeth advocate Fikile Bam and Nico Coetzer, attorney and immediate past president of the Law Societies of SA.

Sapa reports that police suggested to the committee that Transkei should hand over to the commission all 9mm firearms "loaned" to Apla since April to determine whether they were used in terrorist attacks.

In other submissions, the SAP called for:

- An investigation into the alleged training of Apla members in Transkei, including "crash" courses in the use of sophisticated weapons;

- The commission to establish and verify the location of Apla camps and/or training centres;

- An investigation into the supply of arms and ammunition to Apla, both inside and outside the country;

- A general investigation into Apla's personnel, including training, numbers, location and command structures;

- An investigation into Apla's funding and the true relationship between the armed wing and the PAC, and

- A request to Transkeian authorities to

□ To Page 2

Apla gunmen

cease support of Apla forthwith.

Police counsel Francois van Zyl said in his submission statements made by arrested Apla members made it clear they had undergone military training in Transkei.

Reacting to the submission by the SAP, the Transkei government said it had no objection in principle to the weapons it lent Apla and Umkhonto we Sizwe "for the protection of their leaders in Transkei" being tested by ballistics experts as long as a neutral expert or country was chosen.

The Transkei government yesterday formally asked the SA government to second Goldstone to Transkei to chair a proposed commission of inquiry into the existence of Apla bases there.

Our Political Staff reports that the police submission estimated Apla had approximately 120 trained members inside SA. The number of units, varying from three to eight members, was unknown.

Van Zyl said Apla had approximately 2 700 members outside SA but that not all had received military training.

The SADF told the commission that the PAC received a total of \$14m from Libya in 1991 and Libyan leader Col Muammar Gaddafi had indicated that his country contemplated becoming the PAC's primary contributor.

The SADF listed 10 towns and rural areas where it alleged Apla members received training in Transkei.

From Page 1

The SADF said the primary aim of the PAC/Apla was the liberation of Azania through armed revolution, and to replace the government of the day with an "African socialist democracy".

The SADF submitted that the PAC used political as well as military (Apla) structures to promote its armed struggle.

The SADF said by attacking the rural areas opportunities were created to get a foothold in these areas from where the armed struggle could be furthered by local Apla fighting units and self-defence units.

In accordance with Apla's strategy, the political and military wings should work together very closely. The political wing — the PAC — would create the climate in which Apla members who were in the process of moving into SA could survive.

PAC members would provide logistical support and new PAC branches would be created for the very purpose of executing the strategy, the SADF submitted.

Apla's current strategy was to regard members of the SAP and the SADF, irrespective of race, as primary targets.

The SADF referred to Apla's mobile warfare, in terms of which operations should be launched from "liberated zones".

It said Apla's fullscale war was to be waged against farmers, individuals in the armed services and through attacks on white residential areas.

Rewards offered for attack suspects

STW 2 S11193 327



Vumankosi Laurence Ntshinga (alias Sizwe).



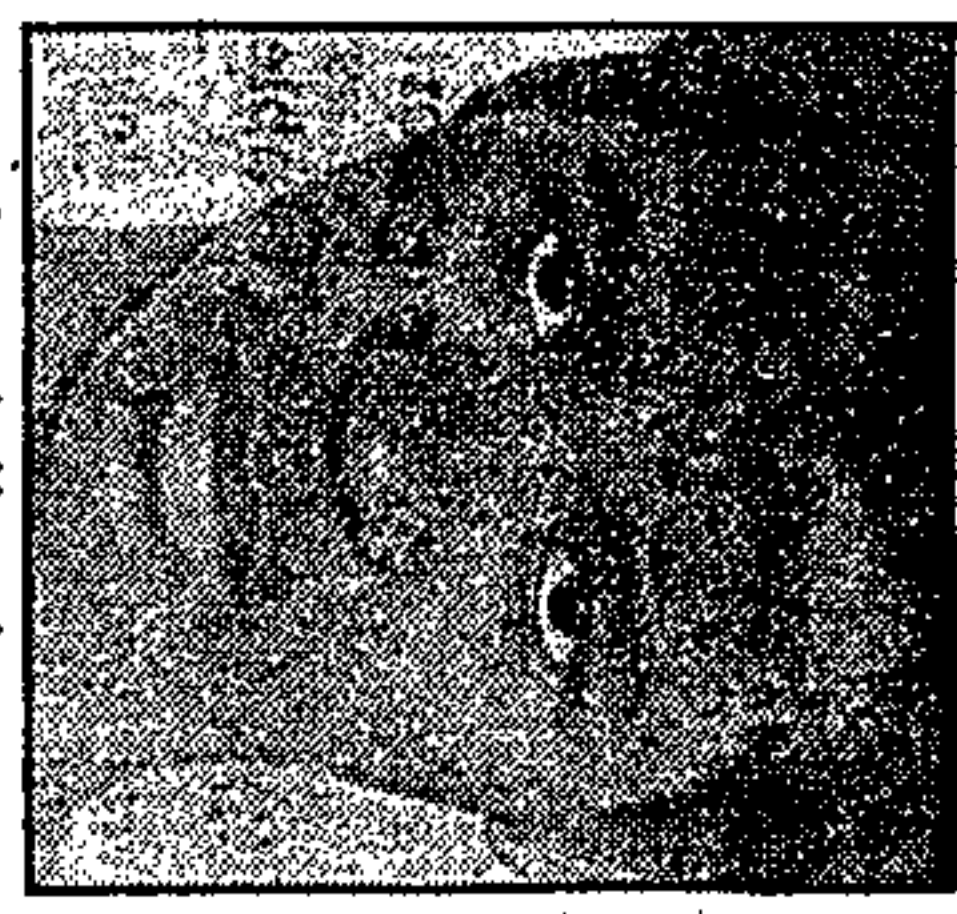
Letlapa Mphahlele (alias Happy).

The South African Police yesterday offered substantial rewards for information leading to the arrest of three cadres of the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla), saying warrants for their arrests had been issued.

A fourth Apla member, purportedly a former chief of operations in Transkei, Vumankosi Laurence Ntshinga, alias Sizwe, is also being sought by the SAP.

The total reward for the arrest and conviction of the Apla members is believed to be in the region of R100 000 — one of the biggest rewards yet offered by the SAP.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said the Apla members were wanted on various charges including murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.



Luyanda Humphry Gqomfa (alias Thami).



Weille Gideon Matilika (alias Vuyo).

Transkei, Apla scorn SAP offer

By Bronwyn Wilkinson
and Sapa

Transkei and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) have scoffed at the SAP's offer of substantial rewards for the arrest and conviction of four men the SAP claims were Apla cadres wanted on terrorism-related charges.

In a telephone interview from Dar es Salaam yesterday, the chairman of Apla's high command, Victor Sabelo Phama, warned the Government to stop "dragging innocent" people into its probe of "revolutionary violence".

Phama said there were several discrepancies and inaccuracies in the information the police had given to the media on the four men.

Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said the SA Government should apply for the extradition of the men if it believed they were in Transkei.

14 JAN 1993

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

R1,00 Price • Prys
R0,10 Plus 10% VAT • BTW
R1,10 Selling price • Verkoopprys
Other countries R1,40 Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant
No. 5016

Vol. 331

PRETORIA, 6 JANUARY 1993
JANUARIE 1993

No. 14521

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 45 6 January 1993

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953 (327)

Under the powers vested in me by section 5A of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby withdraw, with effect from 6 January 1993, the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 1291 of 30 April 1992 to be unrest areas and which declaration was extended on 29 July 1992 by Government Notice No. R. 2189 and on 28 October 1992 by Government Notice No. R. 3046.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Vanderbijlpark, including the areas known as—

- (i) Bophelong, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1759 of 9 September 1955, as amended;
- (ii) Boipatong, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1325 of 28 August 1959, as amended;
- (iii) Evaton, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 322 of 4 December 1967, as amended;
- (iv) Sebokeng, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. R. 822 of 13 May 1977, as amended.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.
85143—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 45 6 Januarie 1993

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, trek ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1291 van 30 April 1992 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, en welke verklaring op 29 Julie 1992 by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2189 en op 28 Oktober 1992 by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3046 verleng is, met ingang van 6 Januarie 1993 in.

BYLAE

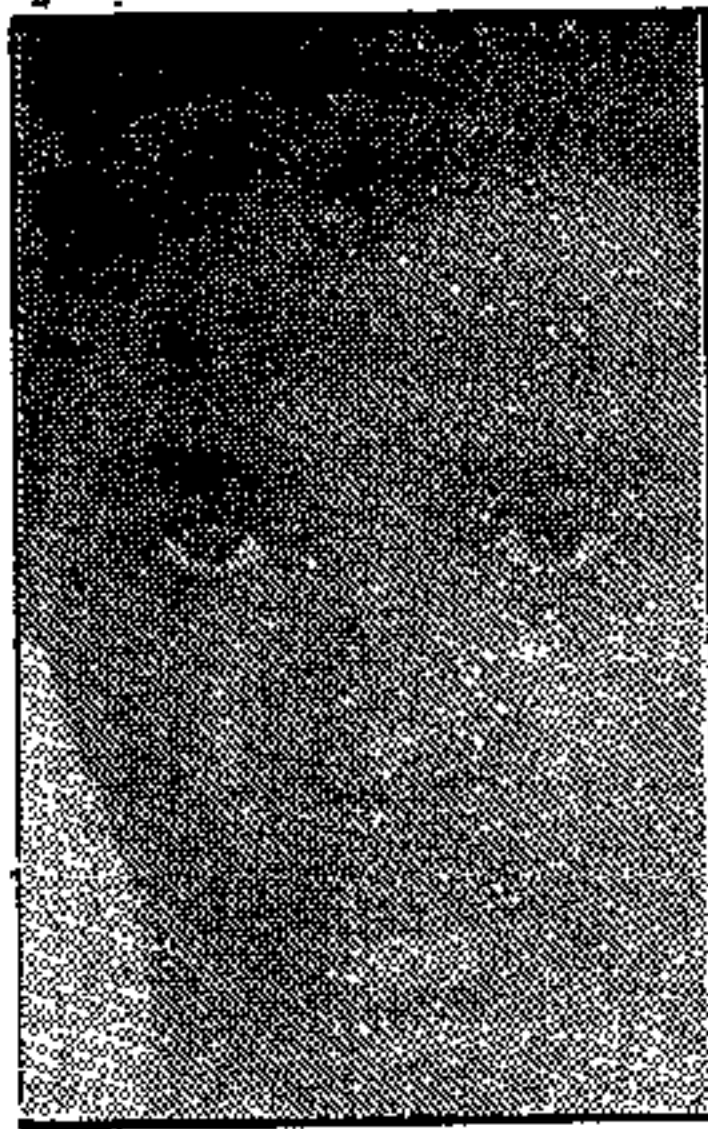
Die landdrostdistrik van Vanderbijlpark, insluitende die gebiede bekend as—

- (i) Bophelong, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1759 van 9 September 1955, soos gewysig;
- (ii) Boipatong, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1325 van 28 Augustus 1959, soos gewysig;
- (iii) Evaton, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 322 van 4 Desember 1967, soos gewysig;
- (iv) Sebokeng, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 822 van 13 Mei 1977, soos gewysig.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

CONTENTS			INHOUD		
No.		Page No.	No.		Bladsy No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE			GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
Law and Order, Ministry of			Wet en Orde, Ministerie van		
<i>Government Notice</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
R. 45	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Withdrawal of notice.....	1 14521	R. 45	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Intrekking van kennisgewing.....	1 14521

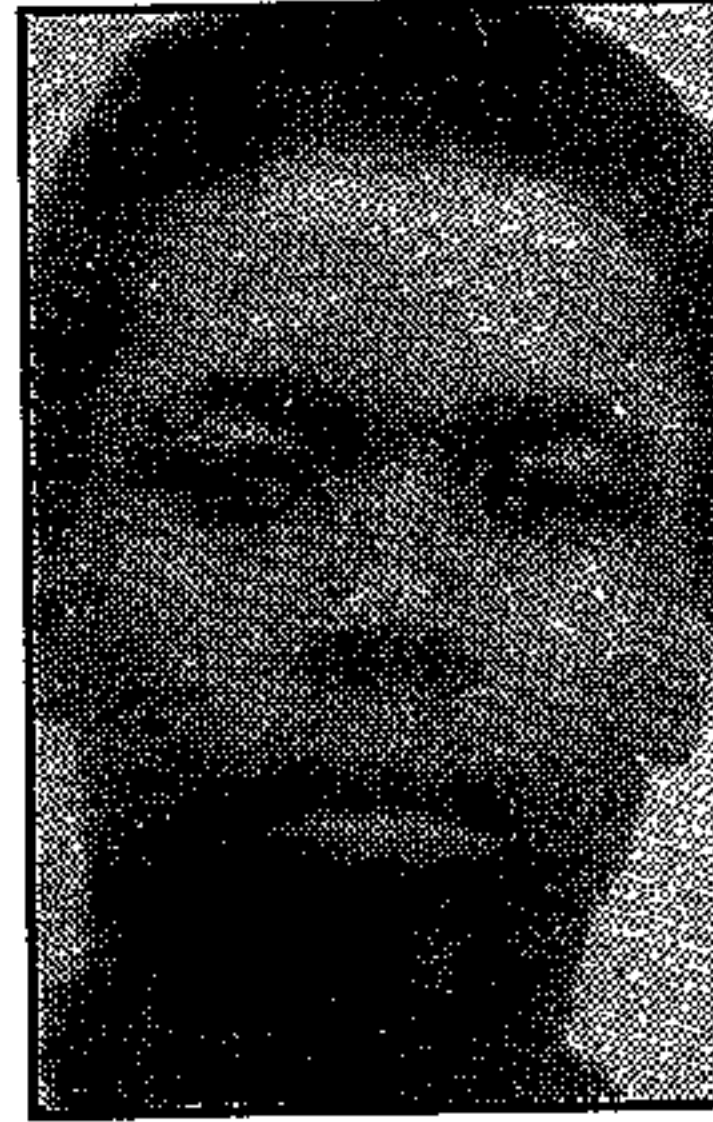
NEWS Wanted 'concerning acts of terror in South A



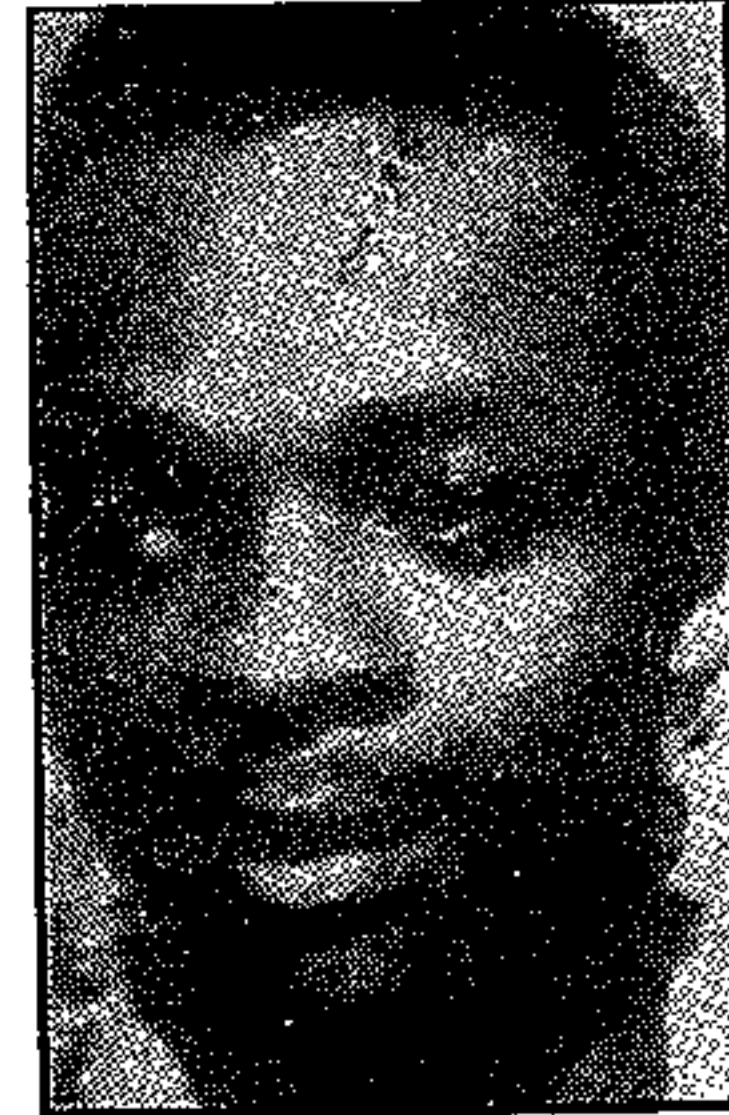
Luyanda Humphrey
Gqomfa (alias Thami)



Letlapa Mphahlele
(alias Happy)



Welle Gideon Mafilika
(alias Vuyo)



Vumankosi Laurence
Ntlikinca (alias Sizwe)

Apla 4 - big reward

Sowetan 6/1/93
By Josias Charle

■ Police offer R100 000 for information leading to their arrest and conviction:

THE South African Police have offered a reward of R100 000 for information leading to the arrest and successful conviction of four alleged cadres of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla).

Police spokesman Major Ruben Bloomberg told *Sowetan* yesterday the reward had been approved by the Government.

The four include alleged former Apla chief of operations in Transkei Mr Vumankosi Laurence Ntlikinca.

The police believe he may be able to furnish them with information "concerning acts of terror in South Africa".

In a statement by the Commissioner of the South African Police, General Johan van der Merwe, the other three

men were named as Mr Letlapa Mphahlele, Mr Luyanda Humphrey Gqomfa and Mr Welle Gideon Mafilika.

Mphahlele, said to be Apla's current chief of operations in Transkei, is being sought for attempted murder at Batho Location in the Free State in December 1991, terrorism and attempted murder at Lady Grey in the Eastern Cape in December 1991.

He is also being sought for murder and three counts of attempted murder at Zastron, also in the Free State, in March 1992.

He is said by the police to be a member of Apla's executive committee.

Gqomfa is wanted for murder and three counts of attempted murder at

Zastron in March 1992 and arson at Lady Grey in March 1992.

The murder charges against Mphahlele and Gqomfa relate to the killing of Mr Fanie Smit, an employee of Fraser's furniture store who was shot dead on March 18 1992.

Mafilika is wanted in connection with attempted murder at Batho Location in 1991 and terrorism, attempted murder and malicious damage to property at Lady Grey in January 1992.

According to Van der Merwe, all four have undergone military training outside the country.

"The public is urged to assist the police in locating the wanted men but people should note they are trained and are being regarded as very dangerous," Van der Merwe said.

Azapo declares a war

By Joe Mhilela

MANDLA Nono lies buried in grave A3418 with the Azapo flag flying over it at the Bekkersdal Cemetery on the West Rand.

This young life, only 23, was terminated two weeks ago by a rival's arms of war. Nono's life was committed to the liberation of all the oppressed black people of "occupied Azania".

But the organisation of which his life was an asset has made this sobering vow: "Never again will we fold arms and turn the other cheek when our members are killed in great numbers. Henceforth we will fight fire with fire, gouge out an eye if ours has been gouged out."

The pledge was made by Azapo's Transvaal president, Mr Nkosi Molala, at the funeral service of activist Nono.

Addressing the mourners, Molala said: "I hope what I say today is shared by my comrades in the national executive committee."

Molala's statement was greeted with a tumultuous roar of "yes", "Amandla" and "Buwa".

Even in this climate of apparent militancy, organisations in the embattled Bekkersdal talk about striking peace.

Spokesman for Inkatha Freedom Party in the area Mr Charles Lotiwe said it would be silly to think that Inkatha was not committed to peace and co-existence with other organisations.

28 KILLED Nono the latest victim since

violence erupted in 1990:

Before 7/11/93
Peace does not go alone. If you prepare for peace, you must equally make provision for war, so that the very war should protect the peace you may achieve

"We are committed to peace and we would like to iron out our differences with Azapo," he said.

Lotiwe said he appreciated that there could be problems but it was through negotiation that they could be overcome.

However, it would be naive to wish away the fact that there are tensions in the area, and that their members are being killed.

"It is precisely because of these problems that we need to talk together," he said.

Secretary of the local branch Mr Father Ratsoen showed *Sowetan* graves which have become home to 28 Azapo activists since 1990. Five died this year.

"They all lie here," pointing at various graves where his comrades have been buried. "How long should we come here to bury our comrades?" he asked.

"We are tired of folding our arms and watching our comrades getting killed. We have to defend ourselves and to that end we will use all resources we can lay our hands on to repel the enemy," he said.

During the past February, the community of Bekkersdal celebrated the first anniversary of the dawning of peace in the area. The peace accord between the warring factions, Azapo, ANC, PAC, was signed in February 1991.

Up to that point 300 people had lost their lives, with thousands seriously injured in a "war" that appeared to have political undertones.

In a eulogy for the slain Nono, Molala made the following remarks: "Peace does not go alone. If you prepare for peace, you must equally make provision for war, so that the very war should protect the peace you may have achieved."

This, in a nutshell, reflects the volatile situation at Bekkersdal. It is not always easy to talk peace.

Compounding the problem was the fact that thousands of homeless people had been "resettled" in squalid conditions.

The majority of the people who live in these informal houses are either unemployed or under-employed, so that their immediate dependents "must be innovative in order to survive".

The use of AK-47s, handgrenades, pangas, knives, petrol bombs and the dreaded necklace are commonplace at Bekkersdal, boasting a population of 100 000.

That young life buried at grave number A3418, appear to have aggravated matters and made peace prospects harder to realise.

"Why should we talk peace when our members are decimated at every turn?" asked Miss Lydia Lentshe, branch leader of Azapo women's movement Imbeleko.

In a eulogy for the slain Nono, Molala made the following remarks: "Peace does not go alone. If you prepare for peace, you must equally make provision for war, so that the very war should protect the peace you may have achieved."

This, in a nutshell, reflects the volatile situation at Bekkersdal. It is not always easy to talk peace.

We are committed to peace and we would like to iron out our differences with Azapo



Father Ratsoen standing next to Mandla Nono's number A3418 grave.



WWM caption contest winner

THE winner of *The Weekly Mail's* end of year caption competition was PS Valentine, of Cambridge, eastern Cape.

The photograph was of a *tête-à-tête* between British Inkatha supporter John Aspinall and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelez, in which the chief minister is wearing a traditional Zulu outfit. (The state president's office might be alarmed to know that most competition entrants thought Aspinall was FV de Klerk.)

Valentine suggested Aspinall was saying: "I hear natural fibres are still best for Canada." He will receive his prize of a *Weekly Mail* T-shirt in the post.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Published by M&G Media, Pty (Ltd), cnr Frederick and Smal Streets, Johannesburg. Printed by Caxtons, cnr Bloomberg and Commando Roads, Industria. Editorial comment in this issue by Barbara Ludman and Gavin Evans; newsbills by Ivlin Maroim; headlines and sub-editing by Julia Befton. Telephone: (011) 334-2400. Fax: (011) 334-2905

London gun-runners linked to AWB

W/Mail 8/1-14/1/93.

British intelligence officers say they have blown the cover of two alleged gun-runners on a buying spree

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

TWO South Africans visiting London were involved in a deal to buy arms from an international gun-running syndicate, apparently for the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), British intelligence officers discovered last week.

Security sources say they believe the two men were trying to obtain weapons, ranging from automatic rifles to anti-tank armaments, for Eugene Terreblanche's rightwing movement.

They have identified the pair as Daniel Jacobus Oosthuisen (49), who lives in Pietersburg, and Graham Christian Hartmann (53), an engineer living in Parkwood, Johannesburg. The men fled England last week after realising their cover was about to be blown.

Under the headline "M15 bugs foil plot to arm white extremists", the *British Mail on Sunday* reported that intelligence officers had discovered a plot by the pair to buy £20-million worth of weapons for the AWB. M15 had established this by listening in to the men's telephone calls.

Documents seized from Hartmann's luggage in London indicate he grew up in Zimbabwe and served in the British South African Police. After moving to South Africa, he worked for Sanlam.

Other papers show the men were trying to raise international finance for a multi-million dollar development programme in Mozambique. British security sources believe this project pro-

vided a cover for their clandestine arms dealing.

Their mission was thwarted when the swank Brompton Hotel in Chelsea vainly sought a settlement of the huge bill they had piled up for three months of accommodation and numerous international phone calls.

Police were called in. They contacted M15 (military intelligence) agents, who bugged the pair's phone conversations. Brompton's management then exercised an hotelier's right to seize the couple's clothes and baggage. In something of a hurry, the two men quit the country.

The security sources say their bill was eventually paid by South African Cypriot Andrew Kitallides, who reportedly has links with an arms-trading subsidiary of the Italian company Gammacorp.

Terreblanche was not available for comment yesterday. According to other rightwing sources, the men are not well-known members of the AWB.

Scotland Yard also declined to disclose any information about the affair. A spokesman would say only: "It is not true that our special branch has conducted an investigation into the



Eugene Terreblanche

activities of the two men."

However, it is certain that M15 placed the pair under surveillance, and it is on the basis of their information that a link with the AWB was made.

This week, the South African Police arrested seven men in connection with the theft of a massive arms cache from a SADF arsenal in Welkom — indicating there may be a concerted effort by rightwing groups to obtain weapons for their struggle.

The SAP declined to comment on the arrests or to provide details about the type of arms stolen from the Welkom armoury. However, a Johannesburg newspaper reported that sufficient rifles to arm two platoons, along with thousands of rounds of ammunition, were stolen. The seven men are expected to appear in court next week.

Among the papers seized from

The company Oosthuisen stated he managed from Pietersburg is Soundprops 1125 Investments (Pty) Ltd, T/A Sub-Saharan Development Company. The prospectus also listed 13 individuals or firms of lawyers, architects, surveyors, engineers, auditors and others who formed part of the company's "professional team". Most are located in Pietersburg.

The company's lawyers were named as Niland and Pretorius (PO, Box 10, Pietersburg). The project leader was stated as GDV Spruyt, with no address given, though these academic qualifications were provided: "DIPLOMA (ARCH), MIA, ARCH(SA)."

Police link wanted pair to murder of motorist

By DE WET POTGIETER

TWO of four Apla members being sought by police are wanted in connection with the murder of Mr Fanie Smit, gunned down in his vehicle while travelling between Zastron and Sterkspruit last March. They are Letlapa Mphahlele, known as "Happy" and Luyanda Goomfa — alias "Thami".

Happy and another wanted man, Welile Gideon Maflika — alias "Vuyo" — are also being sought in connection with an armed attack on the Batho police station near Bloemfontein in December 1991 and an attack on the SAP single quarters in Lady Grey at the beginning of last year.

In addition to Mr Smit's murder, Thami was allegedly involved in an arson attack on a Lady Grey farm last March. Vuyo is also wanted on charges of attempted murder and malicious damage to property following an attack on a Lady Grey farm in January last year.

Training

A spokesman for the SAP said all four wanted men had received military training outside South Africa. He rejected claims by Apla high command chair-man Victor Sbelo Phama from Tanzania that the four are not involved.

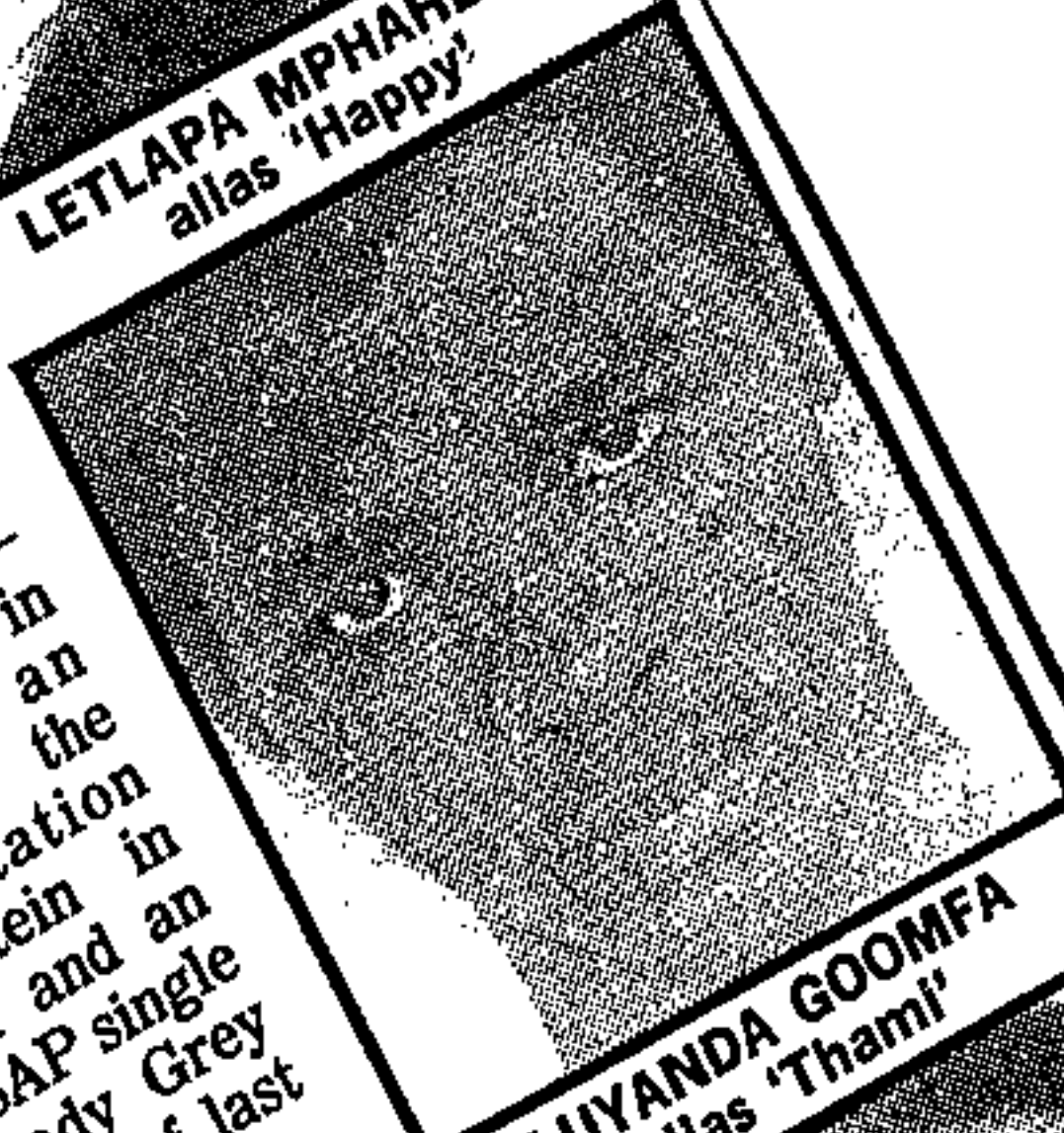
The fourth wanted man, Vumankosi Laurence Ntikinca — alias "Sizwe" — who was also trained abroad, is not being sought in connection with any specific crimes, but police believe he may be able to provide valuable information about a number of acts of terrorism. Happy took over from Sizwe as chief of operations in the Transkei last year.

None of the four wanted men were among 19 youths detained by police after a spate of terror attacks in and around Ficksburg last October, and released after questioning due to lack of evidence.

● Ciskei police seized 11 legal weapons from eight PAC members on Friday and handed them to the police for ballistic testing to determine if they were used in the recent King William's Town golf club attack. The weapons, confiscated when a group of youths were arrested while trying to disrupt an ANC youth league meeting near Dimbaza, include an R5 rifle and an R1



LETLAPA MPHAHLELE
alias 'Happy'



LUYANDA GOOMFA
alias 'Thami'



WELILE MAFLIKA
alias 'Vuyo'



VUMANKOSI NTIKINCA
alias 'Sizwe'

Change in law foils Webster inquiry

By CATHY STAGG

A RECENT change in the law was the reason an inquest judge failed to make a finding on murdered Wits academic and anti-apartheid campaigner Dr David Webster.

Summing up at the end of the marathon inquest, Mr Justice MS Stegmann said his finding had turned on two words — prima facie — which were intro-

SITING 24/11/93
duced into the Inquest Act on April 3 1992.

Before then, legal counsel appearing at the inquest agreed, it had been necessary for the presiding officer to have proof "on balance of probabilities" to make a finding that someone was responsible for causing an unnatural death. The attorney-general could then decide whether to prosecute.

But the new wording

changed this — and counsel for the parties represented at the Webster inquest debated vigorously on how it should be interpreted.

Mr Eberhardt Bertelsmann, SC, who appeared for the late Dr David Webster's family, argued that the introduction of "prima facie" meant that the standard of proof was reduced to less than a balance of probabilities, which is the test for civil trials.

But Mr Jannie van Vuuren, the Cape Town State Advocate, said the new phrase upped the test to the same one applied to a criminal trial: beyond reasonable doubt.

Justice Stegmann decided that Mr van Vuuren's argument was correct.

If the judge had chosen to apply the broader test, his judgment indicated, then the suspicions voiced during the hearing would have had led to a different result.

However, Justice Stegmann stressed that his lack of a finding on who caused Dr Webster's death did not mean that the investigation was over.

The instructing attorney for the Webster family, Mr Greg Nott, said yesterday he would discuss the outcome with his clients before a decision was taken on whether the matter would be taken on review.

Commenting on the new development, Mr Jules Browde, SC, national chairman of Lawyers for Human Rights said: "It

would be surprising if the requirement at an inquest was proof beyond reasonable doubt.

"An inquest is merely to establish if there is sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution arising from an unlawful death. To make a finding beyond reasonable doubt would seem to supplant the need for a trial."

Spy's secret gem deals

□ From Page 1

MLS bank executives became concerned about "irregularities" at the Pretoria branch of the bank and began investigating. Mr Joubert was suspended and resigned soon afterwards.

He and Mr van der Merwe, after the police

had been called in, then signed admissions of guilt and agreed to pay back the money irregularly raised from the bank.

Mr Joubert confirmed these details this week but declined to comment further.

Mr Verster was nicknamed the Soldier of Ter-

ror during his trial in the Maritzburg Supreme Court 13 years ago when he was jailed for eight years on charges of terrorism, conspiring to commit murder, illegal possession of a firearm and of contravening the Defence Act.

The prosecution claimed he had been hired as a mercenary by one of the factions in the Msinga area and had picked off 14 members of the opposing clan from a hilltop.

He was acquitted on murder charges because the judge found it was possible that he had not taken part in the slaughter though he admitted to oiling and repairing the weapons of one clan.

The SADF refused to comment.

Sloop sweeps up Rio lead

THE 17-year-old record for the Cape to Rio race is set to fall when the lead yacht, 21,34m sloop Broomstick, is expected to cross the finishing line at noon tomorrow — if present weather conditions hold.

A spokesman on board the fleet guardship SAS Drakensberg said the leading yachts were less than 300 nautical miles from the finish early yesterday afternoon.

WEATHER

TRANSVAAL: Partly cloudy and warm but cool in the south and on the Highveld.

FREE STATE and LESOTHO: Partly cloudy and hot but cloudy and cooler in the north and east. Scattered thunder-showers are expected.

NATAL and SWAZILAND: Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thundershowers.

EASTERN CAPE and TRANSKEI: Partly cloudy and hot over the interior with isolated thun-

dershowers in the north-east. WEST and CENTRAL CAPE: Partly cloudy and warm but cooler on the south-west and south coast with occasional rain.

	High/Low	High/Low
Cape Town	0419/1021	1625/2259
Mossel Bay	0437/1031	1653/2245
Knyana	0459/1046	1703/2259
Port Elizabeth	0441/1038	1645/2252
East London	0445/1041	1650/2256
Durban	0445/1045	1650/2259
Walvis Bay	0423/1021	1638/2232

Burgersdorp man drowns

A BURGERSDORP man, Mr Buks Marx, 33, drowned at Kidds Beach near East London yesterday.

THE REAL ADULT MOVIES

First time in RSA. Not to be missed. Write for a Video Catalogue to: PO Box 61324 Marshalltown 2107

262636

Huge increase in armed crime last year, say police generals

Illegal arms crackdown

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

327

STAR 25/11/93

KNYSNA — President de Klerk is expected to announce a drastic clampdown on illegal firearms this week to try to combat the soaring increase in armed crime, law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and his top generals disclosed at a weekend press briefing.

It was also disclosed that armed robberies had jumped 21 percent and murders 7 percent last year.

Serious crimes had increased by more than 2 percent and crimes in general by 1,42 percent.

The comparisons were made on crimes committed in the first 10 months of 1991 and 1992, as figures for the end of 1992 were not yet available.

Kriel said one of the main problems was the free availability of firearms.

He said De Klerk would announce "drastic steps" during his speech opening Parliament on Friday. Police sources said they

believed De Klerk would announce a period of grace for handing in firearms followed by the imposition of increased penalties.

Kriel indicated that these measures would not succeed unless there was greater control over ANC arms caches — the subject of Government-ANC negotiations.

At the briefing, Lieutenant-General Johan le Roux, head of the SAP's division of crime combating and investigation, said 2 429 people had been killed in political violence last year — 8 percent more than the 2 246 slain in 1991.

Murdered

In 1992, firearms were used in 822 political attacks — 127 of them AK-47 assault rifles. A total of 7 726 firearms were confiscated.

Major-General Mike Bester, head of the SAP's efficiency services, said 226 policemen were murdered last year. This was 38 percent more than the 163 in 1991.

Of the 103 policemen killed on duty, 89 had been shot — 45 of them with AK-47s.

Major-General Wouter Grove, head of SAP special

units, said there had been a 16 percent increase in stock theft in the first 10 months of 1992, a 7 percent increase in rape, a 6 percent increase in serious assault, a 7 percent rise in fraud, 0,8 percent rise in theft and a 3 percent decrease in housebreaking.

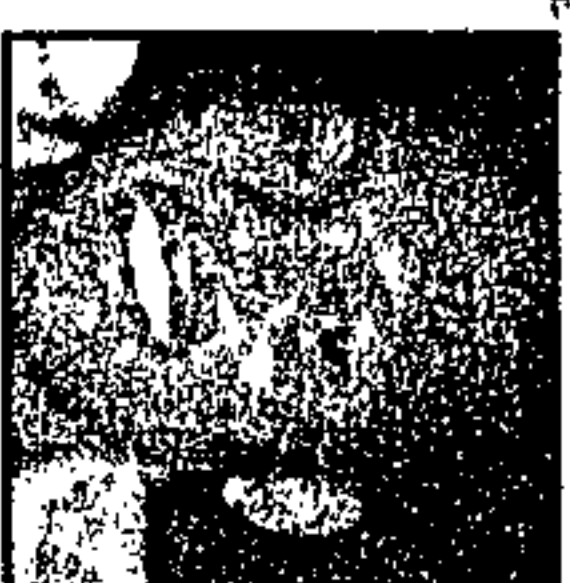
Grove said that although political violence received great publicity, it represented only 0,72 percent of total crime while political murders represented only 13 percent of all murders.

The high crime rate was overburdening the SAP. Each member of the Murder and Robbery Unit was investigating an average of 30 cases monthly.

While cataloguing the many measures the SAP had taken to try to combat crime, Kriel confirmed that the main causes of crime were the economy and the political situation, which were both beyond the SAP's control.

He said the force was increasing its efficiency by working longer overtime and bringing in foreign experts to advise on training, and had restructured to focus on community-related policing to regain people's trust.

There lies Stanza Bopape



Stanza Bopape - missing since June 1988



Exclusive Investigation by Abbey Makoe

EX-COP JOHNNY MOKALENG (above), led Sowetan to this secret grave site on a farm in the Phokeng area near Rustenburg where he claims activist Stanza Bopape and other detainees are buried.

In a sensational confession Mokaleng, a former constable based in Potchefstroom, told how he was part of a group of policemen who buried four detainees on the farm between Rustenburg and Swartruggens, Western Transvaal on October 10 1988.

In a sworn affidavit, Mokaleng claimed several detainees had been badly assaulted and tortured in a building on the farm called the "waardeidkantoor" (office of truth).

Four of the detainees subsequently died. *Sowetan 25/1/93.*

"Two were wrapped in big plastic bags and the other two detainees were still wearing their blood-soaked clothes. One of the men was still

breathing.

"They were thrown into separate holes and some policemen picked up shovels and filled the graves."

He said out of curiosity, he had inspected the other graves.

"I looked around at other graves, looking at the name tags. I was unfamiliar with most of the names but I remembered the name Stanza Bopape on one of the tags."

"I later learnt that Bopape was a political activist who had disappeared. A white policeman, whose name is not known to me, confirmed to me later the same night that that was where Bopape was buried."

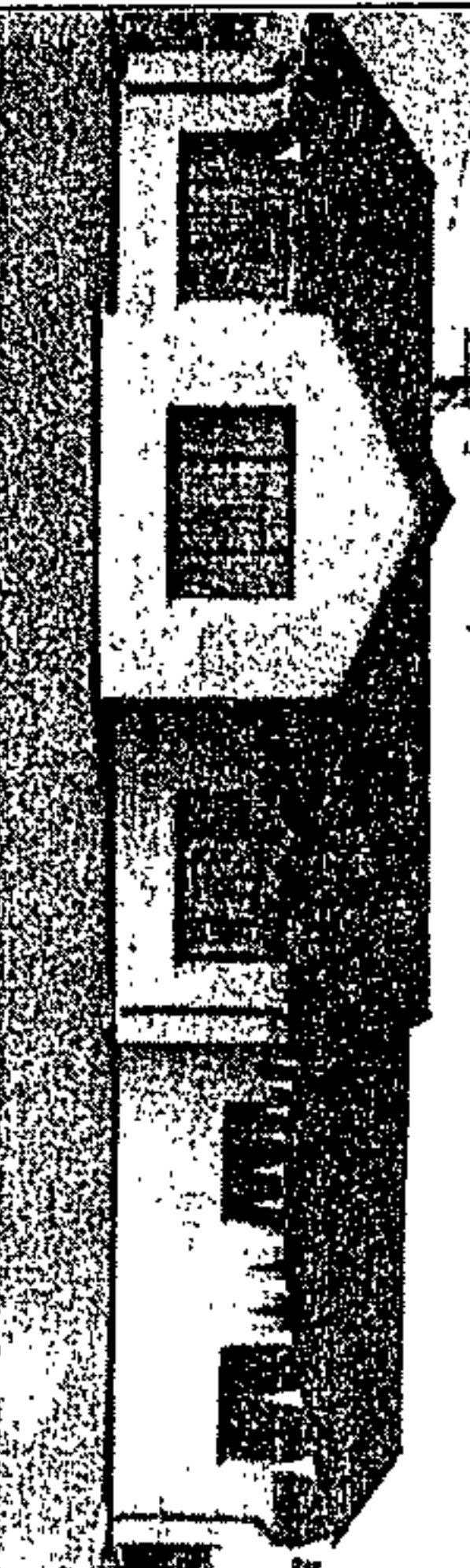
Police claimed at the time that Bopape had escaped from custody while held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. No friends or relatives have heard or seen Bopape since his detention on June 9 1988.

Wide variety of houses to choose from



Over 5 000 happy home owners

MAKING HOME IMPROVEMENT A REALITY



AREAS AVAILABLE: DOBSONVILLE GARDENS — Des Jordaan

See stories pages

2 & 6

NEWS Mokaleng says missing activists were forced to dig graves

Bopape is buried near Phokeng - former cop

Sowetan 25/1/93

By Abbey Makoe

SECRET GRAVES At least 10 detainees buried in operation which started in 1985:

A GROUP of black and white police officers in the Western Transvaal secretly murdered and buried political detainees in their custody, including Stanza Bopape, between 1985 and 1990.

Sowetan was told that at least one was buried alive - inside holes dug six feet deep - by other detainees.

According to information in Sowetan's possession, white officers had themselves a braai and drank beer, brandy and whisky while detainees dug their own graves.

After burying detainees of their choice, the white officers fired shots in the air, reportedly in celebration of a job well done.

These allegations are contained in a sworn declaration by a former Potchefstroom police constable, Mr Johnny Mokale, who served in the SAP for more than eight years.

This alleged covert operation, according to Mokale, took place on a remote farm, some 500m from Kgale section in Phokeng village, between Rustenburg and Swartruggens.

When approached for comment, a spokesman for the SAP's Directorate in Pretoria, Major Ruben Bloomberg, said it was "strange that the man (Mokale) did not report the incidents while still serving in the police force".

Bloomberg said: "We consider his allegations in a very serious light. We request him to make his evidence available so that we can thoroughly investigate the matter."

Bopape, a Mamelodi, Pretoria, activist, who police said escaped while in their custody on the night of June 11-12 1988, is alleged to have been tortured, murdered and buried on the farm.

And although black labourers living around the farm associated the owner with the SAP, attempts to establish the claim last week drew a blank.

It is believed that several political activists who disappeared mysteriously during a police crackdown since the mid-1980's could have been buried at the same site after long sessions of torture inside a white room in the farmyard, labelled the "truth office".

Two were wrapped in big, black plastic bags and the other two detainees were still wearing their blood-soaked clothes. One of the men was still breathing. "They were thrown into separate holes and some policemen picked up shovels and filled in the graves."

Mokale (29) says he once joined the group in one of its many escapades. It was on the night of October 10 1988.

He says that night many detainees were badly assaulted on the farm, culminating in himself and members of the group burying four detainees that day.

"Two were wrapped in big, black plastic bags and the other two detainees were still wearing their blood-soaked clothes. One of the men was still breathing.

"They were thrown into separate holes and some policemen picked up shovels and filled in the graves."

According to Mokale, the covert operation by the group started in 1985. Police stopped burying detainees on the farm after the unbanning of political organisations in 1990, he said.

Mokale claims that "to the best of my knowledge, at least 10 bodies were buried on the farm".

Mokale said a group of policemen came to the Ikageng police station on October 10 1989

looking for activists in the local township.

The policemen arrived with a group of about six or eight activists who were in the back of a minibus.

"They appeared to have been assaulted before they arrived. The assaults continued in my presence," Mokale said.

Mokale said after he and other policemen assaulted several activists at the Welverdiend police station in Carletonville, they drove to the Dwaalboom police station in Rustenburg where they found "a group of teenagers who had been detained without trial for almost 120 days".

"The detainees, numbering more than 20, were then ordered into the police van and were taken to a farm outside Phokeng village.

"The detainees were divided into two groups. The first group was taken to a room in the farmhouse, where we tortured them with electricity, kicked them and assaulted them with our fists and batons."

Mokale said the second group was taken about 700 metres into the veld and ordered by police to dig holes about two metres deep.

"This happened in the early hours of the morning and they dug by moonlight. A group of policemen, who were watching the detainees dig the holes, had a braai and drank beer, brandy and whiskey.

"Out of interest I looked around at the graves, looking at the name tags. I was unfamiliar with most of the names but I remembered the name Stanza Bopape on one of the tags.

"I later learnt that Bopape was a political activist who had disappeared. A white policeman, whose name is not known to me, confirmed to me later the same night that that was where Bopape was buried.

"Bopape's name tag had a number on it: SAP 13. I understand this to mean a police exhibit.

"White policemen started firing in the air with their service pistols - apparently in celebration of their completed job. It was around 4am when we left the scene," Mokale said.

NEWS KwaZulu police implicated in

Hit squads blamed for 45 murders

So wefan 28/1/93

■ **MONITOR'S SUBMISSION** Commis-

sion told that residents know the culprits:

KWAZULU POLICE AND HIT squads were allegedly responsible for at least 45 deaths in Empangeni's Esikhawini township in the past five months, Ms Mary de Haas said yesterday.

De Haas, anthropologist and Natal unrest monitor, was making submissions to a committee of the Goldstone Commission which was holding a preliminary inquiry in Empangeni on causes of violence — excluding ANC-Inkatha rivalry — in the area.

De Haas alleged no action had been taken to prevent the alleged KZP and hit squad activities, despite repeated calls for a Goldstone inquiry there.

The unrest monitor submitted that killings at Esikhawini were widely perceived to have been carried out by either the KZP or people acting in collusion

with this force. ~~28/1/93~~

"Residents assure me that everyone knows who is responsible for this violence, but they do not trust either the South African Police or the KZP sufficiently to make statements or to pass on evidence." (327) ~~28/1/93~~

Witnesses were only prepared to lay evidence before the Goldstone Commission in camera.

She said there had been incidents of political violence in the area over the past two years. The situation deteriorated in August when at least 31 people were killed. Since then another 14 had died.

These attacks had taken place despite warnings to senior members of the security forces by herself and Democratic Party unrest monitor Mr Roy Ainslie.

She provided dates and documents to back up her claims. - Sapa

NEWS Call for independent inquiry

ANC has 'right to reopen inquests'

Sowetan 25/1/93

By Mzimasi Ngudle

■ **NO PROOF** Official says he is

surprised at Webster death finding:

THE African National Congress reserved the right to reopen all inquests into political assassinations when it came to power, ANC PWV region chairman and national executive member Mr Tokyo Sexwale has said.

Opening an ANC PWV regional council meeting, Sexwale said he was surprised at Mr Justice Michael Stegmann's finding in the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster.

Sexwale said the inquest into the 1985 death of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other Eastern Cape activists, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli, may follow the same trend.

Sexwale echoed the words of Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae, who said:

"Azapo feels that, on attaining freedom and in as much as Jews were entitled to the Nuremburg trials, the

oppressed people of Azania will have the right to put on trial agents of the regime suspected of involvement in the killings of its opponents.

"The truth about the death of Steve Biko, Mapetla Mohapi, Onkgopotse Tiro, David Webster, Neil Aggett and many other opponents of the regime will only out through an independent commission of inquiry with no links whatsoever to the regime," Mokae said.

'Charade'

Mokae said no structure instituted by the current regime could review objectively the circumstances of the death of opponents of the regime.

"What we say is that the inquest was a charade," he said.

In the same vein the Pan Africanist Congress said the inquest had made it clear that "the question of an inde-

pendent judiciary is a sham".

"Inquests into the death of Steve Biko and many others demonstrate this very well.

"Also the veil of secrecy surrounding the security forces will obviously make it impossible to bring the culprits to book," PAC secretary for political affairs Mr Jaki Seroke said.

At the close of the seven-week inquest, Mr Justice Stegmann said no proof beyond a reasonable doubt had been established that prime suspect and fired Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Ferdi Barnard had been responsible for Webster's murder.

Stegmann said that although a veil of secrecy had been thrown around the security organs of the State, there was no basis for suspecting the involvement of Military Intelligence, the security police or the State Security Council in the murder.

rect readings which showed a downward trend in viewership had cost M-Net millions in advertising, and that it was being under-read by as much as 30%.

Last week the foundation released a statement saying that M-Net's Amps reading had declined, and the station had accepted the fact.

A spokesman for M-Net said that it was not satisfied with the foundation's statement, as both parties had agreed that there were faults with the system.

Research manager Heather Kennedy said there had been technical problems with the "people-meters", which in some instances had not been installed correctly and only recorded channels other than M-Net.

The foundation had admitted behind closed doors that technical errors were present in the system and the body had undertaken to announce that steps were being taken to rectify the situation, Kennedy said.

DP calls for SABC unbundling

DP MEDIA spokesman Peter Soal yesterday called for the unbundling of the SABC.

In a statement, he said the corporation was monolithic in its structure and "all-embracing in its network of contacts and influence throughout SA".

"Entrepreneurs from all sections of the community must be given the opportunity to operate radio and television stations."

"The monopoly the SABC operates, in the form of three TV stations and many radio stations, should be reconsidered."

Soal said government should act as fast as possible on the proposed new SABC board "and act in a manner which will not be seen to serve its own narrow interests".

He said the recent speculation regarding the manner in which the new board was to be appointed highlighted public concern about the matter and underlined the need for government to consult widely and quickly on the issue.

"I have no doubt that while the new board must be politically neutral, in that its members must not be office bearers of any political party or organisation, the selection process must include politicians and citizens from all walks of life."

He said that for the board to enjoy the confidence of all people, it must represent the broad spectrum of SA society.

Business Day Reporter

He said it was important that it ensures all SABC broadcasts be as unbiased and impartial as possible.

"It would be grossly unfair and totally unacceptable for a political party or organisation to be put at an advantage over its opponents because it has influence or contacts in the SABC newsroom."

"The authoritarian and corrupt practices of the old SA must not be carried forward into the new," he said.

Last week the CP said appointing judges to select new SABC board members would be no guarantee that the new board would be objective and independent.

Sapa reports that CP broadcasting spokesman Pieter Mulder said it was debatable whether there was any sense in parties such as the CP or Inkatha discussing the selection process for a new SABC board with Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar. It appeared from reports that the CP's fears about government/ANC collusion on the matter were justified, he said.

The CP had warned that, after Codesa's failure, the SAP, SADF and broadcasting would become targets of negotiation strategy, and this was what had happened.

Inquest fails to identify Webster's killer

THE inquest into the 1989 assassination of David Webster ended in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday with Judge M Stegmann finding that the available evidence had failed to establish the identity of the murderer.

He emphasised, however, that although the inquest had not established who was responsible for Webster's murder, his finding was not final and the police docket would remain open.

Stegmann said the seven weeks of evidence presented at the inquest had not established that Webster's murder was planned and executed by the now disbanded CCB.

He said it was clear there had been a conspiracy to murder Webster, but there was no evidence to prove it had been a CCB project.

The evidence had also failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that

the prime suspect, former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard, was responsible for the murder. "Barnard, at this stage, is entitled to the benefit of the doubt," the judge said.

Stegmann also held there was no evidence of military intelligence involvement in the murder.

Stegmann said he was unable to rely on the contradictory evidence implicating Barnard, which was given by former CCB members, Barnard's former employer Willie Smit and a witness, Corrie du Plessis.

Barnard's former handler Laffras Luitingh testified that several days after the murder Barnard had confessed to him.

CCB MD Joe Verster and operative Dereck Louw also gave evidence implicating Barnard.

Barnard repeatedly denied that he was responsible for the murder or that he had made such a confession to anyone.

Judge Stegmann described the CCB witnesses as people trained and skilled in the art of deception.

"They are, to put it bluntly, professional liars."

The truth about the murder, he said, lay deeply buried.

"I doubt any of the versions given reveals the whole truth."

Referring to the contradictory evidence given by members of the CCB's inner circle, Stegmann said it was quite possible that the court had been presented with conflicting falsehoods.

Verster's evidence had been characterised by "a calculated ambivalence", said the judge.

● Comment: Page 6



focus on Stanza Bopape

WHEN Stanza Bopape completed his law degree at the University of the North (Turfloop) near Pietersburg, his parents were thankful that their son had finally reached the stage where he would ease their financial burdens.

They had to. Stanza's parents channelled the bulk of their meagre funds into his education.

According to African tradition, the eldest child is expected to play his part in helping those coming after him to succeed in life as well. In Stanza's case there were five others.

On June 9 1989 a group of policemen stormed into Stanza's backyard room in Mamelodi. They confiscated pamphlets and T-shirts with political slogans on them and took Stanza, then the 28-year-old general secretary of the Mamelodi Civic Association, away.

Three weeks after Stanza's detention, police informed the young activist's lawyers about his "escape" from their custody.

Ironically, police claimed Stanza escaped three days after they had arrested him, on the night of June 11-12.

"Ludicrous," cried Jan van Eck, an independent MP who conducted a solo campaign in Parliament demanding that former Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok reveal details of Stanza's alleged escape.

But Vlok steadfastly maintained:

"Stanza disappeared while on his way to pointing out certain spots in connection with acts of terror in which he was allegedly involved."

Vlok has unwaveringly refused to name the three policemen in whose custody Stanza was when he disappeared. "They were repairing a punctured tyre at the time of incident," he said. But how is it possible that the supposedly well-trained trio failed to notice that Stanza, in the back of the car, was up to mischief?

Police, with Vlok as mouthpiece, have maintained that Stanza, who was handcuffed and had his legs in chains, managed to take keys from an officer's jacket and free himself.

Vlok went on to say that his men were "tired" when Stanza escaped.

He says his men only recognised the escape when Stanza was already far from them, before disappearing into the bushes.

"They fired two shots at him but they missed," Vlok said.

Stanza's father, Matome, held a meeting with the Minister and later described Vlok's version about the disappearance of his son as "cooked-up lies." He still does.

He told *Sowetan* at the weekend: "I mistook him (Vlok) for a father, a parent who knows what it is like to go to bed wondering what has happened to your son."

When Stanza's father walked out of the meeting with Vlok he described the talks as "useless".

On June 9 1989 a group of policemen stormed into a backyard room in Mamelodi and took away newly qualified lawyer Stanza Bopape, who has since disappeared.

Abbey Makoe reports: *Sowetan* 25/1/93.



Stanza Bopape



Adriaan Vlok

Vlok has unwaveringly refused to name the three policemen in whose custody Stanza was when he disappeared

He asked the Minister, in what he called a man-to-man talk, for the body of his son so he could bury him and bring to an end the nightmare of suspense and uncertainty.

Vlok responded by firing another broadside: "Someone has given information under oath, saying he had seen Stanza in the company of a man and a woman after his escape."

Vlok said Stanza was seen in the vicinity of another attack "in which people died".

For a man of Stanza's stature, with a host of political and social friends, to fail to contact anyone about his whereabouts would be a ludicrous action.

But Vlok and his cohorts, particularly Law

and Ministry spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet, share one sentiment: "We reject sharp accusations and dismiss them as scandalous propaganda from radical left-wing circles."

Even if Johnny Mokaleng, as reported on Pages 1 and 2, did not reveal his knowledge about the graveyard in Rustenburg, the public, and most of all the black community led by Stanza's parents, want to know the end of their loved ones.

It would be interesting, apart from Stanza's case, to see what Vlok's reaction would be should he be forced to account for other skeletons found at places Mokaleng knows about.

The veil of secrecy under which the police force has operated, coupled with its twin - unaccountability - has gone too far.

"One wonders what men like Vlok really dream about at night," whispered my colleague and friend Pat Seboko. "I'm sure they have developed a tendency of jumping out of bed screaming," he added, shaking his head as he walked away.

Seboko's feelings, I think, represent those of the majority. What the hell do they really dream about at night?

Stand by, Vlok, it seems the hour has finally come.

NEWS Outcry over allegation of police killing of political activists

'Probe Bopape's death'

Sowetan 26/1/93

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION Call by ANC

The ANC yesterday called for the immediate establishment of an independent probe into both allegations that policemen killed Pretoria activist Mr Stanza Bopape and mass graves of other alleged police victims.

The ANC was responding to allegations published yesterday in *Sowetan* that policemen had tortured and killed detainees, among them Bopape, who was Mamelodi Civic Association's general secretary.

"This infamous chapter in the history of repression must be thoroughly exposed, and all missing activists accounted for, the ANC said."

Police have consistently maintained that Bopape freed himself from handcuffs and leg

includes investigating alleged mass graves:

ions and escaped from police custody on June 11-12, 1988. He was detained on June 9 1988.

Meanwhile, the Mamelodi Civic Association has reacted with shock and anger at the news that Bopape was killed and buried by security forces.

"It is with a great sense of shock and anger that we learnt of what happened to Stanza Bopape and others in 1988," said Mr Pasty Malefo, publicity secretary of the MCA.

"We have always known that the forces of

darkness and apartheid have murdered Bopape and yet when the truth comes out it hits one between the eyes. This leaves us very angry."

Malefo said the tragedy was that the incident happened in 1988 "and it is still happening now. Only last week two of our members in Mamelodi were almost killed."

Malefo said the MCA will consult with the family and other organisations to see how best to assist in the matter and to see to it that those responsible are brought to book.

SAP rewards paid out for illicit weapons

By Michael Sparks

Police paid out nearly R400 000 last year in rewards to members of the public for information resulting in the confiscation of more than 2 000 firearms, including more than 600 homemade weapons.

Of that amount, R195 000 was paid out for the recovery of 386 AK-47 assault rifles.

Police liaison officer Captain Nina Barkhuizen said although 2 057 was a large number, this was far short of the total number of illegal weapons in the country.

Statistics of the total number of people prosecuted for illegal possession of firearms last year were not available, but 171 people were prosecuted for illegal possession of AK-47s.

Barkhuizen said illegal

AK-47s could be bought for as little as R100, although people paid up to R2 000 for one in a good condition. A .38 handgun would fetch about the same price on the black market.

Barkhuizen said the AK-47 was the favoured weapon among criminals. Police offered rewards of up to R6 000 for information leading to the seizure of an AK.

Commenting on speculation that President de Klerk might impose another moratorium allowing people to surrender illegal firearms, Barkhuizen said that while some people might take advantage of it, it was unlikely to make a big dent to the rate of violent crime.

In September 1990, De Klerk announced a six-week moratorium on illegal firearms which resulted in members of the public turning in 5 079 firearms of various types.

Bopape's 'escape' implausible — family

By Jo-Anne Collinge

327

STAR 26/1/93.

Political commentators, anti-apartheid groups, lawyers and family members of Mamelodi activist Stanza Bopape had no direct evidence of his death in detention in mid-1988. But they rejected as totally implausible the police account of his "escape" from custody.

The first suspicions were aroused when Stanza's lawyers struggled to obtain confirmation of his solitary confinement under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Although Bopape was detained on June 9 and allegedly escaped on June 12, his lawyers were informed only on July 4 that Stanza had been "exempted from the provisions of section 29... as he escaped".

Matome Bopape, father of the missing activist, managed by mid-October 1988 to see the then-Minister of Law and

Order, Adriaan Vlok. He left the meeting convinced his son was dead.

Vlok, Bopape revealed, had told him that Stanza escaped while three policemen were escorting him — in leg-irons, as was usual with detainees — to the Vaal area. The vehicle in which they were travelling had had a flat tyre and the policemen had stopped to fix it.

Bopape said Vlok had told him: "While the police were fixing the wheel, your son took the key from a jacket on the back seat and loosened his chains." Stanza then allegedly ran off, with the police firing at, and missing, him.

Although he doubted his son was alive, Bopape decided to check whether — by some chance — he was in exile.

In February 1989 he and attorney Fink Haysom visited the ANC in Lusaka and were given assurances that Stanza had never surfaced in exile.

In April that year Vlok continued to insist that the police

had tracked down people who "have stated under oath that they have seen Bopape since his escape". In one instance he was allegedly sighted near the scene of an armed attack.

Lorraine Mokgosi, Stanza's girlfriend in 1988, was detained before Stanza and released about five months after his disappearance.

"Even after my release, policemen came to my place in the Vaal, looking for Stanza," Mokgosi said yesterday.

"Maybe they were trying to bluff me — so that I would think he was still alive."

Vlok steadfastly refused to name any of the people who had seen Stanza alive after June 1988 and would not disclose the names of the three policemen who were with the detainee on the fateful journey to the Vaal.

In June 1990 Vlok asserted: "An investigation (into Stanza's disappearance) under Lieutenant-General Jaap Joubert has since continued and is still continuing unabated."



Buried secrets... Johnny Mokaleng at the grave site where he claims detainees are buried. Picture: Pat Seboko

Judge upholds magistrate's bail ruling

SUSAN RUSSELL

THREE men, who are to stand trial in the Johannesburg Regional Court next month on charges relating to attacks on and explosions at the Meadowlands Hostel in Soweto, were refused bail by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Johannes Xiba, 24, Petrus Buthelezi, 22, and Johannes Matee, 32, were refused bail by a Johannesburg magistrate.

In that application, police opposed bail on the grounds that Xiba, Buthelezi and Matee had been identified as participants in attacks on the Meadowlands Hostel.

The police, who alleged that Xiba and Buthelezi had received military training in Tanzania, said there were a number of witnesses who feared the three would dis-

appear if they were let out on bail.

According to the police Matee had been a supervisor at Dantex Explosives and there were witnesses who would testify they had received military and explosives training from him.

Upholding the magistrate's decision to refuse bail, the judge said he could find no misdirection or incorrect conclusions on the part of the magistrate.

Although he did not completely agree with the reasons given by the magistrate for refusing Matee bail, the judge said he was unable to find that this decision had been wrong.

Kriel releases names of police reporting officers

PRETORIA — Ten "police reporting officers" who will deal with allegations of police misconduct have been appointed by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, in line with the national peace accord.

The SAP said in a statement yesterday that complaints of police misconduct would be referred to a police reporting officer for investigation.

In terms of the accord, the Association of Law Societies and General Council of the Bar submitted to Kriel the names of three candidates for each region, from which he could make appointments.

The 10 officers are:

- Western Cape — Christoffel Pauw, a former prosecutor and advocate with the office of the attorney-general, now in private practice;
- Northern Cape — Mark Fletcher, an attorney in private practice;
- Free State — Johannes Roets, a legal practitioner with 43 years experience at the Justice Department;
- Eastern Cape — Henning Liebenberg, an advocate well known in legal circles in the region;
- Natal — John Melville, an advocate who formerly served in the Justice Department and has a wide experience of official and private enterprise;
- Eastern Transvaal — Jan Marais, a highly qualified legal practitioner well known in the area;
- Northern and Far Northern Transvaal — Prof P van Warmelo, appointed senior advocate a few years ago in recognition of his academic achievements;
- Witwatersrand — J Munnik, an advocate who has wide legal experience in local and overseas practices;
- Soweto — Kgomatso Moroka, a Supreme Court advocate and a woman with wide legal experience;
- Western Transvaal — Andries Huisamen, a former magistrate with the Justice Department. — Sapa.

RAINBOW
CHICKEN

CHICKEN
LIMITED

(inbow")
No. 66/04972/06)

ANNOUNCEMENT

ported a loss in its interim
d 9 November 1992 of
he six months ended
Board expected the Group
the six months ending
ever, subsequent to this
mand for protein continued
e Rainbow having effected
n cut-backs, the protein
n over-supplied situation
cline in sales prices. As a
up will report a significant
ing 31 March 1993 and,
end will be declared.

, SC Methven Holdings
the holding company of
d that Hunt Leuchars &
ed will take responsibility for
nbow with immediate effect.

Loonies want to 'fix' Mr Fixit

By Brendan Templeton

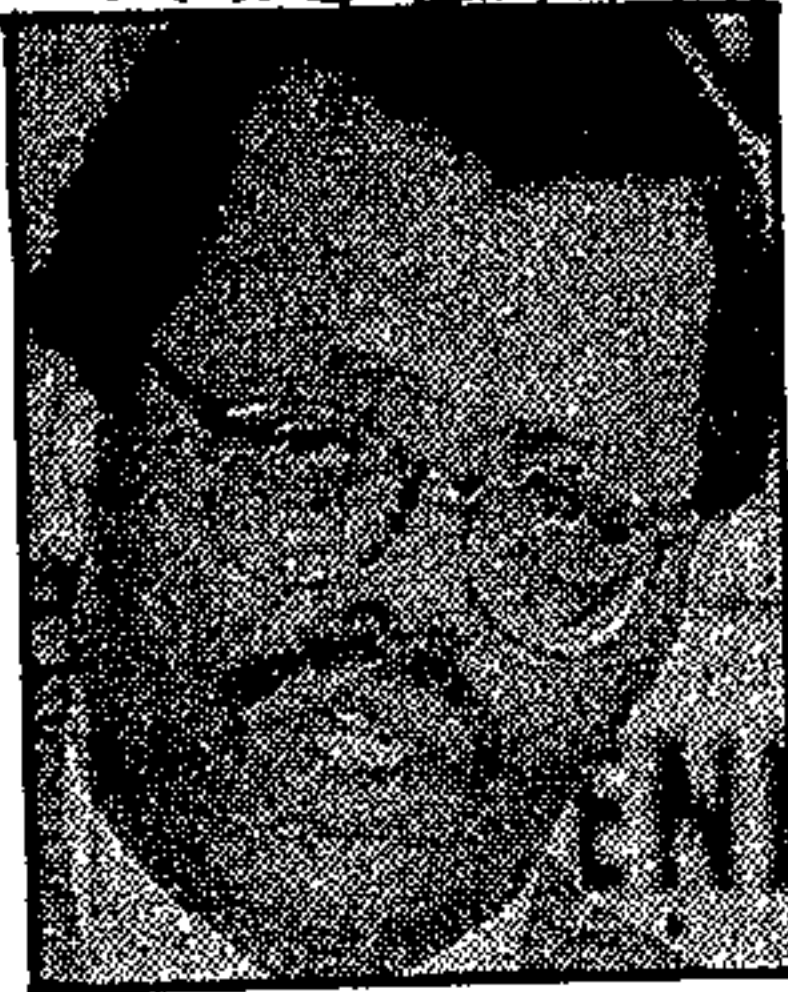
Loonies in South Africa seem to want to "fix" Mr Fixit. Being South African sport's political healer has brought the ANC's Steve Tshwete many accolades, but now it is also attracting the lunatic fringe.

In the past, Tshwete has dismissed as harmless most of the threatening letter writers and telephone callers he hears from weekly.

They include a regular caller who doesn't say anything and simply plays a rendition of Die Stem.

But now he is a worried man. Tshwete approached The Star with two letters he received yesterday, one of which had upset him more than most.

It referred to a missed opportunity to assassi-



Steve Tshwete threatened with death over sport.

hate the man who has been at the controversial forefront of South Africa's return to the international sporting arena.

Full of swear words and racist language, the letter said the ANC had nothing to say about South African sport and was "in no way affiliated to white rugby".

"You better watch you

step, you f...ing communist. Pity you weren't killed recently when the opportunity was there," the unsigned letter added.

Said Tshwete: "In the past I was not concerned about these letters, but that was before I knew there had been an opportunity for them to take my life.

"I think people out there should know just what sort of pressures we have to put up with."

He had brought the threats to the attention of the ANC's security department, but had not beefed up his personal security in any way.

Tshwete is not the only ANC representative who received death threats. He knew "for a fact" that one of the ANC's media officers, Carl Niehaus, received threats regularly, he added.

NEWS Police generals to investigate 55 suspected graves



Former municipal policeman Mr Johnny Mokaleng and his lawyer, Mr Paul Jenkins, speaking to journalists on Monday night after police excavators failed to reveal bodies where Mokaleng had alleged they had been buried on a farm near Rustenburg.

Pic: PAT SEBOKO

Fruitless search at 'grave' sites

Sowetan 27/1/93.

■ **FRAUD CHARGE** Johnny Mokaleng sticks to his allegations of detainees' murders: (327) ~~327~~

By Abbey Makoe and Sapa

ATHIRD police search for the bodies of detainees an ex-policeman alleged were tortured, killed and buried by his colleagues drew a blank yesterday.

The first diggings were at Phokeng village near Rustenburg on Monday night and yesterday police excavators moved to near Carletonville.

Then they moved back to Rustenburg, where police, acting on fresh information, pinpointed a grave site which, however, had been used by local residents to bury their dead.

Former municipal constable Johnny Mokaleng now faces charges of fraud and defeating the ends of justice.

Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said police findings and Mokaleng's statements to a magistrate would be forwarded to the Attorney-General for his decision.

But yesterday Mokaleng remained adamant that his tales of torture and murder were true and that the police had removed the evidence.

Mokaleng had said policemen tortured and buried several detainees. He alleged that Mamelodi activist Stanza Bopape was among those buried in graves on a farm near Rustenburg during October 1989.

He told a packed Press conference in Carletonville after the diggings yesterday that he was convinced no one else but the police had removed the bodies.

"Only the police knew where the bodies were buried. Each time police beat up a detainee they do not take him to court for fear of evidence against them," Mokaleng said.

He stood by the story of buried bodies he gave to *Sowetan* and the statement he had made before a magistrate in Rustenburg on Monday and said he would still say the same thing in court.

The two police generals - Piet du Toit and Izak "Krappies" Engelbrecht - appointed on Monday to investigate Mokaleng's allegations left Carletonville for Rustenburg to investigate a possible 55 graves on a farm near the Bophuthatswana border.

The graves pointed out to journalists on Monday night, however, were those of local people.

Police search for mass graves draws a blank

327

LLOYD COUTTS

A SECOND police search in Carletonville yesterday for the bodies of detainees that an ex-policeman alleged were tortured, killed and buried by police proved fruitless. 8/10/97 27/1/93

Former constable Johnny Mokaleng — who insisted yesterday that his claims of police misdeeds were true — now faces charges of fraud and attempting to defeat the ends of justice.

A search on Monday night for the mass grave — said to include the body of Mamelodi lawyer Stanza Bopape, who went missing from police detention in 1988 — also failed to produce any evidence.

Police spokesman Col Johan Mostert said the charges against Mokaleng would be referred to the attorney-general.

Mokaleng alleged in an affidavit published by the Sowetan that he had participated in the torture of several political detainees who were later killed and buried while a group of white and black policemen held a braai at Ga-Kgale, in Bophuthatswana, on October 10 1989. One of the detainees, he claimed, was still alive when he was lowered into the ground.

He also claimed that he helped bury the body of a youth — shot dead by a fellow policeman — in a shallow grave behind the Welverdiend police station.

After the searches turned up no clues, Mokaleng insisted that police must have removed the evidence.

The two police generals appointed on Monday to investigate Mokaleng's allegations — Piet du Toit and "Krappies" Engelbrecht — left Carletonville for Rustenberg yesterday afternoon to investigate what was said to be the site of 55 graves on a farm near the Bophuthatswana border. In fact, this turned out to be the site of farm labourers' graves.

Observers put the cost of the police operations at R150 000.

© See Page 2



Police excavators dig for the bodies of detainees at Welverdiend near Carletonville alleged by former municipal policeman Johnny Mokaleng to have been buried in graves. No bodies were found during the diggings in the area yesterday and at Phokeng village near Rustenburg on Monday night.

PIC: PAT SEBOKO

Cops call off

hunt for bones

satisfaction



The police's "operation big dig" was finally called off yesterday after it moved back to the Rustenburg area following new information that secret graves existed in the area.

Earlier, a second police search for bodies at Welverdiend in the Western Transvaal proved fruitless.

This followed Monday night's excavation on a farm between Rustenburg and Swartruggens where a former policeman claimed missing activist Stanza Bopape and other detainees had been buried.

Former constable Johnny Mokaleng, in an affidavit published by *Sowetan* earlier this week, alleged the detainees were tortured, killed and buried by his colleagues on

the farm in October 1989.

Mokaleng now faces charges of fraud and defeating the ends of justice.

The two police generals - Piet du Toit and Izak "Krappies" Engelbrecht - appointed on Monday to investigate Mokaleng's allegations left Carletonville for Rustenburg yesterday afternoon to investigate a possible 55 graves on a farm near the Bophuthatswana border.

The supposed graves were pointed out to journalists on Monday night and police were subsequently notified. Police established, however, that the grave site had been used by local residents to bury their dead.

See story page 2

2



Former municipal police constable Johnny Mokale watches as police dig up the back yard of the Welverdiend police station near Carletonville yesterday. However, there was no trace of the bodies of detainees that Mokale claimed had been buried there.

Picture: SUE KRAMER

Blom 27/1/93
17 people

'still missing'

327 RAY HARTLEY

THERE were at least 17 known cases of political campaigners disappearing under mysterious circumstances, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) said yesterday.

A full list of those who disappeared and the circumstances under which they went missing has been compiled by the organisation, following allegations that missing detainee Stanza Bopape had been buried on a farm near Rustenburg.

The HRC said Bopape's lawyers confirmed he was still being held under the Internal Security Act about five days after his alleged escape from custody.

The most recent "disappearance" from custody took place on June 22 1990 when George Gwala went missing after police claimed he had been left at a Durban taxi rank.

Bophuthatswana community leader Rev Frank Moema was allegedly abducted from his home on March 13 1990 by men in camouflage uniforms.

Student campaigner Siphile Mthimkulu went missing on April 14 1982, was suffering from thallium poisoning and could barely walk when he was abducted, the document said.

ANC 'no' to Inkatha peace rallies proposal

Blom 27/1/93

RAY HARTLEY

THE ANC yesterday rejected an appeal by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that the two organisations short-circuit preparatory talks in favour of high-profile peace rallies in conflict areas of Natal.

The ANC said in a statement it had no objection in principle to ANC president Nelson Mandela jointly addressing rallies with Buthelezi, but added that "such events should be part of a comprehensive approach currently under discussion".

Buthelezi said earlier he and Mandela urgently needed to address meetings jointly, which would result in a "massive movement for peace", instead of engaging in "posturing, skirmishing and manoeuvring for peace".

The ANC said discussions were aimed at "resolving differences and laying the basis for a successful meeting between the lead-

ership of both organisations ...

"The ANC and the IFP have, over recent weeks, held a series of bilateral meetings with one objective: to address, in a comprehensive manner, all issues relating to ongoing violence and ensure the creation of a climate for free political activity and tolerance," the ANC said.

Delegations headed by ANC deputy secretary-general Jacob Zuma and Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose had identified and discussed issues.

"The ANC looks forward to further discussions with the IFP so all measures possible can be taken to address the violence and improve relations between the two organisations, both at leadership and membership level," it said in a statement.

Three plead not guilty to 22 charges

SUSAN RUSSELL

THREE men claiming to be ANC members, who allegedly murdered two security guards and a traffic officer during two armed robberies in which they stole almost R1m, pleaded not guilty to 22 charges in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mnqanqeni Solomon Simphiwe, 33, Makhosi William Phuthumile, 28, both of Phola Park, Alberton, and Motaung Daniel Sihema, 35, of Katlehong pleaded not guilty to three counts of murder, six attempted murder charges, three counts of robbery with aggravating circumstances, house-breaking and nine counts of unlawful possession of a machine gun and ammunition.

The three were allegedly part of a gang which stole R571 280 from Standard Bank's

Southdale branch on May 29.

They were also allegedly part of the same gang which killed two security guards and attempted to murder four others during an armed robbery at Corobrik near Nigel on November 25 1991.

Security guards Daniel Johannes Jacobus Verster and Hermanus Stephanus Lombard were murdered by the gang after their Fidelity Guards van was ambushed. The gang escaped with R401 880.

It is alleged the three also shot dead traffic officer Jacobus van der Merwe after he stopped them for speeding on March 27 last year. The trial continues.

STAR
27/1/93
**Verster to
help Trust
find killer**

Political Staff

(327) (282)
Former Civil Co-operation Bureau managing director Colonel Joe Verster says he has decided to give the David Webster Trust his "wholehearted" co-operation in trying to find the murderer of the anti-apartheid activist.

In an interview after the Webster inquest ended with an open finding, Verster was clearly smarting at being described by Mr Justice Stegmann as a professional liar.

He told The Star: "I haven't co-operated with the trust before, but now I will. I will try to find minutes of meetings, agendas, whatever they need to help solve this case.

"Until it is solved, it suits certain people to continue to smear me and the CCB."

Verster told the inquest that he knew that former CCB operative Ferdi Barnard had "confessed" to the killing of Webster to his former handler, Lafras Luitingh.

He claimed the continuing "campaign" by SADF generals and those close to the SAP was part of a conspiracy to force him to seek an amnesty.

NEWS KwaZulu police implicated in violence • Policemen in witch-hunt drama

Hit squads blamed for 45 murders

Sowetan 28/1/93
MONITOR'S SUBMISSION Commission

sion told that residents know the culprits:

KWAZULU POLICE AND HIT squads were allegedly responsible for at least 45 deaths in Empangeni's Esikhwini township in the past five months, Ms Mary de Haas said yesterday.

De Haas, anthropologist and Natal unrest monitor, was making submissions to a committee of the Goldstone Commission which was holding a preliminary inquiry in Empangeni on causes of violence — excluding ANC-Inkatha rivalry — in the area.

De Haas alleged no action had been taken to prevent the alleged KZP and hit squad activities, despite repeated calls for a Goldstone inquiry there.

The unrest monitor submitted that killings at Esikhwini were widely perceived to have been carried out by either the KZP or people acting in collusion

with this force. "Residents assume me that everyone knows who is responsible for this violence, but they do not trust either the South African Police or the KZP sufficiently to make statements or to pass on evidence."

Witnesses were only prepared to talk evidence before the Goldstone Commission in camera.

She said there had been incidents of political violence in the area over the past two years. The situation deteriorated in August when at least 31 people were killed. Since then another 14 had died.

These attacks had taken place despite warnings to senior members of the security forces by herself and Democratic Party unrest monitor Mr Roy Ainslie.

She provided dates and documents to back up her claims. - *Sapa*



AUSTRALIAN OF THE YEAR ... Aborigine Mandawuy Yumnupingu (37), with the Australian of the Year trophy, smiles at his wife Yalmay at Admiralty House, Sydney, on Tuesday after he received the accolade from Prime Minister Paul Keating. Yumnupingu is the lead singer of Australia's most successful rock band, Yothu Yindi.

Cops 'beat up alleged wizard'

Sowetan 28/1/93
Missing policeman's baby found dead:

A GROUP of Lebowa policemen near Groblersdal allegedly assaulted a family with pick-axe handles after accusing them of stealing a colleague's three-month-old baby.

While denying the assaults, police yesterday confirmed that the family was subjected to "intensive interrogation" and eventually pointed out the place where the baby's body was found.

The drama started on Monday when an officer living near the police station woke up to find the baby missing.

Police spokesman Lieutenant MJ Maepa said the policeman suspected Mr William Makgopa's family of being behind the infant's disappearance.

Witnesses said policemen went to the Makgopa family, dragged them out of the house and started assaulting them. The family house and car were burnt.

"The assaults were so brutal that I thought the wife and children were going to die," an eye-witness said.

"I could not stand the sight and I left as the beatings continued."

Maepa said Makgopa had confessed and took them to a spot where they found the baby's body.

"They were not assaulted. They were just scared to see so many policemen," Maepa said.

Makgopa has been arrested. He is expected to be charged with murder and child stealing.

'Continue search for Stanza'

Sowetan 28/1/93

Sowetan
28/1/93

Sowetan Reporter

THE father of missing Mamelodi political activist Mr Stanza Bopape yesterday made an impassioned plea to the authorities and the public to continue searching for his son.

Speaking from his Mamelodi East home, Mr Matome Bopape told *Sowetan*: "It is no longer the question of him being alive or dead. I now long for the truth.

■ Father of missing Mamelodi political activist makes impassioned plea to police and public:

"I still pray to God and to our ancestors to help us, for they are the ones who see things we cannot see."

Bopape still believes that the police have an explanation to offer for his son's "mysterious" disappearance in 1988.

He spoke to *Sowetan* after police could not

find the graves of buried detainees as alleged by a former policeman, Mr. Johnny Mokaleng.

"Mokaleng told us this was eating him up inside, that he did not sleep at night."

A spokesman for the police said Mokaleng now faced charges of fraud and defeating the ends of justice. -

(327)

Govt under pressure

Over missing activists

By Ike Motsapi

Sowetan 25/1/93

PRESSURE is mounting on the Government to start a commission of inquiry into the disappearance of political activists, some of whom are allegedly buried in secret graves.

The African National Congress, the Azanian People's Organisation and the Human Rights Commission have urged the Government to do this as a matter of urgency.

The HRC yesterday released names of 50 people believed to have been detained, who have since disappeared.

Included in the list is Mr Stanza Bopape of Mamelodi who police said escaped from custody three days after being detained on June 9 1988.

In a statement to *Sowetan* the HRC said: "Due to a reticence on the part of the police during the 80s to notify families of people who had been detained it is possible that certain people on this list were in fact detained and subsequently released."

The HRC said their list was not exhaustive because investigations continued to find people "disappearing in politically related circumstances as late as January of this year."

Here is the list of people who have disappeared:

United Democratic Front members Vuyisile Mjila, Shepard Skweyiya and Xolisile Olifant; Jim Msebenzi

■ HRC releases names of 50 political activists who disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

Mahlangu was last seen in KwaNdebele in a white kombi on February 11 1987;

Tweefontein youth Thomas Manyeki was last seen running away from Imboko vigilantes with his leg bleeding heavily on June 12 1982 when when the State of Emergency was declared;

A month later Jabutani Zulu, who was being detained in KwaNdebele Prison, spoke to a detainee in a neighbouring cell who identified himself as Manyeki. The HRC said both the South African and KwaNdebele police denied detaining Manyeki under unrest regulations;

Stanza Bopape (June 12 1988); The Reverend Frank Moema was abducted from his Bulfontein home (March 13 1990); Siphiso Mthimkhulu and Thobele Madaka (April 14 1981) from the Eastern Cape; Siphiso Mthimkhulu disappeared from the Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth;

Petrus Vusi Mahlangu (May 1986); Andrew Makope and Harold Sefolo, (July 15 1988); Elvis Rathogwa (May 17 1988); Tsokie Madaka (1982); Eric Govuza, and Fanele Duna (1982); Nicholas Boikie Thlapi (1986); Charlote Lange (October 20 1988);

Vincent Mahlalela is alleged to have escaped from custody (December 21 1986); George Gwala was taken from work in Krugersdorp (June 22 1990);

Cape activist Yran Buyisile Bmapisa was dragged from his home (December 23 1988); Phineas Leoate, Edgar Mokojo Phakone, Sandile Mabaso and Nunda Thutlani Makhuba are alleged to have escaped from Protea police station in Soweto (December 25 1987); Paul Modiri (December 3 1988); David Mafokang (November 3 1987);

Vusi Khumalo and Gabisi Mosunkulu disappeared on September 3 1987 with Floyd Mashele. Mashele resurfaced later and has since died in a strange car accident near Pietersburg;

Mthabatha Andries Seema (March 31 1988); Siyolo Masidigwana (September 4 1988); Daniel Tshabala (August 5 1988); George Shabangu (February 6 1987); Aziz Abrahams Aziz, Nolizwe Mhlaza and Mathews Moone (September 1989); Champion Godolozzi, Qagawuli Hashe and Sipho Galela (May 8 1985); Denis Sengulane (1988);

Five unknown members of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania disappeared during December 1992; Mbululo Ngoni (February 1988); 14-year-old Herbert Nkosi Mshali (1988); Phindile Mfeti (May 1987); Nhlamhla Mbatla (May 1988);

William Magolo, a cook at a Springs mine, was detained during September 1986 and has not been seen again.

Never mind the fire
it's off to school we go



Grave-hunt aborted

327

Sowetan 29/1/93

Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

■ **ANCIENT DWELLINGS** Another search for

missing bodies of activists proves fruitless:

A WITS UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGIST halted what could have been another fruitless grave-hunt yesterday when he declared alleged graves at a Phokeng forest as remnants of ancient African dwellings.

Professor Tom Huffman and colleague Dr John Hall were called in by newsmen to investigate what appeared to be graves near the site pointed by former policeman Mr Johnny Mokaleng earlier this week.

Police dug up a site near the area on Monday following allegations by Mokaleng that a number of detainees were tortured, murdered

and buried there in October 1988.

Mokaleng alleged that among those buried there was Mamelodi activist Stanza Bopape, whom police said escaped while in their custody in 1988.

Yesterday Huffman told a contingent of journalists that a hole in the ground could have been dug by a porcupine as roots of surrounding trees had been uncut.

He later told *Sowetan* that if there had been graves in the area, they would have shown by indentations.

Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said police had followed all possible leads and were convinced there were no graves.

He called Mokaleng a liar and said investigations to charge him for defeating the ends of justice were continuing.

He said the excavation, which was instituted following the publication of Mokaleng's allegations in *Sowetan* earlier this week, had cost more than R100 000.

Mostert said the operation had now been closed.

Hunt for the new Smiley's People

w/maul 29/1 - 4/2/93

By EDDIE KOCH

THE search is on for a few good men to overhaul the intelligence machine that is falling apart along with the system it was set up to defend — and it's not going to be easy to find them.

Joe Nhlanhla, head of the African National Congress' Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS), stands in line for a top job in the new South Africa's spy agency.

Unlike the ANC's other intelligence barons — Ronnie Kasrils, Chris Hani and Jacob Zuma — Nhlanhla has a reputation for remaining above some of the feuds that have taken place within the ANC's military wing.

"He has no record of getting involved in political games and is regarded as a competent official. He has always been recognised for his bureaucratic skills," says Steve Ellis, director of the Africa Studies Centre at the University of Leiden in Holland.

However, Nhlanhla as well as some of his agents have been compromised by allegations of torture at the ANC's detention camps in Angola and Zambia. He took over the DIS from Mzwai Piliso, the man blamed for most of the abuses, in the mid-1980s, in an effort to clean up the department.

Nhlanhla succeeded to some extent but less serious forms of torture continued to take place. This blot on his copybook will jeopardise the DIS chief's chances of leading a new intelligence agency.

General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, the flamboyant chief of military intelligence (DMI), is a non-starter. He has been hopelessly compromised by the notorious Goniwe signal message and the

ANC will fight tooth-and-nail to prevent him from having any power in a new intelligence world.

The general's Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC) has taken the brunt of recent purges in the SADF and it is clear that the National Intelligence Service (NIS) has been working hard to erode the once-powerful department that Van der Westhuizen headed.

But Van der Westhuizen is a resourceful man and has been working hard behind the scenes to salvage his career. Much will depend the outcome of the Goniwe inquest which begins in March this year. But it seems the best he can hope for is to remain head of a weak and dismembered military intelligence unit.

The dark horse is Michael James Minnaar Louw, director general of the NIS. His agency is the one most in control of the current spy versus spy war and it is currently being beefed up to replace DMI as the country's premier intelligence centre.

Louw served a spell in DMI after obtaining an honours degree at the University of the Free State in 1962. He joined the Bureau for State Security after its foundation in 1969 and has served in several posts in the NIS including that of special advisor to the director general.

Louw and his agents have a reputation in rival agencies for being the "boys in suits" — academics without any experience in the tough world of intelligence and counter-intelligence.

But his big advantage is that nobody knows much about him. His record looks clean and there is no evidence of dirty tricks and human rights abuses — always an advantage when there are few other good men around.

Police staged a media coup with this week's 'graveyard dig', but the key question has not been answered:



A friend's photograph of Stanza Bopape, taken not long before he vanished

Well, where is Stanza Bopape?

W/mant
29/1 - 4/2/93

Masisha "Stanza" Bopape, the young activist who simply vanished two days after being detained, is almost certainly dead. Chances are that the remains of the brilliant law student are lying in some unmarked grave.

Not, to be sure, the grave pointed out by aggrieved former municipal constable Johnny Mokalleng in this week's curious police publicity blitz; but in some other grave, whose location is

known to the same people who probably know where the remains of Sphiwe Mthimkulu, Sipho Hashe, Boikie Thlapi ... and at least 30 other "disappeared persons" are lying.

The police had no difficulty assembling a media event to prove that the constable had it all wrong. But in five years they have failed to answer the real question: What did happen to the detainee who never returned home?

● See PAGE 2

Getting all the spies in from the cold

W/Week 29/11-4/2/93

Accountability and transparency — with more civilian control — are the aims for a new spy service, report

**PHILIPPA GARSON
and DEREK FLEMING**

EXISTING intelligence operatives may retain their jobs during the power-sharing era, but if the African National Congress has its way, the new, integrated intelligence service will have dramatically different goals and functions.

In particular, the ANC is insisting that a future service must comply with international trends of greater openness and accountability.

The government, while moving on the integration of Unkhonto weSizwe and the South African Defence Force, still seems hesitant to merge its intelligence wings with those of the ANC.

The formation of a new intelligence system, central to the integration of the security forces for the transitional period, was high on the agenda of the ANC-government *bosbetrada*. But, according to sources, the issue was not tackled at this week's bilateral discussions and the government seems reluctant to give ground on this last bastion of its power.

One thing is clear: a future government will not give police and military intelligence free rein and endless resources to flush out reeds from under beds across the country and beyond.

Their colleagues in the West are having to follow suit. With the dawn of a new global order and the emergence of one superpower, intelligence agencies have been thrown into disarray, searching desperately for new stages on which to play out their clandestine operations.

According to a senior ANC intelligence advisor, intelligence functions are being revised worldwide. "Accountability" and "transparency" are the catchwords for a new-look intelligence service — seeming contradictions for agencies staffed with hordes of faceless people who glide around in sunglasses with a dozen hidden agendas in their briefcases.

Instead of devoting themselves to clandestine dirty tricks, intelligence agencies will in future be called on to play more overt, constructive roles. In many countries, they are already subject to stricter parliamentary controls and their activity



ities are governed by codes of conduct and ombudsmen.

"The function of intelligence agencies in the 1990s will increasingly move towards research and development. They will be expected to present the political players with scenarios and options in this regard, particularly concerning national economic interests," he says.

ANC intelligence supremos are canvassing agencies around the world in preparation for their imminent intervention in the restructuring

of the state's intelligence system. During the movement's May 1991 policy conference, basic guidelines for intelligence were drawn up, emphasising the need for parliamentary control, independence from party political agendas, respect for human rights and a clear demarcation of boundaries between various intelligence wings.

The ANC wants a more streamlined civilian-based intelligence service to avoid the current overlaps between the National Intelligence Ser-

vice, the Criminal Intelligence Service (formerly the security police) and Military Intelligence, responsible for bitter competition, animosity and the squandering of resources.

"Covert operations influencing the political and security situation in the country must end. There should be satisfactory parliamentary oversight over the workings of any intelligence agency. We need increased transparency and a sensitivity to the fact that abuses can be perpetrated under the guise of secrecy."

Sandy Africa, who runs the Durban-based National Security Research Centre agrees. "We need a new intelligence system that will have to be accountable, despite the inherent contradiction between national security and democracy," she says.

"There should be one centralised intelligence service responsible for strategic, as opposed to tactical, intelligence functions. Police need intelligence to carry out crime combating, the defence force needs intelligence to resolve military conflict, but when it comes to advising the government on security with regard to the political conditions in the country, the military and the police should not be playing a role."

In her view, a new system will have to put an end to intelligence gathering on lawful political bodies. The current practice is to bug almost everybody wearing a political hat, including Codesa participants.

NIS, pivotal in getting the government to negotiate with the ANC, has risen to prominence in recent years. But the ANC is adamant that an entirely new intelligence service must evolve. NIS agents, though sophisticated proponents of the new South Africa are mostly white Afrikaner nationalists whose past agendas have been no loftier than those of MI or security branch.

Police intelligence-gathering skills are of a high standard, according to some ANC intelligence operatives, who consider them indispensable.

Though affirmative action is likely to change the racial composition of state intelligence agencies, "we are not going to swamp the intelligence service with black faces for the sake of it. We are looking for qualitative change," says the ANC source. The combined skills of agents trained in both East and West is likely to lend a cosmopolitan flavour to a new intelligence service.

SPY vs SPY...

SPYING in South Africa is now more complex than the plot of a Frederick Forsyth novel as at least 12 official intelligence agencies — each with rival networks of spies, agents and double agents — are engaged in a bizarre set of battles to influence the future of the country.

Look at a checklist of the major spy centres that operate in the country. It contains the Department of Military Intelligence (DMI), the National Intelligence Service (NIS), SA Police Intelligence, the African National Congress' Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS) as well as the Goldstone Commission's hot-shot team of police investigators.

Add to it the following: the South African Defence Force has separate intelligence units in the army, navy, and air force. Each of the independent homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — have fully fledged armies with their own mini-intelligence outfits. And then there's the kwaZulu Police's sophisticated intelligence operation in Ulundi.

With at least a dozen covert agencies at work in the country, South Africans can be forgiven for thinking they are the most spied upon nation in the world. But there has been such a spate of bungles and backstabbing within the intelligence community of late that it appears ordinary citizens, and would-be subversives, have little to worry about.

It has become clear that Judge Richard Goldstone's raid on military intelligence's Department of Covert

A cloak-and-dagger

W/Mail 29/1-4/2/93

Collection (DCC) late last year — which led to the purge of 23 army officers — was preceded by more than a little co-operation between his team of police "untouchables" and agents from the NIS who were determined to rid MI of some unco-operative officers.

A small but significant incident attests to this. After the Bisho massacre in September a reporter on a Johannesburg newspaper, Patrick Bulger, began probing the possibility that a team of Umkhonto weSizwe (MK) guerrillas was assassinated by a professional hit squad inside the Bisho stadium.

The NIS got to hear of the reporter's investigations and immediately sent two agents to see Bulger. They told him that President FW de Klerk wanted to drop Gqozo but that a group of officers in military intelligence were determined to keep the Ciskei strongman in power.

The NIS pair hinted that Bulger should investigate the activities of an MI officer in connection with the alleged assassination — Colonel At Nel.

Bulger's investigation failed to uncover any evidence of the alleged assassination. But the NIS achieved its

With a dozen or more separate intelligence-gathering networks spying on each other, the challenge facing a new government is to get all the spooks into one organisation.

*By EDDIE KOCH and
PHILIPPA GARSON*

objective after the Goldstone raid in December — Nel and Brigadier Tol Botha were the two most senior officers to be axed in the purge.

Clearly, some months before the purge, NIS was searching for information that could be used to justify the dismissal of Nel — and tried to recruit a journalist to further their cause.

The Goldstone raid on DCC was itself preceded by a complex and intriguing bit of backstabbing involving at least four different factions of military intelligence and the SAP.

The plot began with a personal tiff in 1990 between two white officers who had been seconded from the SADF to the intelligence wing of the Ciskei Defence Force. One officer, Colonel Gert Hugo, came from army intelligence in the eastern Cape. The



Spook house ... MI's Department of Covert Collection in Pretoria 'raided' by the Goldstone Commission. Photo: SARAH PRALL.

other, Colonel Anton Nieuwoudt, came from DMI in Pretoria. A bitter fight for the control of Ciskei Intelligence ensued. Nieuwoudt from DMI emerged the victor. Hugo from army intelligence and a number of his colleagues were ousted from the Ciskei — with a desire for revenge in their hearts.

Two years later an officer from army intelligence in the eastern Cape, whose identity had not yet been established, took a trip to Umtata where he handed over a pile of documents to the

homeland's military ruler, General Bantu Holomisa. Included was the famous signal message which indicated that General CP van der Westhuizen, Nieuwoudt's immediate boss, had ordered the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and a group of anti-apartheid activists in the mid-1980s.

Transkei army intelligence, which was busy investigating alleged plots by SADF intelligence to overthrow the Transkei government, promptly leaked the incriminating document

War

29/11-4/12/93

and it ended up being published in the New Nation newspaper.

This placed the MI chief under extreme pressure. Van der Westhuizen refused to accept suggestions from the state president's office that he take a long holiday until the matter was sorted out.

A few months later things got worse for the MI general. A pair of military agents — Pamela du Randt and Leon Flores — were arrested in London and interrogated by British intelligence, allegedly for trying to get a gang of rightwing Irish Protestants to monitor and assassinate Dirk Coetzee, a renegade police captain who had exposed death squad operations carried out by the SAP's Vlakplaas unit in the 1980s.

The incident blew up into an international crisis with British Prime Minister John Major demanding an explanation from De Klerk. Things were made worse for Van der Westhuizen by the fact that he was very loyal Pamela du Randt. She once served as his personal assistant and they were rumoured to have had a close personal friendship.

So the general called in a navy intelligence officer called John Imrie to interrogate Flores after the agents had been deported back to South Africa.

The navy man wrote a report — labelled it top secret — and submitted it to his chiefs. The document stated that Leon Flores was a former agent from the SAP's elite counter-insurgency unit called C1, or Charlie One, based at Vlakplaas. Imrie said Flores admitted under interrogation that he was in fact working for the Vlakplaas commander, Colonel Eugene de Kock, when he arranged for Coetzee to be monitored by the Irish

rightwingers and used the MI trip to England as a cover to do this.

Van der Westhuizen was clearly outraged. In October an inquest began into the murder of human rights lawyer Bheki Mlangeni, a man blown up by a parcel bomb addressed to Coetzee. The navy intelligence documents implicating De Kock in the plot to monitor Coetzee were leaked to the inquest court.

The leaked documents contained damaging details about a sensitive army intelligence operation to discredit the ANC, called Operation Echoes. The career of the Chief of the Army, General Georg Meiring, was placed in jeopardy.

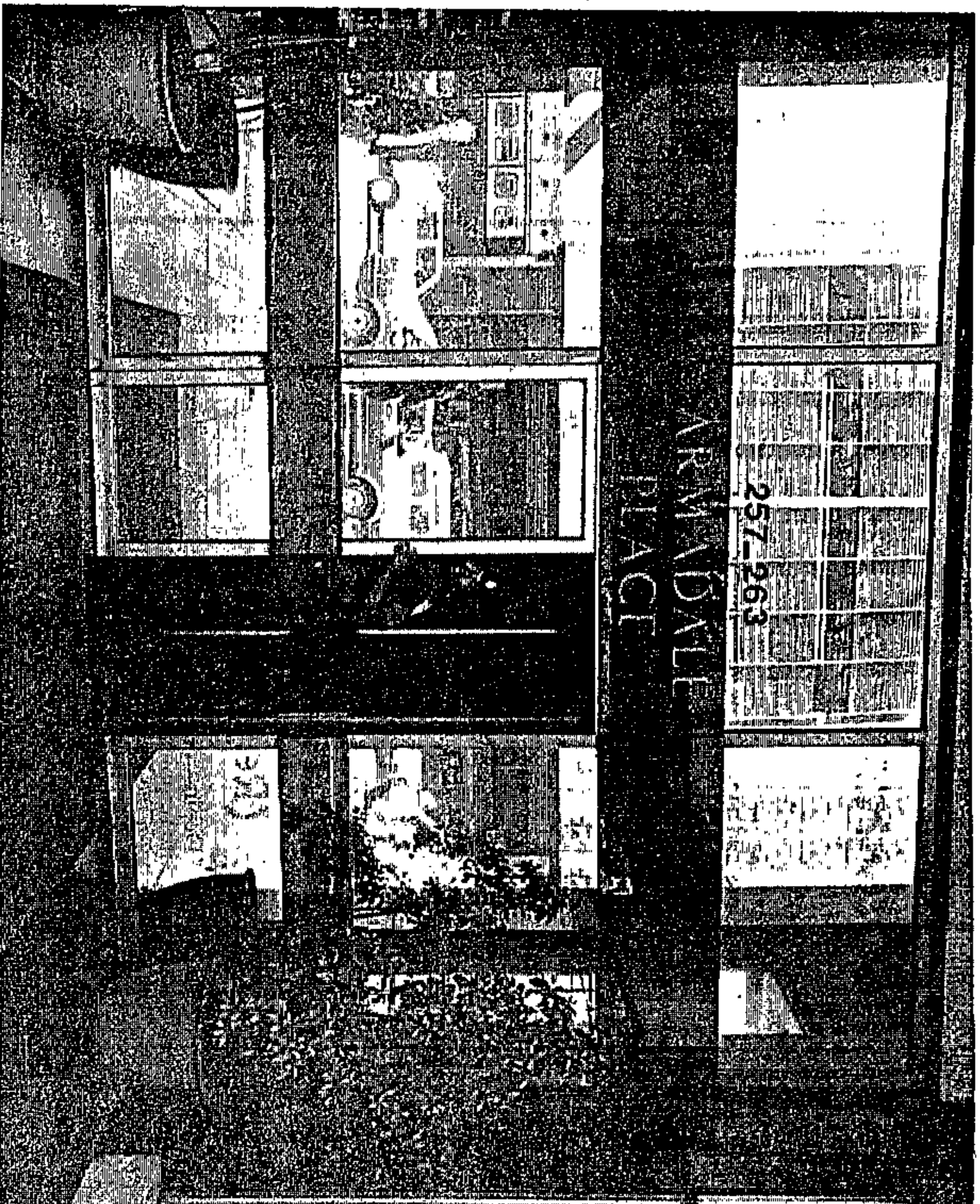
But the message from Van der Westhuizen was clear: don't blame MI for the London debacle. It was all the fault of army intelligence and the police unit at Vlakplaas — and MI would go to any lengths to protect its reputation.

And there was a twist in the plot. While Navy intelligence was interrogating Flores about the Coetzee incident, an NIS agent called Mike Kennedy called on Flores' former boss at Vlakplaas, De Kock, and questioned him about the incident.

According to the MI documents leaked to the inquest, De Kock was furious at being blamed for the debacle and threatened to tell the NIS man all about military officers involved in "third force" violence.

In December, when Goldstone's "untouchables" raided the offices of DMI, the team was led by a police colonel who served for many years with De Kock and was a close friend of the Vlakplaas commander.

There were other signs of rifts and revenge in the state's intelligence ranks. According to intelligence sources, when the police broke up MK's Operation Vula — a supposed plot for an armed insurrection in the event of negotiations failing — it emerged that the ANC had extensively infiltrated SAP intelligence.



Place of secrets ... MI headquarters in Johannesburg

A witchhunt for seven ANC moles was jeopardised when a state intelligence agent leaked this information to the press in a deliberate effort to discredit the police. Sources say this was an NIS agent angling for a top information post in the state president's office that had formerly been occupied by military and then police intelligence.

Although the country's agencies are in chaos, there are signs that a stable core of professional agents from across the spectrum is beginning to gather at the centre of the country's intelligence maelstrom.

ANC intelligence sources say their department has held a series of preliminary meetings with top NIS officials to discuss the idea of creating an integrated intelligence agency in post-apartheid South Africa (see accompanying story).

"There is no doubt that elements of the NIS and the ANC's intelligence wing will form the core of the new agency to provide a future government with strategic information," says Steven Ellis, director of the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden.

"The major casualty will be military

Photo: GUY ADAMS

intelligence and elements of the SAP's counter-insurgency units. Already the DMI has been emasculated by the December purge and moves are afoot to close down the Vlakplaas unit and rid the force of its officers."

Adds Sandy Africa, researcher for the National Security Research Centre in Durban: "The NIS is playing the leading role. It has long argued for a centralised civilian intelligence agency, believing that strategic and political intelligence should be the responsibility of an agency like themselves."

FOCUS ON TH

Trail leads back to house of horrors

BY PHILIPPA GARSON

ALLEGATIONS by former police constable John Mokaleng of the murder and burial of activists by western Transvaal police have thrown the spotlight once again on policemen in the Carletonville area.

Some of the men Mokaleng implicated this week were the subject of a 1991 internal police probe which led to the closure of the "house of horrors" Welverdiend police station in Carletonville; 13 policemen facing more than 100 charges ranging from murder to assault were suspended.

Another ex-policeman formerly based at Carletonville recently made a statement similar to Mokaleng's to the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression.

Alleging abuses at Carletonville, Welverdiend and Khutsong police stations in 1991, he says colleagues frequently "dumped" bodies in Khutsong and then removed them.

Press exposure and the intervention of lawyers and human rights bodies forced the closure of Welverdiend after at least two detainees died and scores of others were tortured.

Most of the policemen charged as a result of the probe have been acquitted or had their cases withdrawn. One was found guilty of assault and fined R300.

All the policemen were back at work a month after their suspension. Those stationed at Welverdiend have been transferred to Carletonville and Khutsong.

Further torture allegations at Khutsong were made as recently as February last year.

One of the policemen implicated in the sworn statement of alleged torture victim Paulus Tshabalala is the notorious Constable Ephraim Fente Rampete, also implicated by Mokaleng.

Based at Potchefstroom, Rampete has been linked to several deaths and torture incidents.

So what did happen to Bopape?

w/mail 29/1-4/2/93

IF Masisha Johannes "Stanza" Bopape was alive today, he would probably have been one of the key young African National Congress leaders, prominently involved in negotiating with his former oppressors.

Sadly, Bopape is almost certainly dead. The chances are high that the remains of this brilliant young activist, legal student and civic organiser are lying somewhere in the country, in an unmarked grave.

Not, to be sure, the grave pointed out by aggrieved former municipal constable Johnny Mokaleng in this week's curious police publicity blitz; but in some other grave, whose whereabouts is known to the same

Somebody, somewhere, knows what happened to Stanza Bopape — but it's not aggrieved former constable Johnny Mokaleng, who started this week's curious police publicity blitz.
By **GAVIN EVANS**

people who probably know where the likes of Siphwe Mthimkulu, Siph Hashe, Boikie Thlapi and at least 30 other "disappeared persons" are lying.

Like so many other talented young

people at the time, Bopape's teenage and adult life was consumed by "the struggle" — both in fighting for a new order and in being hammered for being so good at it. From his school SRC, to the Mamelodi youth and civic organisations, the Azanian Students Organisation and, in all probability, the ANC, he was a young man on whom leadership settled easily.

As a result, from 1980 until his "disappearance" eight years later, Bopape had at least four spells in security police detention, was tortured, harassed and threatened. Finally, after two days of detention under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, he vanished.

What is not in dispute is that at

midnight on June 9 1988 Bopape, then 27, and his comrade, Bheki Nkosi, were detained at their home in Century Plaza, Hillbrow. They were then taken to Roodepoort Police Station, before being transferred to John Vorster Square for interrogation the next day.

According to the police, at around midnight on June 12 1988 he was being transported to Vereeniging by three policemen, including a major, when their vehicle had a puncture. Bopape, who was in handcuffs (and, according to a later version by then Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, also in leg irons), remained in the car, while the trio of captors got out.

Bopape somehow managed to find the keys to his various shackles in the pocket of a police jacket, freed himself, climbed out of the car and ran away into a nearby forest. The police fired, but missed, and he escaped.

The police, who were investigating his alleged involvement in the ANC's military underground network, opened a docket, but say they could not find him. They later said they were informed by various unnamed sources that he had been spotted at the site of various ANC bomb blasts, and in exile.

The police version took some time to develop. Mark Phillips, a lawyer who represents the Bopape family, says that on June 10, 17 and 24 1988 he made written inquiries to the Commissioner of Police, requesting the right to visit Bopape and asking for the reasons for his section 29 detention.

"These inquiries were not answered until June 27, when the SAP telexed us and said that Bopape had been 'exempted from the provisions of section 29'.

"We then asked what 'exempted' meant because there is nothing in the Act which mentions exemption from its provisions, and it's a term never used before or since.

"Finally, on July 4, they informed us he had 'escaped on June 12', and they later gave us their account of the details."

Several months later, after the case had been taken up by Amnesty International, the United Nations, the Democratic Party and others, Vlok agreed to a meeting — set up by MP Jan van Eck — with Stanza's father, Matome Bopape. Bopape's attorney, Nicholas Haysom, and Van Eck were barred from this meeting.

Afterwards, Matome Bopape told a media conference that Vlok had been unable to allay his fears in any way and that he believed his son was dead. Nevertheless, he initiated an intense local and international search for his son, contacting among others the offices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and visiting ANC headquarters in Lusaka.

He was told by the ANC that it had conducted a thorough search of its records, camps and installations; and that Bopape had definitely not joined the organisation in exile.

No ANC dissident has claimed to have seen him — nor, for that matter, have his former employers in the Community Research and Information Centre, his family or friends.

Phillips believes the police version of his escape is implausible:

"It is incomprehensible why it took the SAP so long to notify the lawyers about the alleged escape. Their subsequent excuse was that if they had made the escape public, it would

Where have all the flowers gone? (32)

w/mail 29/1-4/2/93

By JACQUE GOLDING, GAVIN EVANS and ECNA ELEVEN years ago, Port Elizabeth student activist Siphwe Mthimkulu and his friend, Topsy Mdaka, disappeared.

Mthimkulu was in the process of suing the police after being poisoned with the deadly nerve poison, thallium, while in detention. At the time he vanished, he was confined to a wheelchair.

The police claimed he had slipped into exile. His family, colleagues and former police captain Dirk Coetzee say he was murdered by the South African Police.

Mthimkulu is one of more than 30 political activists now classified as "disappeared persons", most of whom vanished during the successive post-1985 states of emergency.



Big dig ... John Mokaleng and policemen watch the excavation

Photo: JOAO SILVA, The Star

According to the police, some of these "escaped", others were "released" into thin air or disappeared soon after their release. Yet others disappeared without being detained.

Port Elizabeth activist Sizwe Kondile, according to the police, was detained on June 26 1981 and released six weeks later after which he was "placed in possession of a motor vehicle and allowed to proceed wherever he wanted to go". He was never seen again.

Three years ago Coetzee filed in the gap with an account which was vigorously denied at the time by police. Coetzee said when he went to the Jeffrey's Bay police station, he saw Kondile handcuffed to a bed and was told by a doctor on duty this was "another Steve Biko case coming up" because Kondile had suffered brain damage during interrogation.

He said Kondile was then driven to Komatipoort by Captain (later Colonel) Doep du Plessis, of the Port Elizabeth security branch, and another security policeman, given "knock-out drops", then "shot in the head", after which he was "burnt to ashes" on a pyre of wood and tyres. Coetzee named five other policemen, four from Port Elizabeth, who were present at the burning.

The rebel police captain also made mention of the SAP's involvement in Mthimkulu's disappearance, claiming that the student leader was killed and that his body was disposed of by the security police.

Together with Madaka, he vanished on April 14 1982 while on his way to hospital to collect his medication.

Mthimkulu's doctor confirmed seeing him at 11 that morning. He returned home that afternoon and left in Madaka's car to visit a friend, Lulu Johnson, in New Brighton. He never came home.

"He left early that morning with Topsy, who drove the car because Siphwe could not walk," said Simon Mthimkulu, Siphwe's father. "I knew something had happened to him because he would have contacted me."

At the time of Mthimkulu's disappearance, his lawyers were preparing a damages claim for R150 000 against the then minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange.

Madaka's car, with his passport still inside, was found at the Transkei/Lesotho border near Sterkspruit.

Another who vanished without trace was northern Transvaal activist Boikie Thlapi, who has not been seen since March 20 1986. An alleged underground member of the African National Congress, Thlapi was stopped at a roadblock after leaving Ikageng to attend a vigil in Klerksdorp. He was taken into custody by the Stilfontein police, who claimed he was not on their register. A year later police confirmed that he was detained, but added that he was released a few days later. His family have not heard from him.

Activist Mthabata Seema disappeared in March 1988. He had gone to court to attend a criminal hearing and was later seen at the Pietersburg prison in the company of two security policemen. Seema could not walk and had to be assisted out of the car and into the prison entrance. Witnesses say prison staff refused to accept him because of his condition. His wife, Mokgadi Seema, went to the prison a week later and she was told that he was not being held there. He has not been seen since.

Siph Hashe, Champion Galela and Qwaqaweli Godolozzi, all members of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, received an urgent message on May 8 1985 to go to HF Verwoerd Airport to meet a British visitor. They never returned. Their families are convinced they were detained and later murdered.

Like the families of the rest of South Africa's "disappeared ones", they wait for the day when someone tells them what really happened.

STREET LAW CO-ORDINATOR

post for a dynamic, active individual.

ve post, starting 1 March 1993 or as er, are invited from persons who share ment to the establishment of a non-ly.

de: • co-ordinating a Street Law reform schools, prisons, community raining Law students to present ing Street Law in rural areas and es- res • fundraising • reporting to the cieties, the Regional Director and

possess a Law degree together with perience. You will also need proven munication skills (covering both ssionals), high energy and a willing-

ffers a negotiable remuneration pack- comprehensive fringe benefits.

a detailed CV and covering letter s, FULL addresses and telephone ferees) in assured confidence to: ctor, Street Law Programme, UWC, 7, Bellville 7535.

for applications: 15 February 1993.

of the Western Cape

AD (CAPE) 74403

• To PAGE 8

P.T.O

Who's putting guns in killers' hands?

W/meal 29/1-4/2/93

29/1-4/2/93

(327)

A GUN supplied by the government was used to kill Natal Midlands African National Congress leader, S'khumbuzo Ngwenya, according to a murder indictment before the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court.

The killing was allegedly arranged by the mayor of Imbali, Phikelela Ndlovu, and the deputy mayor, Abdul Awetha.

The gun used to kill Ngwenya was supplied by the Imbali Town Council, which falls under the Natal Provincial Administration.

These findings of a police investigation will be presented to the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court next week.

Bust-up as the bishop buries his wife

W/meal 29/1-4/2/93

It was no ordinary funeral

when a Thokoza bishop

who leads a local gang

buried his wife.

By **BAFANA KHUMALO**
and **KEVIN CARTER**

(218)

IT was immediately apparent that this was no ordinary Saturday in the East Rand township of Thokoza. The roads were barricaded with rocks, bed frames, fallen trees and burnt-out cars. Hundreds of people were on the street, some displaying

The killing of a Natal ANC leader has initiated more evidence about murder weapons being supplied to Inkatha activists by the state.

By **FRED KOCKOTT**

when Awetha and Ndlovu stand trial for murder, along with a 16-year-old youth, the son of an Imbali town councillor, who was allegedly assigned to kill Ngwenya. The prosecution is being led by the deputy attorney general, LJ Roberts.

The murder of Ngwenya underlines the tragic deterioration of social relations in a community which has known little respite from violence for the past seven years.

According to the prosecution team, Ngwenya's murder was planned as an act of revenge for an incident on Wednesday, February 5 1992, in which a number of men ambushed Awetha's car with automatic wea-

pons and a hand grenade, killing three children who were being transported to school.

Awetha and Ndlovu allegedly chose Ngwenya as a target "or one of the targets" to avenge the killings, securing the services of persons to kill

the ANC leader, among them the 16-year-old youth. Awetha allegedly gave them a pistol which had been issued to him by the Imbali Town Council.

The persons allegedly assigned to kill Ngwenya learned that he was dining at the Windsor Hotel in Pietermaritzburg on February 8 1992. They drove to the hotel in a white Corina and from time to time went into the hotel to reconnoitre.

Eventually the 16-year-old youth and "another person" took up position in or near the parking lot of the hotel, each of them armed with a pistol.

At about 10pm, Ngwenya left the restaurant and went to his bakkie. As

he drove off, the two gunmen opened fire from close range, and then fled to the Corina which was waiting for them some distance from the hotel. He died shortly afterwards from a wound in the neck.

After the killing, the pistol was returned, and to confound the ballistic evidence, Awetha allegedly damaged its barrel and firing-pin. Thereafter he and Ndlovu, who had also been issued with a similar pistol by the Imbali Town Council, allegedly exchanged the barrels and slides of their respective weapons.

They are then said to have asked the official at Imbali Town Council responsible for the issue of firearms to exchange the pistol on the grounds that it was no longer functioning properly.

This will not be the first time that evidence has emerged about guns, supplied by authorities to Inkatha activists, being used to murder people.

During a series of trials in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court over the past two years, it was learned that the Pietermaritzburg security police once purchased 24 guns from Kings Sports and distributed them to leading Inkatha members in Imbali.

By sheer chance, four of these guns were ballistically linked to the murders of 17 people in Imbali. In all but two of these murders, no convictions could be secured, as it was not possible to determine who was in possession of the guns at the time of the killings.

Evidence was led that the weapons were circulated from hand to hand among Inkatha activists.

Besides the four guns that were connected to the spate of murders, the remaining weapons are apparently still in the hands of those to whom they were issued — members and supporters of Inkatha in Imbali.



Death days ... A boy cycles past a burning barricade erected

Putting a face to a statistic

STAR 30/1/93.

327

WHEN your office has been reduced to ruin by an arsonist's firebomb, you might not take too kindly to a colleague who stands amid the charred remains cracking jokes.

But that is one memory a close friend and former work-mate has of Malasha "Stanza" Bopape — the Mamelodi community leader who disappeared in 1988 — and it's a fond one.

"When we walked into our offices and found them trashed, Stanza was still able to make us laugh while we tried to clean up. He had a great sense of humour and he had this way of making things bearable," says Keith Coleman, who worked with Bopape for 3½ years at the Community Research and Information Centre (CRIC). "These things were part of life for him."

The fire-bomb attack on the offices of CRIC — an organisation which worked with anti-apartheid unions, youth groups and civics — was an ominous portent. Two months later Bopape was detained, together with another CRIC employee, Bheki Nkosi. Bopape was general-secretary of the Mamelodi Civic Association and a member of the township's youth organisation — and was trying to complete a law degree.

"He was 27 at the time and incredibly young for the position he held," Coleman says. "That was partly a reflection of the leading role the youth were playing at that time but it also reflected who Stanza was — charismatic, competent, a real leader. He wasn't a fiery orator — he just had this quiet confidence."

When police took Bopape into

SEARCHES were made this week for the remains of dissidents said to have been killed by police. Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN finds out more about one of the men who disappeared.

custody on June 9, he was so stranger to detention without trial. He had been inside three times before, starting with a two-week spell just before his matric exams. His previous incarceration had dragged on for 10 months. His final detention lasted just three days.

LAWYERS for the Bopape family received a letter from the police which read: "Your client escaped late at night while being escorted by motor vehicle to Vereeniging, where certain police investigations were in process. A flat tyre en route necessitated the police vehicle to stop and, while the spare tyre was being fitted, your client made good his escape."

"When we heard the completely absurd story of the circumstances surrounding Stanza's supposed escape, and, when he failed to contact any of his friends, I feared the worst," Coleman says. "And when Bheki got out and told us how he had been tortured, I believed that Stanza had probably been tortured to death. I still believe that."

"Stanza was effectively the black mayor of Pretoria. Imagine if the white mayor of Pretoria had disappeared under these circum-

stances, what the response would have been. Yet because Stanza was from Mamelodi, it was allowed to be forgotten and it shouldn't have been."

This week, Bopape's disappearance was news again, following allegations made in the Sowetan by a former policeman, Johnny Mokaleng, that he could point out the place where the Mamelodi leader had been buried.

Police dug up the area but found nothing. Stanza's father, Matome Bopape (63), was dismayed at the fruitless search, but glad that "this thing had come up again. This thing must be finished," the pensioner said. "I want to get an answer for myself and I believe that everything will come out."

Stanza Bopape has a daughter, Mashigo (4), who has never seen her father. She was born after her father disappeared. Her grandfather says he likes to have her with him whenever he can. "I feel better when I've got that little girl with me," he says. "I will make her grow, just like I did with her father."

Matome Bopape was born near Pietersburg but came to Pretoria to work in the motor industry as a repairman. "Stanza was the first born of my sons and I wanted him to be a lawyer. That is a good, honest job. That is why I worked so I could pay for his studies."

Bopape travelled to Lusaka to see if his son had fled into exile and met with Adriaan Vlok, then Minister of Law and Order. "He never gave me any answers," Bopape says. "I said 'why don't you just tell me, even if you have killed him, and then I will be happy'."

"Now I am in the middle. I won't say Stanza is dead and I won't say he is alive. But if he is dead they must bring me the bones so that I can bury him myself."

Secret SAP arms firm 'legitimate'

STAR
30/1/93

JACQUES PAUW

327

THE police yesterday confirmed that former Vlakplaas commander Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene de Kock owns a secret company which advertises itself as selling weapons both locally and overseas — but said it was a legitimate police operation created to combat illegal gun-smuggling.

However, the police did not respond to evidence that former Civil Co-operation Bureau operative Ferdi Barnard and a former Military Intelligence (MI) operative were working as agents for the police front company known as Honeybadger Arms and Ammunition.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said a report in The Star yesterday about De Kock's activities was being investigated, but it had already been determined that some of the allegations were "devoid of any truth". No further details were given.

The Star reported yesterday that De Kock, who commands a special covert police unit investigating illegal arms and ammunition, was running Honeybadger Arms and Ammunitions from a smallholding outside Pretoria.

Offer to market weapons

One of Honeybadger's informal agents is Barnard, who, accompanied by De Kock, visited the Barlows subsidiary Reutech last year and offered to market its weapons in Africa and an eastern European country.

A spokesman for Reutech confirmed that the two met marketing director Vernon Davis and claimed they had contacts through which they could sell military equipment.

A police general, with whom the Saturday Star discussed the allegations against De Kock, said yesterday that as far as the SAP could establish, Barnard never visited Reutech on behalf of Honeybadger, but that De Kock had been accompanied by former MI operative Rich Verster. He also said Reutech had approached Honeybadger.

By last night the police had not yet explained whether this in fact meant that Verster was also working as an agent for Honeybadger.

Reutech is adamant that it was De Kock and Barnard who offered to market military equipment on its behalf in Africa and Europe.

Verster was exposed by The Star last week as one of the civilian members of the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection fired by President de Klerk in his purge of the security forces.

Verster admitted to the Sunday Times last week

● TO PAGE 2.

SAP arms

● FROM PAGE 1.

tacts through which they could sell military equipment.

A police general, with whom Saturday Star discussed the allegations against De Kock, said yesterday that as far as the SAP could establish, Barnard never visited Reutech on behalf of Honeybadger, but that De Kock was accompanied by former MI operative Rich Verster. He also said that Reutech approached Honeybadger.

By last night the police had not yet explained whether this in fact meant that Verster was also working as an agent for Honeybadger.

Reutech is adamant

that it was De Kock and Barnard who offered to market military equipment on its behalf.

Verster was exposed by The Star last week as one of the civilian members of the controversial Directorate of Covert Collection fired by President de Klerk in his purge of the security forces. STAR 30/1/93

Verster admitted to a Sunday newspaper last week that he was running private business rackets into and out of Angola under cover of his MI employment. He said that, as far as he was concerned, he was still employed by MI.

Approached for comment yesterday, Verster said he had visited Reutech with De Kock but that it was not on behalf of Honeybadger. He gave no further details.

327

'Find truth about missing

MK activist'

THOUGH former policeman Johnny Mokale's claims about the burial of victims of police torture were not substantiated by police excavations, this week, they have triggered a campaign to uncover the truth about missing Mamelodi activist Stanza Bopape.

Bopape, a civic leader and Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre, disappeared while held in solitary confinement in June 1988. The police allegation that he escaped has been doubted from the start by his family and by critics of the Government's human rights record. Mokale this week alleged

that Bopape was one of several detainees secretly buried in the western Transvaal.

Yesterday the ANC's PWV regional secretary, Paul Mashatile, announced that the ANC and the Bopape family had instructed lawyers to approach advocate Jan Munnik, appointed under the National Peace Accord as SAP reporting officer for the PWV, to investigate the

police handling of the Bopape case. "We demand that police make documentation and witnesses available to the reporting officer," said Mashatile.

One of the documents that lawyers will present to Munnik is a statement by Bopape's former flatmate, Bheki Nkosi, who was detained with Bopape. Although the statement was made in 1989, Nkosi authorised

its release only this week.

In it Nkosi, now chairman of the PWV region of the ANC Youth League, recounts that police who interrogated him in the days after Bopape's disappearance repeatedly said Bopape was dead. In one instance, a John Vorster Square security policeman, identified as "Syfert", had said the police had shot and killed Bopape when he tried to escape, Nkosi alleges.

Mashatile said the ANC was also demanding "the immediate establishment of an independent commission of inquiry to investigate

● TO PAGE 2.

STAR
30/1/93
JO-ANNE COLLINGE

(327)

'Attacker's body is gone'

South 327
301-312/93

By Quentin Wilson

POLICE and Khayelitsha residents are at odds over the alleged disappearance of a corpse following last Thursday's massacre.

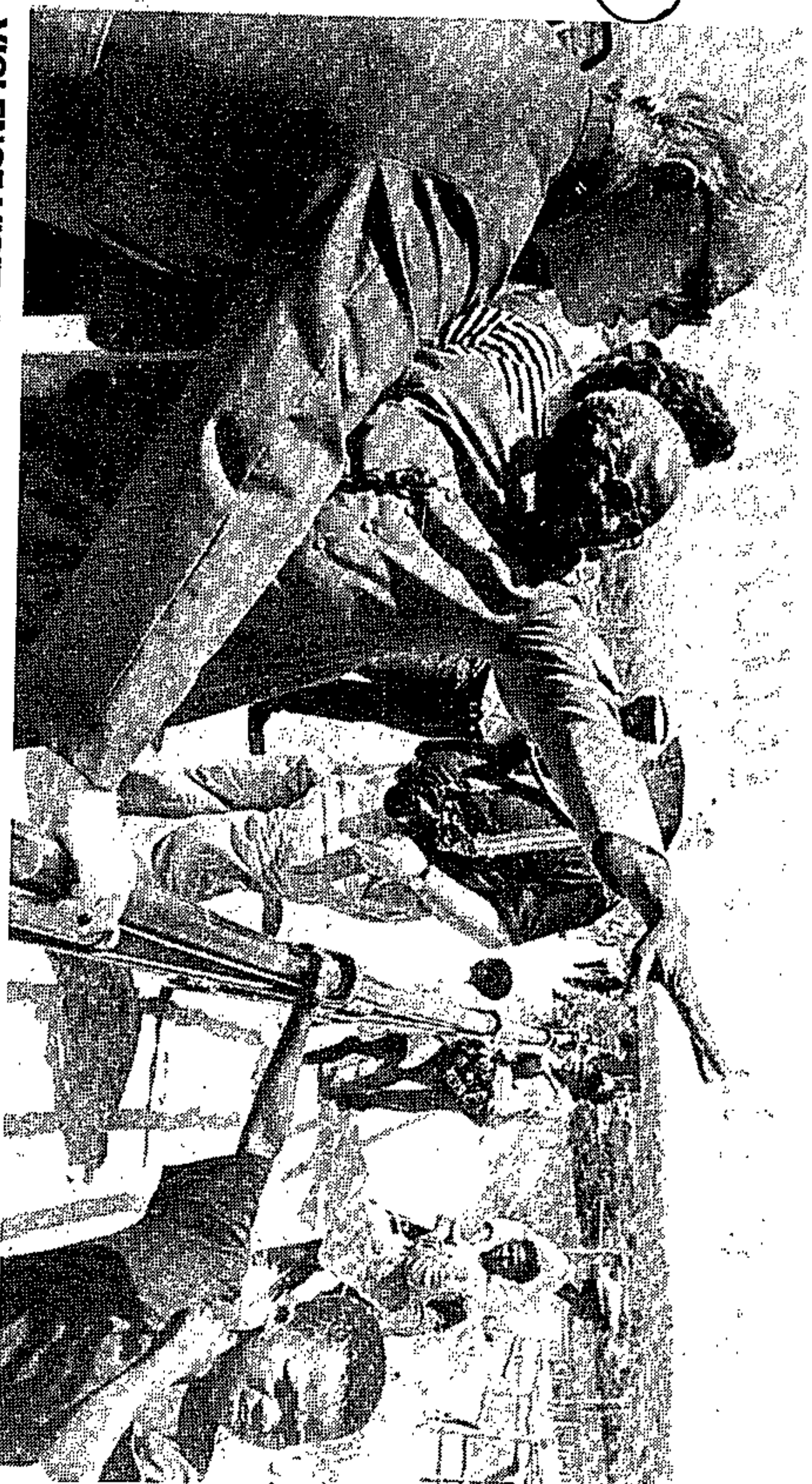
Police say the attack by masked gunmen claimed 11 lives, but residents say a twelfth person, allegedly an attacker, also died.

While police are adamant that "there is no evidence to suggest that any of the attackers were killed", an ANC investigation alleges that one body is unaccounted for.

"There was definitely another corpse," claims ANC secretary Mr Tony Yengeni.

"Through our investigation we have heard claims that police confiscated it and then claimed it to be an old potato bag."

Police deny any sinister actions and say they are still trying to identify all the bodies, some of which are badly burnt.



VIOLENCE VISIT: Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr George Carey at the site of last week's massacre. Inset: Michael Jwambi, a survivor of the attack Photos: Yunus Mohamed

Meanwhile, residents are furious at the manner in which police dealt with the episode which saw the home of local businessman, Mr Michael Jwambi, torched.

His wife, two children and his brother died. Surrounding shacks were also caught in the blaze, leaving 13 families homeless.

Although the incident began at 10.45pm, residents allege that police

only arrived at 1am and then attempted to drive past the house. Residents say they only stopped when called on to do so.

Residents say police would have heard the shots from the police station.

Another attack early on Sunday morning on the home of Mrs Buyiswa Jack — an ANC member and sister of Mr Mziwonke "Pro" Jack,

who was assassinated two years ago, has also brought forth criticism of the police.

This time, say residents, police were in the area shortly after the attack but only visited Jack's home the following morning.

In response, police spokesperson, Colonel Raymond Dowd, said a departmental investigation into these claims was underway.

Gruesome statement of police 'brutality' released

South 3011-312193

THE affidavit of former municipal policeman Constable Johnny Mokaleng which led the police to investigate his claims of police murder, torture and secret disposal of victims was made public this week.

His story appeared discredited when no bodies were found at the "burial sites" he pointed out in the western Transvaal.

He outlined a gruesome tale of police brutality in the affidavit, signed on January 19 this year.

On October 10, 1989, according to the affidavit, a group of policemen from the SAP's Criminal Investigation Department came to the Ikageng police station where Mokaleng worked. They asked him to take them to the homes of various political activists.

Mokaleng said the policemen already had six or eight activists in

their vehicles.

They took the activists to the Welverdiend police station. There, he said, the policeman donned bala-

clavas and went into a private room called "Die Waarheid Kantoor" (The Truth Office).

In the room, Mokaleng claimed, electrodes were attached to the testicles, wrists and ankles of the

activists. They were given electric shocks, punched, kicked and hit with batons. Many lost consciousness during the interrogation.

They were then dragged out of the police station, thrown into the back of a police van and driven to the Dwaalsboom police station.

Detainees were ordered to carry the activists from the police vehicle into the cells and then taken to a farm outside Phokeng township near Rustenburg.



STANZA BOPAPE

Some were taken into the veld to dig holes about two metres deep.

Mokaleng said a group of policemen made a braai and drank beer, brandy and whisky while they watched the holes being dug.

327

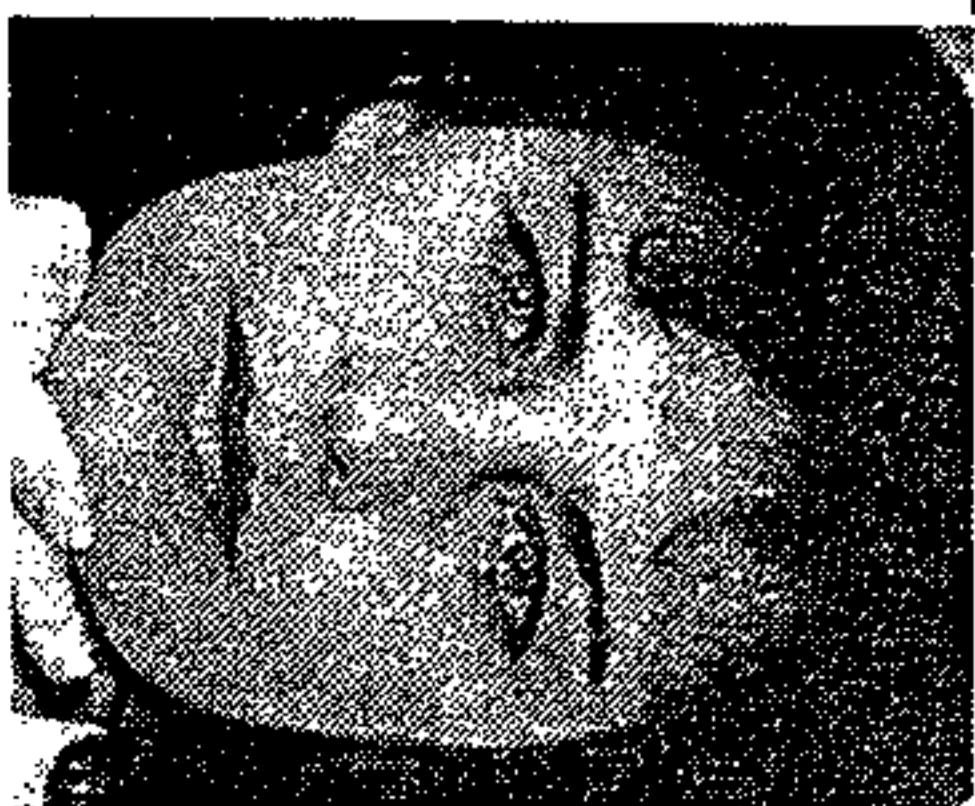
While he watched the graves being dug, Mokaleng said, he saw other graves, one of which bore the name Stanza Bopape. He claimed a white policeman later confirmed Bopape was buried there.

When the detainees finished digging the graves, Mokaleng said, they were taken away and a police van returned with four people, three of whom appeared to be dead. The fourth seemed to be still breathing.

Two of the four were in black plastic bags and the other two in their blood-soaked clothes. They were thrown into separate graves and the police covered the bodies with soil.

After the burial, Mokaleng said, the white policemen fired their pistols in the air, apparently in jubilation at their completed job, and left the scene at about 4am. — Sapa

Former spy's 'hell' in Harare jail



EILEEN SMITH

THE wife of a former South African spy hit out at Zimbabwean prison authorities this week, accusing them of ill-treating her husband.

Durban beauty therapist Eileen Smith claims her husband, Michael Smith, 40, is being kept chained and naked in his solitary death row cell in Harare for 23½ hours a day.

And she says he is suffering from a skin disease caused by malnutrition. Smith and two co-agents, Kevin Woods and Philip Conjwayo, were given the death penalty on January 19 1988 for bombing ANC properties in Harare in 1986 and killing a Zam-

STIMBS 3/11/93
(327) BY ROY RUDDEN (327)

bian driver. They also received 70-year prison terms for terrorism and spying.

Smith was incarcerated just nine months after he married Eileen.

His five years in prison have been spent in conditions which are completely unacceptable by international standards, says Mrs Smith, who has appealed to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe to release her husband on humanitarian grounds. Smith is allowed only one 15-min-

ute visit a month. But Mrs Smith, a Zimbabwean citizen, cannot visit him as she says she would be arrested if she tried to enter the country.

Mrs Smith has seen film of her husband, Woods and Conjwayo and says their physical deterioration is almost beyond belief. Smith has lost most of his hair and has shed 23kg.

Appeals to Amnesty International and the Red Cross to make representations about the onerous conditions failed because the organisations said they were denied access to Zimbabwean prisoners.

Weapons permits needed

Star 4/21/93
327
By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Licensed firearm owners in Johannesburg must apply for permission to carry their weapons in public in the newly declared unrest area, police have confirmed.

According to the unrest regulations, no one may carry a dangerous weapon, including a licensed firearm, in public in an unrest area without written permission from the Commissioner of Police or the Regional Commissioner.

Normally, this includes armed guards who work for security companies, but Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Dave Bruce confirmed yesterday security guards had been exempted from this provision by Regional Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Koos Calitz.

Bruce said everyone else should apply for permission and these requests would be processed as fast as possible.

"The law-abiding citizen with a licence is unlikely to have a problem if police find he does not have permission. But strictly speaking, the law says everyone has to have it," he said.

Jerry Gibbs of the National Firearm Training Association (Nafta) said he had spent three hours yesterday trying to obtain the forms from his local police station to apply for permission to carry his gun in Johannesburg.

"If all the firearm owners in Johannesburg have to go through that, it will be a logistical nightmare," he said.

Bosses urged to be sympathetic

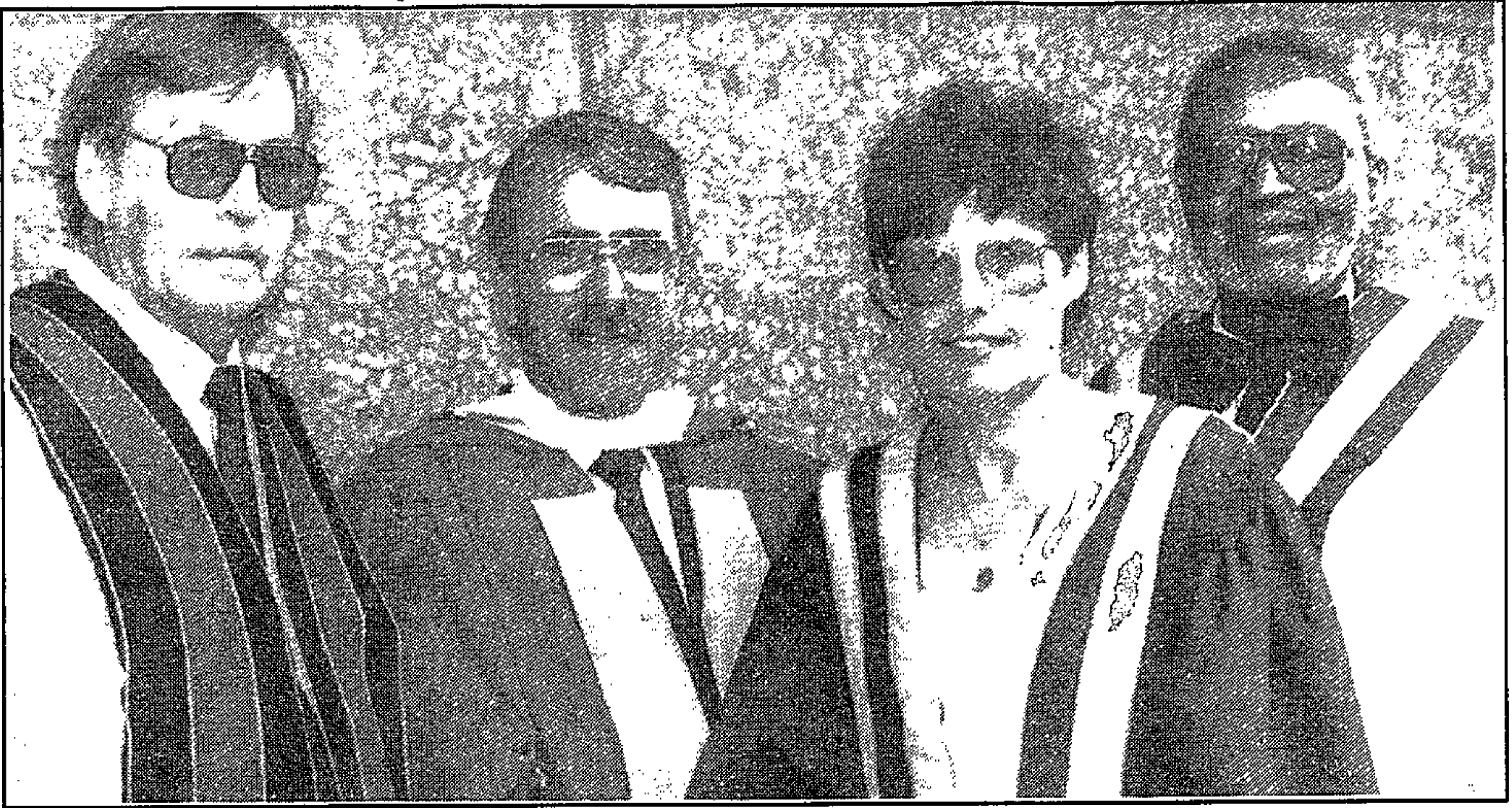
STAR 4/2/93 (327)
The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) yesterday urged employers to treat with "sympathy and understanding" employees who failed to attend work.

JCCI chief executive Marius de Jager made his call amid fears that the taxi dispute and declaration of Johannesburg as an unrest area would inflict a fresh blow to the ailing property rental market.

De Jager said while it was difficult to give exact figures, feedback received by the JCCI was that the disruption had slashed the turnover of some retail businesses.

SA Property Owners' Association executive director Brian Kirchmann said the unrest would have far-reaching effects. "Business owners are bound to think twice about locating in an area subject to major disruption." — Staff Reporters.

NEWS Pik Botha briefs diplomats on alleged MK arms cache



Some of the staff members at the Daveyton College of Education which was officially opened yesterday. In the picture are, from left, college councillor Mr C Stander, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Education and Training Dr DH Meiring, acting vice-rector Mrs GC Nel and rector Mr MB Kumalo. Hundreds of people attended the opening ceremony. PIC: PATTY MOENG

Talks hurt by arms find

Sowetan 5/2/93

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

TOP PRIORITY Government will focus on

Umkhonto we Sizwe in next round of talks:

RELATIONS BETWEEN the Government and the ANC have been severely damaged after police discovered a major arms cache in Natal this week.

Senior Government officials yesterday urgently met their negotiation counterparts in the ANC after police reportedly arrested two ANC members, a Mr Vusimusi Derek Ngobese and a Mr Mandlankosi Clifford Makhoba, during a routine check on the Swaziland border on Wednesday and confiscated a big arms cache that included RPG rocket launchers, handgrenades and small firearms.

The weapons were said to have been smuggled into the country from Mozambique on the instructions of a senior Umkhonto we Sizwe official whom the Government has identified as

a Mr Sipho Daniel Joel Sithole.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday summoned diplomats in Cape Town and told them about the "urgent crisis" in the country and the "destructive impact" the incident has on the negotiation process.

Botha reportedly told the diplomats that the men had confessed "before a magistrate" that Sithole, allegedly an MK commander in Natal, had instructed them.

Botha told the diplomats "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had warned us about MK's activities in Natal" and that proof had now been found.

He is believed to have said that "the ANC either knew about the operation or it did not" and

that the movement was guilty in both instances.

Botha said he expected the ANC to distance themselves from the incident or contact between the two would be jeopardised.

ANC general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said the organisation could not "simply accept the information the Government submitted to us."

"We regard it necessary for the ANC to undertake an investigation into this incident. We cannot at this stage confirm whether the people that are in South African Police custody are ANC members."

Ramaphosa said the organisation was fully committed to the negotiation process.

Family want probe reopened

Star 5/21/93 327

By Jo-Anne Collinge



Stanza Bopape . . . disappeared in June 1988.

Lawyers for the family of missing Mamelodi detainee Stanza Bopape are resorting to the National Peace Accord in a bid to reopen the probe into his disappearance in June 1988.

A dossier was delivered yesterday to advocate Jan Munnik, appointed under the Peace Accord as police reporting officer for the PWV, said attorney Mark Phillips.

The family's request to Munnik was that he instruct "a special unit of the police to reopen the investigation into Stanza's disappearance, ensure that the investigation is a full and proper one, and report back to them on the outcome of the investiga-

tion", Phillips said.

In addition, Matome Bopape, father of the missing activist, is scheduled to meet the ANC's two top office bearers, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, today. The family is aiming at a full public inquiry in addition to the Peace Accord probe.

Bopape, aged 27 at the time and general secretary of the Mamelodi Civic Association, went missing three days after being detained at Johannesburg's John Vorster Square.

Police said he escaped while his three police escorts were fixing a flat tyre on the vehicle in which they were travelling.

Bopape was handcuffed and in leg-irons at the time. He never surfaced in exile.

Negotiations jeopardised Pik ANC denies involvement

Star 5/2/93

MK arms smuggling

1st 11
2nd 12
3rd 13
4th 14
5th 15
6th 16
7th 17
8th 18
9th 19
10th 20
11th 21
12th 22
13th 23
14th 24
15th 25
16th 26
17th 27
18th 28
19th 29
20th 30
21st 31
22nd 32
23rd 33
24th 34
25th 35
26th 36
27th 37
28th 38
29th 39
30th 40
31st 41
32nd 42
33rd 43
34th 44
35th 45
36th 46
37th 47
38th 48
39th 49
40th 50
41st 51
42nd 52
43rd 53
44th 54
45th 55
46th 56
47th 57
48th 58
49th 59
50th 60
51st 61
52nd 62
53rd 63
54th 64
55th 65
56th 66
57th 67
58th 68
59th 69
60th 70
61st 71
62nd 72
63rd 73
64th 74
65th 75
66th 76
67th 77
68th 78
69th 79
70th 80
71st 81
72nd 82
73rd 83
74th 84
75th 85
76th 86
77th 87
78th 88
79th 89
80th 90
81st 91
82nd 92
83rd 93
84th 94
85th 95
86th 96
87th 97
88th 98
89th 99
90th 100

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha has warned foreign ambassadors that the negotiation process has been jeopardised by the arrest of two alleged ANC military cadres held while trying to smuggle a large arsenal of weapons from Mozambique to Durban.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel last night demanded an explanation from the ANC, and said they had laid an official complaint with the National Peace Committee and requested an urgent meeting.

They said they had information that a regional commander of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), was allegedly involved in smuggling the

weapons into South Africa.

The Star learnt that the two "MK members" were arrested on the Swaziland-SA border at Golela.

Hidden in the false bottom of their car were 34 hand grenades, 22 pistols, two RPG rocket-grenade launchers and 2 800 rounds of AK-47 ammunition.

According to information which Botha supplied to ambassadors at an urgent briefing, the "MK members" confessed to a magistrate that

they had collected the weapons in Mozambique on instruction of Natal commander and commissar of MK, Sipho Daniel Joel Sithole.

The disclosure came on the day that Meyer and Kriel were involved in discussions with the ANC about the continued existence of MK as well as control of MK arms and training.

Meyer and Kriel said in their statement that the seizure of the arms emphasised the absolute necessity for:

- Proper control over MK arms and caches.
- An immediate moratorium on MK recruitment.
- Establishing structures to control MK cadres.
- Reaching agreement on the final position of MK and other armed formations.

Meyer added that Government's view was that it was still important to ensure the process was kept going "but only on a stable basis".

He said that ANC leader-

ship, including secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, had insisted that the ANC was not involved in the arms smuggling and had not issued instructions for the supply of the arms.

"But we want written proof of that," said Meyer. Government sources indicated today they expected the Goldstone Commission would examine the incident.

The sources differed on the seriousness of the threat to negotiations. Some said it

was "just another incident".

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the shuffling on constitutional matters scheduled for Wednesday would continue and that the ANC would conduct its own internal investigation into allegations of arms smuggling.

The ANC delegation had given the immediate assurance to the Government that no members of its National Executive Committee or senior MK figures were involved in this incident.

row

BRIEFS

(327)

Unions this week rejected the "zealous adherence to power-sharing, federalism and regionalism" evident in President FW de Klerk's opening of parliament speech last Friday.

The federation also called on De Klerk to stop the flow of arms into the townships. It prompted the government to apply the same zealousness to arms control as it had to township liquor laws. "When Africans were not allowed to buy liquor, successive National Party regimes ensured that not a single bottle entered the townships," the federation said.

'Treat guns like booze'

■ THE National Council of Trade

W. M. M. M.

5/2 - 11/2/93

Urgent talks on MK arms smuggling

W/Mail 5/2-11/2/93

SENIOR government ministers and the African National Congress were locked in urgent talks in Cape Town yesterday on the role of Umkhonto weSizwe in the smuggling of a large arms cache into Natal.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa were closeted in sensitive discussions yesterday afternoon. The talks are focused on an arms smuggling incident by MK operatives uncovered on Wednesday. The arms have allegedly been smuggled as part of an MK operation originating in Natal.

A government official confirmed the discussions were being held but said no announcements would be made afterwards.

Police found the arms during a routine check at a road-block near Golela on the Natal/Swaziland border.

The weapons, which include two RPG7 rocket launchers with six rockets, 34 hand grenades, close to 3 000 AK47 rifle cartridges, nine Makarov pistols and 13 Stechkin pistols, were concealed under a false bottom in the boot of a car. Three ANC members were arrested.

The weapons are believed to have been smuggled into South Africa on the instructions of a senior ANC/MK official in Natal. Security sources said a sworn statement by the official had been made before a magistrate.

The incident has catapulted what would have been low-level preparatory talks between the government and ANC to intense negotiations at national leadership level. The weapons find has suddenly altered the scope of these talks to include the top negotiators. - Sapa

327

Heated debate likely on medical aid Bill

TODAY's parliamentary debate over the Medical Schemes Amendment Bill is expected to be acrimonious as parties air their feelings about the provision and cost of health care.

However parliamentary sources expect the Bill to be passed largely unscathed — and with the support of those who regard it with distaste.

DP health spokesman Mike Ellis said yesterday that although his party would prefer to see a revision of the entire health care system, it would support the Bill. *BIDM*

"On its own the Amendment Bill does not solve a thing in the long run." However the medical schemes were in "a mess" and the Bill would ease some problems in the short term.

Ellis said the Bill was crisis management on government's part, in an area which required the attentions of a full commission of inquiry. *9/2/93*

The Bill has been op-

ANDREW KRUMM

posed by doctors and medical aid societies.

Doctors, worried that they would not be paid for services, initially objected to the Bill's proposed removal of automatic payment guarantees by medical aids. The Medical Association of SA called for the resignation of Health Minister Rina Venter.

However, a recent concession ended the stand-off when Venter agreed to write the Representative Association of Medical Aid Schemes (Rams) out of the Bill, effectively ending Rams' statutory powers. Its powers curtailed, Rams remains dissatisfied.

Other commentators say the Bill is ineffective if not accompanied by other legislative changes, such as an altered Medical and Dental Act to allow for group practices and the inclusion of pharmacists and nurses.

They say this would complete the levelling of the medical playing fields.

Media 'has important role'

CAPE TOWN — Except for one case, the Registration of Newspapers Act had never been used, Home Affairs Minister Louis Pienaar said yesterday.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill, he said the repeal of the Act was now being proposed, except for one provision relating to films. *BIDM 9/2/93*

The media would play an important role in the establishment of a democracy. *(327)*

Jan van Eck (Ind Claremont) said Press freedom not only meant the right of the Press to publish what it wanted, but also the right of individuals and organisations to establish their own newspapers without being regulated by government.

Van Eck said one of the greatest threats to Press freedom was the lack of political diversity in the media. Eighty percent of existing newspapers supported the NP and, with few exceptions, most were anti-ANC and did everything possible to place it in a bad light. — Sapa.

e of SBDC's

cts (close



Cast harassment claim

THE Civics Association of the Southern Transvaal (Cast) is considering taking legal action against police for allegedly harassing its president Kgabisi Mosunkutu. (227)

Cast general secretary Dan Mofokeng said yesterday police had raided Mosunkutu's house in Soweto twice this week, reportedly demanding that Mosunkutu hand over automatic weapons in his possession. Mofokeng said the raids did not uncover anything.

B/Day 10/2/93

No rent, so civics leader evicted

SA NATIONAL Civics Organisation (Sanco) president Moses Mayekiso has been evicted from his Plein Street, Johannesburg flat for the second time in six months for refusing to pay rent.

Mayekiso said last night the move by JH Isaacs had come "out of the blue" as he had been under the impression the company understood and accepted his stand against rent and bond payments.

Numsa said yesterday the move was an attempt by JH Isaacs to scuttle rent boycott negotiations.

It threatened to review its relationship with the group and persuade other organisations to do the same.

Mayekiso said: "I did not default on payments until the boycott call was made. While the call is still on, I cannot pay." He added that his furniture had been removed without the company giving him notice of

GRETA STEYN and LLOYD COUTTS

its intention to act.

Mayekiso was evicted in August soon after calling for a national bond boycott.

He said his lawyers then took up the matter with JHI to "explain my position in terms of the national call". Critics had accused him of continuing to pay rent while promoting a boycott.

Numsa said: "Mayekiso's refusal to pay rent is not an individual act, but is part of attempts... to highlight problems of housing and corrupt black government practices in black communities."

While Numsa called on JH Isaacs to review its "irresponsible act", Mayekiso said he did not believe the company's action would jeopardise negotiations between Sanco and financial institutions on issues affecting black housing.

AK-47 man keen to visit

ABU DHABI — The designer of the legendary AK-47 assault rifle which has become a symbol of liberation among SA blacks, Mikhail Kalashnikov, will visit SA if he is invited.

Kalashnikov, who is now 70, was interviewed while attending the arms fair in Abu Dhabi this week.

He was pleased, he said, to hear of the high regard for the AK-47 among South Africans. It would be "a great pleasure" to visit SA, he added.

"Liberation is always a positive thing."

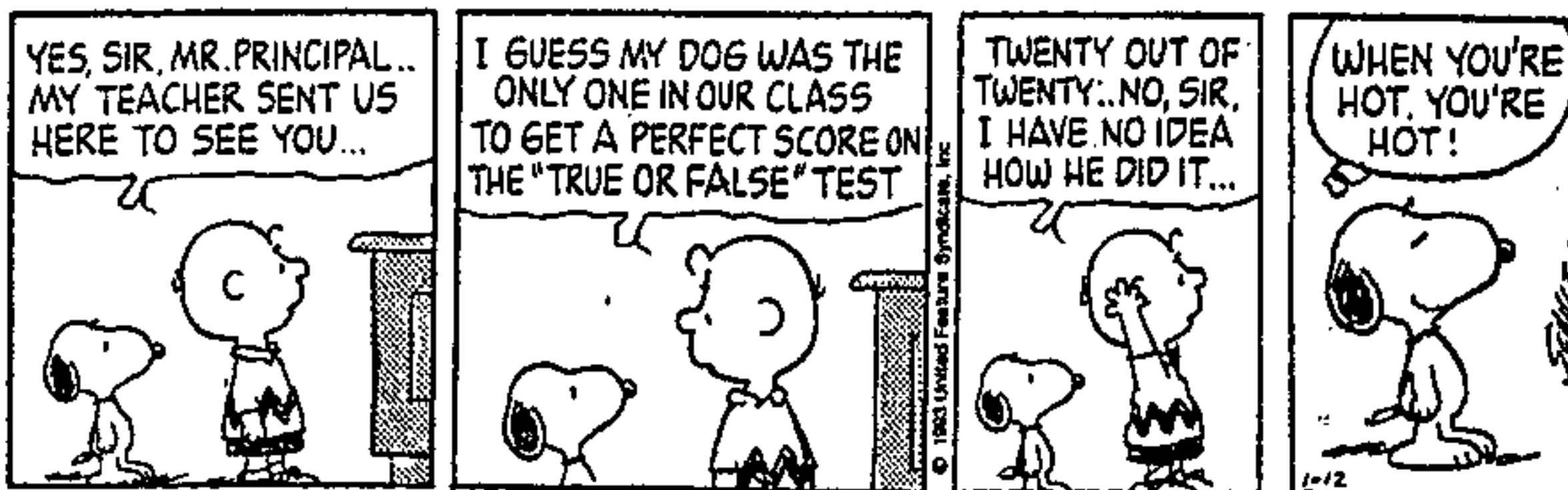
The AK-47 is possibly the world's most robust and popular rifle, operating under virtually all conditions. It has earned the respect of the SA security forces' arms experts.

But a number of AK-47s have fallen into criminal hands and are used in attacks and robberies.

Kalashnikov said he believed all infantry arms designers "should work for peace". — Sapa.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



OF
CHAIRMAN TRENCOR LTD
CHAIRMAN MOBILE INDUSTRIES LTD
1993

ADPLAN INTERNATI

and the police force were subsequently patted approvingly on the back by the media and the observers at a social function. At the same time, however, they unleashed enormous resentment and repugnance among their own people which will never disappear.

When I speak about that hon member's own people, I am not only referring to compatriots who live in that town. Does the hon the Deputy Minister of Law and Order regard them as rubbish too like the Deputy Minister of Defence? [Interjections.] I am talking of that hon Deputy Minister's own policemen who personally expressed their resentment to me because they stood in the hot sun for hours and incurred the ire of hundreds of farmers by turning them back at the roadblocks and preventing them from visiting their own town, and this for the sake of a few hundred residents of Phagameg who were incited and misused for their revolutionary objectives by the enemies of our people.

It did not pass unnoticed that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition personally went to acquaint himself with what had happened in his constituency. His movements were monitored by members of a task force who passed on situation reports in this regard on a regular basis to the operations room. Those hon members need not spy on him. [Interjections.] It is simply reprehensible. They should know that they will always find him with his people where he is seeing to their interests and his people... [Time expired.]

*Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, I do not know why the hon member for Pietersburg becomes so excited about the demonstration. The representatives of the White population of Nylstroom, the town council, approved this protest march by a good majority. [Interjections.] The march took place and it was necessary for the police to erect roadblocks round Nylstroom in order to turn back armed AWB members. They were on their way to Nylstroom bearing arms. To me it is understandable that the police declared the area an unrest area.

The reason why that party is so sensitive about this specific incident is that the hon leader of that party went to the police station before the march with a request to make a speech. [Interjections.] They told him this would be illegal because the area had been declared an unrest area. This hon leader insisted on making a speech, but the police refused. He then left there very angrily. [Interjections.] Now the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

matter is being submitted to Parliament. [Interjections.]

If ever there was a march during which the police conducted themselves in a professional manner, in which the spectators, those who took part and the members of the public clapped hands for them in the public, it was during that march at Nylstroom. It was an example of how a person could deal with a legal demonstration in a professional way. In contrast with the attitude of that party, this is a case for congratulations to the police on the way in which that demonstration was handled. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition wanted to make a speech illegally but he was forbidden to do so. That is why he is angry.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: May the hon member for Pietersburg say that the hon member for Durban Central is telling a lie?

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Will the hon member withdraw that?

*Dr W J SNYMAN: Yes, Sir, I withdraw it.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: I thank the hon member for Durban Central for his congratulations to the SA Police Force for the way in which they conducted themselves that day. According to all indications and according to the rumours that were circulating in that area, that day would have seen the beginning of the actual Third Liberation War in South Africa.

In reply to the hon member for Pietersburg who asked how many people were involved, I can say that 600 policemen were deployed that day, which in terms of travel and accommodation expenses cost the State R28 000. There were 110 vehicles which jointly travelled 33 000 kilometers and six troop carriers which travelled 1 900 kilometers to ensure control that day. There was also one helicopter which usually does service in that area.

Before that incident occurred, members of the public telephoned me personally to tell me what was being planned for that day. Right-wing reactionaries from the Far Northern Transvaal region wanted to assemble under arms to oppose that protest march. Members of the AWB from Pretoria would take part. There would be a mounted unit and all members would have to carry firearms and batons. [Interjections.] According to further information and arising from people crying on my shoulder, they intended putting the SA Police Force vehicles

out of action by slashing their tyres. Firearms would be used to fire at people. Fire extinguishers and tear gas were a method to them. Spray paint would be used to prevent the police from taking photos of what really occurred there. [Time expired.]

*Mr P J GROENEWALD: Mr Speaker, as early as 1990 an important officer in the SA Police, Maj Gen Herman Stadler, head of the SA Police Public Relations division said: *Die Regering se verslapping van politieke beperkings het 'n besliste styging in landwyse onrus tot gevolg gehad en, waar openbare protesoptogte weer toegelaat is, tot onrusverwante voorvalle gelei.*

This statement was vehemently denied by the Government. The realities of last year's mass protest marches forced the Government to other insights, however.

How did the hon the Minister of Law and Order react when two journalists were attacked in Sebokeng last year? He said that the unnecessary attack on two journalists by armed Blacks without provocation was yet another example of the climate of violence created by mass action. He added that the mass action created tension and heated the political temperature unacceptably, and this in turn created a climate in which violence occurred more readily and can still occur.

The present hon Minister of Local Government goes even further and says that mass action is a political instrument which comes down to economic terrorism. The hon the Minister calls it economic terrorism. Then the hon the Minister says that the ANC-Cosatu-SACP alliance at least owe the country an apology for their irresponsible behaviour.

The NP Government at least owes the country an apology because the Government acts so irresponsibly by permitting this mass action and having permitted it.

What does the hon the State President say? He says the ANC action increases tension and aggravates violence, and can be compared in some circumstances with striking a match next to a tank full of petrol. [Time expired.]

*Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, I want to tell the hon member for Durban Central that the allegation that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition wanted to make a speech is blatantly untrue. I was present there myself.

I want to ask the hon the Minister how long the Government intends continuing to oblige the

ANC and its fellow travellers and to help them in the revolutionary takeover of governmental power in this country. Surely these demonstrations are part of their strategy.

In conclusion I want to ask those hon members to put a stop to this on behalf of the voters of the House of Assembly. They must not hide behind lesser authorities like town councils. I want to tell them that, if they do not stop this, as certainly as night follows day conflict will erupt in this matter and then we shall hold those hon members responsible for the misery which will arise from this.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, any threat emanating from right-wing ranks must be viewed seriously, and with regard to such threat care must be taken that everything is put into operation to prevent people losing their lives.

We have seen this. We know the history of Ventersdorp. We have also seen how the AWB act at orderly gatherings where people get together to acquire information and to put their problems to the authorities. They intimidate people by walking about heavily armed and in this way creating the impression that they are in control of the situation and can enforce authority through violence.

By cancelling mass action, one inflames the feelings of the protestors. One is not eradicating the evil and one does not actually improve the matter. If one recognises that basic fundamental right, it is of cardinal importance that it be managed. The point at issue is therefore not the permissibility or not of such a demonstration. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

National Peace Accord: proposals

2. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the Government has any proposals to improve the effectiveness of the National Peace Accord and its implementation through the National Peace Accord structures; if so, (a) what are these proposals and (b) what steps will be taken to implement them?

(327)

B80E:INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, I shall answer on behalf of the hon the Minister of Justice.

Canb.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Government is committed to strengthening the National Peace Accord and its structures. However, it must be emphasised that the Accord is not the property of the Government alone. It was the product of multiparty negotiations and the Accord itself can only be amended with the consent of all the signatory parties. In line with this approach the Government has already requested the Executive of the National Peace Committee—this was done early in January—to look at ways and means of strengthening the accord. A technical committee was formed for that purpose, and the Chairman of the National Peace Secretariat and the chairmen of regional dispute resolution committees have already made numerous inputs in this regard.

As far as specific proposals for strengthening the accord are concerned, one should take note of proposals by the Goldstone Commission and by Working Group 1 of Codesa. In the third interim report of the Goldstone Commission the following was recommended:

Consideration should be given to agreement on the withholding of permission to address public meetings for a given time as a legally enforceable penalty for clear breaches of this kind.

This is a reference to breaches of the Peace Accord.

In the Thokoza Report the following was said:

Rumour is clearly a trigger for violence. Where rumour is deliberately and maliciously started . . .

I must emphasise these words—

. . . and is false or is based on a negligently unsubstantiated allegation, it is potentially much more dangerous than a bomb threat, which does in fact carry criminal sanctions. We therefore recommend that urgent consideration be given to imposing criminal sanctions on anyone acting in that way.

In Working Group 1 of Codesa the following was recorded as a recommendation:

It was agreed that it be recommended to the National Peace Committee to take active steps to ensure the legal enforceability of the Code of Conduct for Political Parties as provided for in clause 9.6 of the National Peace Accord.

It is therefore clear that there is already strong support for statutory sanctions in support of the peace process. We, the Government, would like

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

to support these proposals where it is practically possible. In strengthening the accord the Government is of the view that the whole accord should be scrutinised, but that at least the following matters should be considered.

There should be a more expeditious adjudication procedure; effective sanctions which can be imposed on transgressors; involvement of non-signatory parties at local and regional levels; changes of names, structure and composition of peace structures; and co-operation between peace structures should be considered.

Mr W U NEL: Mr Speaker, the DP have always been enthusiastic supporters of the National Peace Accord. That is why my hon colleagues and I and many of our supporters out there are giving of our very best in the structures, whether at national, regional or local level. We do this because we have confidence in the Peace Accord since it is the product of the people and not of the Government. Of course, it does, in the final analysis, depend on the support and the commitment of the signatories, and we acknowledge that. We have every confidence that they will honour their responsibilities and help to make it work.

However, the Government also has responsibilities. While we appreciate the problems that they have and the fact that they do in certain instances also have to bring along every signatory, there are things that they can do of their own volition and should have done. I want to refer to a few of these.

In the first place there is the issue of financing. We have the chaotic situation at the moment in which expenses have to be sanctioned and paid for by Pretoria. In practice this simply does not work. Transport claims are dealt with at a local level, but they still have to go to the local magistrates. Again, it is something that simply does not work. We need a situation in which the Peace Accord structures have their own budgets. We are not making a plea for vast sums of money. We are simply saying that they should be given a budget and allowed to run with it, so that we can have a system that actually works in practice.

A second issue that I wish to touch on briefly is that of police jurisdiction. Here again, we appreciate the Government's dilemma, because there are self-governing territories and independent states which have their own security forces. However, we cannot carry on with a situation in which there is just a loose co-ordination of action. We need a negotiated joint command in

these situations. We experience this from day to day in Natal, where there simply is not adequate co-operation between the KwaZulu police and the SA Police, for example. [Interjections.]

Thirdly, we have had instances of the Government simply dragging its heels, for example on the issue of appointing police reporting officers. They have only recently been appointed. This is about a year and half down the road from the signing of the Peace Accord.

We think the Government has an obligation to do more to make this accord work. While they must not interfere, they must supply the where-withal to lubricate the system so that the people on the ground can do the job which I think they wish to do and which they should be seen to be doing successfully.

* ADV S C JACOBS: Mr Speaker, the standpoint of the CP on the National Peace Accord is just as valid today as it was when it came into existence. We are saying that maintaining peace and order rests in the first and last place with the police and not with artificially created structures which were in fact created at the insistence of the ANC and which actually benefit only the ANC.

In this regard I want to mention only one example. Because of the time limit I cannot mention more examples. Let us look at the number of attack weapons being smuggled into South Africa at present by the ANC. What does this Government do about that? It does nothing. [Interjections.] The Government does not do anything, it acts contrary to these self-created structures within the framework of the Peace Accord. This can be proved very easily. In paragraph 5.1 of the Pretoria Minute it is stated, with regard to the armed struggle and associated activities, that it was agreed with the ANC that it would not lead to the creation of underground structures, but what else is this arms smuggling? It also states that there should be no threat of armed action.

In the second place I am not quoting section 2.4 of the Peace Accord, but it is clearly contrary to that section. In other words, this Government creates structures, it does not abide by the conditions and it simply does not do anything about it. [Interjections.] In this regard I would like to refer to what was written in today's *The Argus* with regard to the negotiation process, which now also has to take place within the framework of the Peace Accord. I quote:

Talks between the Government and the ANC are resuming today with both sides deter-

mined not to have them ruined by a row about alleged gunsmuggling by ANC members.

If this is the way in which the Peace Accord is being implemented to bring about peace in South Africa the CP says that fundamentally we do not want to have anything to do with it. Let us give this task to the police. [Time expired.]

* THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, the CP must now decide what they want to stir up. Do they want to arouse feelings or do they want peace in this country? If they want peace for this country they have to co-operate and negotiate. Then they should not only be involved in the negotiation process, but they should also be involved in the peace process. It is very easy to stand and shout from the sidelines, but it is much more difficult to become really involved and find solutions. [Interjections.]

Thousands of people in this country are involved in the peace process—more than 6 500. If they want to become involved in the process, why then should the CP shout at them from outside? Why should the CP despise them?

I want to thank the hon member for Mooi River. He made a very constructive speech. He was critical about certain aspects, and I would like to thank him for the criticism which he has levelled. I believe there are matters that we should look at. However, on the whole his speech was very constructive and I thank him for it.

He referred to financing. This is a matter that can be taken up at National Peace Secretariat level. If there are problems, they must be looked at. However—and I believe the hon member will concede this—it must be done in an economical fashion. We must also look at the interests of the taxpayers in this regard. To establish more structures merely for that purpose on an uneconomical basis would not be feasible.

He referred to the matter of police jurisdiction and I believe he has a point in that regard. We will have to look seriously at that. He also said that the Government dragged its feet with regard to the establishment of the police board. I do not believe his case has merit as far as that is concerned, because I know the hon the Minister of Law and Order urgently wanted this implemented as soon as possible. However, it was as a result of the delay by certain lawyers' associations that this matter could not be done in time. [Time expired.]

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Mooi River placed this item on the Order

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Precedence given to interpellations on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

ANC march in Nylistroom : costs

(327)

1. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Law and Order:*

Whether the South African Police incurred any direct and/or indirect costs in connection with an ANC march which took place in Nylistroom on or about 21 November 1992; if so, (a) what were the total costs and (b) why were these costs incurred?

B76E.INT

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, on behalf of the hon the Minister of Law and Order the reply to the first part is yes, R56 721,24, and to the second part to enforce law and order.

According to all indications the protest march would have proceeded in an orderly fashion but threats from right-wing ranks to prevent the protest march gave rise to tension. The nature and extent of the threats created and extremely tense atmosphere and the hon the Minister of Law and Order was obliged to declare the magisterial districts concerned as unrest areas. To prevent violence and bloodshed, the police had to mobilise 600 men. It is regretted that political intolerance resulted in such a tasteless situation and that valuable time and manpower had to be wasted in this way. [Interjections.]

The SA Police Force has the responsibility to see to the safety of its citizens. The fact that mass protest marches are a cultural shock to many still does not give any organisation the right to forbid such marches of their own accord.

The local magistrate granted permission to hold a protest march during which a note of protest would be handed over to the station commander

at Nylistroom. The conditions for the protest march, as determined by the town council and the magistrate and on which agreement was reached on 16 November during a meeting with the ANC's youth league, included *inter alia* that at 12:30 the march would move from a railway line outside Nylistroom along Hertzog Street in Nylistroom and return by the same route. Only residents of Phagameng were permitted to take part in this protest march and about 500 marchers had permission for this.

In its recently published proposals on a bill of fundamental rights, the Government suggests in article 10 that every person has the right to assemble peaceably and unarmed with others, to protest and to draw up and submit petitions. To have the freedom to gather peaceably and unarmed is a basic principle of democracy. Violent demonstrations and gatherings are not protected by this bill.

As a result of threats coming from the AWB among others, these 600 policemen had to be mobilised for this specific operation. [Time expired]

*Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to know how many policemen, vehicles, armoured vehicles and helicopters were involved in this operation.

I want to say today that, if ever there was an occasion during which the Government blatantly permitted the revolutionary forces of the ANC-Cosatu-SACP alliance to provoke, insult and belittle the inhabitants of a Northern Transvaal town, the main town of the hon the leader of the CP's constituency and the heartbeat of the Afrikaner, within their own residential area, it happened on 21 November at Nylistroom when 600 residents of the Black town Phagameng under overwhelming police protection, as the hon the Deputy Minister himself said, and apparently under the leadership of the UNO observers with their blue uniforms and Dr Antonie Geldenhuys of the Peace Secretariat, which definitely formed part of that march, toy-toyed triumphantly through the streets of the town. The inhabitants of this town were offended by cries of "Viva ANC", "Viva SACP" and "Viva Comrade Joe Slovo", expressly in conflict with the conditions that were drawn up for the protest march.

I want to tell the hon the Deputy Minister today that they made the terrorists, the communists, international observers and the hostile media very happy. In fact, the hon the Deputy Minister

and the police force were subsequently patted approvingly on the back by the media and the observers at a social function. At the same time, however, they unleashed enormous resentment and repugnance among their own people which will never disappear.

When I speak about that hon member's own people, I am not only referring to compatriots who live in that town. Does the hon the Deputy Minister of Law and Order regard them as rubbish too like the Deputy Minister of Defence? [Interjections.] I am talking of that hon Deputy Minister's own policemen who personally expressed their resentment to me because they stood in the hot sun for hours and incurred the ire of hundreds of farmers by turning them back at the roadblocks and preventing them from visiting their own town, and this for the sake of a few hundred residents of Phagangeng who were incited and misused for their revolutionary objectives by the enemies of our people.

It did not pass unnoticed that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition personally went to acquaint himself with what had happened in his constituency. His movements were monitored by members of a task force who passed on situation reports in this regard on a regular basis to the operations room. Those hon members need not spy on him. [Interjections.] It is simply reprehensible. They should know that they will always find him with his people where he is seeing to their interests and his people... [Time expired.]

*Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Speaker, I do not know why the hon member for Pietersburg becomes so excited about the demonstration. The representatives of the White population of Nylstroom, the town council, approved this protest march by a good majority. [Interjections.] The march took place and it was necessary for the police to erect roadblocks round Nylstroom in order to turn back armed AWB members. They were on their way to Nylstroom bearing arms. To me it is understandable that the police declared the area an unrest area.

The reason why that party is so sensitive about this specific incident is that the hon leader of that party went to the police station before the march with a request to make a speech. [Interjections.] They told him this would be illegal because the area had been declared an unrest area. This hon leader insisted on making a speech, but the police refused. He then left there very angrily. [Interjections.] Now the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

matter is being submitted to Parliament. [Interjections.]

If ever there was a march during which the police conducted themselves in a professional manner, in which the spectators, those who took part and the members of the public clapped hands for them in the public, it was during that march at Nylstroom. It was an example of how a person could deal with a legal demonstration in a professional way. In contrast with the attitude of that party, this is a case for congratulations to the police on the way in which that demonstration was handled. The hon the Leader of the Official Opposition wanted to make a speech illegally but he was forbidden to do so. That is why he is angry.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: May the hon member for Pietersburg say that the hon member for Durban Central is telling a lie?

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! Will the hon member withdraw that?

*Dr W J SNYMAN: Yes, Sir, I withdraw it.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: I thank the hon member for Durban Central for his congratulations to the SA Police Force for the way in which they conducted themselves that day. According to all indications and according to the rumours that were circulating in that area, that day would have seen the beginning of the actual Third Liberation War in South Africa.

In reply to the hon member for Pietersburg who asked how many people were involved, I can say that 600 policemen were deployed that day, which in terms of travel and accommodation expenses cost the State R28 000. There were 110 vehicles which jointly travelled 33 000 kilometers and six troop carriers which travelled 1 900 kilometers to ensure control that day. There was also one helicopter which usually does service in that area.

Before that incident occurred, members of the public telephoned me personally to tell me what was being planned for that day. Right-wing reactionaries from the Far Northern Transvaal region wanted to assemble under arms to oppose that protest march. Members of the AWB from Pretoria would take part. There would be a mounted unit and all members would have to carry firearms and batons. [Interjections.] According to further information and arising from people crying on my shoulder, they intended putting the SA Police Force vehicles

out of action by slashing their tyres. Firearms would be used to fire at people. Fire extinguishers and tear gas were a method to them. Spray paint would be used to prevent the police from taking photos of what really occurred there. [Time expired.]

*Mr P J GROENEWALD: Mr Speaker, as early as 1990 an important officer in the SA Police, Maj Gen Herman Stadler, head of the SA Police Public Relations division said:

Die Regering se verslapping van politieke beperkings het 'n besliste styging in landwyse onrus tot gevolg gehad en, waar openbare protesoptogte weer toegelaat is, tot onrusverwante voorvalle gelei.

This statement was vehemently denied by the Government. The realities of last year's mass protest marches forced the Government to other insights, however.

How did the hon the Minister of Law and Order react when two journalists were attacked in Sebokeng last year? He said that the unnecessary attack on two journalists by armed Blacks without provocation was yet another example of the climate of violence created by mass action. He added that the mass action created tension and heated the political temperature unacceptably, and this in turn created a climate in which violence occurred more readily and can still occur.

The present hon Minister of Local Government goes even further and says that mass action is a political instrument which comes down to economic terrorism. The hon the Minister calls it economic terrorism. Then the hon the Minister says that the ANC-Cosatu-SACP alliance at least owe the country an apology for their irresponsible behaviour.

The NP Government at least owes the country an apology because the Government acts so irresponsibly by permitting this mass action and having permitted it.

What does the hon the State President say? He says the ANC action increases tension and aggravates violence, and can be compared in some circumstances with striking a match next to a tank full of petrol. [Time expired.]

*Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Speaker, I want to tell the hon member for Durban Central that the allegation that the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition wanted to make a speech is blatantly untrue. I was present there myself.

I want to ask the hon the Minister how long the Government intends continuing to oblige the

ANC and its fellow travellers and to help them in the revolutionary takeover of governmental power in this country. Surely these demonstrations are part of their strategy.

In conclusion I want to ask those hon members to put a stop to this on behalf of the voters of the House of Assembly. They must not hide behind lesser authorities like town councils. I want to tell them that, if they do not stop this, as certainly as night follows day conflict will erupt in this matter and then we shall hold those hon members responsible for the misery which will arise from this.

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Speaker, any threat emanating from right-wing ranks must be viewed seriously, and with regard to such threat care must be taken that everything is put into operation to prevent people losing their lives.

We have seen this. We know the history of Ventersdorp. We have also seen how the AWB act at orderly gatherings where people get together to acquire information and to put their problems to the authorities. They intimidate people by walking about heavily armed and in this way creating the impression that they are in control of the situation and can enforce authority through violence.

By cancelling mass action, one inflames the feelings of the protestors. One is not eradicating the evil and one does not actually improve the matter. If one recognises that basic fundamental right, it is of cardinal importance that it be managed. The point at issue is therefore not the permissibility or not of such a demonstration. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

National Peace Accord: proposals

2. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Justice: Whether the Government has any proposals to improve the effectiveness of the National Peace Accord and its implementation through the National Peace Accord structures; if so, (a) what are these proposals and (b) what steps will be taken to implement them?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, I shall answer on behalf of the hon the Minister of Justice.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette

No. 5028

Regulasiekoerant

R1,00 Price • Prys
R0,10 Plus 10% VAT • BTW
R1,10 Selling price • Verkoopprys
Other countries R1,40 Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 332

PRETORIA, 4 FEBRUARY 1993
FEBRUARIE

No. 14566

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 164 **(327)** **4 February 1993**

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by section 5A of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby withdraw, with effect from 4 February 1993, the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 3119 of 6 November 1992 to be unrest areas.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Richmond, as demarcated and described in "The Natal Government Gazette" No. 3351 of 8 September 1903.

The Magisterial District of Umbumbulu, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1406 of 16 August 1968.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 164 **4 Februarie 1993**

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, trek ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3119 van 6 November 1992 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, met ingang van 4 Februarie 1993 in.

BYLAE

Die landdrostdistrik van Richmond, soos afgebaken en omskryf in "The Natal Government Gazette" No. 3351 van 8 September 1903.

Die landdrostdistrik van Umbumbulu, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1406 van 16 Augustus 1968.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

CONTENTS			INHOUD		
No.		Page No.	No.		Bladsy No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE			GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
Law and Order, Ministry of			Wet en Orde, Ministerie van		
<i>Government Notice</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
R. 164	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Withdrawal of notice.....	1	R. 164	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Intrekking van kennisgewing.....	1
		14566			14566

Leave me alone, man tells cops

327

Soweto 11/2/93

By Moses Pakote

■ Civic leaders claims he is
being harassed:

THE president of the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal, Mr Kgabisi Mosunkutu, yesterday staged a one-man protest at Kliptown Police Station against alleged police harassment.

Mosunkutu vowed to step up the protest if police did not stop raiding his Pimville, Soweto, home.

"I'm going to make it a habit to protest at the police station to stop them from raiding my house," he said.

He would also consult his lawyers with a view to instituting an interdict against the police.

The station commander at Kliptown, Major Abraham Pietersen, confirmed yesterday that police had searched Mosunkutu's house on Monday following a tip-off by an anonymous person about hidden weapons.

"We have discussed the matter and I

told him to phone me at home in case of new police raids on his home," said Pietersen.

Mosunkutu said his house was raided for the fourth time on Monday by 30 policemen who said they were searching for AK-47 rifles. He said 12 policemen had raided his house saying they were searching for weapons on Sunday.

"They searched all over my place without a search warrant but did not find any weapons," he said.

He claimed that the police had raided his house three times last year under the same pretext and assaulted his daughter and their helper.

Mosunkutu said the police were trying to tarnish his image and that of his organisation.

'Cadre' to be deported

GABERONE - AN alleged Azanian Peoples Liberation Army cadre, who was charged with possession of unlicensed firearms, is to be deported to Zimbabwe, instead of South Africa, the *Botswana Gazette* reported yesterday. (327) (S14)

The newspaper said the Botswana government made the decision after the Pan Africanist Congress had asked the authorities not to deport Mr Sicelo Mlando to South Africa as he would face arrest and be forced to testify before a commission on violence. Mlando was charged with possession of unlicensed firearms after police shot and wounded him in Francistown last month, the newspaper said.

5042/11/2/93

Ammo haul in Cape

THOUSANDS of rounds of R1 ammunition and a crate of R4 blanks have been found in a house in the Cape.

(327) Sowetan 15/2/93

Brief

Sowetan 15/2/93 (327)
Peninsula town of Eersterivier.
Police say the house was rented by the owner, a Mr Solomons, to Mr Ebrahim Abrahams, who has since disappeared.

Police probe rebel 'army'

6/00/93 16/2/93
PRETORIA — A police investigation to establish whether the so-called SA Republican Army (Sara) existed was continuing, SAP spokesman Capt Nina Barkhuizen said yesterday. *(327)*

She was reacting to claims by Sara — purportedly made up of returned exiles opposed to the ANC — that it was holding an Apla operative who was involved in attacks around the country.

Sara spokesman Douglas Ndlovu reportedly said his organisation's "high command" would decide on February 27 if the Apla operative, codenamed Painter, should be handed over to government. This was, however, subject to demands, including that the ANC surrender all its arms caches to government. *(327)*

Police last week cautiously noted Sara claims of responsibility for assassinations of ANC supporters, including that of ANC Natal Midlands deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said that until Sara's existence was confirmed, it had to be borne in mind that some organisations claimed responsibility for massacres for propaganda purposes.

He warned against propaganda ploys, citing Apla claims of responsibility for incidents in which it had not been involved. — Sapa.

Timeshare prices down nearly R2 000 a week

6/00/93 16/2/93
DURBAN — The prices of timeshare weeks dropped from an average of more than R10 000 in 1991 to R8 250 last year, RCI Southern Africa MD Steve Griessel told the 1993 Timeshare Institute of SA convention at the Wild Coast yesterday.

But the sale of new weeks was down by a mere 1,1% at 23 000.

"Although 21 400 new owners bought timeshare in 1992 (23 000 new weeks), the average price showed a decline of 17,5% on 1991, which resulted in a 19% drop in the rand turnover for the year (total sales R190m)," Griessel said.

He forecast that timeshare prices could show another drop this year, but believed that, given the right political, economic and international circumstances, there could be a boom in two years' time.

He stressed that the southern African market had not reached saturation point. There was room for expansion in Cape Town, where sales had improved, and inland.

The industry had shown great growth in the second half of last year, partly because of the price discounting and because of the Timeshare 2000 launch in October. This had seen the start of a cooling off period, where buyers were given time to change their minds on a purchase.

Griessel also pointed out that in spite of the fact that 30 organisations had gone into liquidation over the

years, only about 1 000 people had lost their rights.

In the past three years the number of sales staff involved in timeshare had dropped from 1 400 in 1990, to 800 in 1991 and 400 in 1992.

Southern Sun Group MD Ron Stringfellow told the convention that SA's hotel industry was in for another two tough years and the slogan now was "Stay alive till '95".

He blamed local and international recessions, political uncertainty and violence for much of the problem.

Internationally, the airline and hotel industries had been hit by the recession. The public believed that travel was non-essential — business could be done by fax and phone; and hotels were capital intensive — it cost R750 000 a room to build a five-star hotel.

On tourism, Stringfellow said SA had only 200 000 genuine tourist visitors a year, if one discounted business travellers and those visiting friends and relatives. This represented 0,07% of the world tourist market.

Satour had a limited budget — Australia's allocation to tourism was 15 times SA's.

Nonetheless, Stringfellow believed that SA's tourism industry had the potential to outstrip gold and become the driving force in turning the country's economy around.

Own Correspondent

W
M
B
to
th

P
w
e
15
25
th
by
ar
we
sai
rei
bu
R5
cio
Te
to
1
thr
qui
pri
1
sai

Police launch probe into Sara's existence

Sowetan 16/2/93.

■ Police say bodies claim credit where none is due:

A POLICE investigation to establish whether the so-called South African Republican Army in fact exists is continuing, SAP spokeswoman Captain Nina Barkhuizen said yesterday.

Barkhuizen was reacting to claims by Sara - purportedly consisting of returned exiles opposed to the African National Congress - that it had taken into custody an Azanian People's Liberation Army operative involved in attacks around the country.

Sara spokesman Mr Douglas Ndlovu reportedly said his organisation's "high command" would decide

on February 27 if the Apla operative, codenamed "Painter", should be handed over to the Government.

This was, however, subject to demands, including that the ANC should surrender all its arms caches to the Government.

Police last week cautiously noted Sara claims of being responsible for the assassination of ANC supporters, including that of ANC Natal Midlands deputy chairman Mr Reggie Hadebe.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said until such time as the existence of Sara was confirmed, it had to be borne in mind that some organisations claimed responsibility for massacres for propaganda purposes.

Captain Kotze sounded a warning against propaganda ploys, citing claims by Apla that it had been responsible for incidents in which it had not been involved. - Sapa.

8 83 ***** 10.11

an international propaganda network through a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, what (a) was the purpose of the said project and (b) is the name of the (i) project and (ii) company involved;

- (2) whether a certain newspaper was involved in the said propaganda network; if so, what is the name of the newspaper?

†THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No, the matter is *sub judice*.

- (2) As a result of the aforementioned it would be inappropriate to say more about this now.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell us why the matter is *sub judice*?

†THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this matter was on arbitration. It was referred to former Chief Justice Rabie. He gave judgment in favour of the Defence Force against a certain Mr Rudman. The judgment was subsequently converted to a court order, and since then court documents relevant to the case have been served. I double-checked, because I wanted to give the hon member a reply, but I received confirmation from my legal advisers that the case was *sub judice*.

Dr David Webster: legal defence in inquest
*2. Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether the Government provided legal defence teams in the inquest into the death of Dr David Webster; if so, (a) for what purpose, (b) at what cost and (c) what are the other relevant details? C2E

†THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes.

- (a) To look after the interests of parties and witnesses.
(b) Tariffs were negotiated with the legal defence teams but the final accounts have not been appraised by the State Prosecutor concerned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(c) Up to three legal teams were supplied from time to time.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, will he please tell the House what criteria are employed by the SADF or Military Intelligence when selecting such counsels?

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, when these counsels are being selected we automatically go to the State Attorney and he recommends certain counsel to be employed in this connection. He would normally consider which counsel would be most suitable for the case in question.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true that, according to the Defence Force, it has a moral obligation to provide former members of the CCB with legal assistance?

†THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon Chief Whip should not always cross the line.

†THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, it is customary that should a person, an employee or a previous employee of the Defence Force become involved in a problem which could involve the Defence Force, the Defence Force will appoint legal representatives to handle the Defence Force's interests.

In this case a team of legal representatives was appointed in order to handle the interests of the Department of Defence. As the case progressed it transpired that the interests of the Department of Defence could possibly clash with those of former CCB members and those of Colonel Verster. As the matter took shape it came to light that a certain Mr Ferdi Barnard was completely on his own. Consequently separate legal representation was made available to him.

I should like to add that the fees that are contracted are evaluated very carefully. It is determined beforehand on a specific daily, hourly or consultation basis, and if such persons should be found guilty at a sequential trial, they would have to pay their own legal costs.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us if this moral obligation, which Military Intelligence expresses, means that the SADF would accept responsibility should these

men or women be found guilty in the future of having committed crimes while having been in the employ of the SADF or Military Intelligence?

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the SADF could only accept liability if it were involved or if it authorised those people to commit certain illegal or unauthorised acts. Normally the Department would have to be there to defend itself so that no more incorrect indictments, which are completely unjustified, could be made against the department. The reason why one appoints legal practitioners is to attend to and protect one's own interests.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, could he please tell the House what the counsel's brief in the case of this inquest was.

THE MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the counsel's brief would have been to consult with the people and the persons involved, to find out what the issues were and to prepare itself in order to protect the Department against the indictments. That is normal procedure in all legal cases.

Precedence given to interpellations on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 29 January 1993.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Provision of housing: backlog

1. Mr N M ISAACS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture:*

- (1) Whether there is any backlog in respect of the provision by his Department of housing to persons in the low-income groups; if so, what is the extent of this backlog;
(2) whether his Department intends taking steps to eliminate this backlog; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

C9E.INT

*THE MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE: Mr Chairman, as a consequence of an attempt by this NP Ministers' Council and the members of the NP in this House, we concluded on a high note in November last year with the announcement of the bonanza which would be allocated to 745 000 people country-wide, irrespective of colour or race, which would make 90 % of them home-owners immediately.

We have inherited a shortage of housing too, of course. In terms of the latest available figures the names of more than 150 000 families are on the waiting lists of local authorities country-wide. The severest shortage of housing is within the Cape Town metropolitan area, and at present the names of more than 45 000 families are on the waiting list for housing at the Cape Town City Council.

Since the NP has taken over in the House of Representatives, concerted efforts have been made to acquire as much funds as possible in order to address the housing backlog. The department has succeeded in acquiring an additional R200 million from the sale of strategic oil reserves to alleviate the need for housing.

During the 1992-93 financial year funds amounting to R310 675 493, including an amount of R100 million from oil funds, were allocated to local authorities for the financing of 403 projects.

When we came into power on 3 February last year, nearly 400 projects were gathering dust because there were no funds. Funds could not be allocated either, although the projects were approved. Of the aforementioned total, an amount of R212 851 060 was allocated for the financing and erection of residences or the upgrading of existing residences, while an amount of R70 005 271 was allocated for the provision of services on sites. The balance, namely R27 819 162, has been allocated for the creation of community facilities and welfare projects. [Time expired.]

Mr N M ISAACS: Mr Chairman, the reason I put this interpellation on the Question Paper was, in the first place, to thank the NP Government and the Ministers' Council for what they have done.

I am also grateful for the fact that the hon the Minister could tell us more of what has taken

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

come under the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry.

- (2) All cases which come to the attention of the Department of Trade and Industry are, as appropriate, investigated in collaboration with concerns such as the South African Reserve Bank, the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, other departments, the Office for Serious Economic Offences, the Government Attorney and the Commercial Branch of the South African Police.
- Furthermore, external verifications of GEIS claims are undertaken by the Department on an ongoing basis.

- (3) In regard to cases of fraud under the General Export Incentive Scheme, refunds are demanded from claimants who have acted illegally and such cases are handed over to the Commercial Branch of the South African Police for further action. In cases where fraud is proven, exporters are deregistered.

Telkom: bad debts

*27. Mr L. FUCHS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- (1) Whether Telkom had any bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993; if so, (a) what is the total amount involved and (b) how is this amount made up;
- (2) whether any portion of this amount is due to the premium rate (087) industry; if so, what portion? B104E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (1) Yes, Telkom had bad debts during the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993.

- (a) As the figures for January 1993 are not as yet available, the figures quoted below are applicable to the period 1 January to 31 December 1992. During this period bad debts amounted to R65,0 million.
- (b) Approximately 98% of the above-mentioned amount represents tele-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

phone debtors whilst the balance is made up by other telecommunications services.

- (2) Yes. Part of the R65,0 million can be attributed to the 087 service. It is not possible to furnish a reliable estimate of the amount involved at this stage as the billing system does not provide detailed information in respect of calls made. There are, however, still a number of cases that are receiving attention but which have not yet been recorded as bad debts and where the amounts obviously include an 087 service component.

Military Intelligence/self-governing territories: contact

*28. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether a previous head of Military Intelligence, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, at any time established contact with any chief ministers of the self-governing territories; if so, what (a) is the name of such head and (b) was the nature and extent of the contact;

- (2) whether any of his successors as chief of Military Intelligence continued this contact; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B105E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) No, not while he was associated with Military Intelligence.
- (2) No. This is not a task of the Military Intelligence Division.

Sentences: correctional supervision

*29. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- How many persons had been sentenced to correctional supervision as at 31 December 1992? B107E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

During the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992, 2 523 persons were sentenced to correctional supervision in terms of section 276(1)(h) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977).

The number of persons whose sentences of imprisonment have been converted to correctional supervision by the court *quo* or the Commissioner of Correctional Services respectively, in terms of sections 276A(3), 287(4) and 276(1)(i) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977) for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 523.

The total number of persons who have therefore been placed under correctional supervision for the period 15 August 1991 to 31 December 1992 is 3 046.

The hon member is also referred to my reply of 17 February 1993 in the House of Assembly to question number 17 for oral reply (see col 90).

Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act: promulgation

*30. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the Interception and Monitoring Prohibition Act, 1992 (Act No 127 of 1992), has been promulgated; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether a judge of the Supreme Court has been designated to consider applications to monitor and intercept communications over telecommunications lines of individuals; if so, which judge;

- (3) whether any applications to monitor any telephone or telecommunications line have been made; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B108E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes, on 1 February 1993.
- (2) Yes, the Honourable Mr Justice M T Stewart has been designated in terms of section 3(1)(a) of the Act.

- (3) Yes, for the period 1 to 10 February 1993 two applications were received in terms of the Act. (327)

Development Aid: disposal of toilets

*31. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 7 on 3 June 1992, any of the toilets valued at approximately R15 million purchased by the former Department of Development Aid are not in use at present; if so,

- (2) whether any further plans have been made to dispose of these toilets; if so, what plans;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B109E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) and (2) The hon member is referred to the reply furnished to him on Question No 7 on 3 June 1992. As indicated, the original value of the 4 600 toilets which had not been used at that stage, amounted to ± R2 900 000 and not R15 000 000.

The toilets concerned on former South African Development Trust land have been disposed of by means of allocation and/or by making them available to bodies for utilization in existing and developing formal and informal residential areas.

- (3) No.

KwaNdebele: third report of Commission of Inquiry

*32. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele has brought up a third report; if so,

- (2) whether the Government has received the said report; if not, why not; if so, when (a) was it so received and (b) is it expected to be made public? B110E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 17/12/93

Sunday Star reporters deny link with NIS

(327)

Staff Reporters

Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night claimed two Sunday Star reporters colluded with the National Intelligence Service (NIS) to discredit the IFP.

His claims were immediately rejected by the Sunday Star and the two reporters.

Buthelezi insinuated in a statement that reporter Peta Thornycroft was an NIS agent and said her former colleague Jacques Pauw — now working on The Star — worked with the NIS last year to try and prove the IFP smuggled weapons into South Africa from Mozambique.

Pauw and Thornycroft wrote a story last year in which former IFP senior official Bruce

Anderson said in an affidavit that he had frequently smuggled weapons into South Africa for the movement.

Sunday Star editor Dave Hazelhurst said last night he was "amazed" that four months after the story was published, Buthelezi "has suddenly come up with these scurrilous allegations". He would deal fully with the allegations in the Sunday Star this week and would be discussing the matter with lawyers.

He and Pauw immediately said the point was that the allegations of IFP weapons smuggling had not come from any NIS source, but from Anderson, who was part of the IFP delegation at Codesa last year.

Anderson was deported by the Government shortly after the story appeared.

In his statement, Buthelezi claimed Mozambique Intelligence "individuals" had told him that "two individuals understood by them to be operatives of South Africa's National Intelligence Service" had visited Maputo in October last year. The South Africans were trying to get the Mozambicans' support for a campaign to discredit the IFP internationally by alleging the IFP had links with Renamo.

Buthelezi said Thornycroft flew to Maputo "accompanied by an intelligence agent from Natal with close links to NIS".

He claimed the unnamed agent was directly controlled by a Major Hentie Botha who had close links with the NIS.

He said Thornycroft's visa to Maputo was organised by the

unnamed agent via a Mozambican intelligence agent called Rousario.

Pauw stayed in "constant contact" with the NIS agent to plan the trip, Buthelezi claimed.

Pauw said there had been nothing clandestine about the story. They had merely done their job of following up allegations made by a very senior IFP official.

Thornycroft, who is currently in Zimbabwe, burst out laughing when she was told of the allegations.

She could produce a receipt for the R85 she had to pay for her visa, she added.

Buthelezi demanded that the Government sack Botha.

Government spokesman Dave Steward said he could not comment.

Those who blatantly refused to report are as follows:

- (a) 10,7%
(b) 13,8%

SADF: alleged malpractices

*9. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any disciplinary steps are being taken against certain members of the Defence Force as a result of an inquiry into alleged malpractices within the information community of the South African Defence Force; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many members are involved and (c) why;
- (2) whether these disciplinary steps have been concluded; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether the members concerned have been informed of the nature of their contraventions; if not, why not; if so, in what way? B47E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The AGs of the Witwatersrand and the Transvaal, in conjunction with the SAP, are investigating allegations against certain members of the SADF. On completion of the investigation they will decide whether *prima facie* cases do exist and if legal proceedings should be instituted. In the meantime the case is *sub judice* and no details can be made public.

*10. Mr R F Haswell—Local Government.
[Question standing over.]

Reggie Hadebe: progress in investigation

*11. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order: (327)

- (1) Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigation into the alleged murder of Reggie Bhekumzi Hadebe between Richmond and Ikopo in Natal on or about 27 October 1992; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B51E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No. (327)

The South African Police has made no positive progress with the investigation of the case. The reason for this is the lack of clues and witnesses. Only eleven cartridges and two spent cartridges were found at the scene and ballistic tests produced no evidence. The two co-passengers of the vehicle concerned could not identify the attackers. The investigation is continuing.

(2) No.

SADF: persons called up/failure to report for service

*12. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) How many persons (a) were called up for national service in respect of the January 1993 intake and (b) failed to report for such service on the due date;
- (2) whether any action is contemplated against those who failed to report; if so, what action? B55E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Certain organisations who campaign for the termination of National Service misuse these figures and therefore answers which contain call-up statistics are not made public. I wish to continue with this practice except that I am prepared to make an exception this time only and disclose that 18 467 conscripts reported in January 1993.

(2) Yes. After each case has been investigated and it has been established that the person has no valid reason for failing to report, the case will be referred to the Attorney-General concerned for a decision regarding prosecution.

Pollution of sea around Cape Peninsula

*13. Mr C W EGLIN to ask the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry:

- (1) Whether any tests were conducted in 1992 to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) when and (ii)

where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level;

- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life? B60E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

(1) Yes. The following authorities conducted tests in their respective areas of jurisdiction to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula:

Western Cape Regional Services Council
Municipality of Cape Town
Town Council of Lingeletu

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry did not conduct any tests in this regard, but did in terms of the permits issued to local authorities receive the required information regarding tests carried out on the discharges from sewage works, enabling the Department to determine whether the permit conditions were being complied with.

- (a) (i) Throughout the year at approximately two-weekly intervals.
- (ii) In the surf zone at:

21 points from Silwerstroom to Llandudno; 15 points from Hout Bay to Kommetjie; and 34 points from Miller's Point to Gordon's Bay and 1 more at Kogel Bay which is under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cape Town.

Of these 71 sampling points, approximately 46 were at bathing areas and 25 near treated wastewater or stormwater outfalls.

(b) Regarding False Bay in particular, the position is that the tests done by the various authorities represented on the False Bay Water Quality Committee confirmed that there is no need for concern. In the 1992 Annual Report of this Committee it is pointed out that the European

Community (EC) guidelines were exceeded marginally at four points in the surf zone near stormwater outlets where samples were taken.

Microbiological counts from Clifton Beach to Bakoven indicate general compliance with EC guidelines with a static or decreasing trend which is expected to improve still further on completion of the Green Point sea outfall pipeline repairs. The situation at Green Point, however, is not expected to return to normal until the repairs have been completed.

Microbiological results of tests conducted at Hout Bay indicate that the EC guidelines are exceeded from time to time, but the condition is expected to be rectified when the Hout Bay sea outfall pipeline is completed.

(2) No hazard to marine life could be established and only limited risk towards bathers near stormwater outfalls could have existed at times at places. Recognised bathing areas, however, are generally not in the close proximity of stormwater outfalls.

Signs warning the public have been erected opposite the beaches near the damaged sea outfall pipeline at Green Point. It is not foreseen that the discharges from the damaged pipeline will have a detrimental effect on the marine life in this area over the long term and once the repairs have been completed and tests carried out, the beaches currently closed for bathing will again be safe from a health point of view.

Walvis Bay: future

*14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 May 1992, finally has been reached regarding the future of Walvis Bay; if not, why not; if so, what decisions have been taken in this regard? B64E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No finality has been reached on the future of

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Cosag, Govt seek blitz on illegal arms

CAPE TOWN — A Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) delegation met Government representatives in Cape Town yesterday to talk about security and related matters, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said in a statement.

The parties discussed violence as well as paramilitary structures such as Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the Azanian People's Liberation Army, self-defence units, Wenkommandos and the Ystergarde.

"It was agreed that it was of vital and urgent importance that a solution to this problem be found as rapidly as possible," Kriel said.

The parties also expressed their deep concern about the availability of illegal firearms, arms caches, and alleged programmes of violence by certain organisations.

Kriel said the Government had expressed its grave concern about the recent seizure of a large consignment of arms from ANC and MK members, as well as arms smuggling by alleged IFP members.

A Cosag proposal for a joint Government-Cosag permanent committee on security matters was still being examined. — Sapa.



Kriel slams council

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

Sowetan 17/2/93

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hernus Kriel, has rebuked the Democratic Party-led Johannesburg Management Committee for failing adequately to address the root causes of the taxis crisis.

Kriel said it was "ridiculous" to blame the the ministry of police for prolonging the taxi violence by declaring Johannesburg an unrest area.

Accusing JMC chairman Mr Ian Davidson of "political posturing of the worst kind," Kriel said the situation in Johannesburg during the crisis re-

■ Minister says Jo'burg management committee failed to address taxi crisis properly.

quired immediate and stringent action by the Government. "Declaring an unrest area in fact rescued Johannesburg — South Africa's economic hub — from being held to ransom for an indeterminate period by rebellious and violent taxi drivers," Kriel said yesterday. He pointed out that the city was declared an unrest area only after intensive negotiations had failed and that taxi drivers had rebelled against their own umbrella organisation. "These organisations had completely lost control over certain members and over the situation, (therefore) in view

of the virtual anarchy in the city, the South African Police needed extra powers to not only halt the violence as soon as possible but to prevent recurrence. "Declaring an unrest area was not intended to negate, undermine or replace negotiations to find a solution to the crisis, nor did it remove any powers or authority of local government."

"However, with violence the order of the day in the streets of the city, additional physical measures were necessary to first re-establish order," Kriel said in a statement.

Tuks protest after labourer is killed

Sowetan 17/2/93
By Josias Charle

■ **WALKED AWAY** But Moshishi was

shot at campus hostel by a white man:

ABOUT 800 students and general workers of the University of Pretoria marched on Brooklyn police station yesterday to present a memorandum of grievances.

The march was monitored by a group on United Nations observers and National Peace Secretariat members. There was a large contingent of internal stability unit members, some on horseback.

The march was organised by a group of students calling themselves Tuks for Justice and comes after the death of a labourer at a university hostel.

Mr Daniel Moshishi (41) was shot dead, allegedly by a policeman, on

campus in January. He is survived by his unemployed wife and three school-going children. His family lives in Pankop, near Hammanskraal.

Witnesses say he was sitting with two other men when they were accosted by two white men who said they were police.

The men demanded to search Moshishi and his friends. Moshishi walked away and was followed by one of the whites who produced a firearm. Moshishi started to run but was shot in the neck.

Northern Transvaal police spokesman Major Andrew Lesch said inves-

tigations into the matter have been completed. He said no arrest had been made and he would send the docket to the Attorney-General after receiving results of the post-mortem.

In the memorandum students and workers requested the SAP to:

- Award the highest priority to the solution of the issue;
- Remove from the police force any individuals that tarnish the objectivity and legitimacy of the police force;
- Agree to an independent investigation into the incident; and;
- Compensate the family of Moshishi.

Chief main murder suspect



Sowetan 18/2/93
By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THERE is "considerable circumstantial evidence" implicating at least one Natal tribal chief in the assassination of former ANC leader Reggie Hadebe, Independent MP Mr Robert Haswell has said.

■ **MP asks for a more credible investigating officer to be put on the case:**

Haswell, who is also a member of the ANC and was a close associate of Hadebe in the Natal Midlands region, has also asked Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel to appoint a more credible investigating officer to the case.

He pointed out that Hadebe was killed by a bullet from a G3 rifle and according to submis-

sions by the Police to the Goldstone Commission, these rifles were issued to chiefs in the region.

"After almost four months, thorough ballistic tests of all local G3s have not been conducted. Is the investigation hamstrung or simply not being vigorously pursued," Haswell said.



PIC: LEN KUMALO

SWANETVILLE

murder

Swanet
18/2/93

**By Themba Molefe and
Santi Maseko**

MANOR BLACK POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS described the acquittal this week of five hostel dwellers charged with the 1991 massacre of 28 Swanetville squatters as a huge cover-up.

On acquitting the men in the Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday, Mr Justice CJ Botha criticised the police for failing to make sure the killers were brought to justice.

The ANC yesterday said the Goldstone Commission should investigate the role of the police before and after the massacre.

Spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said it was clear that "all the evidence was available and the police did not do their work".

The Avraman People's Organisation said the verdict vindicated its position that ne-

ther the SAP nor the South African Defence Force were trustworthy.

Publicity secretary Dr Gomoemo Mokae said: "As with the disappearance of evidence in the Boipalong massacre (on June 17 1992) this major cover-up is highly regrettable."

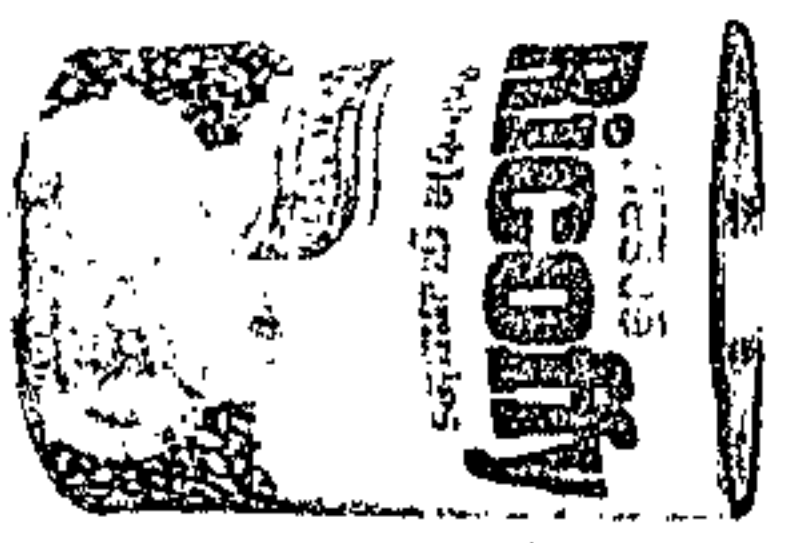
Pan Africanist Congress political affairs secretary Mr Jaki Seroke said the judicial system was open to abuse both by the State and the courts. It was not impartial, he said.

The Inkatha Freedom Party's Mr Themba Khoza said comment would be available only after the party had studied the full text of the judgment to decide whether it was fair.

Sapa reports that the SA Police said the judgment would be studied in order to ascertain what further steps should be considered to avoid recurrences "of this nature".

Swanetville residents were outraged. Elderly Mrs Jane Kgwe (above), who lost her son during the massacre, grieved again when she heard the men were free.

Available up to and including 21st February 1993 only



Nicoffy
Instant Coffee
750 g



899



Baby Soft
Toilet Rolls
(2 Ply, 350 Sheets)



**Uncertain
defended**

Sowetan 19/2/93

THE police officer presently leading the investigation into the murder of African National Congress Natal Midlands member Mr Reggie Hadebe had to be given an opportunity to solve the case before being replaced, the Government said yesterday.

(327)

ANC-aligned MP Mr Rob Haswell had asked Mr Hernus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, to put the "credible investigator" Major Frank Dutton on to the case. Hadebe was killed last October.

**NUM comes
under fire**

Sowetan 19/2/93

THE United Workers Union of South Africa (Uwusa) yesterday lashed out at the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) for saying it would field candidates in a general election on an ANC ticket.

Uwusa said it was "extremely dangerous" for the NUM to assist the ANC during the elections. - *Sowetan Reporters*.

impor

burial

stokve

other,

duces

Society

your

profita

membr

on the



Landmark ruling has spawned a new tool for censorship

DAVID HOFFE reviews the controversial Appeal Court decision to extend the privacy of companies and warns that a monster has been created

S/Times 21/2/93

IN A series of defamation cases over the last decade, culminating in a decision handed down this week, the Appellate Division has severely curtailed the free flow of information in this country.

It started in 1982 in the case of Pakendorf versus De Flamingh — a battle between the press and a private person. The courts came to the aid of the latter in no uncertain terms by determining that the press was strictly liable for what it wrote.

This means an individual can publish a defamatory statement about somebody else to any number of people, and escape liability if he has good grounds for doing so. He must also believe the truth of his assertions, and that it is important for others to know about them.

A newspaper, on the other hand, must guarantee the truth of its claims. For example, claims made on the basis of an impeccable and reliable source who later retracts would render the newspaper liable for damages.

There is a principle of law that affords some measure of protection to the press; some revelations are of such great moment that even the press need not guarantee their veracity.

The disclosures by Dirk Coetzee, published in the Vrye Weekblad, concerning hit squads and General Lothar Neethling, were found by Mr Justice Kriegler to fall into this category. This case is on appeal, and it remains to be seen whether our highest court endorses this principle. However, its application is fraught with difficulty: for how does one determine where the line is to be drawn?

An issue of public interest, that unruliest of horses, is, after all, merely a matter of opinion.

In 1992, our Appeal Court ruled that "political bodies" are capable of being defamed and can legitimately bring actions for defamation. A political

CHIEF JUSTICE CORBETT

body is wider in concept than a political party, and includes, in addition to a political party, any body or organisation whose functions include attempting to influence state policies in any field — for example, nature conservation, economy or sport (these were examples given by the court).

So, leaving aside for the moment the ANC or the National Party, criticism of organisations as disparate as the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging and the Campaign for Open Media can conceivably attract an action for damages, or worse, an injunction against publication.

Take a simple enough assertion, such as "The CP is a racist organisation". Irrespective of whether this is an expression of opinion or a statement of fact, it seems bizarre that it could ever be the subject of a debate before our courts.

This week, in the case of Sage Holdings Ltd v the Financial Mail, the Appellate Division, in a majority judgment delivered by Chief Justice Corbett, ruled that juristic persons — Masterbond, Supreme Holdings, Tollgate, the ANC, the SABC, Eskom, the AWB, the Broederbond, etc — have a right to privacy.

It was the traditionally-held legal view that only natural persons — the Charleses and Dianas of the world — had a right to privacy, because it was only someone with a body and a soul who could suffer the feelings of hurt and degradation that follow the invasion of his or her privacy.

A corporation, lacking a body to be kicked and a soul to be damned, could suffer no such feelings. Notwithstanding this, the court accorded a right of privacy to corporations, and, in so doing, created a somewhat curious species, namely the private fact about a public corporation.

The effect of the judgment is that, without consent and in the absence of overriding considerations of public interest, the publication of private facts about a public corporation is an invasion of that corporation's privacy, and can be interdicted at the suit of that corporation.

WHAT constitutes "private facts" — particularly in the case of corporate activity — is, of course, anybody's guess. But one can bet that the chief executive of a public corporation, such as Masterbond, will immediately cry "private facts" and take refuge behind Sage v FM when confronted with awkward and disquieting facts contained in a confidential memorandum leaked to the press.

A plea by the press of overriding public interest will be difficult to sustain. Where private information about a corporation is obtained under such circumstances, considerations of public interest permitting publication would, in the words of the Chief Justice, be a "rara avis". The public interest in favour of publication would, again in the words of the Chief Justice, "have to be very cogent indeed". A very difficult hurdle to cross. The financial affairs of Sage, a public corporation, are apparently not the sort of rare bird the Chief Justice had in mind.

An unfortunate consequence of this decision is that journalists in possession of private facts about public corporations will no longer seek comment before publication, for fear of having FM v Sage thrown at them. Unwittingly, I believe, the court has spawned a monster.

The injunction and the gagging writ could effectively replace the cruder forms of harassment that journalists have learned to live with. By filing suits, corporations and political bodies can stifle legitimate debate about their activities.

■ *David Hoffe is co-author of the Newspaperman's Guide to the Law*

NEWS Five activists die in police shoot-out • ANC briefs its PF allies

ANC cries foul on killings of 'comrades'

Sowetan 23/2/93

THE African National Congress' Northern Natal region has called for an immediate Goldstone inquiry into the deaths of four ANC members whom police said were killed in a shoot-out at KwaSokhulu.

The ANC confirmed the four were armed but said they had not fired at the police.

Those killed on Saturday were Ndwanu Cele, Ziba Ndlela, Bongani Mokoena and Zwelli Mnguni. They were aged between 18 and 23.

The SAP denied ANC allegations that policemen opened fire on "comrades" waiting at a bottle store to escort protesters home from a march against alleged

ANC Northern Natal asks Goldstone Commission to investigate deaths:

biased policing in the KwaMbonambi area.

Instead, the SAP said a patrol came under fire from five men armed with AK-47 rifles. A handgrenade also exploded about 20m from their vehicle.

Police spokesman Captain Bala Naidoo said policemen opened fire on the suspects who fled into the bushes.

The shoot-out continued and policemen later discovered that four men had been killed.

"Two of the deceased were members of the notorious Msweli gang,

who were sought by the police for the killing of Paul Vercautmen," Naidoo said.

ANC leaders in Northern Natal called on Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to investigate.

ANC Northern Natal media officer Zipho Mkhize alleged policemen had "opened fire on these comrades for no reason".

"When they tried to escape policemen deployed at the back of the shops shot and killed them." — Sapa

PAC and Azapo wooed

Sowetan 23/2/93

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

THE African National Congress is to persuade the Azanian People's Organisation and the Pan Africanist Congress to join a multiparty preparatory conference ahead of the resumption of negotiations.

General elections

The ANC yesterday briefed its PF allies on the decisions taken by the ANC national executive committee.

Invitation to return to fold before negotiations:

story meeting to be held on March 5 and March 6.

He said the two organisations would be asked to return to the Patriotic Front.

The ANC meets the PAC tomorrow and Azapo on Thursday.

General elections

The ANC yesterday briefed its PF allies on the decisions taken by the ANC national executive committee.



MK inquest postponed

Warrant to arrest policeman issued:

Sowetan 23/2/93

THE inquest into the death of Unkhonlo we Sizwe cadre Mr Itumeleng Padi has been postponed to March 5.

Lieutenant Daniel Knoester, who was present when police opened fire at Padi's home, killing him and his girlfriend Nokuzola Ncalo instantly, appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

A warrant for his arrest was issued earlier after he had failed to appear in court at a previous hearing.

Knoester said he had opened fire because "it was dark and too dangerous".

Replying to the family's counsel, Mr Gys Rautenbach, Knoester said Padi was holding a hand-grenade. Padi died in May 1991.

Sakor loses appeal

Taiwanese bagmaker must pay increased compensation to ex-employees:

Sowetan 23/2/93

COMPENSATION of R210 000 should be paid to 282 former employees of a Taiwanese-owned plastic bag manufacturer, based in Pietersburg, the Pretoria Supreme Court has ruled.

The employees were ordered to vacate the property because of a Pietersburg council bylaw which prohibited workers from living at a place of employment. Workers, claiming accommodation at Sakor's premises was a condition of their employment,

then went on strike and a dispute was declared. In August the Industrial Court ordered the company to pay its former employees R103 832. Sakor appealed, claiming the amount was too high, and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, on behalf of the former workers, lodged a cross-appeal, claiming the amount was too small. Mr Justice EL Goldstein ordered Sakor to pay the employees R210 000 compensation and legal costs of about R5 000. — Sapa.

NEWS Five activists die in police shoot-out • ANC b

ANC cries foul on killings of 'comrades'

Sowetan 23/2/93
THE African National Congress' Northern Natal region has called for an immediate Goldstone inquiry into the deaths of four ANC members whom police said were killed in a shoot-out at KwaSokhulu.

The ANC confirmed the four were armed but said they had not fired at the police.

Those killed on Saturday were Ndwangu Cele, Ziba Ndlela, Bongani Mokoena and Zweli Mnguni. They were aged between 18 and 23.

The SAP denied ANC allegations that policemen opened fire on "comrades" waiting at a bottle store to escort protesters home from a march against alleged

■ ANC Northern Natal asks Goldstone Commission to investigate deaths:

biased policing in the KwaMbonambi area.

Instead, the SAP said a patrol came under fire from five men armed with AK-47 rifles. A handgrenade also exploded about 20m from their vehicle.

Police spokesman Captain Bala Naidoo said policemen opened fire on the suspects who fled into the bushes.

The shoot-out continued and policemen later discovered that four men had been killed.

"Two of the deceased were members of the notorious Msweli gang,

who were sought by the police for the killing of Paul Vercaemmen," Naidoo said.

ANC leaders in Northern Natal called on Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to investigate.

ANC Northern Natal media officer Zipho Mkhize alleged policemen had "opened fire on these comrades for no reason".

"When they tried to escape policemen deployed at the back of the shops shot and killed them." — Sapa

PAC and Azapo wooed

Sowetan 23/2/92
By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

THE African National Congress is to persuade the Azanian People's Organisation and the Pan Africanist Congress to join a multiparty preparatory conference ahead of the resumption of negotiations.

This emerged yesterday at an ANC Press conference following a meeting with its Patriotic Front allies.

ANC deputy president Mr Walter Sisulu said the organisation would invite the PAC and Azapo to join the prepara-

■ Invitation to return to fold before negotiations:

tory meeting to be held on March 5 and March 6.

He said the two organisations would be asked to return to the Patriotic Front.

The ANC meets the PAC tomorrow and Azapo on Thursday.

General elections

The ANC yesterday briefed its PF allies on the decisions taken by the ANC national executive committee.

A statement said: "The meeting examined the state of the negotiation process, the proposals currently under consideration in bilateral meetings between the ANC and the Government and the forthcoming negotiations planning conference.

"The meeting reaffirmed its commitment to a democratically elected sovereign Constituent Assembly and the need for general elections within the next 12 months."

Man's body to be exhumed

Qweta 23/2/93

327

■ **SEARCH FOR TRUTH** Distraught mother

suspects her court interpreter son was murdered:

By Sonti Maseko

THE REMAINS OF A MOHLAKENG MAN WHO was given a pauper's funeral after he was found dead under mysterious circumstances last year, will be exhumed today for reburial.

Mr Henry Plaatjes will be given a proper burial on Saturday.

His mother, Mrs Henrietta Plaatjes, only found out about three weeks ago that her son Henry was found hanging by his trousers on a tree in Bekkersdal on the West Rand on July 26 last year.

It was thought he had committed suicide but Plaatjes suspects her son, who had been a court interpreter, was murdered.

Police found Henry's body with a wound on

the forehead.

This fuelled suspicions that he might have been assaulted before he was hanged.

He was given a pauper's funeral two weeks later.

Campaign for truth

Plaatjes yesterday said she would launch a campaign to find out the truth about his death.

She said her son left home on July 24, saying he had found a job in Germiston.

Two days later he was found dead.

"If my son had decided to kill himself, he would not have walked all the way to that forest. He would not have used his trousers as a noose. He could have found a rope. I want to rebury my son first and then I will follow this up," Plaatjes said.

Anti-riot vehicles 'had defects'

CAPE TOWN — Sophisticated anti-riot vehicles, called Nongqais and developed at high cost by the police, were grounded because of a technical defect, former Auditor-General Peter Wronsley disclosed yesterday. *BPM 23/2/93*

The Nongqais, first demonstrated in a blaze of publicity six years ago, was designed to withstand all riot conditions, but to appear less hostile than Casspirs.

But, Wronsley said in his report on the 1991/92 financial year tabled in Parliament yesterday, 45 Nongqais had been stored at a particular garage for more than two years "awaiting a repair pro-

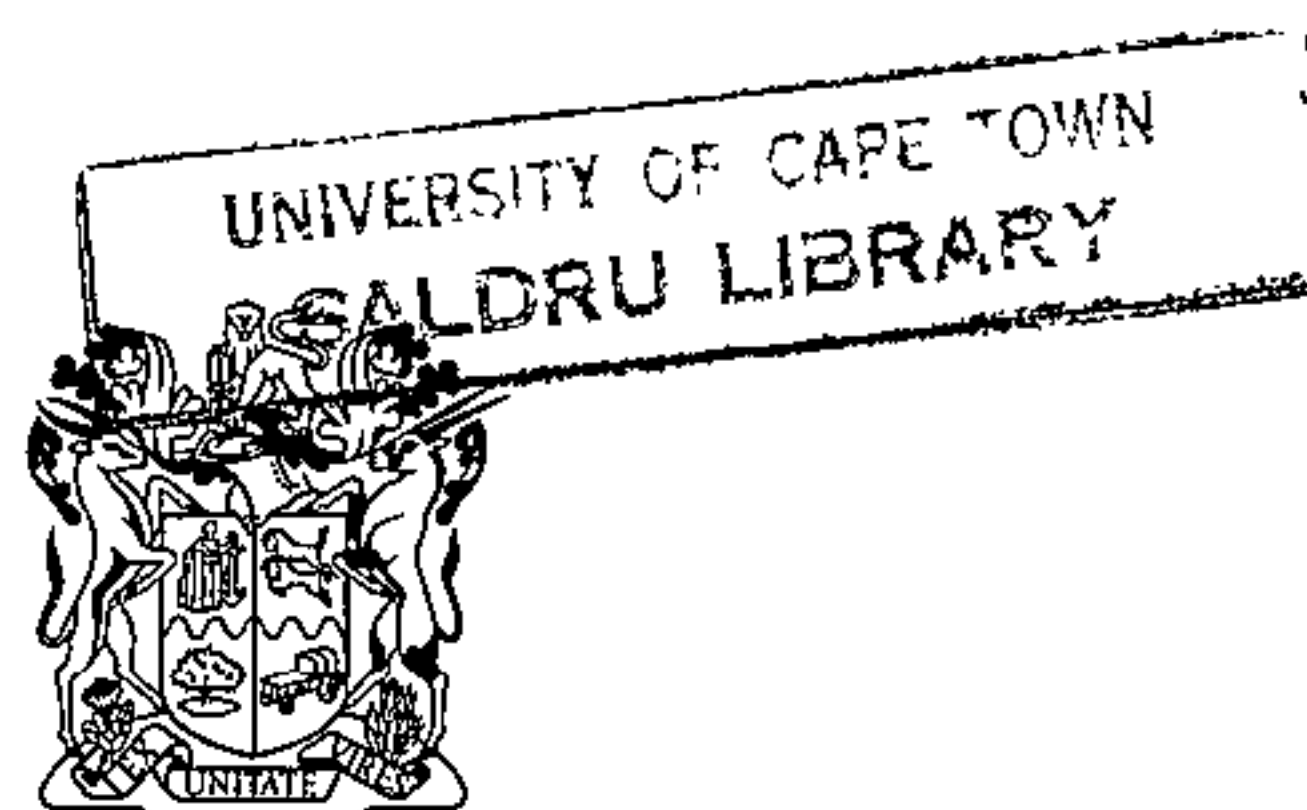
Political Staff

gramme to rectify defects".

Sapa reports that the report said the SAP's vehicle management arrangements had been deficient, but many steps had been taken to correct them.

Other key findings were that district commissioners' records were incomplete and inaccurate, vehicle returns were not checked for completeness and accuracy, the lack of covered parking for new vehicles led to weathering and damage, and condemned vehicles were not being sold soon enough. *(327)*

24 FEB 1993



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette

No. 5033

Regulasiekoerant

R1,00 Price • Prys
R0,10 Plus 10% VAT • BTW
R1,10 Selling price • Verkoopprys
Other countries **R1,40** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

Vol. 332

PRETORIA, 17 FEBRUARY 1993
FEBRUARIE 1993

No. 14592

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 241 **327** **17 February 1993**

WITHDRAWAL OF NOTICE UNDER THE PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

Under the powers vested in me by section 5A of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby withdraw, with effect from 17 February 1993, the declaration of the area mentioned in the Schedule, which area was declared by Government Notice No. R. 172 of 2 February 1993 to be an unrest area.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Johannesburg, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. R. 1594 of 22 August 1975.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

92415—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 241 **17 Februarie 1993**

INTREKKING VAN KENNISGEWING KRAGTENS DIE WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, trek ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebied in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebied by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 172 van 2 Februarie 1993 tot onrusgebied verklaar is, met ingang van 17 Februarie 1993 in.

BYLAE

Die landdrosdistrik van Johannesburg, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1594 van 22 Augustus 1975.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

14592—1

20153341

CONTENTS			INHOUD		
No.		Page No.	No.		Bladsy Koerant No. No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE			GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING		
Ministry of Law and Order			Ministerie van Wet en Orde		
<i>Government Notice</i>			<i>Goewermenskennisgewing</i>		
R. 241	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Withdrawal of Notice	1 14592	R. 241	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): In- trekking van kennisgewing	1 14592

Political books unbanned

CAPE TOWN — Eighty-eight mainly political publications including Abdul S Minty's *Apartheid: A Threat to Peace* and James Cone's *Black Theology and Black Power* have been removed from the "undesirable" lists, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday. *The Awakening of a People* by I M Tabata was also unbanned. — Sapa

27/2/93

Scared C/Press witness 28/2/93 accuses police at trial

By DAN DHLAMINI

SOBS filled the Klerksdorp circuit court this week when a state witness in the murder trial of seven Tigane branch ANC members cracked under cross examination and wept. (327) (328)

Then he told the court police had forced him to implicate the accused.

ANC Youth League member John Sebetso was testifying against Tigane ANC branch chairman Josias Kgauwe and ANC members Maureen Motsumi, 22; Raymond Modise, 22; Johannes Sebetlele, 18; Solomon Sekute, 21; Amos Shashape and a 17-year-old youth. They are charged with the murder of Inkatha member Joseph Seokolo on June 5 1991.

The accused are also alleged to have attempted to murder Inkatha official Jacob Phoofolo by chopping him with an axe and breaking into the home of Annah Seokolo with intent to murder Joseph Seokolo.

Seokolo was allegedly forced out of the house, chased around the streets, caught and set alight with petrol bombs.

Cracked

Sebetso earlier testified that he was part of an ANC group that went to hunt Inkatha members and had seen how one Skhumbuzo, who has since died, use a big knife to chop the door of the house in which the deceased had been hiding. He said he had seen how Modise and Sebetlele stabbed the deceased. However, Sebetso cracked under cross-examination by Adv Mohamed Patel.

On the first day of his testimony, Sebetso wept openly in court and Judge Strydom had to adjourn the proceedings for some time to afford him a chance to recover.

The second day in the dock seemed just too much for Sebetso, who said he was no longer interested in testifying because all he told the court were lies - "a police fabrication".

Strydom explained to Sebetso the legal dangers of abandoning giving evidence and successfully persuaded him to continue with his testimony.

Prosecutor PG Huygens' application for an in-camera testimony for another state witness, Ishmael Tsunke, was rejected by the judge who warned Tsunke to answer all questions satisfactorily even if they were incriminatory and by so doing he would be protected.

Asked by the prosecutor why he had not told the court that he was pressurised, Tsunke said he could not have told him because he was escorted by the very policemen who had exerted pressure on him.

The case continues tomorrow.

Speak up for a free press

ST Times
12/1/93

CARMEL RICKARD argues that a Cape defamation case highlights the media's vulnerability to more court curbs

327

2573

AFTER several stunning knockouts, press freedom has at last won a round. Cape Judge President Gerald Friedman has turned down a preliminary argument by former Cape Times editor Tony Heard in his defamation battle against Times Media Limited and Financial Mail editor Nigel Bruce.

Mr Heard's case against his former colleagues came after a scathing FM editorial last January, questioning his competence as an editor. This was followed by a biting "apology", and Mr Heard is now claiming R250 000 in defamation damages.

The FM admits its article "reflects adversely" on Mr Heard's editorial competence, and that the piece was intended to mean he showed "insufficient awareness, alertness and responsiveness to current issues".

However, TML and the FM argue these remarks are fair comment, and that the facts on which they were based were substantially true.

Before argument in the main case, Mr Heard asked the court to consider a technical legal point: whether TML and the FM could use the defence of fair comment to justify their criticism.

He argued that while the

FM claimed the facts on which the editorial was based were substantially true, there were no "facts" in contentious articles about him. Therefore, the defence should not be allowed.

The judge reviewed the circumstances under which a defence of "fair comment" could be raised, and said that normally the law required that the facts involved be contained or clearly indicated in the alleged defamatory material.

However, he accepted the ruling in several leading cases that under some circumstances, the facts need not be present in the material as long as the public can obtain the information without difficulty.

As an example, he took an author who published a literary work, thus inviting public comment. In such a case, "the facts" would consist of the literary work itself, "where the subject matter on which comment is made is available to the world at large".

The judge said the subject matter on which the comment was made in the Heard case could be found in the Cape-Times, "the back numbers of which are available to any members of the public who wish to refer to them".

The judge stressed that the

trial court, and not he, should decide whether "the average reasonable reader" would believe the criticism of Mr Heard's editorship to be justifiable or not.

His task was merely to rule on whether there were enough "facts" in the material to allow TML to raise a "fair comment" defence.

After discussing the contents of the FM editorial, he decided last week that there was a "sufficient substratum of fact" for the case to go ahead and for the trial court to consider the FM's "fair comment" defence.

Although the case is far from over, the Friedman judgment comes as a welcome break for the media after a series of court decisions curtailing press freedom.

Two in particular raise concern: that political parties, companies and other juristic persons can be defamed, and that they have a right to privacy.

Sections of the South African media enjoy an international reputation for robust comment and criticism, even if reporting of and access to fact have been controlled by draconian legislation.

Ironically, now that these laws are scrapped, eased or no longer implemented, the

courts, instead of Parliament, set curbs on comment and criticism.

Even more ironically, the exception to TML's "fair comment" defence was raised by a former editor with a justifiable reputation for commitment to freedom of the press.

Had he won this round, it would have been more than simply a technical knockout to Mr Heard. The press would have been the loser, with the courts tightening up on the use of the "fair comment" defence.

These restrictions could be permanent: even a new bill of rights with strong guarantees of press freedom will not automatically lift court-imposed curbs. They must first be re-examined by the judiciary against the content of a bill, which makes strong and clear guarantees crucial.

But don't look for free press allies in government, political parties and business, which are all happy if the courts veil their affairs from open scrutiny.

That leaves only the media and the public. Their challenge is to speak up now and lobby the bill-makers if court clamps on press freedom are to wither under a new constitution.

Goniwe inquest may reveal new evidence on hit squads

By PATRICK
GOODENOUGH

C/Press 28/2/93
(327)

ALMOST eight years after Cradock activist Matthew Goniwe and three other activists were murdered, the inquest into their deaths is set to reopen in Port Elizabeth tomorrow.

The Supreme Court will hear testimony from three senior SADF officers allegedly implicated in a top secret military signal calling for the "removal from society" of the four men.

Retired State Security Council member Maj-Gen FJ van Rensburg and Cdt Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command, have been subpoenaed to appear on March 8. The SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence, Gen CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, will give evidence on March 16.

Eastern Cape acting Attorney-General Michael

Hodgen said at this week's hearing he would table new affidavits, representations and papers gathered over the past year.

Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauli were murdered near Port Elizabeth on June 27 1985.

Last month, Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee instructed the Judge President of the eastern Cape, Judge N Zietsman, to reopen the inquest.

In 1989, an inquest into the deaths was unable to identify the killers.

Observers expect the hearings will provide some new insight into the alleged operations of State-sponsored hit squads in the eastern Cape.

Former security policemen Dirk Coetzee was reported last year as saying he believed the security police, rather than the military, were involved in the killings of the Cradock Four.

Star 11/3/93

Goniwe inquest reopens today

By Helen Grange

Today sees the start in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court of the reopened inquest on the June 1985 death of East Cape activist Matthew Goniwe and his three activist friends.

The inquest is the culmination of nine months of investigation, which began after President de

Klerk's order in May to reopen the case in view of new evidence which indicated State security force complicity.

Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlauli were found dead under bushes at the roadside on June 29 1985, two days after they went missing while travelling to Cradock.

Goniwe was a school teacher and activist in

the United Democratic Front at the time.

Last May, Transkei military leader General Bantu Holomisa released a "top secret" military document in which SADF Intelligence Chief of Staff, Major-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, was named as having issued a signal to "permanently remove" Goniwe from society. He was then a brigadier in East-

ern Province Command.

Former security operatives have since alleged that Goniwe's killing was carried out by a special SADF civilian unit called "Hammer", established by Van der Westhuizen in the early 1980s.

Last August, a farmer, Andre de Villiers — who was apparently leaking information on "Hammer" to the ANC — was shot dead.

Goniwe, activists' inquest reopens

■ SADF officers to testify on the "removal" of the four men:

ALMOST eight years after Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists were murdered, the inquest into their deaths reopens in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today.

The court will hear testimony from three senior SADF officers allegedly implicated in a top secret military signal calling for the "removal from society" of the four men.

Retired State Security Council member Major-General FJ van Rensburg and Commandant Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command, have been subpoenaed to appear

from March 8.

The SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence, General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, will give evidence from March 16.

Eastern Cape acting Attorney-General Mr Michael Hodgen said he would table new affidavits, representations and papers collated over the past year. Counsel would then decide on whether further subpoenas should be issued. Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlauli were murdered near Port Elizabeth on June 27 1985. - *Ecn*.

327

MK cadre gunned down in police raid

Sowetan 1/3/93

327

By Sonti Maseko

AN Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre and another man were killed during a police raid on a house in Sebokeng on Friday.

The police said yesterday the men died in a shootout while they were investigating the murder of a policeman. An AK-47 rifle, two pistols, a shotgun and a hand grenade were later found. A third man was injured in the shooting and arrested.

However, this account has been disputed by the family of James Mthombeni (19), the MK member in whose home the two were killed. The family, backed by the ANC, said yesterday the police cold-bloodedly murdered their son and his friend, Sizwe Mkhwanazi. Mkhulu Tshabalala was injured.

Another man living nearby, Mr Lucas Letsoenyo, was also raided by the police who demanded from him to produce a firearm. He claimed he was trampled on

■ AK-47, pistols and grenade found after shootout in Sebokeng:

and hit with the back of a gun by the police.

Mthombeni's mother, Mrs Maria Mthombeni, told *Sowetan* she returned from work early on Friday and found police in her yard.

She claims she was put in a police vehicle, assaulted and told she should speak the truth. The police drove with her to Houtkop Police Station, where she was told: "Your dog is dead" and asked to identify her son.

She claims she was later driven to Flora Gardens Police Station where she was again assaulted by a black policeman called "Shaka", who slapped her on the face and punched her.

"Shaka said to me: 'Your dog is dead and the ANC will do nothing for you, but if I died the Government would pay millions to my mother and father'," she said. Mthombeni and Letsoenyo have laid charges of assault against the police.

Military signal on Goniwe missing

PORT ELIZABETH — A message said to implicate SA's Military Intelligence chief in the 1985 murder of Matthew Goniwe had disappeared, an inquest heard yesterday.

But Eastern Cape Attorney-General Michael Hodgen presented affidavits saying a military signal sent under the name of Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen did exist.

Sapa-Reuter reports the new hearing into the murder of Goniwe and Sparrow Mkhonto, Sicelo Mhlauli and Fort Calata was ordered by President F W de Klerk after the publication last May by New Nation of what it said was a military signal calling for the "permanent removal" of Goniwe, Mbulelo Goniwe and Calata.

The original inquest concluded that the men had been killed by persons unknown. The alleged signal was sent under the name of Van der Westhuizen, then head of the Eastern Province Command and now of MI. Hodgen said investigators had been unable to find the message form and there appeared to be no break in the signal serial numbers. But he submitted an affidavit from SADF signaller H J Pretorius saying he recognised and had personally handled the signal that appeared in New Nation.

Hodgen said Louis Philipus Coetsee of the SADF had investigated for the force how the signal had reached New Nation. He said Coetsee had concluded the signal did exist. It would not have been filed but

□ To Page 2 (327)

Goniwe 8/10/93 2/3/93 (327)

□ From Page 4

would be kept by the staff officer of the eastern Cape's Joint Management Centre.

Hodgen said Cmdt Lourens du Plessis had been JMC area staff officer and had approved the signal message form.

Van der Westhuizen, in his affidavit, denied ordering the killing. On the message, dated three weeks before the murders and referring to a telephone conversation between him and Maj Johannes Frederick Janse van Rensburg, he said: "It is not in my handwriting and I did not sign it."

Van Rensburg said in his affidavit the signal was not an instruction for murder.

Our Port Elizabeth correspondent reports that Van Rensburg's affidavit said the signal had followed a meeting with the Co-operation, Development and Education Department, responsible for black education. It also disclosed that Goniwe, a teacher, was discussed at a meeting of the Secretariat of the State Security Council 20 days before his murder.

Van Rensburg said that during June 1985, when he was seconded to the secretariat, he had been approached by Jaap Marais of the department. Marais told him his department was experiencing problems in Cradock, specifically in relation to Goniwe, who had played a leading role in the unrest. When Goniwe's dismissal aggravated the situation, the department had considered reinstating him.

Van Rensburg said after the meeting with Marais, he phoned Van der Westhuizen for advice, which the latter undertook to forward "speedily". "I remember that

shortly after the telephonic conversation I received a written signal from the Eastern Province Command....

Van Rensburg said he was leader of a working group which provided advice to government on introducing a state of emergency, which would facilitate detaining leading figures for lengthy periods.

The top secret signal read:

"1. Personal for Gen van Rensburg. Telephonic conversation Gen van Rensburg/Brig vd Westhuizen on 7 June 85. Names as follows. Matthew Goniwe, Mbulelo Goniwe (brother or nephew of BG (Matthew). Fort Calata.

"It is suggested that the above-mentioned persons be permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency.

"Local reaction as well as national should be expected considering the importance of these people, especially the first mentioned, for the enemy, for example:

"a) Interdicts such as in the case of the disappearance of (Qaqawli) Godolozzi, (Shapho) Hashe and (Champion) Galela (Pebco officials).

"b) Reaction from leftist politicians such as (the late) Molly Blackburn.

"c) Sympathy protests such as in the case of (ANC activist) Oscar Mpetha."

At the time the signal was sent, the three Pebco officials were missing. They have not been found. Mpetha was in detention.

The signal was signed by Lourens du Plessis. Van Rensburg said he had interpreted the signal in terms of detention.

The inquest resumes next week.

How US net spied on South Africans

Star 2/3/93
327 31 1000

By Hugh Robertson
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — American law enforcement authorities believe the spy network which allegedly sold confidential information about South Africans living in the US to the South African Government, may have illegally tapped confidential US government and police computers and private records kept by financial institutions in order to compile their dossiers.

They confirmed yesterday that their investigation into the network, which allegedly also supplied information on Arab Americans to the Anti-Defamation League, an American Jewish organisation which monitors anti-semitism, had now spread to several cities after initially being concentrated on the San Francisco area.

The homes of several police

officers and private individuals in Los Angeles have been searched and documents seized. Documents were also seized after searches of the Anti-Defamation League's offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

South Africa's ambassador to the US, Harry Schwarz, has denied that the embassy or South African consulates were involved in the alleged activities. "This is the first I have heard of it," he said when informed of the investigation last week.

Police in Los Angeles have confirmed they were investigating evidence which suggested that the Anti-Defamation League had paid informers, including San Francisco art dealer Roy Bullock, through a firm of Los Angeles lawyers.

A senior police source familiar with the investigation said yesterday that files on "hundreds of South Africans" had been passed on to the South African Government, which had paid up to \$20 000 (about R60 000) for some dossiers.

"From data in the files it

seems that police computers may have been accessed, and that computers in government departments which contain confidential information may have been accessed as well. Some files indicate data may have also been obtained from private companies,' he said.

San Francisco's Police Commission has announced that it will release the files of those people who may have been spied on by the network, provided the files are not required for evidence in a prosecution. People should apply to the commission if they felt their names were among the more than 12 000 people — including South African journalists, ANC activists, and other South Africans living in the US — on the list of the spy network.

Senior ANC officials in the US said yesterday they would apply for their files this week.

A South African journalist whose name is said to have featured in the material seized so far also intends to request the release of the information.

A chance to clean the slate

YESTERDAY saw the start of what will hopefully yield the solution to one of South Africa's ugliest enigmas — who killed Matthew Goniwe?

After nearly a decade since his disappearance on June 27 1985, an inquest into the death of the eastern Cape activist and his three friends looks certain to reveal far more satisfactory answers than the bland inconclusion of the first inquest in 1989.

The closing of that file on the grounds that Goniwe's death was caused by "a person or persons unknown" has become almost laughable in the light of evidence which has emerged since — evidence which has heavily implicated the State's security establishment and the clandestine operatives being used by it at the time.

The Goniwe affair has acquired huge political significance since the 38-year-old Cradock schoolteacher's body was found — two days after his disappearance — in a bush on an eastern Cape roadside between St George's Strand and Bluewater Bay, his face burnt beyond recognition.

The bodies of his three activist friends, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlauti were found in bushes nearby, their faces also burnt in what was taken to be an attempt to prevent their identification.

On the day of their disappearance, they had been driving from Port Elizabeth to Cradock after attending a United Democratic Front meeting. The next day, their burnt-out car was found behind a bush off the Addo road near Bluewater Bay.

Goniwe's death unleashed unprecedented anti-Government defiance by the now dis-

The mystery of who killed eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe has been weighing heavily on South Africa's national conscience for years. Yesterday saw the beginning of his second inquest and, with it, hope of cleaning the slate. HELEN GRANGE looks at the history of this intriguing case.

banded UDF and its then banned affiliates, the ANC and SA Communist Party.

Activists were convinced Goniwe, a regional organiser of the UDF, was "taken out" by the State because of his crucial role in the forming of street and area committees in the eastern Cape in the 1980s.

The day of Goniwe's funeral was the day on which the then President P W Botha declared the first State of Emergency. What followed was the sad legacy of oppression and bitter opposition which epitomised the rest of that decade.

"It was the murder of those four that set off the uprising in the rest of the country, especially the western Cape," Democratic Party defence spokesman James Selfe said recently.

Until last year, the Goniwe question brewed discontentedly without progress towards resolution.

Then, in May last year, Transkei military ruler General Bantu Holomisa released to the media a document recording a military signal made on June 7 1985 — ordering the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe.

The "top secret" document was signed by a Colonel Lourens du Plessis, then of Eastern Cape Command.

It recorded a conversation in which "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, then a brigadier in Eastern Province Command (currently SADF Intelli-

gence Chief of Staff), told a Major-General J F J van Rensburg, a former State Security Council member, of the order to "remove" Goniwe.

All three officers named will testify at the re-opened inquest.

After the "Goniwe signal" was exposed, a flurry of allegations surfaced as former eastern Cape security operatives ran to the ANC and others for protection and financial support.

It emerged that Van der Westhuizen had set up a clandestine civilian unit called "Hammer", and according to one of its alleged former members, it was this unit which intercepted Goniwe's car in a roadblock on the N2 near Port Elizabeth on the night he disappeared.

In August last year, Colonel Gert Hugo, a former senior Military Intelligence officer who claims he was acquainted with "Hammer" at the time, told the ANC and The Star of the unit's activities.

He described the unit as "a bunch of cowboys calling themselves Special Forces". It was "out of control" and was born in the early 1980s under the protection of President Botha's powerful State Security Council.

Jennifer du Plessis, a former police agent who had strong links with the Port Elizabeth underground at the time, made further claims to the ANC. She said that through her relationship with a former



New pain... Nyameka Goniwe, widow of slain activist Matthew Goniwe, is still looking for answers.

"Hammer" member, John Scott, she learnt that the Goniwe killings were a joint operation involving the SAP and SADF, but including "Hammer" members.

Scott, she said, had been instructed to pack special weapons cases for the operation. Among the weapons was a Gevarum .22, a rare sniper rifle found to have been used to shoot Mkhonto.

Another clue surfaced when Scott said he knew who drove Goniwe's car from the roadblock to Bluewater Bay. Scott said the driver's seat had been pushed back, indicating a much taller man than Goniwe had been the last to drive the car.

Things took on another baffling twist when, on August 17,

an eastern Cape farmer, Andre de Villiers, was shot dead by four or five attackers. Before his death, a frightened De Villiers had apparently been leaking information for months on "Hammer" activities to his long-time friend Valence Watson, an ANC activist in the region.

Watson has claimed De Villiers was receiving death threats prior to the shooting.

In his dying moments, De Villiers is said to have told his son the name of a man he believed was behind the attack, saying the motive was "political". The Goniwe inquest may also unearth clues to De Villiers' death, the reasons behind which remain a mystery despite the R10 000 to R50 000 reward offered by police. □

Goniwe signal missing

Sowetan 2/3/93

A MESSAGE said to implicate South Africa's military intelligence chief in the 1985 murder of a prominent black anti-apartheid activist has disappeared, an inquest heard yesterday.

But Eastern Cape Attorney-General Mr Michael Hodgen presented affidavits to the inquest saying a military signal sent under the name of General Joffel van der Westhuizen did exist.

Hodgen submitted the documents when the State reopened the inquest in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court into the murder of Matthew Goniwe and three other black activists, Sparrow Mkhonto, Sicelo Mhlauli and Fort Calata.

The new hearing was ordered by President FW de Klerk after the *New Nation* newspaper in May last year published what it said was a military signal calling for the "permanent removal" of Goniwe, his cousin Mbulelo Goniwe and Calata.

The first inquest ended in February 1989 after concluding the men had been killed by a person or persons unknown.

The alleged signal was sent under the name of Major-General Joffel van der Westhuizen, then head of the Eastern Province Command and now head of Military Intelligence.

Court sources said Van der Westhuizen could be called to testify.

Hodgen said investigators had been unable to find the message form and there appeared to be no break in the signal serial numbers.

But he submitted an affidavit from Defence Force signaller HJ Pretorius saying he recognised and had personally handled the signal that appeared in *New Nation*.

Hodgen said a man he identified as Louis



PW Botha ... set up the shadowy JMC.

Philipus Coetsee of the Defence Force had investigated for the force how the signal had reached the *New Nation*.

He said Coetsee had concluded the signal did exist. It would not have been filed but would be kept by the staff officer of the Joint Management Centre (JMC) in the Eastern Cape.

The JMC was a shadowy military-controlled network set up by former president PW Botha and reporting directly to the Cabinet.

Hodgen told the inquest Commandant Lourens du Plessis was JMC area staff officer at the time and had approved the signal message form. — Sapa-Reuter.

Star 213 193

Action sought on 'headache' Goniwe

By Helen Grange

PORT ELIZABETH — Matthew Goniwe became such a headache to the State in the months before his killing that the then-Minister of Police, Louis le Grange, was asked to consider possible actions which could be taken

A chance to clean the slate — Page 13

against the eastern Cape activist, according to an affidavit handed to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday.

The startling document was handed to the reopened inquest on the death of Goniwe and three activist friends on June 27 1985. The

hearing began yesterday.

The bodies of Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli were found behind bushes on a road near Bluewater Bay two days after they disappeared.

Proceedings yesterday involved the submission to the inquest of piles of affidavits and papers — some top-secret military documents — by Eastern Cape Attorney-General Mike Hodgen.

In one affidavit, General P J Coetzee, a former commander of the SAP Security Branch in the eastern Cape and a member of the now-disbanded State Security Council (SSC), said a top-secret document was prepared on possible action to

● To Page 3

Star 213 193

Act on Goniwe, police told

● From Page 1

be taken against Goniwe, to be considered by the Minister.

The document, which detailed Goniwe's background, raised questions on whether he should be detained or reappointed as a teacher in Cradock, a post he had been dismissed from. Either way, there would be criticism, the document warned.

Other affidavits focused on the June 7 1985 signal sent by Eastern Province Command recording an order for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society".

A number of officers involved with the former administration of Eastern Province Command and SSC structures denied they ever saw or filed such a signal.

However, the man alleged to have received it, General J F J van Rensburg, a former SSC member, said in his affidavit the wording of the message "troubled" him.

The signal is alleged to have been sent by Brigadier "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, currently Military Intelligence chief of staff, who was then commander at Eastern Province Command and creator of a special SADF unit called "Hammer".

Van der Westhuizen said in his affidavit that if the signal existed, he did not remember it. It was possibly written with a view to long-term

detention, he added.

A signalman at Eastern Province Command at the time, H J Pretorius, said he was personally responsible for sending the signal. It had been signed by Colonel Lourens du Plessis, also of Eastern Province Command. He said such a signal would have been kept for three months, then destroyed.

Du Plessis admitted he had the signal sent. It was a written record of a telephone conversation between Van der Westhuizen and Van Rensburg, he said.

Other affidavits and security documents handed to the inquest yesterday revealed widespread State concern about Goniwe's activities. He was the subject of a number of meetings by the Eastern Province Joint Management Centre, a notorious security structure set up by the P W Botha government.

Minutes of these meetings given to the inquest reflect the State's dilemma over how to deal with Goniwe's defiance. It is clear the State's concern was that he had enormous influence locally and internationally.

The inquest was adjourned for the rest of the week so counsel could peruse documents handed in and draw up a list of witnesses they want to take the stand. Van Rensburg is expected to testify first.

AK 47 rifles seized

*10. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many AK 47 rifles have been (i) seized in the course of police action and (ii) voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police for reward since 1 January 1992 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B253E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) (i) 505
(ii) None.
(b) 1 January 1992 until 31 December 1992.

Pickard Commission: prosecutions instituted

*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether any prosecutions have been instituted as a result of the findings of the Commission of Inquiry into the Department of Development Aid and the South African Development Trust Corporation, Limited (Pickard Commission); if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) with what results;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B254E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes
(a) Two; and
(b) prosecutions not yet finalised.

- (2) Yes. Five dossiers have in the meantime been handed to the Attorneys-General, who decided to prosecute two former employees of the Department of Development Aid, who are implicated in all the dossiers. Depending on the outcome of these prosecutions, further prosecutions of other persons also mentioned in the dossiers will result. At this stage these persons cannot all be prosecuted simultaneously as this would amount to a misjoinder.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SADF: generals

*12. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (a) How many generals, by rank, are there in the South African Police and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B255E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) General 1
Lieutenant-General 10
Major-General 36
(b) 23 February 1993.

Bramley: post office

*13. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

- Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 6 on 18 March 1992, any progress has been made in regard to the construction of the post office and postmen's depot in Bramley, Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, what progress? B256E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- (i) No. Additional adjacent hired accommodation has been obtained and the existing post office and postmen's depot has been expanded. As the enlarged accommodation will meet our needs for many years the erection of a company building has not been necessary. Against the background of the existing strategic plan the total service point infrastructure is at present being investigated in order to ensure the orderly economic placing of post office service points.

- (ii) The more spacious accommodation which was occupied on 15 December 1992 allowed us to provide 350 additional private post boxes and four additional counter service points.

Tax exemption of interest income: taxpayers older than 65 years

*14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

What amount of tax revenue was forfeited in the tax years 1990-91 and 1991-92, respectively?

ly, as a result of the tax exemption of interest income in respect of individual taxpayers over the age of 65? B257E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Tax loss due to interest exemption granted to persons above the age of 65:

Tax year	Tax loss
	Rm
1990-91	62,61
1991-92	50,96

Data in respect of the 1990-91 tax year represents 85,27% of all registered taxpayers.

Data in respect of the 1991-92 tax year represents 57,83% of all registered taxpayers.

Occupational safety organization: alleged malpractices

*15. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether he will appoint a committee of inquiry into the affairs of a certain occupational safety organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of this reply, with particular regard to alleged (a) instances of unauthorized overseas travel and purchases of computer software not tendered for and (b) conflicting interest of senior management members; if not, why not; if so, (i) when and (ii) what is the name of this organization;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B258E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) (i) (a) and (b)

No. This is a private company registered as an association not for gain in terms of section 21 of the Companies Act, 1973 over which the Minister of Manpower has no jurisdiction and therefore the matter has already been referred to the Ombudsman on 11 January 1993 by

the Minister of Manpower. The Board of Directors of this institution was also requested in writing by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner on 22 January 1993 to investigate the allegations of alleged irregularities.

- (ii) The National Occupational Safety Association.

(2) If necessary.

Claremont police station: staff establishment

*16. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on the staff establishment of the Claremont police station; if not, why not; if so, what is the (a) approved and (b) present staff establishment of this police station;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the policing of this police station area? B259E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, it is not in the interest of the members at the relevant police station, and policing in general, to furnish information of this nature. I am, however, prepared to inform the honourable member personally and confidentially in this regard.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (2) No.

*17. Mr M J Ellis—National Health.—[Withdrawn.]

Medical aid schemes: false claims

*18. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether information has been made available to her in respect of fraudulent or false claims submitted to medical aid schemes; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether she intends submitting such fraudulent or false claims to the appropriate statutory bodies for review and possible disciplinary action; if not, why not; if so, when;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Star 4/13/93

False plate link to Goniwe

By Helen Grange

A false number plate found near slain activist Matthew Goniwe's burnt-out car on June 29 1985 belonged to a vehicle which, the year before, parked frequently outside the buildings housing the security police and Murder and Robbery Unit in Port Elizabeth, according to an affidavit in the Goniwe inquest.

The reopened inquest on the brutal killing of Goniwe and three other activists on an eastern Cape road on June 27 1985 began on Monday and is to resume next Monday in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

In an affidavit, Colonel Jacobus Jonker of the SAP outlined his discovery that the number plate — CB10627 — had picked up several parking tickets during 1983 and 1984 in Strand Street, next to Sanlam Building.

The building housed the security branch and the Murder and

Robbery Unit, Jonker said.

He added that the false number plate had been found near Goniwe's burnt-out car on June 28 1985.

During 1983, seven tickets were first issued to a Ford car, but later, tickets were issued to another Ford carrying the same number plates, according to an affidavit by Anna Stoltz of the Port Elizabeth Traffic Department.

All seven tickets had been withdrawn by the senior State prosecutor at the time, she said.

According to an affidavit by Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Dawson, who ran the SAP's Eastern Cape Vehicle Unit at the time, the number plate concerned was not registered.

Colonel Karel Britz of the SAP Murder and Robbery Unit has stated that during his investigations, he established that false number plates could be used under certain circumstances.

He could not trace which false number plates had been used and when.

SOUTH AFRICA'S debate on a bill of rights has turned into a form of political duelling banjos — without the musical treat. To date, the African National Congress, the National Party and Inkatha have all put forward their versions of "fundamental" rights. The Democratic Party is belatedly preparing its own.

Rights have become barter commodities, while the apathy of the people whose interests are supposedly at stake can be measured in inverse proportion to the esteemed legal minds involved in dreaming up new rights.

The latest contribution, the ANC's updated draft bill, has just arrived in the mail. It is a "preliminary, revised version" to be put to the movement's policy conference for finality.

It is a cumbersome document, 24 pages long, consisting of 23 sections and numerous clauses and sub-clauses and points of explanation. Six of the sections have nothing to do with rights, but the procedures to be followed in the event of a state of emergency, when the president and a majority in parliament can suspend just about every civil liberty that the first 13 sections of the same document create.

The ANC draft points to the huge limitation to the discussion of bills of rights in South Africa — that it is not being conducted by flesh and blood people, but by political parties, backed up by bloodless lawyers to dot the i's, cross the t's and mangle the language.

A good litmus test of a bill of rights is always to look at the section on freedom of speech and information, because this is the one that political parties most often like to fool around with.

This is what greets one under article four of the ANC document: "There shall be freedom of thought, speech, free expression, and opinion, including a free press which shall report and comment fairly and respect the right of reply."

The constitutional requirement that the press "shall report and comment fairly" has been added since the last draft bill of rights in 1991.

What bothers one is that some of the finest legal minds in the country are involved. One would feel a lot better if this was the first draft.

The fact that they have come this far, laundered it through a number sub-committees and discussion groups, to still arrive at this formulation persuades one that the desire to muzzle the press is an extremely persistent strain in ANC thinking.

It is difficult to imagine that, after the legal experts have let this clause pass, an ANC policy conference, dominated as it would be by political activists, would feel a compelling need to argue it down.

It's not that one does not believe that a free press should report and comment fairly and respect the right of reply.

But as a legal colleague points out, the United States Supreme Court has made the point over and over again that some measure of abuse and error is inherent in every right. Freedom of speech cannot be restricted to what is deemed to be fair. Otherwise it wouldn't be free.

Besides, who will decide what is fair and what is unfair?

This provision takes one right back to the era of John Vorster and the Nationalist government demanding that the press be responsible, but not even Vorster or Stoffel Botha attempted to embed an authoritarian prohibition on "unfair comment" in the constitution of the country.

Banging the rights drum (but the sound jars)



On the programme are various bills of rights, played by South Africa's political parties. But the African National Congress and National Party strum to the same tune — which has little to do with ensuring people's rights



By
**PHILLIP
VAN
NIEKERK**

Under the ANC's bill of rights, allegedly devised to create greater freedom, the press will be less free than it is now.

What is equally disturbing is what the section on press freedom, like the NP bill of rights, leaves out. Having gone to great lengths to provide an exhaustive list of rights for the citizenry in the rest of the bill, there is no freedom of information provision, no right of citizens to have access to the records of government.

This is a provision that could really empower people and, given the justifiable concerns about corruption and abuse of power, make government much more accountable.

The ANC is not silent on this point. Instead, it proffers the vague and unenforceable "all men and women shall be entitled to all the information necessary to enable them to make

effective use of their rights as citizens, workers or consumers".

Who will decide what the limits of "necessary" and "effective" are? The only conclusion one can draw from this phrasing is that lawyers are capable of meaningless formulations when they need to put dud clauses into contracts.

One ought not to be too surprised. The ANC, as the probable future government, has never liked the media prying into its documents.

Last year, the commission of inquiry into the ANC's detention camps recommended that the movement release the internal report into the 1984 camps mutiny and the internal inquiry into the 1989 death of Umkhonto weSizwe commander Thami Zulu, which is still shrouded in mystery.

The release of both documents should be

regarded as being in the public interest. Still, nothing has been forthcoming.

It is notable that the key drafter of the Thami Zulu report, which by all accounts is a white-wash, is Albie Sachs, a member of the ANC constitutional committee.

But it is not only what is actually said in the phrasing of the bill, or left out, but the whole cumbersome litany of rights that makes both the ANC and the government's charters so problematic.

The core freedoms are diluted and weakened when lumped together with every imaginable right, such as equality in marriage (a section that could inadvertently outlaw ante-nuptial contracts).

Press freedom and the right to a fair trial are degraded to one of dozens of other rights, some enforceable, others not.

It's not that some rights are superior to others, it's just that they're of a different order. Why not create a special charter of social and economic rights, including the rights of trade union members, of children, of the disabled, the rights to shelter and jobs, as a progressive statement of intent for the new South Africa, separate from the practical and enforceable core civil rights?

There is much that is gratuitous in the ANC's document. For instance, there is this clause: "Legislation may provide for reproductive rights and rights associated with childbirth and child-raising may be respected." Do we really need to say this?

It is reminiscent of one Noah Webster, who was opposed to a bill of rights in the American constitution and sarcastically suggested that a clause be inserted saying: "Congress shall never restrain any inhabitant of America from eating and drinking, at seasonable times, or prevent his lying on his left side, in a long winter's night, or even on his back, when he is fatigued from lying on his right."

The American Bill of Rights, an amendment to the constitution, has lasted more than 200 years. That is largely because its most empowering feature is that it is relatively short and the language is wonderfully clear and simple.

At the end of the day, the ANC has produced a document that seeks to set society in a strait-jacket of political correctness. It might win votes but ends up defeating the object of a bill of rights.

As the DP's Tony Leon says, both the National Party and the ANC have taken their political manifestoes and dressed them up as bills of rights. I hope he keeps that in mind when he draws up the DP's version.

The most ominous aspect is that there is a convergence between the ANC and the NP government in the ease with which the core rights can be derogated — in which, for instance, people can be detained without trial and censorship introduced.

As the new South Africa is unlikely to face a military threat from the outside, unless spacemen from Mars invade, what we have is a blueprint for the crushing of internal dissent — and in the bill of rights yet.

Let us hope that South Africa does not yawn its way into the new era when the ANC and the NP together will share awesome power, having arrogated the right to themselves to suspend civil liberties with a minimum of fanfare.

Inquest told of flight, (327) stabbing

By Helen Grange

The mother-in-law of Fort Calata, one of three men who died with Matthew Goniwe on June 27 1985, has claimed in an affidavit that a man told her he saw Calata run behind a tree after the car he was travelling in was stopped at a roadblock.

She said the man, Isak Speelman, told her Calata had run away after the occupants of the car were attacked.

The affidavit, along with others, was handed in to the reopened Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth Supreme Court. The inquest resumes on Monday.

Speelman, in a separate affidavit, has denied any knowledge of the deaths of Goniwe, Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli, saying he was working at Coin Security in Cape Town from April 1985.

He added, however, that Calata's mother, Nomonde — whom he knew well from childhood — had asked him in 1987 to find out how the four men were killed. He had failed to find out and she was "very angry".

Calata's mother-in-law, Vivian McLean, has stated that Speelman came to her home soon after Calata's death and told her that, as a soldier based in Queenstown, he had been ordered to man a roadblock in Port Elizabeth.

At the roadblock, he saw a girl from Cradock.

"When a vehicle approached the roadblock, he heard a girl say: 'Hier's hulle' ... it was stopped and policemen and soldiers approached it. He said the occupants of the car were treated roughly and he told me that he saw soldiers and policemen assaulting the occupants," McLean's affidavit said.

"As far as I recall, he said the occupants were assaulted with 'skerp goede soos messe'. I understand this to mean they were stabbed. He saw Fort Calata who, he said, ran behind a tree.

"The girl alerted the police and soldiers to the fact Fort was escaping. He said he then ran away because he did not want to see what happened next because he knew Fort."

Insights into 'total strategy'

W/MAIL 5/3-11/3/923.
By SHADLEY NASH: Port Elizabeth DOCUMENTS submitted to the Goniwe inquest which began this week provide a fascinating insight into details of how the state waged its "total strategy".

Among the dozens of affidavits handed in was a copy of confidential minutes of a meeting of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre (JMC), which details the lengths PW Botha's government went to keep tabs on its taxpayers in the mid-1980s.

Matthew Goniwe, the "problem teacher"; the fact that coloured sportspeople were moving away from the South Africa Council on Sport; and even the arrival of three Taiwanese ships in Port Elizabeth harbour: all these came under the scrutiny of the JMC at its meeting of May 23 1985.

At one point, illuminating the influence of the securocrats over the SABC, the JMC decided to inform the corporation that programme scripts should first receive departmental approval.



Matthew Goniwe

The documentation was handed to the Eastern Cape judge president, Mr Justice Neville Zietsman, at the start of the inquest on Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

The four activists were murdered in 1985. The inquiry was reopened after the *New Nation* last May published a signal message which recommended the "permanent removal from society" of Goniwe and others.

The inquest adjourned until Monday to allow all parties to study the documents. Mr Justice Zietsman appealed for anyone with additional information to come forward.

The affidavits reflected the close watch the government kept over Goniwe just weeks before his death.

The "difficult" teacher was brought to the attention of military intelligence by the Department of Education and Training (DET), resulting in two signal messages about him being sent from Eastern Province Command to the Secretariat of the State Security Council.

The first signal deals with a recommendation from the Eastern Province JMC at its meeting on May 23 1985 that suspended teachers Goniwe and colleague Fort Calata should "never again be reappointed".

The second signal message, the focus of the reopened

inquest, deals with the now famous passage recommending Goniwe's "permanent removal from society".

In various affidavits, security officials claim the phrase did not mean his murder, but rather his detention.

The story begins when DET official Jaap Strydom approached the Secretariat of the State Security Council. In his affidavit Major General Johannes Janse van Rensburg — who was on the secretariat at the time — said Strydom told him the DET was experiencing "serious" problems in Cradock, specifically with Goniwe.

Van Rensburg said Goniwe was an important leader and as such played an important role in the unrest situation in the area. He said the security problem in Cradock was so serious the DET had even considered reappointing Goniwe.

He said the reappointment of Goniwe would have regional security implications and he therefore discussed the issue with General Joffel van der Westhuizen, now chief of staff intelligence but then a brigadier and officer commanding EP Command.

Van Rensburg said he tasked a Brigadier Geldenhuys to form a committee to solve the Goniwe problem. He said the committee recommended that Goniwe could be reappointed, but should be banned to restrict his movements. This decision was to be communicated to the DET head office by Strydom.

However, shortly after discussing the issue with Van der Westhuizen, he received a signal message from EP Command. Van Rensburg confirmed the contents of the message coincided with the document published by *New Nation*.

The question of Goniwe's re-employment was not the only issue to receive the attention of the JMC at its meeting. Under item 7 on the agenda, the JMC registered its objection to an SABC news overview on May 19 1985 on the schools unrest situation, describing it as being negatively handled. "The script must first be approved by the relevant department," the minutes stated.

"Mr Verster (the SABC representative at the meeting) will communicate this recommendation to the SABC during a planned visit to Johannesburg," the minutes note. — Pen

Sweeping changes to

Star 6/3/93

SA's press watchdog

THE code of conduct affecting the media would be reviewed, it was announced yesterday as the official press watchdog, the South African Media Council, changed its name to the Press Council of South Africa.

THE South African Media Council, renamed the Press Council of South Africa, has divorced its operations from broadcasting with the aim of circumventing government meddling.

Conference of Editors at a general meeting of the Media Council, registrar Ed Linington said in a statement.

Owen said editors feared that if a future government sought to control the broadcast media, "as appeared likely", the print media would be open to similar interference and control if the council continued to include broadcasting.

South Africa and to defend the media from improper pressure from any source," Linington said.

John Featherstone of the Newspaper Press Union said the NPU had unanimously supported the move to separate print from broadcast media. During the discussion on the matter, it was pointed out that nowhere else in the world was there a media council that dealt with both.

The discussion took place against the background of an application by the National Association of Broadcasters to submit their members to the jurisdiction of the Media Council.

Owen said editors were prepared to co-operate with the NAB on such things as administration services if they were to have their own separate council and constitution which would deal with the broadcast media.

The code of conduct would be reviewed to find out if it needed to be changed to adapt to new circumstances and standards, Linington said.

"In particular, the article prohibiting payment to persons engaged in crime or notorious behaviour is to be re-drafted to give better and more enforceable expression to its intent," he said.

This arises from the dismissal of a recent complaint against Rapport newspaper for payment to Wit Wolf Barend Strydom for a feature article.

In dismissing the complaint, the adjudication panel of the council held that the clause, as it was now phrased, applied only to people currently engaged in criminal or notorious activities.

As the council announced its name change, it decided to postpone for one year the proposed reduction in membership from 20 to 12.

Professor Kobus van Rooyen, the chairman, said it was desirable to maintain a diversity of public representation on the council at least until the end of 1994. — Sapa.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

In a related development, the Press Council announced that broadcast media would no longer fall under its jurisdiction, as it feared interference in the print media by a future government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

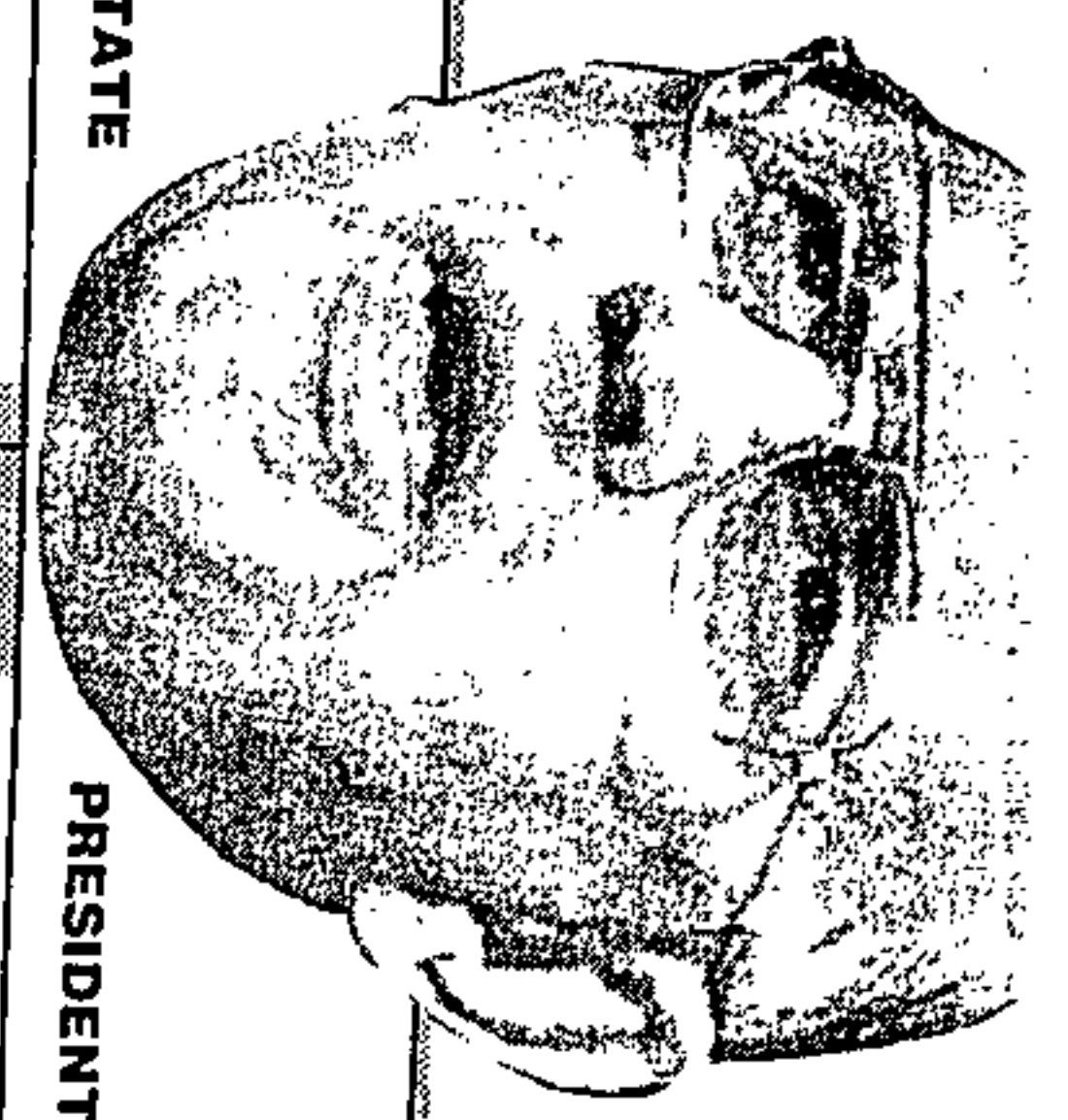
Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

Sunday Times editor Ken Owen proposed the separation of the functions of print and broadcasting on behalf of the government.

OCTOPUS

PW



NATIONAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

STATE PRESIDENT

CABINET

STATE SECURITY COUNCIL (SSC)

CABINET COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

CABINET COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

CABINET COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS

WORK COMMITTEE

SECRETARIAT OF THE STATE SECURITY COUNCIL (SSSC)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

- * Manpower
- * Security
- * Constitutional Affairs
- * Security Forces
- * Science & Technology
- * Economic Affairs
- * Cultural Affairs
- * National Supplies & Resources
- * Transport
- * Civil Defence
- * Community Services
- * Telecommunications & Eskom

JOINT MANAGEMENT CENTRES (11)

SUB-JOINT MANAGEMENT CENTRES (± 60)

MINI-JOINT MANAGEMENT CENTRES (± 350)

LOCAL MANAGEMENT CENTRES

1/13/93

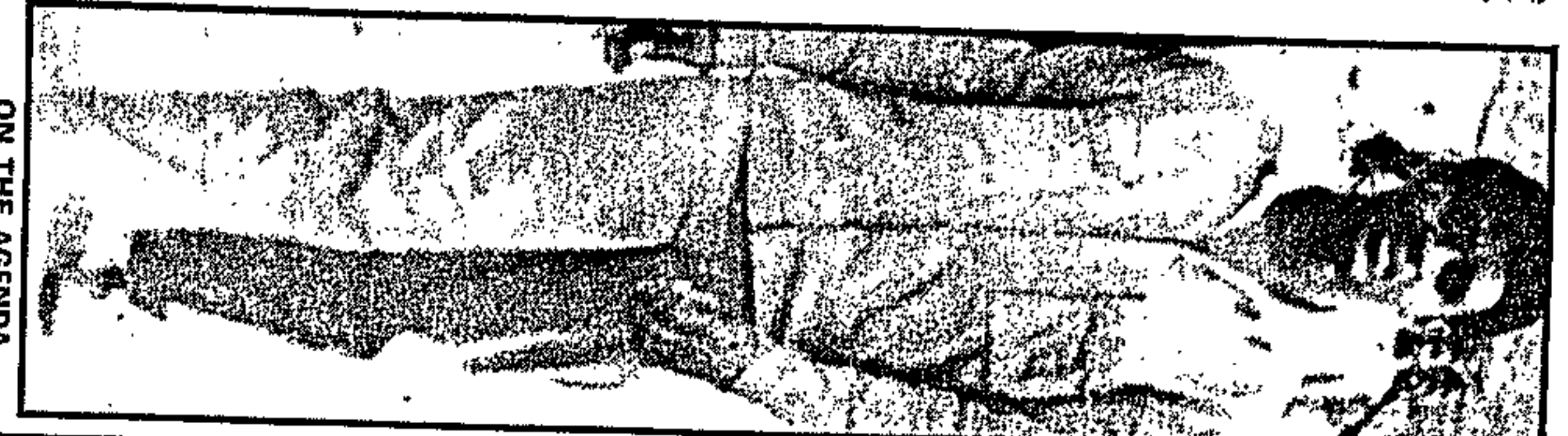
327

the UDF's threat to boycott the East London newspaper, the Daily Despatch, because of its poor coverage of UDF affairs. While the meeting supported a proposal that more TV programmes should offer dialogue on matters affecting blacks, it roundly condemned as negative a news review shown the previous Sunday night by the SABC on the black school situation. The school situation in Cradock was dealt with in three lines. Classes at Lillinghale were still suspended, and there were growing demands for the reinstatement of Goniwe and Fort Calata. That the EPJMC was, indeed, concerned about the Cradock situation is evident from its decision at this meeting. Item 25 in the minutes states: "A signal will be sent to the Secretary of the State Security Council for relay to the relevant Cabinet ministers, recommending that Matthew Goniwe and Fort Calata never be appointed as teachers again."

STRATEGIES

Last — though clearly not least, given the JMC's brief — was item number 30: possibilities of terrorist attacks. The nine-line report noted that the highest probability was in Natal. Also included in the hundreds of pages of affidavits, top secret memos and minutes of security meetings that form the basis of the state's case in the Goniwe inquiry are the minutes of a June 7 meeting of the Joint Operations Centre, baby brother to the JMC. Chaired by a senior police officer, this committee's discussions were deemed important enough to be classified SECRET.

On the agenda 20 days before Goniwe and his three comrades were brutally murdered were fears that a church service, at which the Rev Allan Boesak would preach, could spark a new wave of violence. The role of informants in the State's counter-revolution is apparent from the minutes of this meeting. They had to be instructed to glean information about "comrades" rumoured to be launching attacks on police-



ON THE AGENDA

Fort Calata men in the townships from a white Ford Escort and a light blue Peugeot 404, and to infiltrate "organisations" as part of covert action mooted to combat the escalating violence. Among the top secret documents in the Goniwe file are minutes — retrieved from the NIS archives — of the State Security Council's meeting on June 10.

One item on the agenda was deferred to the SSC's meeting in July. It dealt with responsibility for fire-fighting services at national level. Possibly the most illuminating minutes filed with the Fort Elizabeth Supreme Court last Monday are those of a special meeting of the Joint Operations Centre on June 19. Chaired by Brigadier CA Swart of the SADF, the gathering of security forces wasted little time in getting down to business — a soccer match between Kaizer Chiefs and Witbank Black Aces at the Boet Erasmus Stadium. The plan for dealing with an expected riot when the sports arena disgorged the anticipated 25 000 people late on a Saturday afternoon would have done a general proud. The rest of the meeting — the minutes cover little more than half a page — dealt with the education crisis and a women's meeting in the New Brighton Centenary Hall.

SUPPORT

At the apex of this pyramid of snoopers was the State Security Council, chaired by the president. Its twin brief was to advise the government on the formulation and implementation of a national security policy to combat any threat to South Africa, and to determine intelligence priorities. By mid-1985, as the "revolution" it was designed to counter raged in black townships across South Africa, the SSC's support structure came into its own. Nowhere was the conflict more intense than in the Eastern Cape, home of school teacher and United Democratic Front leader Matthew Goniwe. In his political power base, Cradock, the situation verged on anarchy, said former SSC strategic communications chief Adamus Paulus Stennet in his affidavit to the Goniwe inquest. As the townships burned, hundreds of carefully selected men and women worked tirelessly to identify flashpoints, subversive elements and security risks. Among the life-threatening situations discussed at the Eastern

Province Joint Management Centre's monthly meetings from March to May were school netball tours, play festivals, library projects and the cost of bus tickets.

Chaired by the SA Defence Force's most senior officer in the region — Brigadier (now Lieutenant-General) Joffel van der Westhuizen, officer commanding EP Command at the time — the Eastern Province Joint Management Committee met monthly. Uppernost on the March agenda was the situation in Goniwe's home township, Lillinghale, Cra-

dock, where a total school boycott was in force. Goniwe's name appears only once in the minutes of the meeting. At the end of item 7c, he is mentioned as the person influencing a number of teachers to refuse proposed transfers to Graaff-Reinet.

The meeting noted that the Cabinet was expected to make an announcement later in the day on the escalation of the SADF's role in dealing with the unrest. For the fortnight before, the SADF had been deployed in a support role

Most of the meeting focused on matters relating to the Communications Committee — quantum referred to, military-style, as COMCOM.

After briefly discussing newspaper reports on unrest in the preceding month, the meeting of four brigadiers, three colonels, three commandants, a major, a captain, two lieutenants, a doctor and a bevy of public servants turned their full attention to a population development programme planned for East London late in April, and another in Queenstown on May 1.

Three short lines of the minutes record that the revolutionary climate had deteriorated dramatically since 1984. Youth Year projects, on the other hand, warranted half a page.

Youth Year was again high on the EPJMC's agenda at its May 23 meeting. Item No 6 on the agenda — the schools boycott — evoked grave concern. But the unrest and growing influence of the UDF in rural areas warranted as much attention as a red meat boycott in the Border area after the sacking of a number of abattoir workers, and



The courts take over where the Nats left off

STimes 7/3/93.

(227)

FOR 12 bitter years, while the courts of Britain and the House of Lords suppressed the truth, the armless and legless victims of the crippling drug thalidomide fought a lonely battle for compensation from the powerful pharmaceutical company that manufactured and sold the drug. They got nowhere.

When the London Sunday Times tried to come to their assistance, it was gagged by the courts and had to appeal, in the end, to the European Court of Human Rights on the grounds that its rights to free expression were being violated by the British courts.

Having won in Europe the case it had lost in Britain, the Sunday Times was eventually able to tell a shocked public that thalidomide had been put on the market without proper testing.

My generation of South African journalists has believed for 40 years or longer that such things could not happen here. The government might be oppressive, the society at large unsympathetic and the statute law a notorious minefield, but at least we did not have the system of "gagging writs". The courts, we believed, were by and large our allies.

That belief has been exposed as naïve. The Appellate Division, in the case brought by the Financial Mail against Sage Holdings, has ruled that there is a "public interest in preserving confidentiality in private affairs" and "in discouraging the leaking of private and confidential information". The Financial Mail has been effectively gagged.

In reaching this judgment the Appellate Division seems to me to have gone out of its way to import the very worst of British law, in an area, moreover, where Britain is notoriously backward among the modern democracies, but I am happy to leave the legalities to be dissected in the law journals.

Of immediate interest to newspapers is that more damage has been done to the cause of press freedom by the Appellate Division in the past decade than was done by the National Party in 45 years of deliberate oppression. Under the law as it now stands, forbid-

ding "intrusion" into the "privacy" of listed commercial companies, many of the outstanding investigations carried out by reporters like Kitt Katzin or Martin Welz would never have seen the light of day.

For reporters to use "leaked" information, or unlawfully obtained documents, is not unusual. Martin Welz once gathered 11 000 documents to prove that local pharmaceutical companies were putting inferior products — like leaky drip bags — on the market, and that there was evidence of widespread corruption behind that unscrupulous trade.

Even the Appellate Division seems to allow for this practice in cases of "overriding public interest", but it calls this public interest a *rara avis*, a rare bird. The difficulty, indeed, is to discern the public interest. For example, if a newspaper were to discover from illegally acquired documents a conspiracy to assassinate the Chief Justice, and if the conspirators went to court to claim invasion of their "privacy", it is not at all clear to me how the Chief Justice would distinguish his own interests from the public interest.

THE British precedents are not reassuring. In the thalidomide case, Mr Justice Talbot dismissed the argument that confidential information could be disclosed in the public interest in these astonishing words: "In my view negligence, if it could be proved, could not ... constitute an exception to the need to protect confidentiality".

Even when that negligence caused children to be born with flippers in place of arms and legs? *Rara avis* indeed!

Lord Denning, the legendary Master of the Rolls, took the side of liberty, as Mr Justice Kriegler has done in this country, saying: "Besides the interests of the parties in the litigation, there is the interest of the public in matters of national concern, and the freedom of the press to make fair comment." But he was overruled by the Law Lords.

The thalidomide case grew out of precedents established over a long

period, beginning in the last century with revulsion against the publication of some of Queen Victoria's private correspondence. The Sage judgment reflects a similar sense of revulsion: "I am old-fashioned enough to think that loyalty is a virtue..."; or "Is it open season on information so that he with the best listening device or bugging apparatus can ascertain the business secrets ... of a company?"

Such revulsion against invasions of privacy is not confined to the courts. This newspaper has itself argued for a review of the laws to protect the privacy of the individual against electronic snooping devices and long-distance cameras, but that is the task of the legislature; it is not for the judiciary to legislate by creative interpretation of the law.

CREATIVE interpretation of the law in the past decade has made newspapers (even pamphlets, or *samisdat* publications?) strictly liable for the truth of defamatory material; it has permitted political bodies like Inkatha (and the Broederbond, the CCB, the Nazis and crooked corporations?) to sue for defamation; and at a time of unparalleled corruption in our society it has given to "juristic persons" the right to privacy.

For me, this judgment has been a watershed. I have lived my life in awe of the common law, clinging naïvely to the assurances of men like Mr Sydney Kentridge that Roman Dutch Law, properly applied, protects the rights and liberties of the ordinary person.

But, as interpreted by the courts, the common law has for 45 years served rather to protect power and privilege against the clamour of the people, and it continues to do so. We have lived in this country under the lash of the law, not under the care and protection of the law.

This judgment has convinced me it will always be so. What ordinary people need is not the protection of the common law but protection against it.

KEN OWEN

The maths teacher who became a state problem

STIMES 713193

BY THE time he was murdered on June 27 1985, suspended Cradock schoolteacher Matthew Goniwe had become a major problem for South Africa's security forces.

For three months before he died, the problem of what to do about the United Democratic Front activist was on the agenda of top-level security meetings, according to documents filed with the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court last Monday.

The charred body of the slightly built maths teacher was found in the veld near Port Elizabeth exactly three months after his name first appeared in minutes of a meeting of the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre (ECJMC).

Goniwe's body had multiple stab and bullet wounds and his face was burned beyond recognition.

Butchered with him were three other members of the group now known as the Cradock Four: Port Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli.

The March 28 meeting of the JMC, chaired by Brigadier Joffe van der Westhuizen — now Lieutenant-General and the SADF's Chief of Staff Intelligence but at the time Officer Commanding Eastern Province Command — was told that the black school boycott in Cradock and surrounding towns was total.

While a number of teachers had agreed to transfers, they had subsequently changed their minds, "evidently as a result of the influence of Matthew Goniwe".

At its May 23 meeting, the ECJMC heard that classes at Lindeberg, Cradock, had been suspended and that demands for Goniwe's reinstatement were mounting. He had been suspended after refusing a transfer to Graaff-Reinet in November 1984.

SIGNAL

The ECJMC decided to send a signal to the Secretariat of the State Security Council, to be relayed to the relevant cabinet ministers, recommending that "Goniwe and Calata under no circumstances ever again be appointed to any post in the Department of Education and Training".



DAWN BARKHUIZEN
LOOKS AT THE

GONIWE FILE

TEACHER Matthew Goniwe was murdered on June 27 1985 after leading a campaign of boycotts and strikes at local schools against the government. Three of his colleagues were butchered with him. This week the reopened inquest into the death of Goniwe led to the release of startling documents which for the first time expose the secret network established by former President P W Botha in the 1980s to pry into every aspect of public life. The papers also track Goniwe's fortunes through this sinister network — up to his murder on a lonely Eastern Cape road.

would subject him to the DET's disciplinary codes, the general pointed out.

The Goniwe affair was not on the agenda for the State Security Council's monthly meeting on June 10, but on June 13, Mr Adams Stennet, head of the SSSC's

strategic communications section, sent a letter to SAAR Brigadier FJ Geldenhuys, head of the Goniwe task group, confirming the recommendation for reappointment, but advising that it should be in line with normal DET policy, which would require

the post to be advertised, candidates to be interviewed and the appointment to be made on merit.

Five days later, an internal DET memo reiterated that Matthew Goniwe's reappointment had been recommended, and that then deputy minister Sam de Beer had been so advised.

The secret memo was signed by the deputy director-general of the DET, Mr J Nienaber, and sent to five top DET officials, including the director-general.

But on June 25 — two days before Goniwe was murdered — the then Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, compiled a top-secret report recommending in the strongest possible terms that the teacher should, in fact, be removed from the Cradock community and detained in the Johannesburg Prison.

The DET wrote its final chapter in the Goniwe saga in a brief, handwritten memo dated July 3. Signed by the director-general, it was headed Secret — Reappointment of MT Goniwe, and said: "This matter under consideration by ministers. On Friday 28-6-85 discussed again with Deputy Minister. No finality yet at that stage. On Saturday 29-6-85 report received of burnt-out car. On 3-7-85 report received of death of Messrs Goniwe and Calata."

A handwritten note at the bottom of the page directed, "Please file. These files still to remain secret please."

LAST PHOTOGRAPH: Matthew Goniwe with his wife, Nyameke, and their children, Nyamiso and Nobuzwe



The signal was sent two days later to Major-General Hans van Rensburg in Pretoria.

But Goniwe's employers, the DET, took a different approach. On May 24, Mr Jaap Strydom of the DET travelled to Cradock for a Sunday afternoon meeting with Mr Goniwe at the Masonic Hotel.

In a lengthy report on the meeting, Mr Strydom said he found Mr Goniwe "not to be the brain behind everything" and suggested that he be reappointed.

His report was presented on June 6 at a meeting of the Joint Security Centre Action Committee, chaired by then deputy Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok. The secret minutes of this meeting, held at the SA Police headquarters in Pretoria, show that it was also attended by the current head of the National Intelligence Service, Mr Mike Louw, an array of senior SAP and SADF officers and several DET officials.

The meeting decided that Mr Goniwe's fate would be decided by a committee convened by the State Security Council Secretariat, which would relay its decision to Mr Vlok on June 12.

The next day, General van Rensburg and Brigadier van der Westhuizen discussed the Goniwe case by phone. That afternoon the essence of their conversation was confirmed in a top-secret signal from the brigadier to the general.

MILITANT

It was disclosure of this signal — which recommends the "permanent removal from society ... as a matter of urgency" of Goniwe and Calata — last May that gave rise to the reopening of the inquest into the teacher's death.

According to General van Rensburg's affidavit, the discussion between him and Brigadier van der Westhuizen included the suggestion that Mr Goniwe and "some of his militant lieutenants" be detained for an indefinite period in an attempt to defuse the situation in Cradock.

General van Rensburg remembered receiving the signal, but could not remember what he did with it afterwards. "I may have destroyed it ... which I would have been within my rights to do, as it was addressed to me personally."

His interpretation of the contents, he said, was that it pertained only to detention.

A letter dated June, with no date, from General van Rensburg to Mr Vlok and marked "Top Secret", spelled out the options on the Matthew Goniwe problem and recommended that he be reappointed.

According to the general's report, Goniwe — born in Cradock in 1946, jailed in the Transkei for four years from 1976 for his Marxist leanings — had been under constant surveillance by security forces for several months.

Detaining the teacher could fan the flames of revolution in the Cradock townships, while reappointment to a teaching post

Fort Beaufort
curfew to ^{Cpress}
^{11/13/93}
curb violence

(275) (327)
A DUSK-TO-DAWN curfew was imposed on strife-torn Fort Beaufort townships on Friday.

Eastern Cape police liaison officer Capt Lisbe Vermeulen said only employees who work at night would be exempted.

The curfew follows three deaths after fighting between PAC and ANC supporters in Fort Beaufort over the past two weeks. - Elnews

Call for media freedom guarantees

THE Press Council of SA called on Friday for a "100%" media freedom guarantee in the Bill of Rights. (327)

Chairman Kobus van Rooyen told a meeting of the SA Media Council, which changed its name to the Press Council on Friday, that the guarantee should be applied and interpreted by a constitutional court. 8/04/93 8/3/93

"A 100% guarantee does not imply that there should be no restrictions on the media. The 100% means that only if Parliament is unanimous should this guarantee be repealed," Prof van Rooyen said in his opening speech.

"We have proposed such a guarantee to the government," he said.

Van Rooyen called also for self-regulation, which he said should not be confused with involuntary self-censorship.

"Self-regulation in no way implies that the body set up to maintain standards can be dissolved or its constitution amended without certain procedural restraints having to be complied with.

"The media must be forceful, convincing and independent in its criticism, whether it be of irregularity, unfairness, unduly curbing statutes or court judgment. It is our task to make people aware of the enormous functions of the Press."

Van Rooyen called for the repeal of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, which compels journalists to disclose their sources.

Van Rooyen proposed that the Publications Act should be limited to deal with age restrictions and the classification of films and videos. "Mature material should be left to the choice of adults." — Sapa.

Soweto forum is still stuck on service charges

SERVICE charges remained a sticking point at Friday's meeting of the Soweto ad hoc committee, which was to have resolved outstanding issues blocking the setting up of the Greater Soweto Forum, Metropolitan Chamber CE Vic Milne said at the weekend.

He said a package of proposals, which had already been put to the chamber, could not be ratified as the service tariffs issue could not be agreed upon.

The package included mechanisms spelling out Roodepoort's involvement in the running of Soweto, service provision, and a tariff structure, he said.

He said a report on the cost of services to Soweto

GAVIN DU VENAGE

had been completed and handed to the civics, who said they needed time to consult their members.

The civics would report back at the next meeting, to be held later this month. Milne said he was confident an agreement would be reached at the end of March.

An agreement would probably lead to the establishment of the Greater Soweto Forum, which would assist a city manager in governing the area.

The forum would negotiate agency agreements and necessary contracts, and oversee the appointment of a city manager.

Director of De Beers dies

DIRK VAN EEDEN

HENRY DYER, De Beers main board director and industrial diamonds division MD, died in Johannesburg on Friday after a brief illness. He was 65.

De Beers chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson said Dyer was a remarkable man with the rare facility of being able to understand and explain the most technical matters. "We shall miss him deeply as a colleague and a friend, and our deepest sympathy goes to his family."

Dyer joined De Beers as a scientist in 1951. He was a leading member of the team which developed the technology to synthesise industrial diamonds.

In 1971, at the age of 42, he was appointed MD of De

Signal on Goniwe challenged

B/DM 9/3/93
PORT ELIZABETH — A signal sent from Eastern Province Command to the secretariat of the State Security Council ordering that three political activists, including Matthew Goniwe, be "permanently removed from society" could be interpreted as an order to kill, a former SADF general admitted to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday.

Testifying at the inquest into the deaths of the "Cradock four", Maj-Gen Johannes Frederik Janse van Rensburg said the "uninformed" may have understood the signal as an order to kill.

The inquest into the killing of Goniwe and Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicele Mhlawuli was reopened by President F W de Klerk after the New Nation pub-

lished the signal last May. (327)

The signal was sent on June 7 1985 by Lt-Gen C P "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, then head of Eastern Province Command, and addressed to Van Rensburg, who was head of strategies in the secretariat of the State Security Council. It ordered that Goniwe, his brother Mbolelo and Calata be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency".

Van Rensburg said he had understood the signal to mean the Goniwe brothers and Calata should be detained without trial for an indefinite period.

He conceded during cross-examination by George Bizos, counsel for the families of

□ To Page 2

Goniwe *B/DM 9/3/93*

the deceased, that the language had been careless and could have a double meaning. "Subjectively I knew what he was suggesting, but I knew the man on the street might have thought something underhand was going on."

This had concerned him at the time and he had decided training courses should be given in the correct use of language.

The "uninformed" man on the street might have interpreted the signal as an order to kill.

Bizos questioned whether the signal could have been an order to detain the Goniwe brothers and Calata because neither Section 28 nor 29 of the Internal Security Act made provision for the "permanent" detention of people.

Van Rensburg said he understood the signal to mean the three men should be detained for a lengthy period as Section 28 and 29 made provision for detention without trial and detention for questioning.

He said he received the signal only 10 days after it was sent because he had been chairman of a task group considering the implementation of a national state of

(327) (282) □ From Page 1
emergency. "I first laid eyes on it (the signal) on June 17, 10 days after it was sent."

Calata, Goniwe, Mkonto and Mhlawuli were killed on June 27 while on their way to Cradock from Port Elizabeth where they had attended a UDF briefing.

Bizos put it to Van Rensburg that he was not being truthful as the signal was marked top secret and urgent.

Van Rensburg had claimed in an earlier affidavit to have received the signal "shortly after" a telephone call between himself and Van der Westhuizen on June 7, during which the "problem teacher" — Goniwe — had been discussed.

□ Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said in Umtata yesterday he would disclose the contents of a file relating to alleged NP government dirty tricks at a news conference on Thursday.

Holomisa released a file last year detailing the alleged State Security Council signal concerning Goniwe. At the time Holomisa indicated he was in possession of another file. — Sapa.

at Pretoria University yesterday.

Ministers not told of army signal

He did not inform then Deputy Law

language used in the signal.

and Order Minister Adrian Vlok, who knew about the problems involving Goniwe and schools in Cradock. Neither did he communicate the signal to the Minister responsible for the DET, Gerrit Viljoen.

He said he had been so annoyed at the language that he had probably destroyed it. He said the "uninformed citizen" may have concluded it was a recommendation that Matthew and Mbolelo Goniwe and Fort Calata be murdered. He had understood the signal to be a recommendation that the three be detained for a long term.

Bizos said Janse van Rensburg failed to inform the two relevant Ministers about the signal despite the fact the DET had indicated its preparedness to reinstate Goniwe as principal at his Cradock school, and that the SAP had indicated Goniwe should be reinstated conditionally.

Bizos said he suspected a more sinister reason for the disappearance of the original signal.

Sapa reports Janse van Rensburg said he was unable to remember what he had done with the original document. He had either destroyed it, filed it or passed it on to National Intelligence official A P Stemmet to investigate the unnecessarily "strong, careless and ambiguous"

He said the procedure which had to be followed before a classified document could be destroyed was so extraordinary that Janse van Rensburg could not have failed to remember if he had followed it. The destruction had to take place in front of the "holder of the register" and an independent witness and a "destruction certificate" had to be filled in and filed.

The general said such procedures were not followed "to the letter".

a math-
ountan-
cts and
others.
De Beer
eachers
R623,4m
declined
tal bud-

ig
ny
claim,
s never
lid and
instead
vice to
benefits
ive both
lay that
support-
ad been
ring the

Slain Goniwe 'was enemy'

Sowetan 10/3/93
■ **COUNTER ACTION** Former SADF general

tells inquest UDF activist was a revolutionary:

UNITED Democratic Front (UDF) activist Mr Matthew Goniwe had been a revolutionary and had been regarded as an enemy of the State, a former SADF general said at an inquest into his death yesterday.

Major-General Johannes Janse van Rensburg said that in 1985 — the year Goniwe and Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli were slain — the South African Defence Force had believed itself to be involved in a revolutionary war.

Organisations such as the UDF and African National Congress alliance were making the country ungovernable and the Defence Force involved in counter-revolutionary action.

During the inquest, Mr George Bizos, SC, for the families of the deceased, Van Rensburg denied he had ever considered himself or any member of the SADF as above the law.

"A defence force which regards itself to be above the law is extremely dangerous and I can't see that this would have been the prevailing

impression in 1985."

The inquest into the killing was reopened by State President FW de Klerk after the *New Nation* newspaper published a signal which was sent from the Eastern Province Command Secretariat of the State Security Council suggesting that three political activists, including Goniwe, be "permanently removed from society".

Van Rensburg told the inquest he could not remember what he had done with the written signal after receiving it. The signal could have been interpreted as an order to kill but he had known it was merely a suggestion that the Goniwe brothers and Calata be detained.

Bizos put it to him that he had done away with the signal for sinister reasons and had tried to keep his options open by saying he could not recall what had happened to it.

The signal could not be interpreted as a desire to detain the three men, said Bizos, as it referred to three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials who had "similarly been removed from society". The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Goniwe witness 'changed evidence'

Star 10/3/93

By Helen Grange

PORT ELIZABETH — General Johannes van Rensburg, the former State Security Council (SSC) member who received the military signal to "permanently remove Matthew Goniwe from society", was told yesterday that he had changed his testimony to leave his options open as to the final destination of the signal.

Grilled by George Bizos, SC, appearing for the Goniwe fami-

ly at the reopened inquest, Van Rensburg insisted he could not remember whether he had destroyed the signal or given it to a "Mr Stemmet", who worked under him at the SSC.

Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mhlawuli were found dead on June 27 1985 on a road near Bluewater Bay. The signal had been drafted 20 days before.

"Your statement (regarding the signal) is typical of a person leaving his options open and who is not prepared to tell the truth," Bizos charged.

Van Rensburg denied this and

has vehemently rejected the idea that the signal was a death warrant, insisting it meant indefinite detention.

He has, however, conceded that the wording worried him.

He testified on Monday that he had probably destroyed the signal, but yesterday said he probably gave it to Stemmet, who might have destroyed it.

Quizzed later by Bizos as to why there was no destruction certificate, Van Rensburg said such an administrative procedure was not always carried out.

After seeing the signal reproduced in the New Nation newspaper, Van Rensburg had phoned Stemmet to establish what had happened to it.

Stemmet had said he remembered seeing it, but did not know where it was.

Van Rensburg said the wording of the signal was definitely not that of the man who had it drawn up — Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen, then officer commanding EFP Command. The language was that of Colonel Lourens du Plessis.

Van Rensburg said that during the unrest of the 1980s, the

State's security establishment felt it was fighting a revolutionary war. Goniwe was one of the enemies in this war but it was not only the State that opposed him.

"When Goniwe announced his G-plan — which involved the setting up of street committees and block committees in the eastern Cape — the Azanian People's Organisation came out against it," he said.

Today Transkei military leader Bantu Holomisa will release documents promised to expose further "dirty tricks" by the security establishment.

assurance that everything is being done to apprehend the killers of the late Mr Hadebe. I can also give him the assurance that everything is being done by the SA Police, with the available manpower and whatever co-operation is given by the community, to apprehend the murderers of other people killed in that area.

I can understand that as a member of the ANC, the hon member is trying to highlight the death of Mr Hadebe. May I just point out to the hon member that on the previous day, 26 October 1992, 10 IFP people were murdered in four separate incidents in that area? [Interjections.]

What I am trying to say is very simple. We should not try to take the case of Mr Hadebe and make an issue out of it. What we should really do is to try and get the leaders who are fighting in that area together so that they can talk to their supporters and stop the violence. That is the basic problem in that area.

The hon member is well aware of the fact that the organisation that he belongs to and the IFP have been found to be the main cause of the violence in Natal. What is his party doing to stop the violence in that area?

*I should like to thank the hon member for Bethal. I agree with him that the peace committees are not functioning properly. I want to refer him to the speech by the hon the State President in which he said that we would be making proposals to strengthen the National Peace Accord.

*Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Chairman, the IFP would like to ask what is going on with the ANC in Natal. In 1992, 3 397 people died in this province. Of this number 2 175 died in the Natal Midlands.

One must realise that a territorial war is being waged between two warring groups here. It is a civil war with the ANC and MK on the one side and the IFP on the other. The fighting is taking place on the dividing line between the two territories. We are all asking who the third force in South Africa is. I am telling hon members that the MK is the third force.

†What is the comment of Mr Harry Gwala about these things? He said the following:

We should not pretend that we don't try to obtain arms to arm ourselves.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*He went further and according to a report he said:

The relations between the ANC and Inkatha were at a low ebb, and predicted lots of trouble in Natal in the run-up to the first all-race elections expected within 15 months.

On a previous occasion he said:

We do not distribute Bibles in this area.

†The ANC has started a territorial war in Natal and with the assistance of MK and its sharpshooters has conquered the southern half of Natal, the portion adjoining the Transkei. Apart from thousands of Inkatha supporters having been killed, these people in Southern Natal are at present leaderless, because 270 of their Inkatha leaders have been murdered.

The ANC need not import weapons. They have a fully equipped army to assist them from the Transkei. The IFP has had to defend itself from persecution by the ANC, a power-thirsty group which has, since 1983, conducted a successful campaign aimed at eliminating the IFP leadership through use of sophisticated weaponry. [Time expired.]

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Chairman, listening to the hon the Minister and the hon members who have participated in this debate, it is as if the Trust Feed incident never happened. It is as if Inkathagate never took place. The simplified explanations that we get attributing the violence in Natal to some simple cause are really astounding considering that it has been taking place all these years. [Interjections.] It is not at all as simple a matter as these hon members suggest. Bringing back the death sentence or reading out quotations and facts and figures will not change the issue at all.

Peace in the Natal Midlands is a tall order. There can be no doubt about that. It can only be achieved by a multifaceted approach. The hon the Minister wants to know what the ANC in that area is doing. We can offer, as we have done repeatedly, suggestions in that regard. [Interjections.]

We need a multifaceted approach, as I have said. Peace on the ground requires not just tolerance; but also the return of displaced people. We have been saying that for several years too. One cannot leave vast areas abandoned and unoccupied. There must be just

compensation for those people who suffered damage. Just punishment must also be seen to be done.

That is why I raised the Hadebe case and other cases. I have not done so because those people are ANC members, but, as the hon member for Vryheid has said, the conviction rate is less than 10% in Natal. Justice and the law and order systems have simply broken down. [Interjections.] Everybody is aware of that. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Vryheid made a remarkable admission to us today, namely that the IFP and the ANC are actually waging a kind of civil war there. [Interjections.] This is a fact which has always been denied by everyone. I am glad that such a prominent member of the IFP has made that admission here today. I am grateful to him for that. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Pietermaritzburg South referred to Trust Feed again. Let me tell hon members that the Police are not proud of Trust Feed, but what did we do? When we found out about this, we took steps against the policemen. They were charged and prosecuted. Steps were therefore taken against them. Can I, however, ask the hon member what the ANC did about some of their members who had committed murder. Were they kicked out of the party? [Interjections.] Did they dissociate themselves publicly from that behaviour, or did they make them out to be heroes? That is the point. [Interjections.] That is the difference between Trust Feed and the behaviour of the SA Police.

The hon member spoke about displaced persons. He is suggesting that only ANC members have been displaced.

*Mr J H MOMBBERG: He did not say that!

The MINISTER: Large areas of Natal are unoccupied because the ANC drove people out of those areas. What is the name of that place?

An HON MEMBER: Gengeshu.

The MINISTER: Yes. Let us take the example of Gengeshu which is unoccupied. Thousands of people were driven out of that area by the ANC. The hon member hypocritically says here that it

is the ANC's people who are suffering. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

State funds for input/advice

*1. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the State President:†

Whether, over the past 10 years, the State has directly or indirectly provided funds to nine persons, whose names have been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply, in order to furnish input and/or advice to or about certain cultural and/or political organizations or governments; if so, in respect of each case in which funds were so provided, (a) what State institution provided the funds, (b) to which of these nine persons were the funds provided and (c) what (i) organizations and governments and (ii) amounts were involved?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

On 5 March 1991 and 12 March 1991 I indicated in response to more or less similar questions from hon members that I was not prepared in any way to comment on the existence or otherwise of certain connections between the National Intelligence Service and any persons or institutions. The same applies to the Military Intelligence Division and the then Security Police and the present Crime Intelligence Service. That would defeat the object of legal activities as well as the legitimate and statutory protection of security information as envisaged, among other things, in the Protection of Information Act, 1982, and in other relevant legislation. Denials in certain cases might lead to a situation where later refusals, in the public interest, to provide information in other cases might be construed as admissions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

If the hon member is in possession of any information which might lead him to believe that there were any irregularities and/or malpractices, he is invited to supply me with such information. I would then undertake to have the matter thoroughly investigated in such a manner that it would not be to the detriment of normal, lawful intelligence activities or the necessary statutory protection of security information.

†Mr J A JORDAAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, can he recall that the questions to which he has now referred in his reply eventually led to those disclosures about Inkathagathe? The crux of the question that we asked the hon the State President about this problem, with the names that we provided, deals with a level playing field and trying to make a success of the political negotiation process. Under these circumstances one can . . .

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I cannot allow the hon member to make a speech.

†Mr J A JORDAAN: I just want to say this to the hon the State President . . . [Interjections.]

I want to ask him whether it is correct to allow the activities of people like Felgate, Rowan Cronjé and Blaustein not to be disclosed, while they are some of the biggest blocks and millstones hanging around the neck of our situation within the negotiation process about the new constitution.

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, we have just had an interpellation in which we were accused of undermining normal intelligence activities that are in the interests of the country by the way in which investigations were carried out. That accusation was effectively refuted because the facts were wrong. [Interjections.]

There are, however, lawful activities and there is certain information about activities of all three the intelligence communities that, in the interests of the country, should not be dealt with. A question like the one put by the hon member would not appear on the Order paper in the British Parliament.

If on the basis of such information we made denials for case after case where denials could be made, it would later on be possible to infer that

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

we were conducting a cover-up operation in respect thereof when we said that we, in the interests of the country, did not want to give any information.

The way in which South Africans who wish to be loyal to the highest interests of South Africa—not to the interests of the Government, but to the highest interests of the country—and the way in which South Africans who want to put a stop to violence and really want to promote reconciliation should deal with these matters, as well as information pointing to what is now being suggested by the hon member, must bear the stamp of responsibility.

I have invited the hon member to furnish me with the information that he has, so that I can determine whether there have been any improper actions or malpractice.

Secondly, I refer to what was done in the past. I am now speaking in general and am not referring to any specific case the hon member may have in mind. I do not even have the list of names furnished by him with me.

There was an era in our history when these activities were dealt with as in a war situation. There was a period in history when the ANC planted bombs in supermarkets, when terrorism was rife and when innocent women and children were murdered. [Interjections.] In that period the Government and the security forces made use of extraordinary methods.

Now, however, we are experiencing a different situation. [Interjections.] The first thing I did after I became President was to call the 400 top police officers in this country together. It was a closed meeting, but a CP member who was present leaked it to the press. Today I am glad it was leaked to the press.

I told them the employment of the security forces in support of any political viewpoint was a thing of the past. [Interjections.] The task of all security forces is to protect the lives and property of all South Africans, to protect the integrity of South Africa's independence to prevent crime and, where crime has been committed, to bring criminals to justice.

That is the standpoint. We are living in a new era. Not everyone likes the new era. Not everyone wants reconciliation to succeed. Unfortunately there are also people in the House who obviously want to return to the old era. [Inter-

jections.] I should like to tell the hon member that if there have been malpractices and if any wrong actions have been taken, he must give me the information and I shall have it investigated thoroughly.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Does the hon member for Losberg want to raise a point of order?

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: is it in order for the procedure to be so abused in replying to the question? [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! What does the hon member mean when he says the procedure is being abused?

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, a very long reply has just been given here to the question of the hon member for Umhlanga. [Interjections.] The reply did not always relate to the question that was put. [Interjections.]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! All hon members may rest assured that the Chair will at all times judge whether the replies to questions are in or out of order.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply . . . [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I cannot hear the hon member for Sandton when all hon members are talking at the same time.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the reply of the hon the State President, the hon member for Umhlanga mentioned three well-known names specifically in questioning the hon the State President. Is the hon the State President prepared to investigate payments to those persons, and advise this House?

The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, I have invited the hon member to refer all the information at his disposal to me. When I have that I will decide whether there is any indication of any irregularity or malpractice. If there is any such indication, I will have it investigated.

Mr D J DALLING: Mr Chairman, arising out of that answer, is the hon the State President implying that the moneys that possibly were paid to those three gentlemen were correctly paid by the State for purposes of legal spying? [Interjections.]

The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, I am not saying that I do not have the particulars and I invited the hon member to let me have them.

†Adv C D DE JAGER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, may I ask him whether it fell within the mandate of Mr Justice Goldstone to take foreigners along to inspect the secret files of the SA Defence Force?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, I do not think that has a bearing on the specific question before me. It did have a bearing on the interpellation, but if you will allow me I am prepared to reply.

The mandate of Mr Justice Goldstone centres around violence and intimidation. The explanation given by the hon the Minister is that the Goldstone investigation, without my knowledge or that of anyone else, led them to an address. Our information is that the Goldstone Commission did not know that that address was a front for Military Intelligence or for a State institution. [Interjections.] After they had found that out and the information had become available to us, we immediately took steps to limit further damage, because damage had been caused as a result of what had happened. We would at no stage give permission for foreigners to have access to highly secret, classified information. That is not how we should do it.

†Adv S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the State President's reply, as the hon the State President referred to the previous interpellation in his reply, I now want to ask him whether he will consider appointing a judge to test this information.

†The STATE PRESIDENT: The answer is "no". I am satisfied that I have all the information at my disposal and that there is no room for any misunderstanding about that and also no need for any investigation.

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I am sorry, but the time for questions on general affairs has expired.

My apologies, I misunderstood the Secretariat. The indication was that the usual permissible number of supplementary questions had been asked.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

and force their Government to do this in the name of South Africa.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Chairman, the Goldstone Commission's investigating team was investigating allegations of police involvement in violence in Natal late in 1992. [Interjections.] During the course of this investigation, the investigating team became aware of the existence and the address of a close corporation. It was only when the investigating team, accompanied by members of the police, had visited the aforesaid address and conducted interviews with people there, that they became aware that the institution had any link with the Defence Force, because it was a front organisation.

To deduce from this, therefore, that this action on the instructions of the hon the State President was aimed specifically at the Military Intelligence Division, is misleading and a blatant misrepresentation. The commission came upon this in its investigation into violence in Natal, and the investigating team led it to a close corporation with an address which was maintained by a front. That is what happened.

Sinister characters, to put it mildly, were involved in this.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Stick to the truth.

*The MINISTER: Sinister characters were involved in the gathering of intelligence.

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member Mr H D K van der Merwe must withdraw that allegation.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, may I not ask the hon the Minister to stick to the truth?

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The insinuation was that the hon the Minister was not sticking to the truth.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: That is true, and I withdraw it, Sir.

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER: With regard to the actions of the hon the State President, he has a duty as head of the SA Defence Force, but also as head of the Government, unlike any attorney-general or any other prosecuting institution or manager

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

in this country, when he deems it necessary to take preventive action in the greatest and best interests of that organisation, to do so. That is exactly what the hon the State President did with reference to certain reports that reached him and were deemed to be in the best interests of the country and the SA Defence Force. I want to state now that that action followed in consultation and in co-operation with the management of the SA Defence Force.

Debate concluded.

Reggie Hadebe: progress in investigation

2. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigation into the alleged murder of Reggie Bhekunzulu Hadebe on or about 27 October 1992; if not, why not; if so, what progress;
- (2) whether the weapons of all those who knew Hadebe's movements on that day have been subjected to ballistic tests; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B430E.INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the subject of this interpellation is the murder of Mr Reggie Hadebe on 22 October 1992. The question that is being posed is whether any progress has been made in apprehending the murderer, and if not, why not? Unfortunately, I have to report that no arrest has been made as yet. Some progress, yes, although slightly in a negative sense or context in that a number of suspects have been eliminated. The investigation is, however, being hampered by a lack of clues and witnesses. The two eyewitnesses could not identify the attackers. The clues are limited to 11 7,62 cartridge cases, two .303 cartridge cases and one shotgun paper plug which were found at the scene of the crime. The ballistic investigation of the .303 bullet, which was found in the body of the deceased, was not successful owing to the fact that the damage to it was of such a nature that it could not be connected with the weapon used. In spite of a reward of R20 000, no positive information has been received.

The second part of the question deals with whether the SAP have investigated certain weapons. Not all the weapons in the possession of persons aware of Mr Hadebe's movements were seized, because there were no reasonable grounds to suspect that the owners of the weapons were indeed the suspects.

The firearms of two IFP organisers at Ixopo were seized, but could not be ballistically connected.

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Chairman, the—
which winds from Ixopo to Pietermaritzburg is lovely, particularly as it makes its tortuous way out of the Umkomas Valley. One of the hairpin bends requires a car to slow down drastically. It was here that Reggie Hadebe was expertly killed by the very first shot fired at the car in which he was sitting, in the front passenger seat.

Who knew where Hadebe was sitting, in which car and when that car would drive by? I submit that it could only have been those who attended a so-called peace meeting in Ixopo earlier that day. Yet, nearly five months later, despite considerable police activity and the R20 000 reward mentioned by the hon the Minister, he can today only report virtually no progress at all.

Do the SA Police not have an accurate inventory of all the guns in the possession of the gentlemen who attended that meeting? If not, it is no wonder that incomplete ballistic tests have produced inconclusive results and, of course, that the killers are still at large. One of the suspects, who was at that meeting and who had been charged with other murders, Nkosi Mkhize, has since died after complaining of a severe headache, but we await the results of that autopsy with considerable interest.

However, my purpose in spotlighting this case is to urge the hon the Minister and the SA Police to redouble their efforts in this case, and double the reward, if need be, not just because Hadebe was an ANC leader or because IFP leaders may be implicated in the matter, but because Hadebe left a wife, Sibongile, and seven young children. They have to face each new day without him. We should do everything to avoid the pain and sadness which I see in their eyes, turning to bitterness because justice has neither been done nor seen to be done.

The recent tragic and horrific events in the Natal Midlands show what can be done by the SA

Police when indeed no stone is left unturned. If the recent killings can be handed over to the Goldstone Commission, why not the Hadebe case?

I am not attempting to make political capital out of the violence in Natal. [Interjections.] Not at all. I am speaking on behalf of the family. I believe that all the children deserve this kind of thing. I would like to remind the House that two years ago I drew attention to the murder of Nkosi Maphumulu of Magonggo, or Table Mountain. We are suffering the tragic consequences of his death, the failure to bring his killers even to trial, and the fleeing from that area of virtually all ANC supporters. One year ago I raised the killing of S'Khumbuzo Ngwenya. It took the State a year to bring the accused to trial. [Time expired.]

*Adv C D DE JAGER: Mr Chairman, I am afraid the implication here is that the Police once again did not do their duty. What upsets me even more, however, is the fact that we are dealing here with the insinuation—perhaps not unfounded—that the people serving on the peace committee may be the murderers, and that they are the prime suspects.

Then one asks oneself whether these peace committees are not being misused to build power bases for each party in the name of so-called peace. I think it is time we totally reviewed the concept of the peace committees. I have said repeatedly, and we want to say again, that the time has come for us to get away from this idea of peace and get back to law and order. We will never restore law and order in this country as long as we allow the perception to exist that in some or other way a legitimate war is being waged and that peace must be made. We must have a final cut-off date and restore law and order.

I predict today that it will not be possible to implement the death penalty in this country again, unless we arrive at that cut-off date, and unless we arrive at that cut-off date and restore law and order and do away with this so-called pseudo peace syndrome into which we have lapsed, we will never get law and order restored in this country.

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, in reply to the hon member for Pietermaritzburg South, I can give him the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Goniwe signal a 'death order'

Sowetan
11/3/93



A SIGNAL MESSAGE SENT WITHIN the ranks of the Eastern Province branch of the Secretariat for the State Security Council ordered the death of Matthew Goniwe and two others, the

Port Elizabeth Supreme heard yesterday.

Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who drafted the controversial message, will today testify it was a death order for Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata, his lawyer said.

This directly contradicts evidence given by retired SADF General Johannes Janse van Rensburg, who insisted the wording of the message, which called for Goniwe's "permanent removal from society" was Du Plessis' responsibility, and only the activist's detention had been discussed.

In submissions made at the re-opened inquest yesterday, advocate Glen Goosen, said Du Plessis will testify that the message was authentic, that he had acted on the instructions of General Joffel van der Westhuizen and that the signal did in fact order the deaths of the three.

Goosen made these submissions during cross-examination of Janse van Rensburg, who was at the time seconded to the Secretariat.

The controversial signal message from Eastern Province Joint Management Centre was sent to him by Van der Westhuizen who is now the SADF's chief of Staff Intelligence.

At the time Van der Westhuizen was a briga-



Widow Mrs Nyameka Goniwe arrives at court yesterday.

dier heading EP Command and chairman of the EP Joint Management Centre.

Goosen said the word "verwyder" (remove) contained in the message was broadly accepted in military circles at the time to refer to people being killed.

Goosen said the message was not the first time that the word "remove" was used in security circles and that it meant people must be killed.

Documentary evidence to support these submissions will be presented in court when Du Plessis takes the witness stand today. Janse van Rensburg repeatedly denied that the Secretariat was involved in any murders. - *Ecn*.

14 MAR 1993

JOHANNESBURG CITY OF CAPE TOWN
CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

City Star

90c PWV (R1.00 OUTSIDE PWV, NATAL R1)

THURSDAY MARCH 11 1993

CITY LATE **

LH11



READY TO GET
SERIOUS ABOUT
YOUR BALDNESS?

LANE HAIR CLINICS
"THE PROFESSIONALS"
TEL.: 331-5277

Suite 4704 Carlton Centre Johannesburg

By Helen Grange

The SADF officer who drafted the signal ordering Matthew Goniwe's "permanent removal from society" will testify that it was a death order, the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court heard yesterday.

In a dramatic turn in the reopened Goniwe inquest, Glenn Goosen, counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, formerly of Eastern Province Command, said his client would say the signal was sent at the instruction of then-Brigadier "Joffe" van der Westhuizen, and that it meant that Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Mbulelo Goniwe — whose names appeared on it — should be killed.

Goniwe signal was 'death order', court told

ent would say the signal was sent at the instruction of then-Brigadier "Joffe" van der Westhuizen, and that it meant that Goniwe, Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Mbulelo Goniwe — whose names appeared on it — should be killed.

Van der Westhuizen was the former officer commanding of Eastern Province Command at the time the signal was sent and is now a general and Military Intelligence Chief of Staff.

Goniwe, Calata, Mkhonto and Sicele Mhlawuli were murdered on June 27 1985, 20 days after the date which appeared on the signal.

Goosen made the submissions during his cross-examination of former State Security Counsel (SSC) member General Johannes van Rensburg. Van Rensburg has denied the signal was a death warrant, saying it meant the men should be detained indefinitely.

Goosen charged: "My client will say that the signal was sent on instruction from Van der Westhuizen and that he (Du Plessis) correctly reflected the instruction in writing. He will say it meant that Goniwe and the others should be killed."

Van Rensburg insisted, however, that the telephone conversation between himself and Van der Westhuizen, on which the signal was based, included no mention of the words "permanent removal". They had spoken of

detention only. He told the inquest on Tuesday that Du Plessis had written the signal and that he knew Van der Westhuizen would not have used unclear language.

Goosen has also charged that the telephone conversation the signal was based on took place at 2 pm on June 7, 1985 — shortly after a special committee had met and recommended that Goniwe be reappointed to the teaching post he had been dismissed from.

Transkel Military leader Bantu Holomisa is expected this morning to release several top-secret military documents which he says will prove the extent of "dirty tricks" being indulged in by the State during the '80s.

The inquest continues.

Colonel opts for ANC-aligned advocate — Page 3

assurance that everything is being done to apprehend the killers of the late Mr Hadebe. I can also give him the assurance that everything is being done by the SA Police, with the available manpower and whatever co-operation is given by the community, to apprehend the murderers of other people killed in that area.

I can understand that as a member of the ANC, the hon member is trying to highlight the death of Mr Hadebe. May I just point out to the hon member that on the previous day, 26 October 1992, 10 IFP people were murdered in four separate incidents in that area? [Interjections.]

What I am trying to say is very simple. We should not try to take the case of Mr Hadebe and make an issue out of it. What we should really do is to try and get the leaders who are fighting in that area together so that they can talk to their supporters and stop the violence. That is the basic problem in that area.

The hon member is well aware of the fact that the organisation that he belongs to and the IFP have been found to be the main cause of the violence in Natal. What is his party doing to stop the violence in that area?

*I should like to thank the hon member for Bethal. I agree with him that the peace committees are not functioning properly. I want to refer him to the speech by the hon the State President in which he said that we would be making proposals to strengthen the National Peace Accord.

*Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Chairman, the IFP would like to ask what is going on with the ANC in Natal. In 1992, 3 397 people died in this province. Of this number 2 175 died in the Natal Midlands.

One must realise that a territorial war is being waged between two warring groups here. It is a civil war with the ANC and MK on the one side and the IFP on the other. The fighting is taking place on the dividing line between the two territories. We are all asking who the third force in South Africa is. I am telling hon members that the MK is the third force.

†What is the comment of Mr Harry Gwala about these things? He said the following:

We should not pretend that we don't try to obtain arms to arm ourselves.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*He went further and according to a report he said:

The relations between the ANC and Inkatha were at a low ebb, and predicted lots of trouble in Natal in the run-up to the first all-race elections expected within 15 months.

On a previous occasion he said:

We do not distribute Bibles in this area.

†The ANC has started a territorial war in Natal and with the assistance of MK and its sharpshooters has conquered the southern half of Natal, the portion adjoining the Transkei. Apart from thousands of Inkatha supporters having been killed, these people in Southern Natal are at present leaderless, because 270 of their Inkatha leaders have been murdered.

The ANC need not import weapons. They have a fully equipped army to assist them from the Transkei. The IFP has had to defend itself from persecution by the ANC, a power-thirsty group which has, since 1983, conducted a successful campaign aimed at eliminating the IFP leadership through use of sophisticated weaponry. [Time expired.]

Mr R F HASWELL: Mr Chairman, listening to the hon the Minister and the hon members who have participated in this debate, it is as if the Trust Feed incident never happened. It is as if Inkathagate never took place. The simplified explanations that we get attributing the violence in Natal to some simple cause are really astounding considering that it has been taking place all these years. [Interjections.] It is not at all as simple a matter as these hon members suggest. Bringing back the death sentence or reading out quotations and facts and figures will not change the issue at all.

Peace in the Natal Midlands is a tall order. There can be no doubt about that. It can only be achieved by a multifaceted approach. The hon the Minister wants to know what the ANC in that area is doing. We can offer, as we have done repeatedly, suggestions in that regard. [Interjections.]

We need a multifaceted approach, as I have said. Peace on the ground requires not just tolerance, but also the return of displaced people. We have been saying that for several years too. One cannot leave vast areas abandoned and unoccupied. There must be just

425 Hansard WEDNESDAY, 10 MARCH 1993 Hansard 426

compensation for those people who suffered damage. Just punishment must also be seen to be done.

That is why I raised the Hadebe case and other cases. I have not done so because those people are ANC members, but, as the hon member for Vryheid has said, the conviction rate is less than 10% in Natal. Justice and the law and order systems have simply broken down. [Interjections.] Everybody is aware of that. [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Vryheid made a remarkable admission to us today, namely that the IFP and the ANC are actually waging a kind of civil war there. [Interjections.] This is a fact which has always been denied by everyone. I am glad that such a prominent member of the IFP has made that admission here today. I am grateful to him for that. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Pietermaritzburg South referred to Trust Feed again. Let me tell hon members that the Police are not proud of Trust Feed, but what did we do? When we found out about this, we took steps against the policemen. They were charged and prosecuted. Steps were therefore taken against them. Can I, however, ask the hon member what the ANC did about some of their members who had committed murder. Were they kicked out of the party? [Interjections.] Did they disassociate themselves publicly from that behaviour, or did they make them out to be heroes? That is the point. [Interjections.] That is the difference between Trust Feed and the behaviour of the SA Police.

The hon member spoke about displaced persons. He is suggesting that only ANC members have been displaced.

*Mr J H MOMBORG: He did not say that!

*The MINISTER: Large areas of Natal are unoccupied because the ANC drove people out of those areas. What is the name of that place?

An HON MEMBER: Gengeshé.

*The MINISTER: Yes. Let us take the example of Gengeshé which is unoccupied. Thousands of people were driven out of that area by the ANC. The hon member hypocritically says here that it

is the ANC's people who are suffering. [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

State funds for input/advice

*1. Mr J A JORDAAN asked the State President:†

Whether, over the past 10 years, the State has directly or indirectly provided funds to nine persons, whose names have been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply, in order to furnish input and/or advice to or about certain cultural and/or political organizations or governments; if so, in respect of each case in which funds were so provided, (a) what State institution provided the funds, (b) to which of these nine persons were the funds provided and (c) what (i) organizations and governments and (ii) amounts were involved? B106E

The STATE PRESIDENT:

On 5 March 1991 and 12 March 1991 I indicated in response to more or less similar questions from hon members that I was not prepared in any way to comment on the existence or otherwise of certain connections between the National Intelligence Service and any persons or institutions. The same applies to the Military Intelligence Division and the then Security Police and the present Crime Intelligence Service. That would defeat the object of legal activities as well as the legitimate and statutory protection of security information as envisaged, among other things, in the Protection of Information Act, 1982, and in other relevant legislation. Denials in certain cases might lead to a situation where later refusals, in the public interest, to provide information in other cases might be construed as admissions.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

PORT ELIZABETH — The inquest into the deaths of UDF campaigners Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicele Mhlawuli was postponed yesterday to March 29 to give the Supreme Court time to consider new evidence.

This evidence includes an affidavit submitted by former Eastern Province Command communications staff officer Col Lourens du Plessis, in which he claims the military signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of three men, including Goniwe, had been an order to kill.

Glenn Goosen, SC, for Du Plessis, supported the application for an adjournment as he said he needed time to put in an application for indemnity for his client, to enable him to testify fully. He would apply for protection under Section 203 of the

New evidence delays Goniwe case

Criminal Procedure Act.

Du Plessis said in his affidavit that a 1986 SADF-inspired operation which planned the overthrow of the Lennox Sebe government in Ciskei as part of a "permanent" solution to unrest in the eastern Cape fell directly under the authority of then Army chief and present SADF chief Lt-Gen Kat Liebenberg.

He said "Operation Katzen" was the brainchild of Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, who had been head of Eastern Province Command in 1986. Van der Westhuizen and other officers had referred to the

☐ To Page 2

Goniwe

possibility of having to kill Sebe, he said.

Annexures to Du Plessis' evidence gave full details of the plan, which carries Van der Westhuizen's signature.

Du Plessis, who sent the 1985 signal ordering the "removal" of the UDF men, said this had been an order to kill. "If there had been any other meaning other than that Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mbolelo Goniwe and Fort Calata should be killed, I would defi-

nitely not have used the words 'permanently remove from society'," he said.

Du Plessis rebuts claims contained in Van der Westhuizen's affidavit that neither he nor the Eastern Province Command had been involved in the plan to murder or in the murder of any person. He said the documents on Operation Katzen would further support this submission. — Sapa.

☐ From Page 1

Holomisa tells of MI plan to thwart ANC (327)

PORT ELIZABETH — A top secret military document compiled in 1986 outlining a master plan to develop the eastern Cape into an independent power bloc against the ANC and UDF was made public by Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa yesterday.

The plan, codenamed Operation Katzen, was allegedly a brainchild of Military Intelligence chief Lt-Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, who was then a brigadier in charge of the Eastern Province Command.

It details the need to exploit the Xhosa struggle for unity as a nation and outlines the intention to create a "Xhosa resistance movement" under the leadership of

Blom 12/3/93
Charles Sebe and under the covert control of the security forces.

Holomisa said the document had been drawn up in response to a State Security Council meeting held in 1985 under the chairmanship of then President P W Botha in which a resolution to stabilise and normalise the unrest situation was taken. The plan included a decision to replace then Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and his colleagues with pro-SA moderates.

In its initial response to Holomisa's charges, government accused the Transkei leader of pursuing an opportunistic political agenda by not releasing all documents in his possession. Cabinet and the State

Security Council had "at no time" ordered or approved any illegal actions.

According to the documents in Holomisa's possession, the 1986 meeting was attended by senior members of the SA and Transkeian defence forces. Those present were Van der Westhuizen; Gen Reid Daly, an adviser to the Transkei Defence Force at the time; Gen Charles Sebe, former chief of the Ciskei security forces and Lennox Sebe's half-brother; Chief Namba Sebe, a Col van Rooyen and a Maj van der Merwe.

Lennox Sebe was seen as a thorn in government's side. The need to "permanently remove" him was discussed. "Opin-

☐ To Page 2

Goniwe witness

reveals

secrets

Major-General Bantu Holomisa with a document he released to the Press in Port Elizabeth yesterday. The document allegedly includes a secret plan hatched by the SADF.



Dwefan 12/5/93

25 327

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE OF AN SADF plot in 1986 to "remove" then Ciskei president Lennox Sebe and form a Xhosa resistance movement against the ANC was unexpectedly handed in to the Goniwe inquest yesterday.

The evidence was submitted to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court by former Eastern Province Command officer Colonel Lourens du Plessis within hours of Transkei military leader Bantu Holomisa unveiling the same material at a press conference.

The Government said last night that the Cabinet and the State Security Council had never approved "illegal actions" or murder.

Lennox Sebe said in Johannesburg last night that he found out about the plan in 1986/87 and reported the matter to the South African authorities. After he had received another report on the matter, he contacted the South African ambassador to the Ciskei.

The ambassador told Sebe that it was a serious matter and he would leave for Cape Town to inform the Government.

The same night - February 19, 1987 - Sebe said his house was attacked. Sebe said he was not

shocked at the revelations, which included plans for a coup against his government and to "remove" him.

"When things happen which is not part of any culture anywhere in the world, you adopt a philosophical attitude. You leave it to time because time will expose them," he said.

The inquest has now been postponed to March 29 to give Du Plessis an opportunity to apply for indemnity from prosecution before he testifies, and to allow legal counsel to study the dramatic new evidence.

Du Plessis, if granted indemnity, is expected to testify that the signal ordering

Matthew Goniwe's "permanent removal" from society was in fact a death warrant issued by General Joffel van der Westhuizen, formerly of EP Command and currently Military Intelligence chief of staff.

Du Plessis will also testify, with backing from the evidence, that orders to "remove" people were common during the turbulent 1980s and that the term meant their assassination.

The Goniwe inquest will be determining the authenticity of the documents, using a handwriting expert.

'State plot'

AT A Press conference yesterday Transkei leader Major General Bantu Holomisa said a secret plan was hatched by the SADF's Military Intelligence which called for Ciskei politicians to be "taken out" or "permanently removed". Called Operation Katzen, the plan was launched to ensure future white supremacy by setting up internecine conflict. It also involved the intentional springing from prison of Ciskei security chief Charles Sebe.

● Background report
pages 6&7



UK journalist censured for

Goldstone boob

Weekly Mail Reporter

THE Foreign Correspondents' Association (FCA) was up in arms this week over an embarrassing alleged breach of ethics by the representative of one of the world's most famous newspapers, *The Times of London*.

There was an attempt to expel *The Times'* Michael Hamlyn from the association for allegedly reporting the details of an off-the-record briefing by Judge Richard Goldstone. Details of Goldstone's frank discussion with

journalists appeared in the paper on Sunday. *W/Mail* 12/3-18/3/93

The briefing, held last Thursday, was organised by the FCA, which was concerned that future briefings would be prejudiced by Hamlyn's alleged breach of the rules.

FCA members, however, are keeping mum about the incident, saying "the matter is being dealt with internally".

It is believed that Hamlyn has apologised and the FCA has submitted a formal apology to Goldstone.

Judge Goldstone's response was unknown to *The Weekly Mail* at the time of going to press.

Hamlyn declined to comment.

Watch out for Africa South&East in The Weekly Mail next week

Colleges: An open and shut case

DESPITE public commitments by the government to a single education department, three cabinet ministers have emphasised that in reality apartheid in education continues relentlessly.

Newly appointed Education Co-ordination Minister Piet Marais told parliament last week (in his capacity as minister of education and culture in the white House of Assembly) that two training colleges had been closed down last year.

This week, his colleague, Educa-

Does the left hand know what the right hand does? Certainly not in the various education departments.

By IAN CLAYTON

tion and Training Minister Sam de Beer, who is still responsible for black schooling outside the 10 homelands, said about 75 000 applicants were refused admission this year to

training colleges for blacks.

So while the white education department is merrily closing training colleges — and, according to Marais, 88 more white schools are due for closure this year — the black education department is turning away potential trainee teachers.

De Beer's department is also engaged in a large school-building programme — six more are to be erected in Khayelitsha alone this year — while Marais' department is still closing them down.

De Klerk remains silent on spying

By PHILIPPA GARSON *W/Mail* 12/3-18/3/93

INKATHA Freedom Party central committee member Walter Felgate and eight other people were this week accused in parliament of being paid by the government to inform on various political parties.

Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan asked whether the government had for the past 10 years paid nine people — including Felgate, Bophuthatswana cabinet minister Rowan Crojje and United States constitutional advisor to the IFP Albert Blaustein — for information.

Jordaan said he raised the question this week because it was in the interests of the negotiations process to do so. "We are making use of the parliamentary channels at our disposal," he told *The Weekly Mail*. Jordaan insinuated in parliament that the three individuals mentioned were a "millstone around the neck of negotiations". The DP is likely to pursue the matter in future parliamentary interpellations. State President F.W. de Klerk's eva-

sive reply to the question raised by Jordaan is startlingly similar to the answer he gave to the same MP two years ago when he asked whether the government was giving financial or other support to any political organisation.

De Klerk would not confirm or deny the question, saying that if he denied the question now, it could lead to future silences on similar allegations being interpreted as admissions. He said the furnishing of such information would run counter to the aims of the government's intelligence activities.

In March and again in April 1991 Jordaan asked De Klerk in parliament whether the government was providing financial or other support to any other political party. The state president sidestepped the question in precisely the same way, saying: "I confirm once again the principle standpoint, namely that denials in specific instances can lead to (situations where-by) later denials to give information in other instances, which are not in the

public interest, can be construed as admissions."

Three months later *The Weekly Mail* broke the Inkathagate scandal, revealing that the government, in particular the South African Police, had been funding the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Meanwhile both Felgate and Crojje have vigorously denied the allegations, challenging Jordaan to repeat the accusations outside the protective realm of parliament. Felgate has threatened to take legal action against Jordaan and Crojje has called on De Klerk to issue a clear reply to the allegation.

Martin Dolinchev, formerly a senior officer of the Bureau of State Security (Boss) and now working for the ANC, alleged in August 1991 that the state's intelligence services bolstered the IFP by providing direct security and surveillance services to the organisation. He said Boss set up an office in Empangeni which, manned by nine people, was the link between Pretoria and Ulundi.

Meanwhile Abe Williams, minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, told parliament this week that six teacher training colleges catering for coloured students are under threat of closure. Involved are 1 155 students and 132 staff.

De Beer said about 75 000 applicants have been refused admission to colleges under his department's control. "Since a large number of persons applied to more than one college, it is impossible to say exactly how many persons were refused admission," he said enigmatically in reply to a question which was tabled in parliament by Democratic Party education spokesman Roger Burrows.

"There is no general shortage of teachers," De Beer said, "but there is a shortage of posts and fully qualified teachers in subjects such as mathematics, physical science, accountancy, biology, technical subjects, English and Afrikaans."

● The South African Students' Congress (Sasco) will meet De Beer on Monday, March 15, to talk about government subsidy cuts, provision of emergency funding for black students who can't pay the up-front portion of their university registration fees, and the possibility of writing off a R52-million deficit incurred by the end of last year by "historically black universities" whose students defaulted on their fees.

At the same time, Sasco says, its mass action campaign will continue, with "regional activities" on Monday.

● See Review/Education

*Bizarre evidence before inquest
court names the SADF chief
and a cabinet minister ...*



Defence Force
chief 'Kat'
Liebenberg

Goniwe trail leads to the top

W/Mail 12/3-18/3/93

327

A BIZARRE plan to murder a homeland leader, described in documents handed to an inquest yesterday, has taken allegations of state involvement in political murder into the top ranks of the government.

An inquiry into the death of activist Matthew Goniwe and three others was yesterday handed a file of army telexes, minutes of meetings and other secret documents. These appear to link the country's most powerful soldier, General AG "Kat" Liebenberg, and cabinet minister Tertius Delport to a secret military operation known as "Project Katzen".

One element of Project Katzen was an instruction to "take out" a long-time government ally, Ciskei strongman Lennox Sebe, whose erratic behaviour had increasingly become an embarrassment to South Africa.

Delport, now minister of local government, was then a legal adviser to the army officers involved in drawing up Project Katzen.

The broad outlines of Project Katzen were also known to members of the State Security Council, who included then State President PW Botha and current State President FW de Klerk.

The key figure behind the alleged plan, the court heard, is General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen — the flamboyant intelligence chief also accused of ordering the Goniwe killings.



Named in the papers: Tertius Delport, now a cabinet minister, who was a legal adviser to the army officers behind 'Project Katzen'

C/Press 14/3/93

(327)

(327)

State's top secret!

Signal record 'not important'

THE public had a brief but fascinating glimpse this week into the minds of the men who saw themselves as fighting off the "revolutionary onslaught" of the mid-1980s.

Leading evidence in the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth, retired general Johannes Janse van Rensburg, at the time chief of the strategy branch of the State Security Council, described the situation in the eastern Cape as "chaotic" in 1985.

Advocate George Bizos, appearing for the families of murdered activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhomo and Sicele Mhlaui, produced a copy of an article, marked "restricted" and entitled: *Lessons learnt from past revolutionary wars*, written by Brig CA Fraser, SM, then Commander of 12 Combat Group.

Janse van Rensburg, referring to the author as "my liege", confirmed that not only did he know the work but he had taught it.

The State of Emergency declared in the eastern Cape the day after Goniwe's funeral in Cradock and later extended to the entire country for several years accords with Brig Fraser's rules. "A declaration of a State of Emergency at the earliest opportune moment is imperative."

"It is essential to identify the enemy exactly - and then to isolate him from the population," stated Fraser, urging that rebels be publicly declared the "enemy". Janse van Rensburg confirmed in court this week that Matthew Goniwe was regarded as the "enemy" - as were the UDF, ANC and Azapo.

Fraser recommended granting wide powers to the police as early as possible, but warned against indiscriminate actions "even if some brutality is inevitable".

"Not all revolutionaries are Communists, but all Communists are revolutionaries," concluded Fraser.

Military sources have previously confirmed that in 1985 Cradock was seen as not just a political flash-point, but the beginning of organised Communist Party cells in the country. Goniwe was seen as the key man behind this.

Counsel for the families are arguing that the murders were in line with military counter-revolutionary theory of the time and that the disputed signal message referring to the "permanent removal" of Goniwe and his comrades should be seen in that light.

Janse van Rensburg has been unable to explain just what he did with his copy of the Top Secret signal and why it is no longer in the files. He said it was not an important document and he was within his rights to destroy it.

"If this document meant that people should be killed then one can understand why it was destroyed," commented eastern Cape Judge President Justice Neville Zietsman earlier this week.

The inquest took a dramatic turn on Thursday when Col Lourens du Plessis, the man who drafted the Goniwe signal, handed in a bombshell affidavit and



KEY MAN ... Murdered eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe was regarded as the "enemy" by the State Security Council who allegedly called for his "permanent removal from society".

indicated that he intended applying for indemnity from prosecution.

The affidavit stated that the officer commanding the Eastern Province Command at the time, then brigadier (now general) Joffel van der Westhuizen, ordered him to compile and send the Goniwe signal and that he understood the instruction to mean that Goniwe, his brother Mbulelo and Fort Calata were to be killed.

Eastern Cape acting Attorney-General Mike Hodgson appealed to anyone with information affecting the inquest to come forward, adding provision would be made for indemnity.

The court has been packed daily as the public await more dramatic evidence. Outside the building, over 200 singing ANC supporters wave banners. -Pen



A bill of rights must forbid censorship

S/Times 14/3/93.

327

FOR the next fortnight I shall be on the open sea, trying to suppress the peculiar nausea that comes from thinking about free speech in South Africa, so I am taking the liberty of responding at once to the views of Professor John Grogan of Rhodes which are published elsewhere on this page and which, in fairness, should be read first.

Without free speech, all other freedoms are vulnerable, and this debate should not be conducted among lawyers, trapped as they are in the byzantine conventions of the law, without regard to what happens in the real world of newspapering. Some red herrings must be identified and some fallacious assumptions removed.

The question at issue is the recent decision by the Appellate Division to forbid the Financial Mail to publish information which had been illegally acquired (not by the FM) from Sage Holdings — information which the editor deemed to be of interest to his readers, to Sage shareholders, to potential investors and to the public at large.

The first fallacy to be removed is that newspapers derive great benefit from publishing the fruits of investigations. They do not. The Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express went out of business doing investigations, at least some of which were of great public benefit, while newspapers that didn't touch investigative work still thrive.

The newspaper that wants to increase circulation (and few of them do) resorts to games and puzzles, or to giving dubious advice on achieving multiple orgasms or on making a million. Investigative work is difficult, costly, dangerous and usually stupefying to the readers. Newspaper editors do such work from a long tradition of public service, and profit-minded newspaper managers wish they wouldn't.

The second fallacy is that the newspapers are specifically harmed by gagging orders. They are not. The harm is done to readers, to the ideal of an open society, to democracy, to the culture of rights about which we hear so much. Newspapers usually sell more copies, and sometimes make more money, by publishing harmless trash. To cultivate

trashy newspapers, just put obstacles (like the law) in the way of serious ones.

Finally, there is the fallacy that newspapers deal in truth, or should do so. Only illiterates believe that what is found in print is necessarily true. The purpose of publication in an open society is not to certify truth, but to discover truth. It is to put facts in the open, where they may be challenged, and court gags can serve only to prevent discovery of the truth.

Then the red herrings: this case has nothing to do with the privacy of the individual, nor with the electronic snooping on Princess Diana, nor with theft. If people steal other people's industrial secrets, or their intellectual property, or spy on them with illegal devices, the laws against theft, plagiarism and illegal wire-tapping should be enforced. It makes no more sense to gag newspapers than to kick the dog.

As for the right of "privacy" with which "juristic persons" are suddenly endowed, I can only say that when Professor Tony Matthews wrote a book on the subject some years ago he found so few grounds for privacy in our law that he had to scratch around foreign legal systems for support. The right of privacy is, in this layman's view, very feebly rooted, and should be strengthened, but I doubt that laudable aim will be achieved by stretching privacy to cover up the holes in the law on industrial espionage.

THIS, indeed, is the nub of the matter: the common law, as administered by the courts, has done precious little to protect ordinary South Africans, and has frequently served to oppress them. Lawyers don't like to discuss the subject much, but the unpalatable truth is that our courts, like the German courts during the Nazi period, have enforced wicked laws with diligence and ferocity.

During the apartheid era, neither liberty, nor basic human rights, nor life itself was protected by the law. Indefinite detention laws, which were a charter for torturers, survived for a quarter of a century; secrecy was ele-

vated into a shield for the general corruption of our society; and as for privacy — just think of the policemen raiding at dawn, spying on lovers, tapping telephones, opening mail and so forth. The courts upheld it all.

The exceptions, like Mr Justice Goldstone's judgment in the Govender case which effectively forbade many forced removals, were rare, and one must go back to the Centlivres court in the 50s, in this layman's opinion, to discover a time when the Appellate Division seemed wholeheartedly on the side of the common man. And Chief Justice Centlivres was reduced to campaigning uselessly, after his retirement, from public platforms.

THIS is the background to the gagging of the Financial Mail, which differs in degree but not in substance from the government's decision in 1977 to ban publication of The World. Both were acts of censorship, and in my view the court's action was the more pernicious.

The banning of The World was a blatantly political act, which evoked counter-attack on political grounds, with political weapons: protest, public scorn, denunciation, hyperbole, even — when speech failed — violence; the gagging of the Financial Mail, an act clothed in the majesty of the law, is immune to such attack, and its pernicious effect is likely to last much longer.

This gagging, which comes as the apartheid restrictions on free speech are falling away, carries an unmistakable message: freedom of expression will not be secured in South Africa simply by the overthrow of a political tyranny; the power of the courts to impose censorship must also be curbed.

To achieve that we must face up honestly to the sad record of the courts under apartheid, and to the deficiencies of the common law in upholding the rights of the individual, and we must entrench in a bill of rights a clause that, quite simply, forbids censorship.

KEN OWEN



NYAMEKA GONIWE ... old wounds reopened

Grieving widow's journey of pain

STimes 14/3/93 327

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN

MATTHEW Goniwe's small, silent widow, Nyameka, wears dark glasses as she watches the man who received a signal recommending that her husband be "permanently removed from society".

"I wear the sunglasses because I want to keep some distance between him and me. I look at him and see him blush just like any other man. I wonder what kind of person he is, whether he goes home and embraces his wife.

"But I don't want him to see me looking. I want to keep something of myself for myself," said the 41-year-old social worker who this week embarked on yet another journey of pain when the second inquest into the death of her UDF activist husband got into full swing in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court.

For Mrs Goniwe the wound is deep, as it is for

the widows of Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonte and Sicele Mhlawuli, who were found butchered with Mr Goniwe on a roadside near Port Elizabeth in 1985.

"The last inquest was such a circus," said Mrs Goniwe. "I am still so angry. Now time has brought me to terms with Matthew's death."

Mrs Goniwe travelled from her home in Cape Town, where she has worked since 1989, to attend the inquest.

"My first priority is my two children — protecting them from over-exposure," she said.

"I believe we should not dwell too much on the past.

"But I remember clearly the last time I saw Matthew. He was teasing me because I nagged him to sleep over in Port Elizabeth and avoid driving home late at night — just in case something happened."

Truth sets the press free

STW 14/3/93.

JOHN GROGAN says that, while recent court rulings can inhibit freedom of the press, they are not insurmountable barricades

327

KEN OWEN's broadside last week against the courts and the common law contains an extract which, even allowing for a generous dash of journalistic licence, calls for close scrutiny. It was this:

"More damage has been done to the cause of press freedom by the Appellate Division in the past decade than was done by the National Party in 45 years of deliberate oppression."

A grave charge indeed when one considers the muzzling legislations, seizures, bannings and harassment of journalists for which the government was responsible during the period.

Mr Owen goes further. He also blames the common law, which he tells us has "for 45 years served rather to protect power and privilege against the clamour of the people".

These assertions are backed solely by three recent developments in the laws of defamation and privacy — namely, the Appellate Division's ruling that non-trading corporations (including political parties) may suffer damage to their reputations, that the "mass media" are strictly liable for the publication of defamatory matter and, finally, that juristic persons (including

private companies) have a right to privacy.

Journalists' concern with these three rulings is understandable. Inhibitions on the freedom of the press they may be. But they are not barricades.

To take them one by one. The rule that non-trading corporations may sue for defamation is an extension of the principle, extending back to the early part of this century, that companies may sue for damage to their trading reputations. It is no more than that. It does not give political parties the right to win damages for defamation if the party who has defamed them can set up a valid defence.

"Strict liability" is similarly limited. It deprives persons who purvey news or views by mechanical or electronic means from shielding themselves from an action for defamation by saying: "I didn't mean to defame you; I was merely careless."

So, too, with the most recent finding that juristic persons have a right to privacy. Nobody can deny that corporations could suffer incalculable harm if the public were permitted gratuitously to disclose confidential information pertaining to them. This truism does not imply that

companies and the like are always entitled to prevent disclosure simply because the information concerned is confidential.

Neither does the law as it now stands. It simply gives them the right to try to persuade the courts that disclosure is unlawful because it is either untrue or not in the public interest.

The weak points in all three of these impediments to free speech are, of course, truth and public interest.

This is why the defences or "truth for the public benefit" and of "fair comment" have always remained central pillars in our law, and enable the mass media to plead that the publication of matter which has hurt companies or political parties or politicians... serves a cause more important than the private interests of the plaintiff. This is the right of the public to be informed on matters important to it, provided they are truly stated.

I am sure that no responsible journalist will quibble with this principle. It is true that the term "public interest" is one of those legal "unruly horses" which can mean all things to all people. It is true, too, that the courts may in the past have occasionally inter-

preted the phrase more restrictively than journalists would like.

But there is ample precedent in our law to justify the assurance that the examples on which Mr Owen relies to make his point — the English thalidomide case, the "Muldergate" exposés and of corruption generally — would certainly be deemed to be in the public interest.

Should the courts find them not to be so, then journalists can rightly claim that their freedom is being unduly fettered. But, at this stage, the Appellate Division has merely brought the law to the point where private corporations and political parties have been granted the right to prevent disclosure of information and damaging allegations from which the public will derive no real profit.

These developments may be open to abuse. The courts will be rightly condemned if they allow crooked corporations and political parties to profit from secrecy.

Whether they will have that effect remains to be seen. But at this uncertain stage of our legal development, I would rather leave their application to the courts than entrust control of the media to the new lawmakers.

● John Grogan is professor of law at Rhodes University.

disclose more when Goniwe inquest resumes

'Shield witness from ex-mates'

Sowetan 15/3/93

■ **GRAVE DANGER** Parties say cop who spilled the beans at Goniwe inquest faces retribution:

By **Ismail Lagardien**
Political Correspondent

(244) (327)

IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE, the key witness in the Matthew Goniwe inquest, Colonel Lourens du Plessis, must be protected from "erstwhile vengeful colleagues lest he, too, be killed".

This is the blunt warning from political parties as the reopened Goniwe inquest goes into a two-week recess.

The ANC, PAC and Democratic Party were in agreement yesterday in appealing to the State to provide protection for Du Plessis and to reveal further details and information of its shady operations against its political opponents.

"The whole question of amnesty and the way it has been dealt with is despicable. We would like to see people like Du Plessis saying to the whole world what they did on instruction from the regime.

"In the meantime he ought to be given

maximum protection from the killers that still operate within the SADF and SAP," said the PAC's secretary for information, Mr Barney Desai.

The ANC's Ms Gill Marcus wanted to know whether the Minister of Local Government, Mr Tertius Delpot, and the South African Defence Force chief, General Kat Liebenberg, would be allowed to keep their jobs after having been implicated in the Goniwe case.

The Democratic Party's Mr Peter Gastrow, who is active in the National Peace Committee, also believes that Du Plessis is under pressure and a worried man.

"The only way that officials like those who have been directly implicated can come to the fore and tell the truth (about what happened) is if they're satisfied that they will be protected from erstwhile revenge-seeking colleagues."

Du Plessis is reported to be in fear of his life and has threatened to spill the beans about the murders of the Goniwe Four when the inquest resumes on March 29.

Police search Star

THE Star newspaper offices in Johannesburg were searched by police yesterday, in connection with reports on corruption in the Transport Department. (32-7)

A search warrant was issued on Friday on the grounds that the state was seeking information relating to an offence allegedly committed in terms of the Protection of Information Act. Nothing was removed from the premises.

B10049/6/3/93

...made by SA
Judges P Bieiden and D Levy reserved
of the offence and identity of the offending their judgment until tomorrow.

SAP's mercenary probe 'bogged down'

BIDAM 16/3/93
PRETORIA — The police investigation into SA mercenaries fighting in Angola was struggling to make any progress, a government source said yesterday.

Despite stern warnings from Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the SADF that

ADRIAN HADLAND

working as a mercenary was illegal, up to 100 SA citizens are reportedly involved in the Angolan war, possibly on both sides.

The SAP probe showed suspects had excellent ali-

bis and cover, the source said. "These people have jobs at a security company to protect Angolan oil fields. How are we to prove they are mercenaries?"

An additional difficulty was that the alleged mercenaries were in Angola and inaccessible for questioning while those who had been injured were treated in Namibia and not SA, the source said.

Sapa-Reuter reported from Luanda yesterday the Angolan government denied rebel claims that they had captured the key garrison town of Cubal in the central highlands.

It also said key oil installations in the northern town of Soyo, retaken by government forces at the weekend, were intact.

Offshore rigs near Soyo produce 40% of Angola's 550 000 barrel a day oil output.

"Cubal remains under the control of government forces although there was some fighting nearby at the weekend," said defence ministry spokesman Brig Jose Manuel Jota.

Unita radio continued to claim Unita had on Saturday captured Cubal, the forward base of government forces pushing into the highlands.

The government newspaper Jornal de Angola said yesterday Unita had blown up a diesel tank at Texaco's Kwanda base near Soyo and had burned down its warehouses and electricity generators.

Jota reported a standstill in the military situation in the rest of Angola and refused to comment on reports the government began a weekend offensive to dislodge Unita from Caxito.

turning Europe upside
intellectual bandit- decided

mediate results which need
The discovery by
setta stone ... the decipher-
first real understanding of
is.

Joel Stern's EVA
ed) principle decodes
and shows at a glance
pany is worth investing
and reward for serious

y new way of appraising
luded in the FW200,
ritative and widely read
ess achievement.

his iconoclastic viewpoint
al corporate

Robbers

news in brief

Cops raid Star

POLICE swooped on *The Star* building this morning to search for information relating to reports carried in the newspaper about alleged corruption in the Department of Transport.

Four members of the SAP's Crime Combating and Investigation Unit arrived with a search warrant at 10am and began rifling through documents and files belonging to *Star* investigative journalist Jacques Pauw.

The warrant, issued in Johannesburg on Friday, gave police specific authority to search for and remove documents, videos or tapes relating to audit inspections undertaken by the Department of Transport.

After searching the premises, police found no documents falling within the categories referred to in the warrant and left the premises.

— Sowetan Correspondent.

Lowefen 16/3/93

327

Bid to save 'free' press

Sowetan 16/3/93 (327)
■ New trust fund formed:

INDEPENDENT publications have received a new lifeline with the formation of a financial trust fund.

The Independent Media Diversity Trust was launched in Johannesburg yesterday when its board of trustees held its first official meeting.

This comes at a time when many independent newspapers and magazines are losing the financial backing of overseas funders.

Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber head Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, who was elected chairman of the board, said it was vital that the independent media "be supported and encouraged" as many were already facing a financial crisis.

The IMDT has received a R1-million kick-off from four commercial media groups - The Argus, Times Media, Nasionale Pers and M-Net - and mining house JCI.

In its preamble, the IMDT stressed that independent publications would receive the backing of the fund if they were threatened with closure as a result of the withdrawal of overseas funding.

Publications would be assisted in terms of business plans agreed to by the publication and the trust.

Backing would not be extended to newspapers controlled by political parties or those that have been listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Argus Holdings chief executive Doug Band, a member of the steering committee behind the formation of the trust, said: "If a democracy is to be built in South Africa, one constituent is finding a mechanism to foster and grow the diversity of media voices already in existence."

Agony and ecstasy of a prudent censor

GOD frequently falls victim to the censor's pen in South Africa.

But the F-word just as frequently escapes scrutiny because it's felt to be the way people speak these days.

White women's nipples too are acceptable fare for a nation where a few years ago the only bare breasts on show were those in "tribal events".

But pubic hair is still a problem because, in the words of Mr Braam Coetzee, South Africa's Director of Publications, "it is a more sensitive area than bare nipples".

Christian complaints

"Bad language is more acceptable than blasphemy," said Coetzee, who adds that most complaints he receives come from Christian fundamentalists.

"We don't allow blasphemy or the vain use of the Lord's name," he said. "After all, 77 percent of the population is Christian.

"We are trying to strike a reasonable balance between what an ultra-conservative and an ultra-liberal person might think," said Coetzee.

Coetzee said a recent advertisement for people to work as part-time censors met with an overwhelming response from citizens keen to carry out their civic duty.

Prurience was not responsible for the avalanche of applications, which were being carefully sifted, he said.

Officials say the task force is open to and representative of all South Africa's

Bad language is more acceptable today than blasphemy, says censor:

diverse communities.

Actor Clint Eastwood's frequent use of the word "Goddamned" in the recent screening of a Dirty Harry film met with the censor's displeasure.

"If a criminal or a gangster was using swear words we would probably leave it if it was considered necessary for the development of a plot or theme," said Coetzee.

"There has been a big increase in the F-word for instance. It has become more acceptable within society. It's an unfortunate fact that some people speak that way."

Coetzee said nudity too had to be considered in context.

"There has been a considerable relaxation in public attitudes to nudity here. We even have nude beaches and nudity is acceptable in films as long as its portrayal is not licentious," he said.

There were more restrictions on magazines than films, he said. Bare nipples were acceptable in the printed medium but pudenda were not.

Claudia Bossard, editor of South Africa's *Penthouse* magazine, said a lack of firm guidelines made life difficult.

"We had an issue banned because a model 'was looking invitingly at the camera'," said Bossard, adding that the ban was revoked on appeal.

"We find ourselves in the business of self-censorship but we push the parameters at times," she said, adding that her magazine had talked to church leaders worried that its contents might harm public morals. However most people were not offended.

"We get letters from people saying they prefer our girls semi-clothed. They don't want them totally naked," she said.

Professor Sybrand Strauss of the Dutch Reformed Church said he would like to see *Penthouse*, bad language and screen nudity outlawed.

Permissive society

"There is no doubt South Africa has become very permissive. I am thankful that when I was a young man such things were not available," said 45-year-old Strauss.

"We would like the Government to be the moral guardian of the nation and, because the authorities are in the service of the Lord, they are bound by his laws," said Strauss, whose group claims 3 million members.

"Our advice to our members is not to look at these things and to obey the Lord's commandments... It's the Government's responsibility to protect us from pornography." - *Sapa-Reuter*.

Sowetan 16/3/93.

327



STAR 16/3/93.

(327)

Police raid The Star offices

Staff Reporter

Police yesterday raided The Star building in Johannesburg, the house of former assistant chief auditor Jaap Serfontein, and the Combined Artists company's *Carte Blanche* offices to search for documents relating to alleged corruption in the Department of Transport.

Serfontein conducted a three-month audit into the Department of Transport last year and the results of his investigation, which unearthed widespread corruption, were published in The Star last month.

Linda Vermaas, the producer of a *Carte Blanche* programme which broadcast

a feature on Serfontein on M-Net two weeks ago, confirmed their Houghton offices were raided.

The searches followed a warning by the Auditor-General that Serfontein was still bound to the Protection of Information Act and might be charged.

Four members of the SAP's Crime Combating and Investigation Unit under the command of Captain M W. Boyley arrived at The Star with a search warrant at 10 am. They examined documents and files belonging to Star investigative journalist Jacques Pauw.

The warrant gave police specific authority to search for and remove documents, videos and tapes relating to

Serfontein's audit investigation. It was issued on the grounds that the State was seeking information relating to an offence allegedly committed in terms of the Protection of Information Act.

Police found no documents falling within the categories referred to in the warrant and left the premises.

The Star's editor-in-chief, Richard Steyn, said yesterday that the police behaved courteously and correctly but The Star would not be deterred in its efforts to uncover corruption in the Department of Transport.

At the same time as the raid at The Star, two police colonels and two captains conducted a similar search at the house of Serfontein in Capital Park, Pretoria.

FM 19/3/93. CURRENT AFFAIRS

ian roles to counter the "total onslaught" by whatever means possible — and, it seems, didn't even bother consulting the highest political decision-making bodies. (327)

President FW de Klerk's government came close last week to compounding what is already a sickening episode by justifying the "extraordinary powers and unconventional strategies" used during that era — but denied Cabinet or State Security Council knowledge or approval of any illegal actions, including Van der Westhuizen's alleged plan.

The reopened inquest into the 1985 deaths of eastern Cape activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli, was told last week that the military signal stating the need to "remove" Goniwe permanently from society was effectively a death sentence.

SADF Col Lourens du Plessis was a senior staff officer at Eastern Province Command in 1985 when he sent the signal to Gen Frederik van Rensburg of the State Security Council secretariat in Pretoria. It was sent on the instructions of Van der Westhuizen (then a brigadier in charge of EP Command). Col Du Plessis said in an affidavit handed to the inquest that the words in the signal would not have been used if they were not intended to mean Goniwe and Calata should be killed. He has applied for indemnity against prosecution.

continue

CURRENT AFFAIRS FM 19/2/93

In earlier evidence a frightening picture emerged of how deeply involved the military had become in countering black resistance to apartheid in the eastern Cape in the mid-Eighties. Bureaucrats apparently went directly to the leaders of clandestine military groups, rather than civilian or police structures, to solve political "problems" such as disruptions at black schools or township activism.

Van der Westhuizen's role in the region was highlighted by a detailed plan he allegedly compiled to overthrow former Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and install his brother Charles as head of an anti-ANC Xhosa homeland comprising Ciskei and Transkei. The documents were released last week by Transkei's military leader Bantu Holomisa. The Goniwe inquest was immediately adjourned until March 29 to allow police and lawyers to study the implications of Van der Westhuizen's alleged plan.

Government spokesman David Steward accused Holomisa of political opportunism and said that neither the Cabinet nor State Security Council had ever discussed or considered Van der Westhuizen's alleged plan or anything similar.

Holomisa's claims have again focused attention on Van der Westhuizen's position. He was a surprise survivor of De Klerk's purge of senior officers in November. In an interview at the time he said he would not quit in the face of scandalous allegations about MI and was convinced that his men acted correctly (*Current Affairs* November 27).

"I see no reason why I or any member of my organisation should now resign as a result of this onslaught (the outcry over MI activities). If anyone contravened (the law) he should be punished, but I am convinced that we acted correctly," said Van der Westhuizen. "I have no problem with testifying about my so-called involvement with the Hammer unit (an MI operation in the eastern Cape) or with the Goniwe murders or with anything else that's attributed to me. I know what I've done and what I have not done."

GONIWE INQUEST FM 19/3/93

Total shock

Shocking evidence pouring out of the Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth, and related allegations last week of plans by the current head of Military Intelligence (MI), Gen Joffel van der Westhuizen, to manipulate homeland politics grossly, epitomises the moral decay that characterised P W Botha's reign.

Under Botha's militaristic patronage, politically naive SADF planners usurped civil-

Sharpeville 1960

commemorations

Sowetan

19/3/93

327

VARIOUS political organisations will hold rallies throughout the country on Sunday to commemorate the shooting in Sharpeville of 69 anti-pass protesters on March 21 1960.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu will lead a march from Sharpeville Cemetery to the local stadium where he will address a rally with another official, Mr Ntsundeni Madzunya.

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela is not expected to make any appearance at any of the rallies because of other commitments. Senior ANC members, Mr Joe Slovo, and Mr Joe Modise will address a rally at Miami Beach, Sharpeville.

The ANC will also hold rallies at the following venues, with names of speakers in brackets:

Alexandra Township: Alexsan Kopano Centre, (Mr Ahmed Kathrada); Soweto: Elkah Stadium, Rockville, (Mr Saki Macozoma and Mr Essop Pahad); Kaitshong: Huntersfield Stadium, (Ms Cheryl Carolus); Sinaba Stadium, (Mrs Albertinah Sisulu); Moflakeng Stadium; Medunsa Stadium, (Mr Ray Suttner); Enkangala Stadium, (Mr Rapu Molekane and Mr Jeremy Cronin); Warmbaths: Belabela Stadium, (Mr Paul Mashatile).

The Azanian Peoples Organisation will hold rallies at the following venues, with names of speakers in brackets:

Dobsonville: Kopanong Centre, (Mr Molathlegi Thale); Welkom: SMT Hall, (Mr Thabo Ndabeni); Umlazi: Executive Hall, (Dr Nchaube Mokoape); Thlabane: Lutheran Church Centre, (Dr Gomolemo Mokoae); University of Zululand, (Mr Nkosi Molala); Medunsa Hall, (Mr Mandla Selecoane); Komatipoort: Tonga Village, (Mr Fundile Mafongosi).

● See also page 8.

focus on Sharpeville

Sowetan 19/3/93.

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

ON March 21 1960 police in Sharpeville opened fire on people who were protesting outside the local police station against the carrying of passes and 69 were killed.

The day will be remembered again this Sunday.

But since February 2 1990, March 21 has become a source of rivalry between the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress.

These two "main" liberation movements were banned soon after the massacre 33 years ago.

Thereafter reports of the shooting at Sharpeville could only be told by word of mouth by survivors, many of whom still bear the scars of injuries sustained on that day.

Literature on the massacre was scarce. Books and newspapers on that day's events were read in secret, away from the prying eyes of the security police.

During those three decades March 21 was known simply as the day to remember when white policemen shot dead 69 unarmed blacks to uphold apartheid laws.

On Sunday the PAC will again commemorate Heroes' Day and the ANC will mark Sharpeville Day.

Before detailing the ANC and PAC's 1993 programmes on Sharpeville, let's go back two years.

March 21 1991: PAC leaders and supporters reluctantly use the shabby Sharpeville Hall because the adjacent George Thabe Stadium is filled with ANC supporters.

Then, just after ANC national executive member and main speaker Joe Slovo had shouted "Amandla" and the crowd had roared back "Awethu", the heavens opened and most of the people in the stadium dashed across the street into the hall. Some remained and listened as the PAC commemorated Heroes' Day.

March 21 1992: This time the PAC secured the use of the stadium. There was no opposition from the ANC.

So, after the traditional cleaning of the 69 graves, PAC president Clarence Makwetu led a group of supporters in a march to the stadium for the main service. But the crowd behind him was unusually small.

This was because most Sharpeville residents were being given a rare treat: the ANC had arranged a picnic on the banks of the Sharpeville Dam.

The legendary Mirriam Makeba topped the bill and Blondie Makhene was there too. What a treat!

It was a free festival coupled with the visit to the township by Oliver Tambo, who was given the "Freedom of Sharpeville".

Exactly 33 years ago on Sunday police opened fire on Sharpeville residents who were protesting against the carrying of passes, killing 69. **Themba Molefe** reports on the commemoration of the day:

~~327~~ (327)



PAC President Clarence Makwetu.

Even survivors of the 1960 shooting who attended the PAC's service the previous year were sitting at the main table here.

This year things are different. Fully-fledged multiparty negotiations seem set to take off.

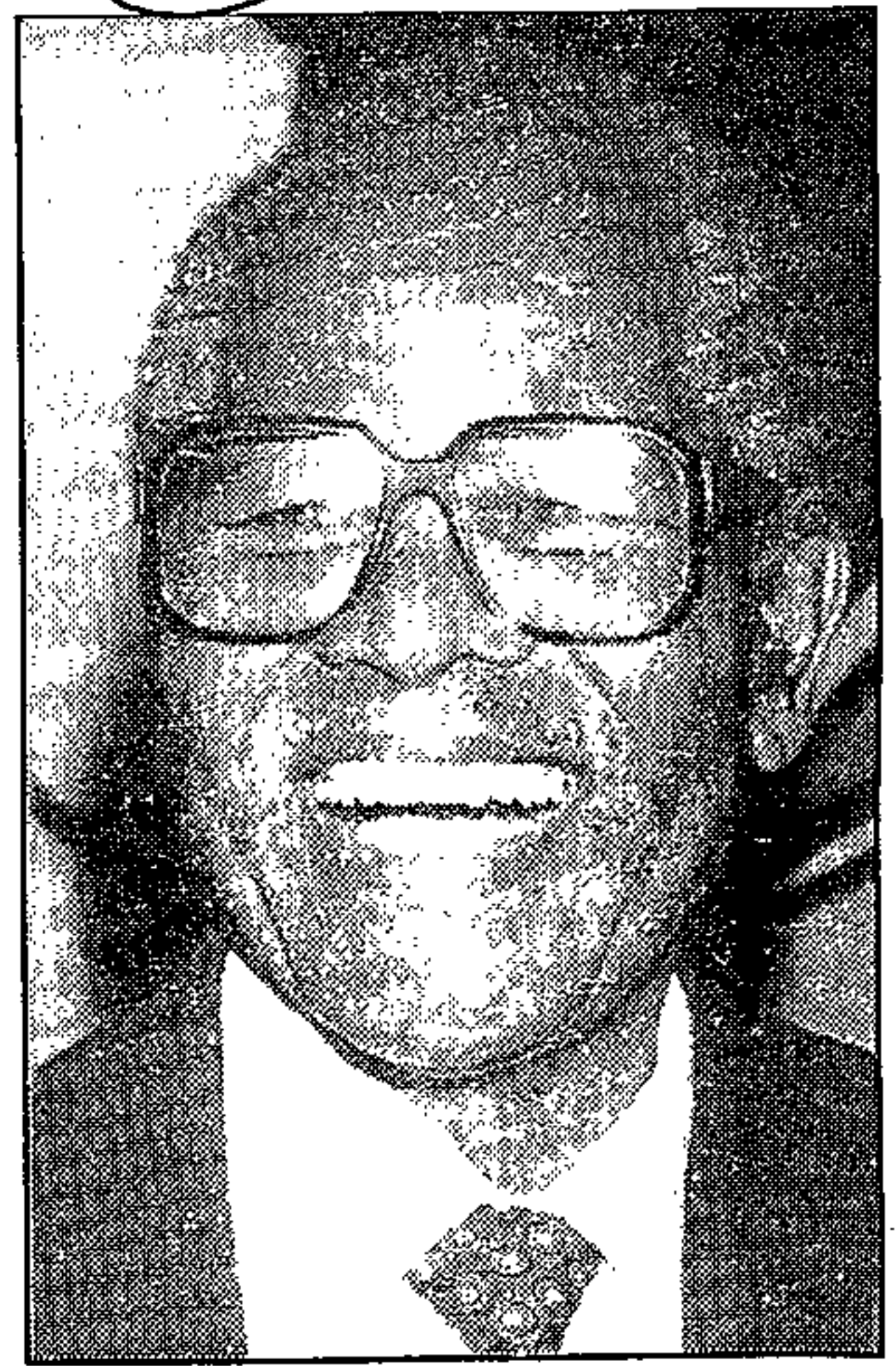
Also, the ANC and PAC are poised to reconvene the Patriotic Front and both are trying to get the Azanian People's Organisation into the mainstream negotiations.

But the ANC is in a different mode, one up, so to speak. It has already embarked on an election campaign.

This week the ANC's most powerful region, the PWV, announced it would use the commemoration to start its election campaign.

It would also hold 10 rallies to commemorate the deaths at Sharpeville.

ANC members would "launch a major door-to-door campaign in all areas of the region to promote voter education, disseminate ANC policies on health, jobs, housing, violence and education, and start a recruitment drive".



ANC National Chairman Oliver Tambo.

The ANC region said March 21 would also be known as "Flag Day", when it introduces a new flag intended mainly for its election campaign—the ANC's black, green and yellow colours with an ANC logo in the centre.

The commander of the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, Joe Modise, will address a rally in Sharpeville and will later lead a procession to the local cemetery.

PAC supporters will leave for the cemetery at 6am to clean the graves. Then Makwetu leads them in a march to the stadium to retell the tragedy of 33 years ago.

The PAC will put March 21 1960 "in a historical perspective because a positive action campaign was launched on that day by founder-president Robert Sobukwe with the anti-pass protests".

This led to the PAC's armed struggle and the formation of the Azanian People's Liberation Army. That's what the PAC will emphasise as it stresses it has not abandoned the armed struggle.

Chief to address peace rally

Sowetan 19/3/93
**By Themba Molefe
and Isaac Moledi**

INKATHA Freedom Party president
Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will ad-
dress a peace rally in Vosloorus on the
East Rand on Sunday.

The rally starts at 10am at

■ **Meeting coincides with anti-pass anniversary:**

Vosloorus Stadium.

It coincides with the commemora-
tion of the 33rd anniversary of the
Sharpeville shootings in which 69
anti-pass demonstrators were gunned
down by police.

The Johannesburg Hostel Resi-

dents Peace Initiative Committee and
Vosloorus hostel inmates have ap-
pealed to their followers to mark the
occasion peacefully. (327)

Those who will be coming from afar
have been advised not to disturb the
community of Vosloorus.

A 'main oke' – or a 'dirty tricks' breakthrough?

W/Mail 19/3 - 23/3/93.

327

AFRICAN National Congress officials are debriefing a man they believe has more explosive information about government "dirty tricks" than self-confessed police hitman Dirk Coetzee.

But police say the man, Frederick Alec Harding (50), is no more than "an old customer and a con artist" used to talking his way out of tight spots. He is awaiting trial on attempted murder, fraud and other charges.

Lawyers acting for the ANC are preparing a bail application for Harding following his court appearance this week.

Harding, who makes no bones about his criminal background, says he was recruited by government agencies in the 1970s, and for almost two decades ran a series of criminal operations aimed at destabilising and discrediting the ANC and other anti-apartheid groups.

Claiming close friendships with many senior government, military and police figures, he says he has intimate knowledge of criminal schemes to fund former Civil Co-operation Bureau and other operations in which he was involved.

The ANC believes Harding "has raised a number of sensitive and very explosive issues affecting people from top to bottom, at home and internationally". The organisation's legal adviser, Matthew Phosa, says the ANC has a duty to investigate Harding's allegations as "his information affects all in South Africa".

An initial analysis of Harding's claims leads ANC officials to believe that "Harding is bigger than Dirk Coetzee in terms of his international exposure and his overall importance".

They believe Harding will not only unlock secrets from the past, but may provide vital clues to current "dirty tricks" operations. He has, they say, accurately predicted more than one occurrence since the beginning of the debriefing operation.

Harding says he headed a drug-trafficking ring in the 1980s whose aim was to procure funding for CCB operations. The scheme involved selling stolen cars, hired in South Africa, to clients in Zimbabwe. Mandrax was bought from the proceeds and smuggled into South Africa, where the CCB took the profits, he says.

Harding says he began a life of crime at the behest of his Military Intelligence and Security Branch handlers, but police sources describe him simply as "the mafia man from Rivonia" and "a main oke in organised crime on the Witwatersrand" whose only interest is money and high living.

Many of the charges he is facing relate

to serious fraud but one, involving R10,5-million, was withdrawn in court earlier this month after the prosecutor failed to produce a witness. Some official sources discount Harding's claims regarding a political agenda, while others are loath to discuss the issue and refuse to comment.

Police describe Harding as a notorious gangster who has been known to detectives across the Witwatersrand for close on three decades. One policeman calls him "one of the top 40 criminals in the country" and another refers to him as a "godfather figure for the Blue Light Gang".

But the fact that Harding seems to have no criminal record to speak of appears to lend credence to his version that he became a criminal on orders from his security force bosses.

Police point to the serious nature of the attempted murder charges on which he is currently being held. They allege that he fired a gun at three taxi drivers outside his Rivonia house and that he knifed a contractor who had come to collect money from him.

They acknowledge that Harding was investigated by the Security Branch, but say this was only because he employed "Order of Death" bomber Corrie Lottering as a bodyguard. Lottering was arrested at Harding's home, christened "Ekaya Mandela", and is serving a prison sentence for bombing journalist Jani Allen's flat.

Harding, who believes his life is in danger even in prison, says senior security officials are playing cat and mouse with him. Serious criminal charges alternate with offers of a private amnesty if he will quietly leave the country, he says.

Harding's relationship with the security forces began, he says, when he served with 2 Recce in Angola and other Frontline states. He also claims to have participated in hot-pursuit raids, commando operations and security reconnaissance for cabinet ministers in several African countries.

Equipped with credit cards issued by major international banks, he roamed the world on missions for the South African government, which he claims included arms deals.

Police confirm Harding's international travel, but believe it was for purely criminal purposes. He used aliases and disguises, often posing as an Arab.

"He is a master conman," comments a detective familiar with Harding's criminal career. "He knows how to manipulate, how to make contacts, how to open doors."

"He's highly intelligent and he can arrange things. But it's all smoke and mirrors with him."

The ANC is investigating explosive claims by a man who says he 'is bigger than Dirk Coetzee'. But police dismiss him as a criminal and con artist.

By PHILIPPA GARSON and STEPHEN LAUFER

Goldstone to probe Hadebe slaying

By FAROUK CHOTHIA

JUDGE RICHARD GOLDSTONE'S announcement that his commission is to probe the kwaZulu Police has raised specific questions about the KZP's conduct with regard to the assassination of key African National Congress Natal Midlands leader Reggie Hadebe.

Judge Goldstone this week announced that his commission's Natal investigation team had looked into complaints against the KZP and it felt that six of the cases needed further probing.

He said a sub-committee of the commission would investigate the "conduct" of the KZP in relation to the murder of Hadebe, the right-hand-man of Natal Midlands boss Harry Gwala. Hadebe was killed in

an ambush in the Ixopo area while returning from a peace meeting with Inkatha.

Curiously, the case is being investigated by the South African Police, which has so far made little visible progress.

University of Natal academic John Aitchison said the statement had stoked speculation that the commission suspected the KZP either of hampering the SAP probe, or that KZP officers were implicated in the murder.

Pietermaritzburg South MP Rob Haswell said in parliament last month there was "considerable circumstantial evidence, if not significant leads" for the SAP to follow.

He said Hadebe had been killed by a bullet fired from a G3 rifle, and

that G3s, according to evidence submitted to Goldstone, were issued to chiefs. Two chiefs — one of whom was charged with murder in another case but acquitted, while the other is a kwaZulu cabinet minister — attended the meeting with Hadebe on the day he was killed.

Other suggestive circumstances were that the car in which Hadebe was travelling had never previously been used in the Ixopo area; the assassination took place on a hairpin bend, the slowest part of the road between Ixopo and Pietermaritzburg; and that Hadebe was killed by the first bullet fired — strongly suggesting the assassins knew where he was sitting.

(327)

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

R1,00 Price • Prys
R0,10 Plus 10% VAT • BTW
R1,10 Selling price • Verkoopprys
Other countries **R1,40** Buitelands
Post free • Posvry

*Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant*

No. 5046

Vol. 333

PRETORIA, 21 MARCH
MAART 1993

No. 14679

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 492 **(327)** 21 March 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREAS TO BE UNREST AREAS

Under section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 3453 of 22 December 1992 to be unrest areas, for a further period of three months.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of East London, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2354 of 5 October 1990.

The Magisterial District of Komga, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 3237 of 27 August 1971.

The Magisterial District of King William's Town, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1877 of 4 September 1981.

The Magisterial District of Stutterheim, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2354 of 5 October 1990.

The Magisterial District of Queenstown, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1904 of 30 August 1985.

The Magisterial District of Cathcart, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1904 of 30 August 1985.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 492 21 Maart 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERLENGING VAN VERKLARING VAN GEBIEDE TOT ONRUSGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (2) van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, en met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, verleng ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3453 van 22 Desember 1992 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie maande.

BYLAE

Die landdrosdistrik van Oos-Londen, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2354 van 5 Oktober 1990.

Die landdrosdistrik van Komga, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 3237 van 27 Augustus 1971.

Die landdrosdistrik van King William's Town, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1877 van 4 September 1981.

Die landdrosdistrik van Stutterheim, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2354 van 5 Oktober 1990.

Die landdrosdistrik van Queenstown, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1904 van 30 Augustus 1985.

Die landdrosdistrik van Cathcart, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1904 van 30 Augustus 1985.

The Magisterial District of Indwe, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1904 of 6 January 1984.

The Magisterial District of Wodehouse, as demarcated and described in Proclamation No. 142 of 29 June 1928.

The Magisterial District of Sterkstroom, as demarcated and described in Proclamation No. 50 of 28 March 1924.

The Magisterial District of Aliwal North, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1632 of 27 May 1927.

The Magisterial District of Maclear, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 297 of 21 November 1913, as amended.

The Magisterial District of Elliot, as demarcated and described in Proclamation No. 448 of 31 March 1917.

The Magisterial District of Barkly East, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 150 of 10 December 1879.

The Magisterial district of Lady Grey, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 139 of 27 May 1927.

The Magisterial District of Bethlehem, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 458 of 9 March 1990.

The Magisterial District of Fouriesburg, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 299 of 18 February 1925.

The Magisterial District of Kestell, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 458 of 9 March 1990.

The Magisterial District of Ficksburg, as demarcated and described in *Government Gazette* No. 2607 of 17 February 1939.

The Magisterial District of Clocolan, as demarcated and described in *Government Gazette* No. 2530 of 27 May 1938.

The Magisterial District of Wepener, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2435 of 6 November 1953.

The Magisterial District of Zastron, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2435 of 6 November 1953.

The Magisterial District of Rouxville, as demarcated and described in *Government Gazette* No. 4322 of 3 February 1950.

The Magisterial District of Bethulie, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1550 of 25 November 1932.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

Die landdrostdistrik van Indwe, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1904 van 6 Januarie 1984.

Die landdrostdistrik van Wodehouse, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Proklamasie No. 142 van 29 Junie 1928.

Die landdrostdistrik van Sterkstroom, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Proklamasie No. 50 van 28 Maart 1924.

Die landdrostdistrik van Aliwal-Noord, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1632 van 27 Mei 1927.

Die landdrostdistrik van Maclear, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 297 van 21 November 1913, soos gewysig.

Die landdrostdistrik van Elliot, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Proklamasie No. 448 van 31 Maart 1917.

Die landdrostdistrik van Barkly-Oos, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 150 van 10 Desember 1879.

Die landdrostdistrik van Lady Grey, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 139 van 27 Mei 1927.

Die landdrostdistrik van Bethlehem, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 458 van 9 Maart 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Fouriesburg, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 299 van 18 Februarie 1925.

Die landdrostdistrik van Kestell, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 458 van 9 Maart 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Ficksburg, soos afgebaken en omskryf in *Staatskoerant* No. 2607 van 17 Februarie 1939.

Die landdrostdistrik van Clocolan, soos afgebaken en omskryf in *Staatskoerant* No. 2530 van 27 Mei 1938.

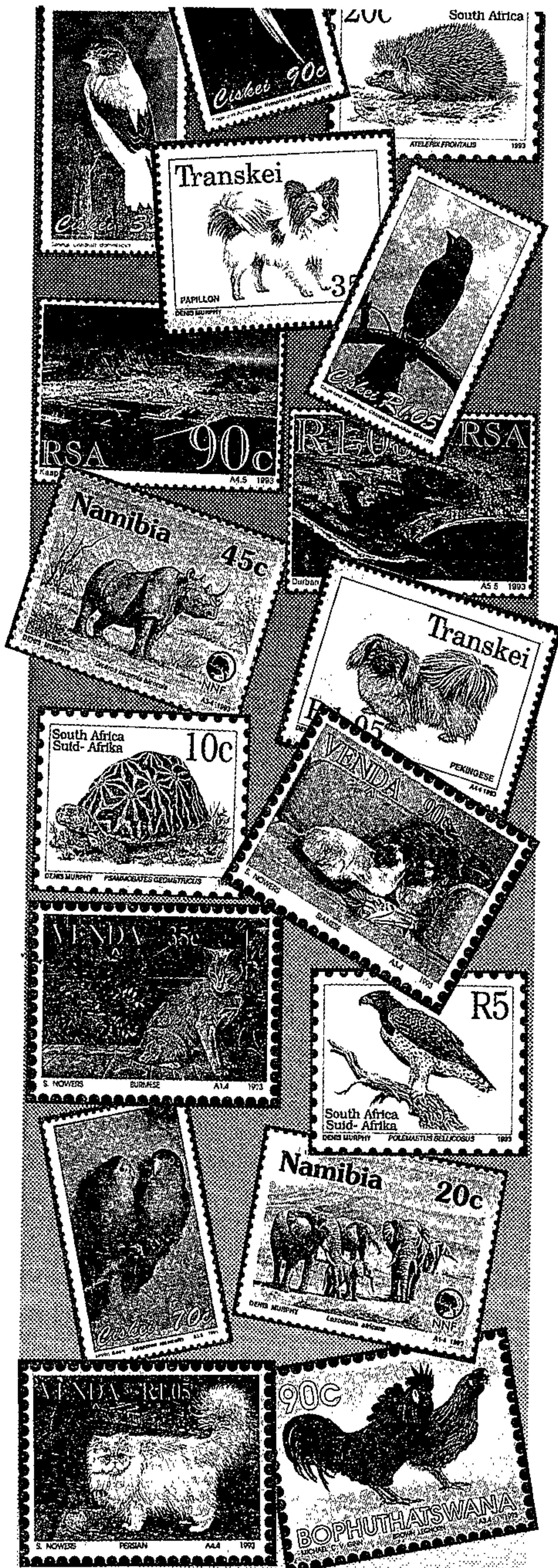
Die landdrostdistrik van Wepener, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2435 van 6 November 1953.

Die landdrostdistrik van Zastron, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2435 van 6 November 1953.

Die landdrostdistrik van Rouxville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in *Staatskoerant* No. 4322 van 3 Februarie 1950.

Die landdrostdistrik van Bethulie, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1550 van 25 November 1932.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.



Loop u die grootste, gewildste,
mees wydverspreide, stokperdjie

in die wêreld -

Filatelie
(seëlversameling) mis?

Are you missing out on the biggest,
most widespread, most popular

hobby in the world -

Philately
(stamp collecting)?

Sluit aan by die ingeligte en slim
stokperdjeryers - skryf aan
Filateliedienste en INTERSAPA
om met u versameling te begin.

Join the educated and
clever hobbyists - write to
Philatelic Services and INTERSAPA
to start your own collection.

Privaatsak / Private Bag X505, Pretoria, 0001

Tel: (012) 311-6471, 311-6043

Faksno. / Fax No. (012) 28-6025

CONTENTS			INHOUD		
No.		Page No.	No.		Bladsy No. Koerant No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE			GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
Law and Order, Department of			Wet en Orde, Departement van		
<i>Government Notice</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewing</i>		
R. 492	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Extension of declaratin of areas to be unrest areas	1 14679	R. 492	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Verlenging van verklaring van gebiede tot onrusgebiede	1 14679

ANC firms up policy on regional function

THE ANC ended a crucial meeting on regionalism on Saturday night in Johannesburg with a firm commitment that a future constitution should provide for a maximum of 10 regions.

Attended by more than 200 delegates and observers from 14 regions countrywide, the decisions of the ANC national consultative conference on regional policy now becomes part of the organisation's political firmament.

"This is now official ANC policy as this was a special conference called to deal with the issue after we had to postpone several meetings on the matter last year," said Zola Skweyiya, legal and constitutional affairs spokesman.

Noting that regional policy could only be finalised as an integral part of a national democratic constitution, ANC delegates decided that such a constitution would set out the powers, functions, roles and responsibilities for all three tiers of government.

Final and binding decisions on regions, including their powers, functions and boundaries, should be decided upon by the constituent assembly, which draws up the new constitution, the conference decided.

The resolution said a future constitution should provide for a maximum of 10 regions, a compromise for some delegates who wanted eight.

It called for elections for regional representations in a constituent assembly on the basis of electoral regions, "preferably the

four provinces based on the 1910 constitution".

The conference rejected "attempts by the Nationalist government to unilaterally restructure regional and local government policies and administrations".

The 10 regions accepted by the conference, with a rider that they could become eight entities should certain areas wish to join with others, were: the western Cape; eastern Cape; Border/Kei; Natal; Free State; northern Cape; western Transvaal; Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal; eastern Transvaal; and northern Transvaal.

Conference sources said northern Cape and western Transvaal regions might merge, as might Border/Kei and Eastern Cape regions.

ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa said the policy was adopted unanimously.

Meanwhile, more than 50 anti-apartheid movements, development agencies, church bodies and trade unions are to campaign for international supervision, monitoring and verification of elections in SA.

The initiative will be launched today by the UN-designated International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The liaison group of EC Anti-Apartheid Movements said in London the appeal would mobilise opinion in support of a sizeable presence by the UN in conjunction with other intergovernmental bodies. — Sapa.

Stealing a march on opposition

THE ANC was hoping that an early campaign start would give it a decisive advantage in coming elections against opposition that had experience and superior resources, ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale said yesterday.

The regional election campaign was launched last month and the ANC yesterday unveiled its new regional flag at rallies across the PWV.

Sexwale said in an inter-

RAY HARTLEY

view that the ANC's PWV region would get a "sizeable portion" of the R300m the ANC planned to raise for its election campaign.

"We need as many people as possible to put up money because without a proper constitution, in which everybody has participated, people won't respect the first law of the country. And in that case, they wouldn't respect criminal law either," he said.

The northern Transvaal, eastern Transvaal, Border, Transkei and OFS regions of the ANC would not face much election opposition, but the PWV was where most opposition parties had their headquarters and an organisational presence.

"The NP and other parties are strong on admini-

stration and management, the ANC is strong on support. We would like to transform that political support — with good management — into voter support," Sexwale said.

Sexwale said the election campaign would be the ANC's "biggest mass action ever. This time we are not putting pressure on government; we are removing the government," he said.

He was unambiguous about the ANC's election platform in the region: "It is about winning power — the power that all along they have tried to get through marches, petitions and the armed struggle. We want a transfer of power to a democratic elected government. The election is about commencing the process of reconstructing lives," he said.

'Dismal' human rights year

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE past year has been gloomy for human rights in SA, the Human Rights Commission says in its annual review.

It said security force covert operations, vigilanteism and repressive state legislation "continued to notch up a litany of human rights violations and abuses".

Retaliatory action compounded the situation, and "attacks on policemen and innocent civilians did nothing to advance the cause of human rights in SA", it said.

These activities led to the deaths of more than 3 500 people, 35% more than during the previous year.

The report noted the deaths of 280 train commuters, 129 policemen and 97 political activists.

More than 120 deaths in police custody were recorded, most taking place before the deceased came to trial.

During the year, 58 magisterial districts were declared unrest areas, more than during the State of Emergency in 1985/6. More than 450 people were detained without trial, the commission said.

Political arrests stemming from democratic protests continued apace. More than 10 000 such arrests took place, accompanied by the deaths of 160 people.

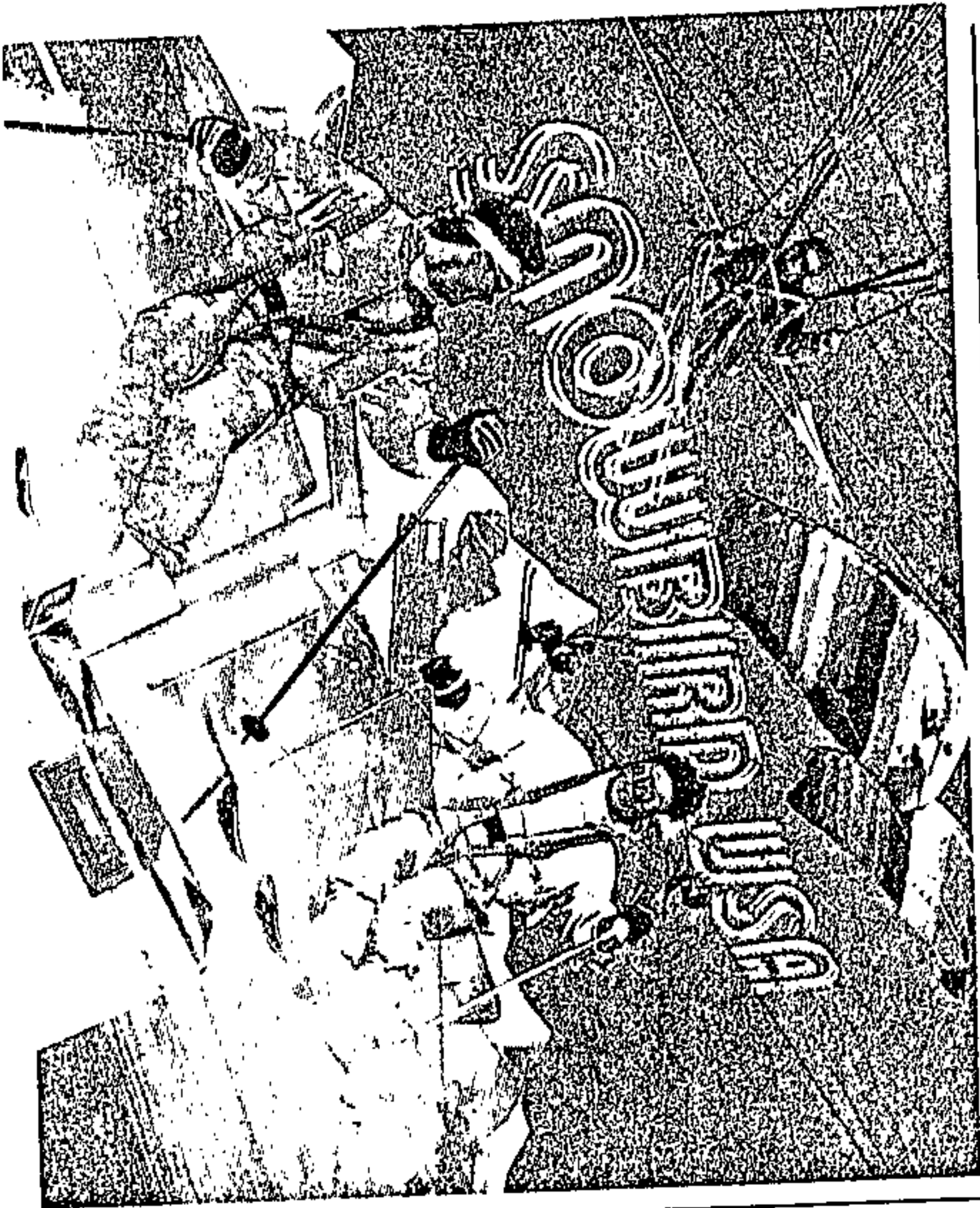
At least 200 political trials involving 4 000 people took place. The review listed 250 political prisoners.

About 300 people were on death row, many of whom had been there since hanging was suspended in 1990. In spite of this, another 34 death sentences had been passed down in the past year, the commission said.

Peace calls at rallies



Members of the Inkatha Freedom Party brandish their less threatening traditional weapons in what turned out to be a peaceful rally at the Vosloorus Stadium on the East Rand yesterday.



rallies

Sueken 22/3/93

THE FOUR MAIN BLACK political organisations yesterday held separate services to commemorate the massacre in 1960 when the South African Police gunned down 69 unarmed "demonstrators" in Sharpeville.

The African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, the Azanian People's Organisation and the Inkatha Freedom Party rallied their supporters to rededicate themselves to the memory of those who died on that fateful day in the Vaal Triangle.

Emotions ran high but no serious incidents were reported, with the exception of one in Vosloorus when an unidentified man was shot and injured from a passing minibus after the IFP rally.

At the rally IFP president Mangosuthu Buthezi reiterated his plea for a meeting with ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela for the sake of peace.

"It is crucial that the leadership of the ANC and the IFP get together and solve the issue of violence," he said.

After a short interlude, because of the rain, Buthezi called on Mandela to "stop posturing and commence a series of joint appearances with me at public meetings, so that we can show strife-torn areas in the whole of the nation that the ANC and the IFP are seriously joining forces to eradicate violence in our midst".

A bystander was shot as IFP supporters returned from the rally.

In Sharpeville PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said his organisation would not declare a moratorium on its armed struggle yet.

He said the Azanian People's Liberation Army would stop its mission once the Government had agreed to "a mutual cessation of hostilities". This was the agreement they reached at

By Themba Molefe, Musa Zondi, Mokgadi Pela and Sapa

two meetings outside the country.

Asked to comment on claims that Apla was responsible for the killing on Friday of three whites in the Grasmere-Eikenhof area, Makwetu said: "I am not able to do so as I have no information."

In Kallahong the ANC called on its supporters to be tolerant in the run-up to elections. In a speech that was more of a campaign speech, NEC member Ronnie Kasrils called on the party faithful to go out, door-to-door, and educate the people about voting.

At an Azapo service at the Kopanong Community Centre in Dobsonville Youth Club recited poems that said the Sharpeville shootings in 1960 and the killings of hundreds of other black people since then had produced people determined to overthrow white domination.

Azapo deputy political education officer Mofateng Tlale called on the black youth to openly associate themselves with the Azanian National Liberation Army, the military wing of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania. He said blacks were tired of being victims of State violence and would use any means to defend themselves.

In another development the Sebokeng home of the PAC chief of protocol and former UN representative Mr Count Pieterse was raided by the police at 3am yesterday.

His 25-year-old son, Mr Musa Suluwanda, was arrested on unspecified charges. Pieterse said about 12 policemen entered his home through the roof.

DP alleges state cover-up (32)

IT appeared government was busy with another massive cover-up, DP Chief Whip Roger Burrows said in a statement in Cape Town yesterday. The DP had requested a special debate on security issues, including allegations that an Inkatha central committee member had spied for government, the role of homeland police and the President's undertaking that all documentation on the death of Matthew Goniwe would be given to the east Cape attorney-general. But the NP had cancelled the debate.

Police newspaper search condemned

Star 24/3/93

(243) (327)
A police search of The Star's offices has been condemned as a violation of journalistic independence by the largest organisation representing journalists worldwide.

The files of Jacques Pauw, an investigative reporter, were scrutinised by detectives last week following the publication of a report about Department of Transport subsidies to a Bophuthatswana bus company. The article questioned the business relationships of Transport Minister Dr Piet Welgemoed and some other South African Government officials with the company.

"The (police) action ... supported by the Protection of In-

formation Act, violates the fundamental right of journalists to gather and disseminate information," the International Federation of Journalists said in a statement yesterday. "It further violates the journalists' duty to observe professional secrecy regarding the source of information."

The professional integrity and independent role of journalism had to be respected to ensure a democratic and pluralistic Press.

The IFJ also called on the South African Government to provide a legal framework to ensure freedom of information and access to sources of information. — Sapa.

NEWS Holomisa tells of order to 'wipe out' Apla

'18 not Apla cadres'

Sowetan 26/3/93.
By Themba Molefe
 Political Reporter

■ TWENTY ARRESTED PAC says the detained men are its members:

THE Pan Africanist Congress yesterday said the police had arrested 20 of its members and not 18 cadres of the Azanian People's Liberation Army as announced by State President FW de Klerk.

And in another development, *Sapa* quotes Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa as saying that De Klerk personally gave an order that people identified as Apla members should be "wiped out" as a matter of urgency.

The report said Holomisa was reacting to a diplomatic note from the South African Government yesterday following the Goldstone Commission findings on Apla which point to alleged involvement of Transkei in Apla activities.

"I would like to alert you to the fact that our intelligence is aware of the order personally given by you to the effect that certain persons deemed to be Apla members resident in the Transkei be wiped out as a matter of extreme

urgency," Holomisa said in a six-page letter to De Klerk, reports *Sapa*.

Meanwhile, the PAC said the 20 members arrested were all aged between 17 and 24 years. Fourteen were schoolboys from Ficksburg.

Schoolteacher Mr Musa Msulundwana (24), of Sebokeng, is the son of PAC chief of protocol and former PAC United Nations representative Dr Count Pietersen.

One of the two members arrested in Bloemfontein was a construction worker and the other was a full-time PAC regional organiser, Mr C Mbelembele.

Two brothers who are high school pupils, Solomon and Joseph Masango, were arrested in Boipatong the same day as Azanian National Youth Unity member Buti Gilbert Ntuli.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu said

it was clear that the 20 people arrested were not Apla members.

"Mr De Klerk is playing cheap political games by harassing schoolboys. We demand the immediate release of all arrested members of the PAC.

"Emotions are running high in Ficksburg in the Free State where the black community is demanding the release of the schoolboys."

In another development, Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe announced an anti-violence plan costing about R10 million and involving at least 21 000 reservists.

This is part of the 10-point plan announced in Parliament by De Klerk on Wednesday.

● The PAC announced yesterday it would not attend the Patriotic Front conference at Lenasia tomorrow because it was a meeting of the ANC-Codesa allies.

Handwritten: 327

CONFIRMATION that the South African government built weapons of mass destruction over a period of 15 years, dismantled them before it signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and lied throughout, is the clearest argument yet for a Freedom of Information Act.

Secrecy and lack of accountability in government has resulted in a state rotten with corruption, an incompetent and often murderous police force and an army given to illegality. By the time we get to hear about the deeds committed with taxpayers' money, it's usually too late to stop them or hold anyone accountable.

In the United States, after the publication of the Pentagon Papers and Watergate, a Freedom of Information Act was introduced. It was an acknowledgement that no matter how effective the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and expression was, it did not bestow the positive right of access to government records.

One of the basic skills a journalist in the United States is coached on is how to make freedom of information applications. You can apply for information about CIA activities, FBI reports on individuals, including yourself; or minutes of secret meetings, if you can prove they are in the public interest.

It can be a lengthy procedure, but at the end of the day you usually get what you need. Any citizen is afforded the same right.

Contrast this with the absence of an enforceable right in Zimbabwe for the press to peruse Sally Mugabe's will, even though she was a public figure supposedly bound by a leadership code that limited the amount of property she could own.

If there is one thing we need right now, as paper shredders in the Union Buildings hum through the night, it is a Freedom of Information Act.

The Goniwe inquest in Port Elizabeth has been a revelation of how the evil intent of those in power was graphically recorded in black and white. It speaks volumes for their arrogance, that they believed the material would never fall into unfriendly hands. Yet they have left potential goldmines for the journalist, the historian and the citizen that should be discovered as soon as possible and preserved.

Unlike Germany, where the files of the Stasi were eagerly grabbed, no one here is forcefully demanding that the government open its files.

The politicians aren't much help. Not the African National Congress, nor the National Party nor the Inkatha Freedom Party have included an adequate freedom of information clause in their respective draft Bills of Rights.

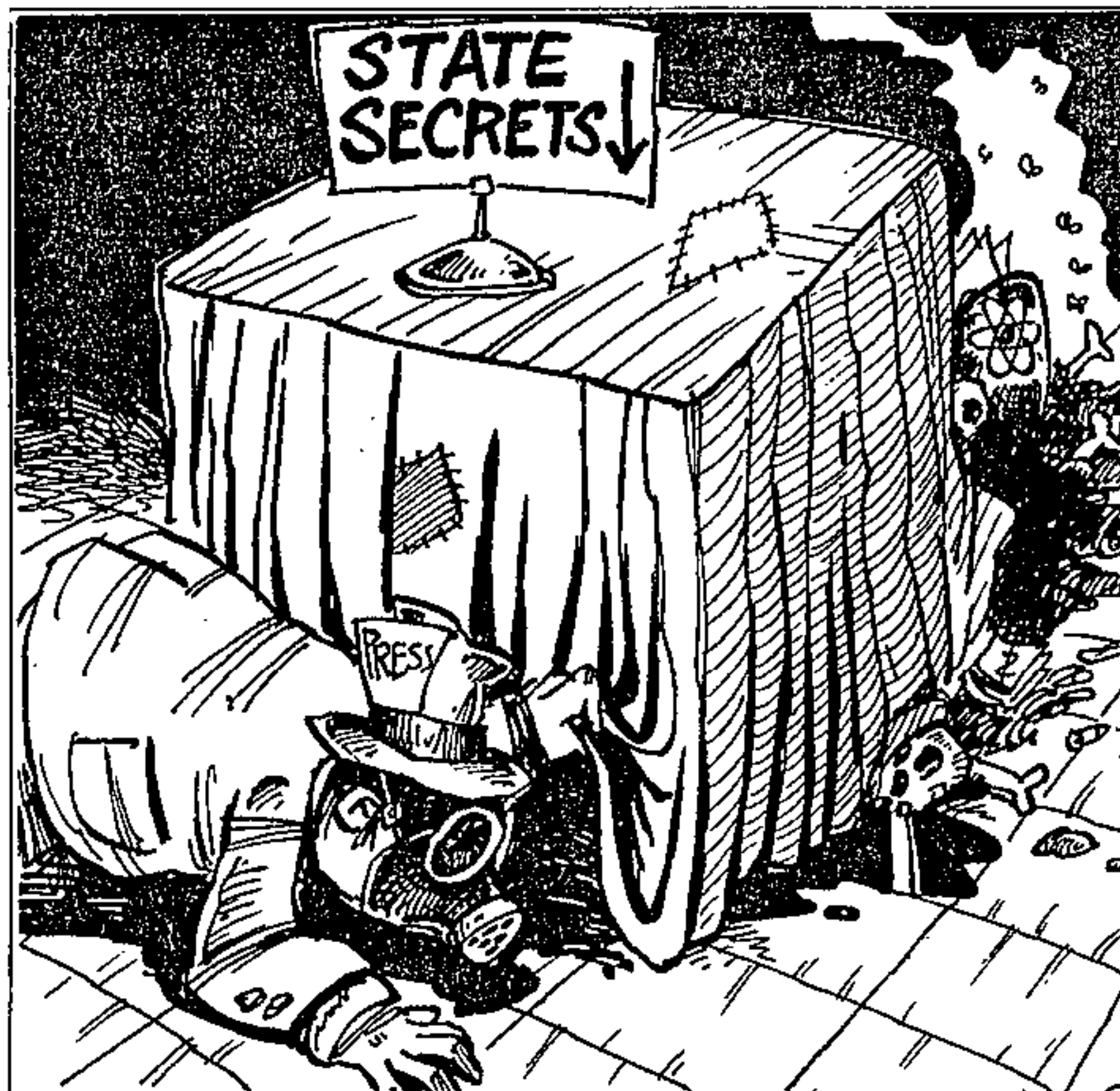
Not even the Conference of Editors, in their draft free press clause to Codesa last year, made any but the barest mention of freedom of information. ("Everyone has the right to freely ... inform himself.") They focused largely and predictably on the negative freedoms, mainly freedom from censorship.

Despite a statement in favour of diversity of information, the formulation of their clause would protect the status quo — a media market skewed towards the more affluent in largely white suburbs, which has grown ever more ideologically homogenous and less representative of the population at large.

Of course, the editors were promptly ignored anyway, because all the draft Bills of Rights — the NP, the IFP and the ANC — have fairly major

Whose information is it anyway?

W/Mand 26/3-1/4/93



It's time to rip away the cloak of secrecy which surrounds government — and certain private sector institutions. A Freedom of Information Act would grant citizens a positive right to knowledge



By **PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK**

qualifications on press freedom.

Instead of being in the forefront of the clamour for access to government records, there is hardly a whimper of protest from editors.

Perhaps some small relief might yet come from the Democratic Party's Bill of Rights that is now close to completion. David Unterhalter, one of the lawyers working on the draft, says that whether or not to include a clause on freedom of information is still being debated.

The difficulty, he says, is that the DP is committed to putting only basic principles in the Bill, to keep it simple, uncluttered, and enforceable. Freedom of information legislation in the US — which is not part of the constitution — is heavily detailed, particularly in the rules of enforcement.

The converse, as Unterhalter points out, is that if freedom of information is not inserted into a Bill of Rights now, it is doubtful whether it will get

into law. Freedom of information is not likely to top the list of the ANC or the NP's legislative priorities in a new parliament.

If that is so, South African democracy would be impoverished. The right to knowledge is as empowering as the right to vote.

The aim of a freedom of information law should not be simply to make government more transparent, but to enshrine knowledge as a right superior to other potentially conflicting rights, such as private property. That is still a remote concept.

Among the lesser sins of the NP's mismanagement of the country in these last days of Rome is that of the R75-million generously granted to the Human Sciences Research Council in the Budget, R6-million will service the interest on a building.

The assumption, no doubt, is that the general public doesn't mind wasting valuable research money on an obscene neo-classical bureaucratic

edifice in downtown Pretoria, which architect Alan Lipman describes as a "second-hand fake of a fake".

After all, the HSRC, despite being publicly funded, has never viewed the general public as its client. It spends millions each year on research that never sees the light of day, or that goes for the exclusive use of government departments, corporations or paying clients.

Before the collapse of Codesa 2, only the NP and the DP had access to HSRC opinion polls that revealed that 25 percent in an election would certainly block the ANC and its allies in a constituent assembly, while one third would be risky.

The immediate cause of the deadlock at Codesa 2 — the dispute over percentages — bore a suspiciously close resemblance to the HSRC's figures.

The modus operandi of the HSRC is but one more symptom of the absence of a tradition in South Africa of believing that access to information is a right.

It is more tricky, but no less crucial, with private organisations that glean information of social value.

The Urban Foundation, for instance, has over the past decade produced some of the best demographic material on South Africa, but except for occasional carefully packaged presentations, the raw data is kept protectively under wraps.

The Centre for Policy Studies, on the other hand, sets the condition that a purchaser of research has to publish the material within three months, or the centre reserves the right to publish it itself. This would be a handy guide for the other think-tanks.

Freedom of information would be a direct challenge to the "intelligence"-gathering industry which is booming in these uncertain times. Though one suspects they could do as well by reading the newspapers, corporations pay a lot of money to risk analysts and other information traffickers to tell them about the socio-political environment for their investments.

What do they do with this information once it is no longer of strategic value? Can you buy information as you buy a car and retain it until you choose to sell it? Obviously it can't be compared. If somebody steals your car, you don't have a car anymore. If somebody finds your research in a library, you lose nothing.

What if someone makes a scientific breakthrough that holds the promise of a cure for Aids? It would be immoral, indeed criminal, to withhold such material from the general scientific community.

We are living in an age where enormous strides are being made in information technology. Apart from the inherent danger of television and the electronic media trivialising democracy, it is getting easier and easier to put a vast amount of information at ordinary people's disposal.

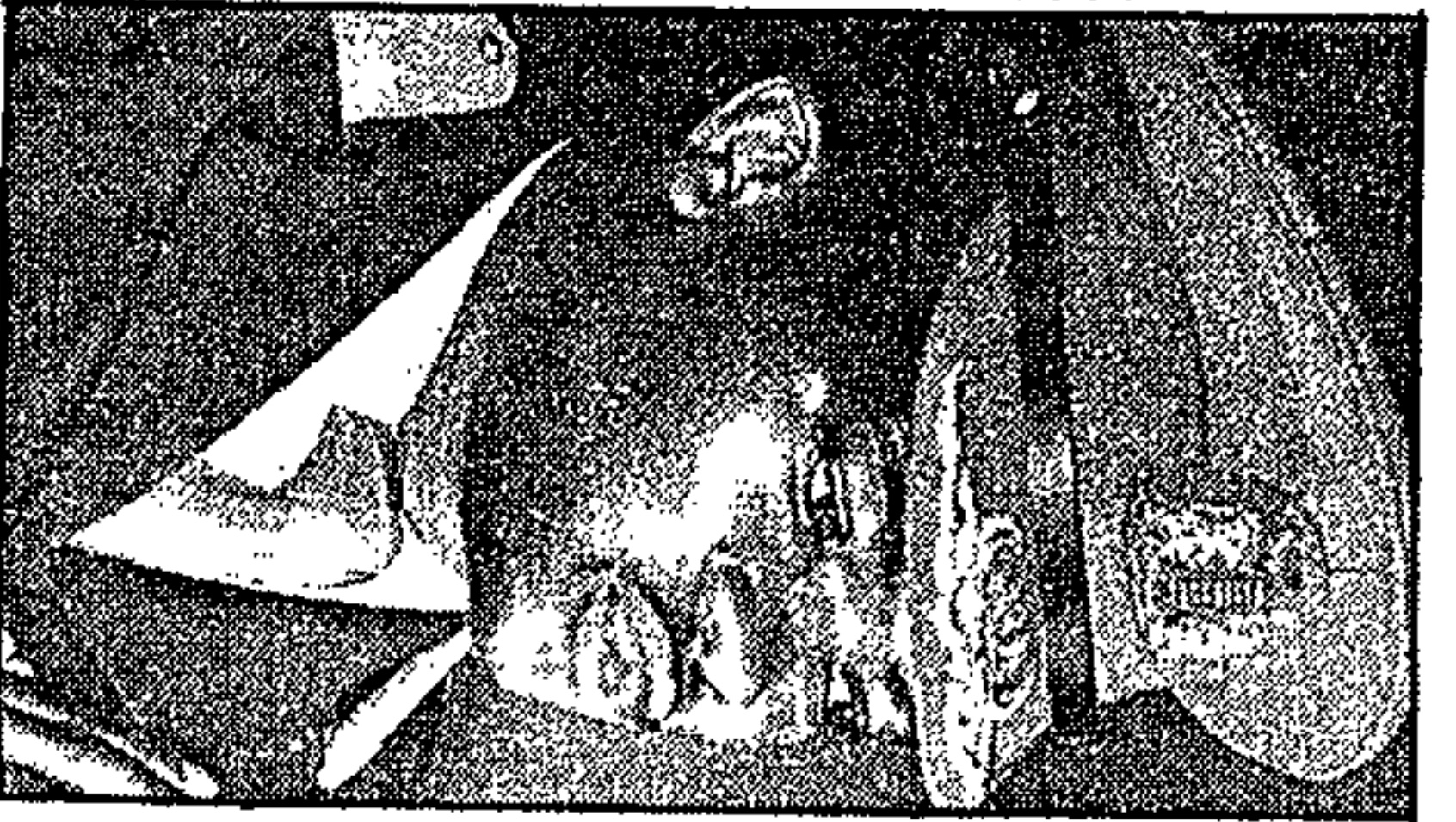
Why not include in a Freedom of Information law a requirement that every city open a library in which pertinent public information is fed into a data base, and provide officials to help anyone wanting to access that information? Like the right to vote, it would be free.

Redistribution of information cannot be countered by the arguments that it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul, or that it would be too costly.

Roll on the revolution, I say. The information revolution.

'FW ordered that Apla cadres be wiped out'

By Esther Waugh
and Peter Fabricius



Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday claimed President de Klerk has personally ordered the elimination of Apla cadres in Transkei.

He charged that the Citizen Force was being mobilised to carry out the operation as part of the Government's 10-point plan.

But De Klerk last night denied the allegation, contained in a diplomatic note from Holomisa to the SA Government.

De Klerk gave no indication of what action the Government intended taking against Transkei.

He said in a statement that

the Government was still preparing its official reaction and would release it once it had been sent to him.

He warned that Transkei should not underestimate the Government's seriousness.

321 Inadequate

De Klerk said Holomisa's reaction was "unsatisfactory and inadequate".

Observers are now waiting to see what action, if any, De Klerk will take against Transkei.

In the diplomatic note, Holomisa again rejected the preliminary findings of the Goldstone Commission and released details of a plan to "wipe out" the Apla cadres.

A report by the Goldstone Commission, released on Wednesday by De Klerk, implicated the Transkei government in Apla activities in the homeland.

In a speech to a special session of Parliament, De Klerk demanded an explanation from Holomisa about the Goldstone Commission's finding that Transkei was being used by Apla as a springboard for attacks into South Africa.

In the note, Holomisa said: "I would like to alert you to the fact that our Intelligence is aware of the order personally given by you to the effect that certain persons deemed to be Apla members resident in Transkei be wiped out as a matter of extreme urgency."

"Part of the purpose of mobilising the Citizen Force is to achieve this purpose."

He added: "We are reliably informed that as from Monday March 22 1993 the security forces in East London have started spray-painting cars and changing number plates to stage the operation as part of your 10-point plan."

"Luxury buses purporting to convey tourists to and from Transkei will be used to transport the would-be murderers."

Holomisa said the security forces met in East London on Wednesday to finalise "ways and means of eliminating innocent people."

"A certain Mr van Claren, driving a GSK 354 T (VIP Jeep) which has been resprayed as well, attended the meeting and

his car has already been loaded with weapons for use in the operation," he said.

Holomisa said in an interview that his government had received a tip-off indicating that a Colonel Venter was in charge of the operation.

Tricks

Since then, the operation had been monitored, he said.

In the diplomatic note, Holomisa said: "It is crystal clear that the Transkei government is well informed of the NP Government's dirty tricks campaigns and has a huge store of information (like the 12 files which, when released, would prove that the nefarious covert operations still do take place under your presidency)."

Holomisa... Transkei has a huge store of information.



STICKING TO ITS GUNS: PAC supporters were prominent at a march by pupils in Cape Town on Wednesday, demanding that exam fees — increased from R72 to R105 — be scrapped. The march was later marred by students who threw bricks, threatened people and damaged cars in Nyanga. The ANC said its leader Mr Tony Yengeni "was witness to a disgraceful incident when, after he stopped to try to restore order amongst the students, they surrounded his car and threatened him". The ANC, which had supplied marshalls for the march, condemned "hooligan behaviour" Photo: Yunus Mohamed

Apla issue 'threatens' political talks

By Quentin Wilson

THE ARREST of 18 suspected Apla operatives could be expected to impact on negotiations, President FW de Klerk said on Wednesday.

The PAC's dualistic approach to peace and its refusal to sign the Peace Accord threatened negotiations, he argued.

De Klerk also announced that a 10-point police plan and a stepped up call-up of SADF personnel to curb violence — particularly violence perpetrated by Apla and "other lunatic fringe elements".

"The PAC can no longer escape responsibility for the actions of Apla," the state president told a special session of parliament.

De Klerk's pressure on the PAC may, ironically, serve to unite the currently divided organisation — and increase its popular appeal.

And if the pressure leads to negotiations taking place without the PAC, the ANC will be unable to revive the Patriotic Front against the government.

A Goldstone commission report released on Wednesday said PAC president, Mr Clarence Makwetu and the organisation's first vice-president, Mr Johnson Mlambo, serve on Apla's high command.

The Goldstone report urged all nations to withhold assistance to the PAC and Apla and singled out the Transkei government for allowing the Bantustan to be used as an Apla springboard.

Transkei denied this, pointing out that only the SADF and SAP had given evidence for the report.

At the time of going to press, the PAC could not be reached for comment.

However, the ANC expressed concern at the "undisclosed 10-point plan and implicit increase in the powers of the police and army".

It called for the detained suspects to be charged or released, while also saying that the culprits of recent violence had to be brought to book.

"These murders are an act of provocation designed to derail the negotiations and peace processes."

'Bok Tobias crash tackles council in building row

By Quentin Wilson

MR ERROL Tobias, the first coloured South African who played in a Springbok rugby jersey, has threatened to sell his Caledon plot to the ANC if the local authorities do not grant him permission to build a housing complex.

Tobias, who in 1981 came under fire from anti-apartheid organisations for participating in a Springbok tour to New Zealand, is now trying to crash-tackle the town's white town council and coloured management committee.

After they turned down his building plans earlier this month, Tobias said he would offer the half-acre to the ANC for use as a squatter camp

if they do not reverse their decision. "It could very well happen if they don't allow me to build," said Tobias. "I know the whites here don't want the ANC in Caledon, so they would have to choose between them or my building."

Plans for the complex, which would accommodate 20 families, were initially rejected by the white Caledon municipality and the coloured management committee because the building covered too much of the plot.

After redrawing his plans to suit their requirements, Tobias' scheme was still rejected.

"They still have not given me any reason for refusing the redrawn plans. It does not make sense. The venture would provide employment for builders in the area, it would

improve the suburb of Bergsig, where I live, and it would help to address the housing shortage.

As someone who was seen to legitimise apartheid sport in the early 1980s, Tobias has turned to fighting apartheid structures from the outside.

Apart from his run-in with the authorities over his housing scheme, Tobias is furious that they have failed to provide the necessary services for Bergsig.

"The park in Bergsig has been neglected over the years and so have the roads. When they tried to retar a road last year, they did not even flatten it beforehand — so it's useless.

"We need to build a civic in the area to put pressure on these people. In fact, the whole management

committee should resign. They do nothing to upgrade this area," he said.

Caledon town clerk Mr J Huisamen said the municipality still had to decide on Tobias' plan.

"I wish he would tell the whole truth. It is not the plan that is under dispute, but whether that area could be used for a housing complex.

"There have been objections from neighbours to the idea, and we are waiting for Tobias' response to their objections before we finally decide," Huisamen said.

Huisamen said he had "no problems" with Tobias' plan to sell the land to the ANC for use as a squatter camp.

"He can do what he likes with the land, that is none of my business — it's his land," Huisamen said.

NEGOTIATIONS

We must know what's the buzz *Star 27/3/93* beyond earshot

THE latest buzzword in negotiating circles is 'transparency'. It was invented by SACP chairman Joe Slovo last May, has been the subject of furious debate ever since, and will be decided upon early next week. Political Reporter ESTHER WAUGH tries to peer through the controversy.

SHOULD negotiations for a future South Africa be open to the public, like parliamentary proceedings? This is the core question of the "transparency" debate, now raging among the various parties' senior representatives at multiparty talks.

Until now, journalists have been allowed to watch and report on the plenary sessions of Codesa only — but some delegates want to throw the doors open to all meetings. A decision on the question is expected to be taken on Tuesday when the Negotiating Council meets at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

The SACP's Joe Slovo is the main campaigner for the "transparent" approach. At Codesa 2 in May last year, he first proposed that the media be allowed at Codesa proceedings.

After Codesa's collapse, Slovo formally proposed at a management committee meeting that a pool of journalists be allowed to attend the committee's deliberations. At the time, he said, "monumental ignorance and confusion" existed among the public about Codesa — "We are perceived as a mysterious cabal".

Few negotiators were enthusiastic about his proposal and no decision was reached before talks were called off. The counter-argument from those opposing Slovo's idea was that negotiations were best conducted out of the glare of publicity, and that a press presence could encourage posturing rather than hard political bargaining.

Ironically, the lack of transparency thus far is underlined by the fact that it is impossible to say with any certainty who supported the opening up of the process and who was opposed to it — the discussions all took place behind closed doors.

Ten months later, the ANC, Inkatha Freedom Party and Government say they are in favour of a press presence at the negotiations. IFP negotiator Walter Felgate says that as a general rule his party believes negotiations should take place in a "glass house". The public has a right to know what their parties are ne-

gotiating on their behalf, he says.

Journalists, unsurprisingly, are all for being allowed in. In Codesa's early heyday it was not uncommon for even professional "Codesa watchers" to admit to being thoroughly confused, and they do not relish a repeat performance. Journalists would wait outside the negotiating chambers where the 400-plus negotiators took their tea breaks. Except for the occasional press conference by Codesa's management committee or by the organisations, these were the only opportunities to glean a hint of what was happening behind the closed doors.

It was also not uncommon to get as many versions of the events as the number of participants one spoke to — with negotiators putting their organisations' particular spin on the events. This explains why some media would report a breakthrough on an issue — and others would simultaneously announce a deadlock.

Before the multiparty planning conference earlier this month, concerns were again expressed that the presence of the media could lead to "grandstanding".

But Slovo again tabled his motion at a meeting of the Negotiating Council a week ago. Afterwards he said the issue would be placed "high up" on the agenda of Tuesday's meeting. Had this meeting been open to the media, say some negotiators, members of some of the parties would have seen the primitive views on women's participation held by their male representatives on the committee.

A compelling reason advanced by some in favour of opening the proceedings is that Codesa participants, especially the National Party and ANC, ran into serious difficulties with their constituencies while negotiations were being conducted in secret behind closed doors.

The nature of the process dictates that serious obstacles be discussed in smaller committees out of the public eye. But, as Slovo insists, politicians at the World Trade Centre are not negotiating their own future but South Africa's. It is in the country's interests for the process to be transparent.

NEWS Retired army waits for indem

State Security officials set to testify

Sowetan 29/3/93
TWO former State Security Council officials will testify in the Goniwe inquest when it resumes in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court today.

They are Adanus Stemmet and Brigadier Kiewiet Geldenhuys, both formerly from the secretariat of the State Security Council.

A third witness, J Vermaak, formerly of the Department of Education and Training, is also expected to take the stand.

The acting attorney-general for the Eastern Cape, Mike Hodgen, said that retired army officer, Colonel Lourens Du Plessis, who was expected to give evidence, was still waiting to hear whether he would be given indemnity

■ **Goniwe inquest resumes today:** (327)

and would not, therefore, testify yet.

The witnesses will be giving evidence in an inquest on Cradock activists Matthew Goniwe, Ford Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli who were murdered at the height of the civil unrest in the 1980s.

Meanwhile, the ANC is planning a big march to coincide with the restart of the inquest. ANC regional media spokesperson Phila Nkayi said the march will be led by Steve Tsiwete, a national executive committee member.

The march is not intended to disrupt the court proceedings. - ECNA

The eastern Cape, transformed into a time-bomb because the Government had failed to meet demands by residents, exploded in the 1980s — sending shivers down the spines of the country's securocrats.

Something had to be done, they realised, whether overtly or covertly, to crush the massive anti-apartheid campaigns staged in the townships of Langa in Uitenhage, New Brighton, Zwijndorp and KwaZakhele in Port Elizabeth, and Lingshale in Cradock.

It was the epoch that saw the mushrooming of United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliated student, civic, youth and teacher organisations — filling the void left by the banning of the ANC in 1960.

In Port Elizabeth, protests to back short- and long-term demands by residents reached a head in 1983 with the formation of the Kayamandi (now Ibhayi) Town Council (KTC), led by the controversial Tamsanga Linda, now one of Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's advisers.

Linda once enraged blacks in Port Elizabeth by taking over

Goniwe inquest could shed light on Eastern Cape cauldron

Star 29/3/93

The Goniwe inquest resumes in Port Elizabeth today. BRIAN SOKUTU takes a look at the seething cauldron that was the Eastern Cape in the '80s, during the time of Matthew Goniwe.

an eight-roomed house in Veeplaas, after its previous occupant Alice Mavela, a widowed mother of seven, was evicted.

Under pressure from residents, Linda, the man who found himself always at loggerheads with activists, was forced to leave Port Elizabeth in 1986 — where he was under constant police guard.

Bodies such as the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) led by Qaqawuli Godolozzi, Champion Galela and Siphon Hashe, were formed to

air grievances on matters such as rent hikes and inadequate services.

Pebco implemented street and area committee structures in the region — an initiative by the late Cradock civic leader Matthew Goniwe, who was found murdered on June 27 1985 with three fellow UDF activists: Sicelo Mhlawuli, Sparrow Mkonto and Fort Calata.

The street and area committee structures, dubbed by security policemen "alternative structures of the ANC and the

SACP", held house meetings and helped residents to join civic organisations.

The three Pebco leaders vanished without trace a month before the killing of the four Cradock activists. Then came President P W Botha's declaration of a state of emergency.

Pebco president Godolozzi, secretary-general Hashe and organising secretary Galela disappeared on May 8 1985 when they went to meet an overseas visitor at the H F Verwoerd Airport, now renamed Matthew Goniwe Airport by ANC supporters in the area.

In April 1982 Congress of South African Students (Cosas) leader Siphon Mzimkhulu and fellow activist Topsy Madaka disappeared without trace.



Matthew Goniwe... Inquest reopens today.

Mzimkhulu was suing the then police Minister Louis le Grange for R150 000 in damages, after a five-month solitary confinement detention in terms of Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He started complaining of pains in his feet and stomach on the day of his release on October 20 1981. He was paralysed two days later. With his hair falling out, Mzimkhulu was rushed to Livingstone Hospital in Port Elizabeth, from where he was later transferred to Groote Schuur.

Medical tests showed that he had been poisoned with thallium, a chemical substance.

On April 14 1982 Madaka drove Mzimkhulu, who was in a wheelchair, for treatment to Livingstone Hospital. It was the last time the two men were seen alive.

New light on the disappearance of Mzimkhulu was shed in 1990 by former police hit squad commander Dirk Coetzee, on the eighth day of the Harms Commission of Inquiry, sitting in London.

Coetzee testified that Mzimkhulu was "exterminated" by the security police.

With the Goniwe inquest resuming in Port Elizabeth today, there is hope in the eastern Cape that what really happened to all these activists will eventually be revealed.

NEWS Expert does not remember message • Teac

Signal 'not destroyed'

Sowetan 30/3/93

327

IT was unlikely that the controversial Goniwe signal message was destroyed, a former State Security Council communications expert told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday.

Testifying at the re-opened inquest into the June 1985 slayings of Matthew Goniwe and three other United Democratic Front activists, Mr Adamus Paulus Stemmet said he did not believe the signal had been destroyed.

Stemmet, now retired, was head of strategic communications in the secretariat for the State Security Council at the time the signal was drafted.

He told the hearing that if the signal message had been destroyed an offence would have been committed.

Stemmet said he could not remember seeing the signal message.

■ Goniwe witness believes controversial signal still exists:

He said if Major-General Frederik Janse van Rensburg, at the time on the Secretariat of the State Security Council, had given him the signal message he would have noted the language used and would have used it for training purposes only.

Dramatic language

Referring to the wording used in the signal, Stemmet said the army used "dramatic language" in some of its messages.

He said if such language was encountered in messages it had to be brought to his attention. Stemmet said it was his task to conduct training to ensure that such language was not used in future.

He said he saw the signal in the *New Nation* newspaper and that the contents were familiar. However, he did not remember if he saw the original signal himself or whether he was just told of its contents. Stemmet said Janse van Rensburg told him about the signal but did not give it to him. He said he could not remember seeing the signal.

Commenting on earlier evidence by Janse van Rensburg that it was possible the message was left with Mr Stemmet, he said this was "unlikely", although the signal could have been in a file which passed his desk.

However, Mr Stemmet said he did not remember when he came across the contents of the message. — *Ecna*.

Signal 'most likely' a death order

PORT ELIZABETH — The most likely interpretation of the signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other United Democratic Front campaigners was that they be killed, a former senior Department of Education and Training official said yesterday.

Former DET community communications deputy director-general Johan Vermaak told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest into the killing of Goniwe and three other political campaigners the signal could also be interpreted to mean the men should be permanently jailed or put under house arrest.

Vermaak participated in a task group in June 1985 appointed to decide whether Goniwe should be reappointed to his post as a teacher in Cradock.

Vermaak said Goniwe was regarded in security circles as an enemy of the state and they seemed opposed to his reappointment. However, the DET had regarded his reappointment as central to defusing the unrest situation in Cradock and the rest of the eastern Cape. Children in Cradock had boycotted their schools for more than 15 months. The task group, which included DET, SADF and SAP members had unanimously agreed to

recommend Goniwe be reappointed.

George Bizos SC, for the victims' families, told Vermaak the signal was sent from Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council (SSC) secretariat for presentation to the task group.

According to a former witness, head of the secretariat's strategies branch Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg, the signal had never been presented to the group because it had somehow been delayed. By the time it arrived the group had already completed its task.

Vermaak said although he was not familiar with military terminology the most likely interpretation was that it was a recommendation that Goniwe, his brother Mbolelo and Port Calata be killed. He said if that had been the document's intention he and his DET colleague Jaap Strijdom would have objected strongly.

Bizos said he would submit to the court that this was the reason why the document had never reached the task group.

Earlier a former head of the secretariat's strategic communications branch Adamus Stemmet also conceded the signal could have a sinister meaning. But he denied it could have been a recommendation that the three be killed as the SSC did not deal with such matters. The signal, allegedly sent by the then head of

Eastern Province Command Brig Joffert van der Westhuizen to the SSC on June 7 1985, stated the permanent removal of important people like Matthew and Mbolelo Goniwe and Calata could lead to national reaction as had happened when three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials had disappeared.

The three Peco officials referred to in the signal, Qaqawali Godolozzi, Siphos Hashe and Champion Galela, are still missing.

Van der Westhuizen, now Military Intelligence head, has denied knowledge of the signal. Glenn Goosen, SC for former Eastern Province Command staff officer and alleged author of the signal Col Lourens du Plessis, said Du Plessis would testify that it was a recommendation they be killed.

"I would say he is not telling the truth," replied Stemmet.

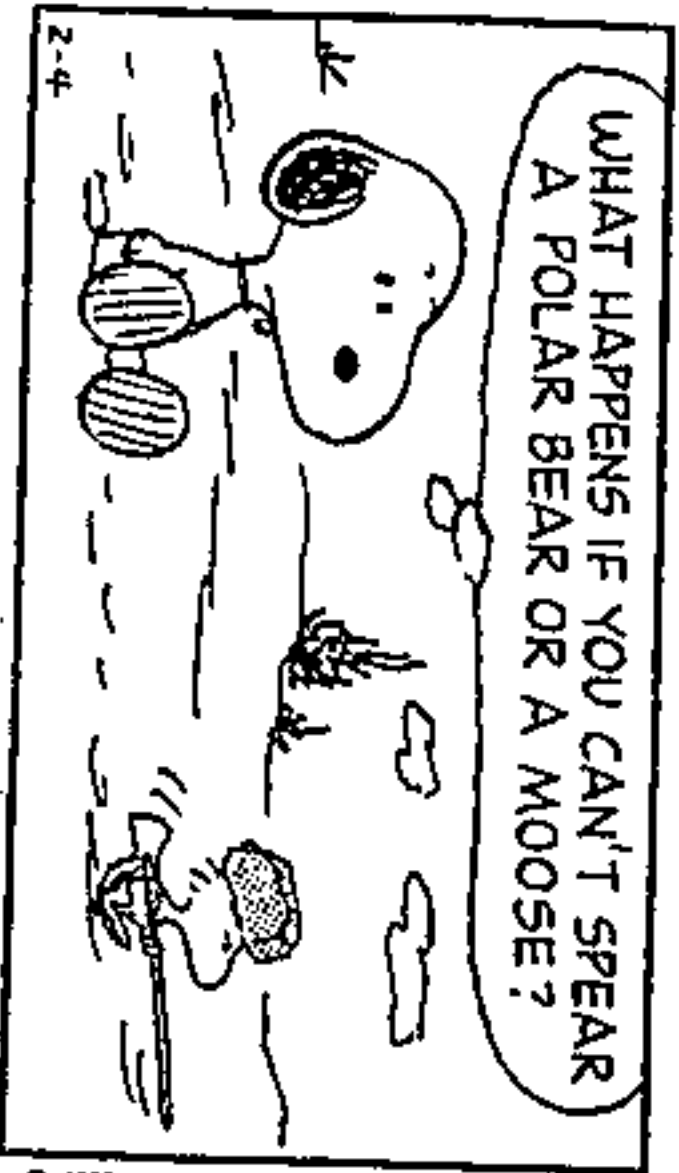
Stemmet told the court he had not felt morally obliged to inform those investigating the death of Goniwe and the others that the signal had existed.

Goniwe, Calata, Sicele Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkonzo were killed 20 days after the signal was sent.

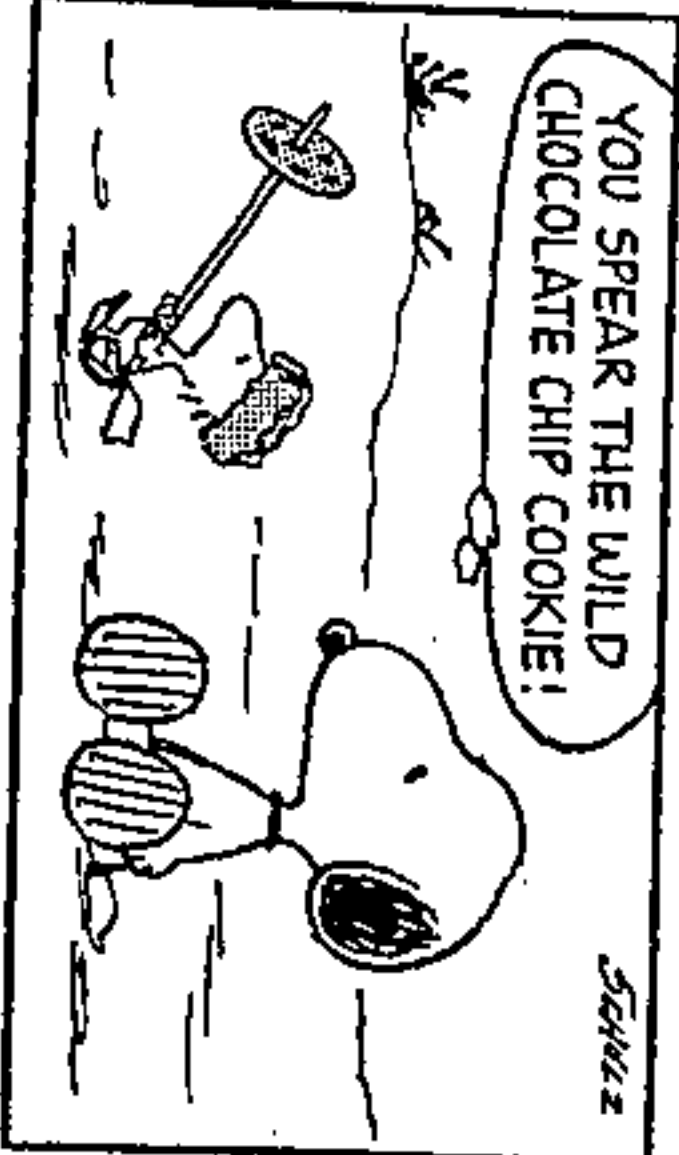
Three years later when an inquest was held in 1989 Stemmet had still not considered it his duty to make his knowledge public. — Sapa.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



© 1993 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



Viva's R15m helping hand

RAY HARTLEY

THE VIVA Trust had given more than R15m to welfare organisations since its formation in 1991, National Council for the Physically Disabled SA chairman Willem Steenkamp said in Johannesburg yesterday.

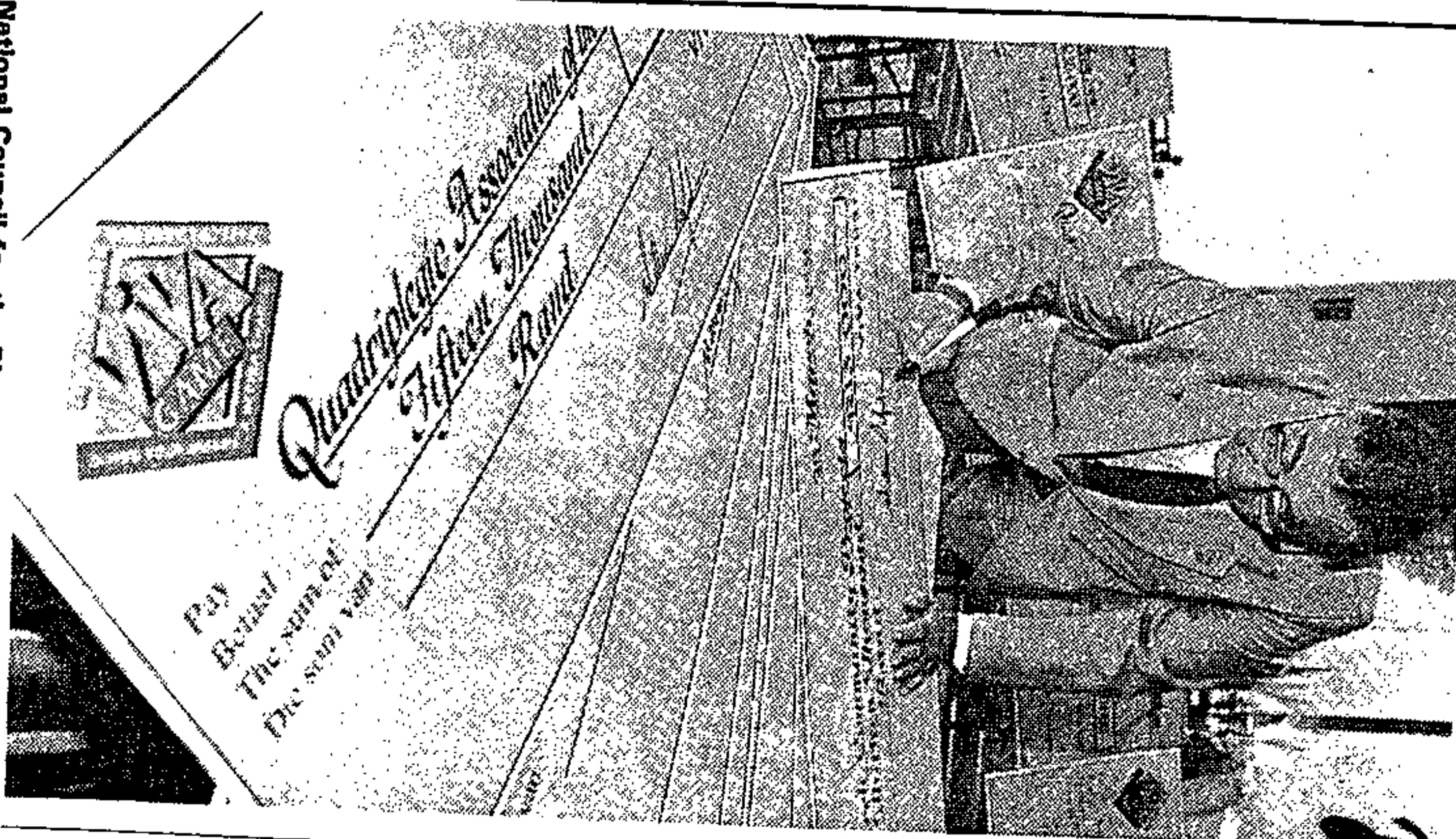
Speaking at the handing over of R520 000 to 37 beneficiaries, Steenkamp said

Viva Trust was "principally run by the disabled and consequently very little money is lost along the way".

A trust statement said that the organisation had allocated R2,3m to national welfare organisations.

National Council for the Physically Disabled in SA chairman Willem Steenkamp puts the finishing touches to cheques worth R520 000 which were distributed to welfare organisations yesterday.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA



Wednesday March 31 1993 SOWETAN

NEWS Stemmet did not believe order meant killing ● Legal to own AK-47s say police

Military signal had sinister meaning

■ Top security official testifies at Goniwe inquest

Stemmet 31/3/93 327
THE MILITARY signal calling for the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other political activists had a sinister meaning if read in its entirety, the former head of the State Security Council's secretariat of strategic communication, Adamas Stemmet, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Stemmet was giving evidence in the inquiry into the deaths of Mr Goniwe and three other United Democratic Front activists.

Stemmet said if the author of the

signal had meant anything sinister, he did not understand why it had been sent to the SSC which did not deal with such matters and had no executive authority. He did not believe it was a recommendation that Goniwe and the others be killed. Stemmet conceded that his department's function sometimes included spreading disinformation.

Communication committees of joint management centres had also been involved in discrediting certain organisations by spreading disinformation, he said. - Sapa.

Star 31/3/93

'Goniwe signal would have met with objections'

(327)

By Helen Grange

removal" meant.

PORT ELIZABETH — The notorious signal ordering the "permanent removal" of eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe was never placed before a committee investigating Goniwe because there would have been vehement objections and queries, George Bizos SC told the re-opened inquest yesterday.

Cross examining a former Department of Education and Training (DET) official Johannes Vermaak, Bizos pressed the question of whether the signal's content had been mentioned at a committee meeting held within hours of the signal being sent from Eastern Province Command on June 7 1985.

Bodies

Twenty days after the signal was sent for the attention of General Johannes van Rensburg of the State Security Council (SSC) Secretariat, Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelelo Mhlawuli were found murdered on an eastern Cape roadside, their bodies mutilated.

Van Rensburg testified earlier this month that he had verbally related the signal to the committee, chaired by a Pieter Geldenhuys and attended by the then Deputy Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

He said he had told the committee of the security establishment's conviction that Goniwe should be detained on a long-term basis, which he insisted was what the words "permanent re-

The reason he had not tabled the actual written signal — which was based on a telephone conversation he had with former EP commanding officer General "Joffel" van der Westhuizen that morning — was because it only arrived at his office more than a week later, Van Rensburg said.

Vermaak, testifying that he had attended the Geldenhuys committee meeting on June 7 with his superior, former DET secretary Jaap Strydom, said he could not recall whether any suggestion of Goniwe's detention was made.

Asked how he would have reacted if the signal was tabled, Vermaak said he and Strydom would have strongly objected and questioned what it meant.

"That's precisely why it was not placed before the committee," Bizos retorted.

Vermaak, pressed on how he would have interpreted the words "permanent removal" finally conceded his most likely interpretation would have been "to kill".

He added, however, that he was, as a former education official, not familiar with military terminology.

Vermaak said the DET's standpoint at the time on the Goniwe problem was that he should be re-appointed to the Cradock teaching post he had been suspended from. This, they argued, would have solved the crippling school boycott which resulted from his suspension.

Security

Star 3/13/93

noose rings

Transkei

327

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has thrown a security noose around Transkei, saying this is to protect South African citizens against cross-border attacks by the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla).

Government spokesman Dave Steward announced last night that the police and Defence Force would man all border points on all roads leading to Transkei.

All people and vehicles entering South Africa from Transkei would be thoroughly searched and border patrols would be intensified.

Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa last night said the move was "bellicose".

South Africa was free to deploy its forces within its jurisdiction, he said. Tension between the two countries would only end when people started "speaking the truth to one another".

Holomisa and President de Klerk will meet on April 5 to discuss the crisis between the two governments.

The decisions are the latest moves in the stand-off between Transkei and South Africa following Government and Goldstone Commission allegations that Apla had used Transkei as a springboard for attacks into South Africa.

In a note to the Government, Holomisa strongly rejected the allegations, called the Goldstone Commission a "kangaroo court" and has alleged that the South African Government had launched plans to assassinate Apla members in Transkei.

Holomisa yesterday responded to the Goldstone Commission's April 8 deadline to testify on the Apla issue by telling the country's prime violence mediator to "go and jump in the lake".

The terse response follows Mr Justice Goldstone's nonsense deadline to the PAC and Transkei.

Steward said that the South African Government's reply to Holomisa's note would be conveyed to the Transkei government today.

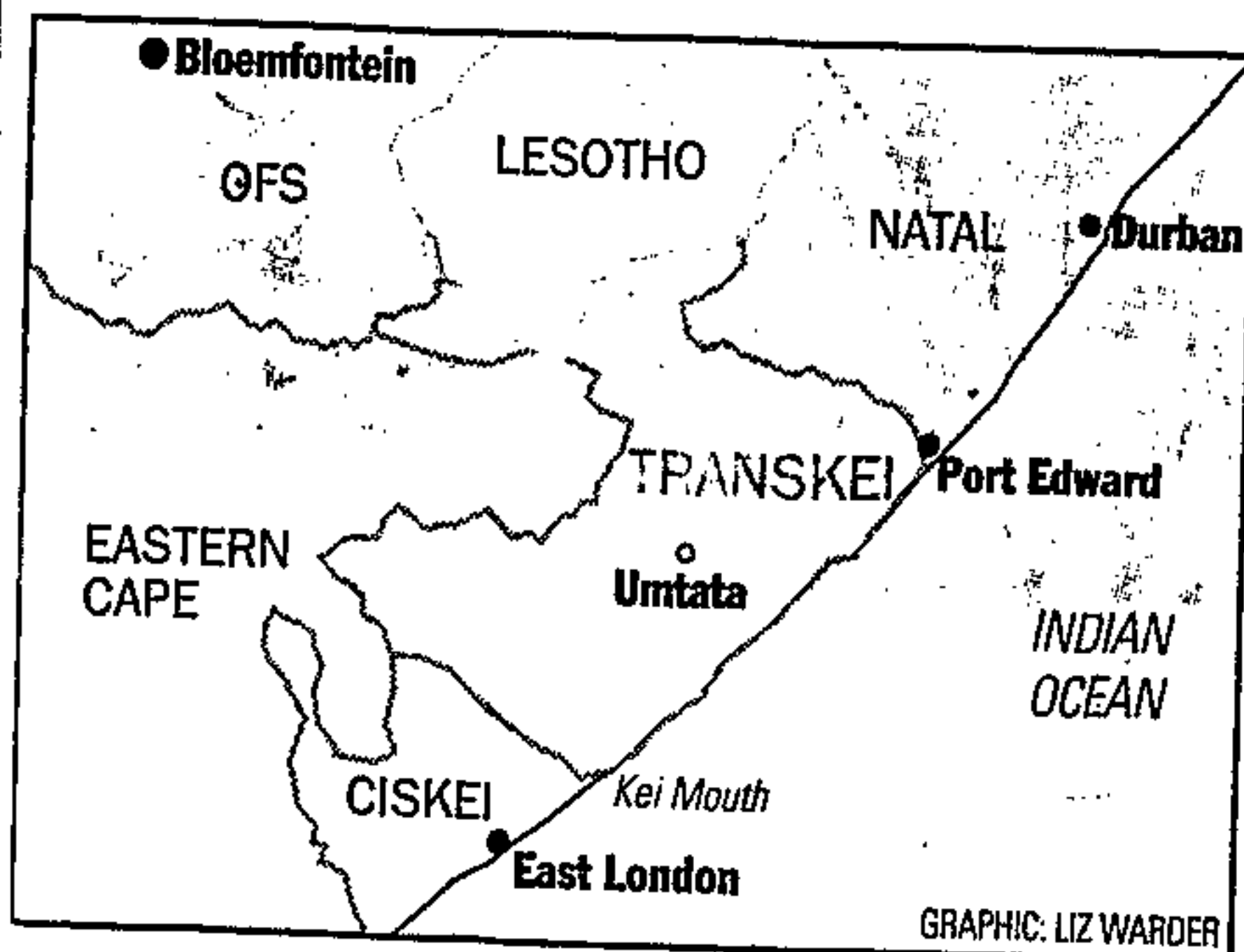
Last night, Holomisa said the South African Government had taken a high-handed attitude and he was no longer prepared to co-operate.

Government sources denied any suggestion that the security blanket slapped on Transkei was a punitive or sanctions measure.

Observers have raised the possibility that the security measures might be a repetition of the clampdown on Lesotho in 1986 when South Africa effectively blocked the inflow of supplies through security checks on vehicles at the border.

The blockade, imposed on January 1, followed repeated accusations by the Government that Lesotho was allowing the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for attacks into South Africa.

Sixteen days later, then Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's government was overthrown by Major-General Justin Lekhanye.



Goniwe signal 'meant killing'

CT 31/3/93 (327)

PORT ELIZABETH. — The most likely interpretation of the signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other United Democratic Front activists was that they be killed, a former senior Department of Education and Training (DET) official said yesterday.

Testifying before the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest into the killing of Mr Goniwe and three other political activists, Mr Johan Vermaak, formerly deputy director-general of community communications in the DET, said the signal could also be interpreted to mean the men should be permanently jailed or placed under house arrest.

Mr Vermaak participated in a "task group" in June 1985 which was appointed to decide on whether or not Mr Goniwe should be re-appointed to his post as teacher in Cradock.

Mr Vermaak said Mr Goniwe was regarded in security circles as an enemy of the state and they seemed opposed to his re-appointment. However, the DET had regarded his re-appointment as central to defusing the unrest

Teacher regarded as state enemy

situation in Cradock and the rest of the Eastern Cape.

Mr George Bizos, senior counsel for the families of the deceased, told Mr Vermaak the signal was sent from Eastern Province Command to the secretariat of the State Security Council (SSC) for presentation to the task group.

According to a former witness — head of the secretariat's strategies branch, General Johannes Janse van Rensburg — the signal had never been presented to the group because it had somehow been delayed.

Asked by Mr Bizos if the signal would have shocked him, Mr Vermaak replied: "I would have wanted to know exactly what it meant."

Although he was not familiar with military terminology the most likely interpretation was

that it was a recommendation that Mr Goniwe and the two others be killed, he said.

Mr Vermaak added that if that had been the intention of the document, he and his colleague from the DET, Mr Jaap Strijdom, would have objected strongly.

Mr Bizos said he would submit to the court that this was the reason why the document had never reached the task group.

Earlier, a former head of the SSC secretariat's Strategic Communications branch, Mr Adamus Stemmet, also conceded the signal, read in its entirety, could have a sinister meaning.

However, he repeatedly denied it could have been a recommendation the three men be killed.

He had understood the signal to be a suggestion that the three men should be removed from the Cradock community by means of detention or "transfer".

Eastern Cape Judge President Mr Justice Neville Zietsman submitted to Mr Stemmet that the signal also referred to the "disappearance" of three other people and that read with the phrase "permanent removal", its meaning could be more sinister.

"If I read the document now I concede that that may be true," replied Mr Stemmet.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

NEWS

By Esther Waugh

Protestation is commonplace in the negotiations process — except yesterday when it was staged by journalists at the World Trade Centre.

Although most groups agree that the media should have access to the proceedings, journalists were met at the World Trade Centre with a five-point memorandum restricting their movements.

In terms of the notice — issued by the administration without any input or approval

Star 3/13/93

Media protest against access restrictions at talks

of the political groups — the press was restricted to the ground floor of the building.

The negotiating council whose agenda yesterday included media access to the proceedings, met on the first floor.

The press was informed: "You are requested to remain on the ground floor during the

course of the meeting. Before lunch you are invited to come up on to the landing, but remain within the designated area. In this way, you would have the opportunity to speak to and photograph some of the delegates as they break for lunch."

Labour Party representative Llewelyn Landers brought the

memorandum to the notice of the negotiating council.

However, before Landers' move, it had been decided that the discussion on media access had taken too much time and it was referred to the 10-member planning committee.

This committee met Dr Theuns Eloff of the administration during the lunch break.

The notice was withdrawn and journalists were given access to delegates during the tea breaks — the same limited access which applied during the Codesa days.

NEWS FW de Klerk's action pre-empts scheduled mee

Cosatu chief slams blockade of Transkei

Sowetan 1/4/93

Sowetan Correspondent

THE "SIEGE" of Transkei by South African security forces looked like an attempted repeat of the January 1986 blockade which led to the overthrow of Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan, Cosatu assistant general secretary Sam Shilowa said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference, Shilowa conceded that President FW de Klerk was justifiably concerned about ongoing violence and evidence that some of it might emanate from Transkei.

But, he said, De Klerk's decision to mount roadblocks on roads leading out

■ **Move compared to measures prior to Lesotho coup:**

of Transkei pre-empted the outcome of his scheduled talks on April 5 with Transkei military ruler Bantu Holomisa.

Moreover, Shilowa reckoned, it was contradictory for De Klerk to place violence on the agenda of the multiparty negotiations - which start today and at which Transkei will be represented - but to take strong action before the negotiations started.

Shilowa's remarks were made at the start of a conference called to brief journalists on Cosatu's recently adopted programme of action, including its plans for

economic reconstruction and development.

Shilowa, who is also a member of the South African Communist Party's central committee, made it clear that Cosatu would support the ANC but at the same time seek to make reconstruction - fighting poverty, unemployment and retrenchment - part of the ANC's election manifesto.

There was no question of Cosatu presenting the ANC with an accord to sign on a take-it-or-leave basis - the accord would be negotiated with the ANC.

Jordaan says military documents back his claims about state spies

CAPETOWN — DP MP Kohn Jordaan quoted from secret military intelligence documents yesterday to back up his claim that Inkatha negotiator Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana minister Rowan Cronje were government agents.

Jordaan quoted from an "information package" which stated that intelligence communities' homeland network was smaller than it had been, but was still operational. BIDA 11/4/93

The document also named Gen Tienie Groenewald, former secretary of the state security council and now associated with right-wing groupings, as someone who had playing a "key role" in the strategy.

The aim of the policy was to establish a number of benign dictators who would counter the influence of the ANC, Jordaan said. He said the "information package" he received anonymously in November 1992 described Felgate's role in Inkatha as "an absolute success".

The same document claimed that Cronje, a former Rhodesian Front cabinet minister, had been "sent" to Ciskei but had not progressed, suggesting that the homeland's then president Lennox Sebe had impeded his advance. However, the document said he had been "extremely successful" in Bophuthatswana.

Jordaan said a document he received in

September 1990 identified "problem children" such as Sebe and former KwaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza.

This document proposed the involvement of former ANC member John Gogotya and establishment of the Federal Independent Democratic Association (Fida). It said Fida's constitutional proposals had been drawn up largely by Prof Albert Blauwstein, who is now an Inkatha adviser.

It provided no details about the financing of the strategy other than to indicate that the funds would come out of Military Intelligence's budget.

Jordaan was an adviser in the Constitutional Development Department, but his security clearance was removed in 1987 after he proposed that government enter negotiations with the ANC. He joined the DP shortly before the 1989 elections.

He said he had once attended a meeting of Military Intelligence personnel under the chairmanship of Groenewald. Brig Tolletjie Botha, the former head of the covert collection department, had also been present.

"In contrast with the good reception we received elsewhere, we were literally lambasted and accused of naivety; that we underestimated the enemy (the ANC) and they had to be destroyed."

TIM COHEN

NEWS MI exposed

MI agents infiltrated IFP — MP

Sowetan 2/4/93

■ Agents were used against the ANC:

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

327

[Signature]

GOVERNMENT was still using Military Intelligence to infiltrate its political opponents and had placed agents provocateurs in the administrations of homelands that were friendly with the ANC, Parliament has heard.

The DP MP for Umhlanga, Mr Kobus Jordaan, told Parliament on Wednesday that the covert operation had started during the '80s when it had relative success.

The programme was still active, he said.

Jordaan said he had anonymously received a "package of information" detailing the placement of certain people, notably Mr Rowan Cronjé of Bophuthatswana and Mr Walter Fellgate of the Inkatha Freedom Party, in homelands that were hostile to Pretoria.

Cronjé was first placed in Ciskei, after which he was "sent" to Bophuthatswana where he was an "absolute success". Success was also achieved in KwaZulu, where, it is alleged, Fellgate, a member of the IFP's central committee, had managed to bring Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi back from closer co-operation with the ANC and towards Pretoria.

Jordaan named General Tienie Groenewald, former secretary of the State Security Council, as the person behind the strategy.

Jordaan said the State had also paid Professor Albert Blaustein, an American constitutional expert, to write constitutional proposals for Mr John Gogotya's Federal Independent Democratic Association. He spoke during the Budget Debate and defended a question he had put to President FW de Klerk last month on the placement of agents in opposition parties.

De Klerk was kept informed of developments, he added.

Cosatu warns of walkout

Sowetan 2/4/93

■ Laws for farm workers cause rift:

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions has threatened to review its participation in negotiation forums with the Government following the Cabinet's decision to defer the promulgation of labour laws for farm workers.

"Cosatu is extremely disappointed and angered by the turn of events. This move makes a mockery of the entire negotiations process," the union said yesterday.

The congress was reacting to Minister of Manpower Leon Wessels' statement that the Cabinet had not decided on the issue of basic rights for farm workers at its regular meeting on Wednesday. Wessels gave the assurance, however, that the extension of legislation to agriculture would receive special attention at a Cabinet meeting next week.

Cosatu said in terms of an accord signed by Wessels and Cosatu general-secretary Jay Naidoo on November 6, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act for farm workers would be promulgated by April 1.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Tough gun law proposed

DRAFT legislation providing for compulsory imposition of a minimum five-year sentence on anyone convicted of illegal possession of AK-47s, machineguns and explosive devices would be introduced today, Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said in Pretoria last night.

Meanwhile, new procedures for firearm licences came into effect, police said yesterday. Licences would no longer be carried in ID but would be on a laminated card.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters, Sapa.

BIDAY 2/4/93

327

C Press 215193

Police warn on more would-be assassins

327

By DESMOND BLOW

POLICE believe there are several more would-be assassins involved in a conspiracy to kill Nelson Mandela and seven other people on the "hit list" found in the possession of suspected Hani assassin Janusz Walus.

They believe detained senior CP member Clive Derby-Lewis could identify the would-be killers.

This emerged from documents before the Pretoria Supreme Court this week when the police applied to extend Derby-Lewis's detention.

In granting the extension Judge DJ Curlewis

said it appeared from Derby-Lewis's own affidavit that he was withholding information.

According to the documents, Walus - who has been charged with Hani's murder together with Derby-Lewis's 54-year-old wife, Gabrielle (Gaye) Derby-Lewis - told police after his arrest that more people would be assassinated despite his arrest.

Col Adriaan van Niekerk of the SA Police said in an affidavit he suspected there were more people and more firearms involved in the conspiracy.

Police Capt Nic Deetlefs said in an affidavit Walus told him that Clive Derby-Lewis - whom he had known since 1984 - had given him a gun and silencer and had told him to shoot Hani over Easter.

Walus said he had made five reconnaissance

trips to Hani's Dawn Park, Boksburg, home before seeing him there on April 10 and seizing the opportunity to kill him.

Deetlefs said Walus alleged the "hit list" had been given to him by Derby-Lewis. However, the judge pointed out that Derby-Lewis had hotly denied that Hani should be murdered.

Late on Friday afternoon Gabrielle (Gaye) Mavourna Derby-Lewis - looking like a mild middle-class grandmother - was charged as a second accused (after Walus) with the murder of Hani before Magistrate JWZ Vivier in "C" court, Boksburg.

Heavily armed plain-clothed policemen guarded the court.

She was remanded to the Pretoria Central Prison until May 12 when she will appear with Walus.



9 771016 396005

Hell ride from Langlaagte

2/5/93
e Press

327

By NOMVULA KHALO

A PREGNANT black mother and her two children were insulted and beaten up by a gang of about 20 racist white boys this week.

When City Press telephoned the headmaster of Langlaagte Technikon High, a Mr Pieterse, he denied the attack and angrily slammed down the phone.

Tsohle Shongwe, 37, of Hillbrow and her daughters, Busi, 5, and Thuli, 8, were attacked in a bus.

Shongwe is four months' pregnant.

Shongwe said the intimidation started late last year when the students attacked black students for boarding "their" bus. The white bully-boys accused blacks of being in a "white area".

They would spit in black students' faces, burn them with cigarette ends, puff smoke in their faces and throw orange peels and bread crusts at them.

Shongwe said the louts would occupy entire seats by putting their legs and school bags on the seats, forcing blacks to stand.

After hearing about the abuse, she took the matter up with Pieterse and the bus driver who promised to look into the matter.

But nothing changed so she decided to escort her kids.

She spoke about her ride last Friday. "I begged them to share seats with other children, but they stood up and occupied the back seats until there was no longer space at the back.

"Those who remained on their seats were saying they would never share them with 'kaffirs'," she said.

When she complained to the driver he replied that he was "not a policeman".

Racist thugs beat me up for using a 'white' bus

On Monday this week when the boys again began to intimidate blacks Shongwe tried her polite best to get them to stop. Their reply was even more abuse.

She became angry and answered back.

She said the youths then attacked her, punching her twice in the face and holding her head on the floor.

She was given a black eye. Her child, Thuli, who has metal pins implanted in her legs, was pulled by her hair and thrown on the floor. The pins have now shifted. Little Busi was also punched twice on the jaw and lost a tooth.

The bus driver tried to stop the fight, but about 12 students were all over her. He drove the bus straight to John Vorster Square - but the students were not bothered, saying there would not be a case as they were still "under age".

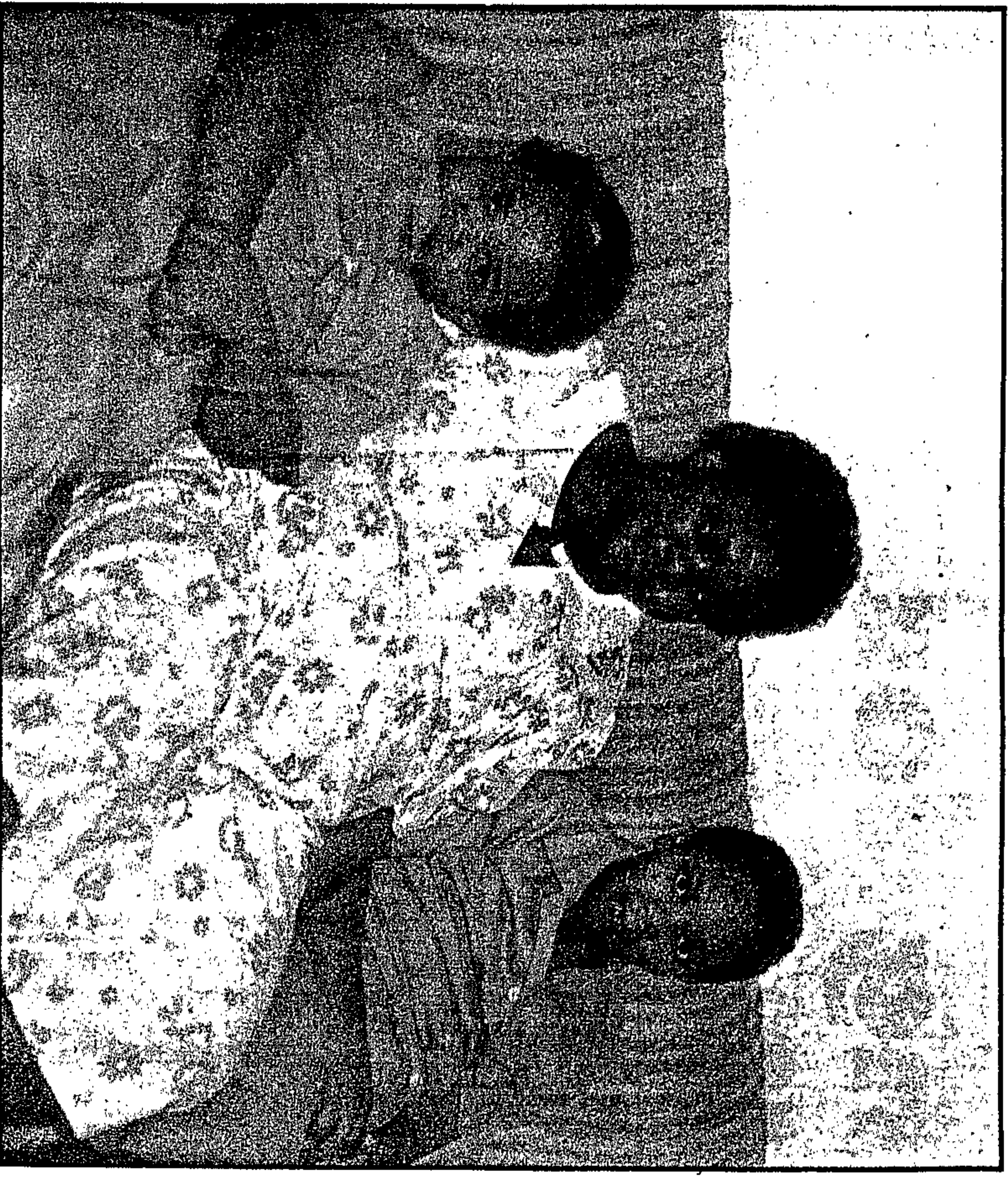
"At the police station a white policeman was equally arrogant and gave the youngsters the chance to speak first. He wouldn't listen to me," said Shongwe.

A black detective appeared and gave her a chance to speak, but he wanted the boys to apologise and to let the matter rest.

"I refused," said Shongwe, who made a case.

Approached for comment, Pieterse said: "I will not comment on anything. As far as I am concerned there was no assault and I will not allow the press to get away with this." Then he slammed down the phone.

Police spokesman Mai Eugene Opperman said: "The matter has been reported and we are going to treat it like any other assault case. The guilty will be brought to justice."



BATTERED... Racist white yobboes from Langlaagte Tech allegedly beat Tshele Shongwe, and her daughters Busi, 5, and Thuli, 8, for riding on a "white" bus.

Picture: THULANI SITHOLE

Transkei security clampdown a farce

W/mail 2/4-7/4/93.
By PATRICK GOODENOUGH: East London
THE South African security clampdown around Transkei is a farce. No arrests have been reported and no weapons seized, though tens of thousands of tourists, taxi commuters and businessmen have been delayed for hours by searches at more than 40 crossing points.

The timing of the clampdown suggests that multi-party talks and yesterday's crucial meeting between President FW de Klerk and General Bantu Holomisa are the key factors — rather than security considerations. And the threat of an economic blockade is hanging over the Transkei ruler's head.

Whatever the merits of the Goldstone Commission's findings, Pretoria's response has serious consequences. The target may be the Azanian People's Liberation Organisation (Apla), but tourism and business are taking the blows.

The border areas have been quiet for months. Significantly, none of the alleged Apla suspects arrested by police last week was picked up in the eastern Cape. And, as Holomisa has pointed out,

none originated from Transkei.

The perpetrators of a recent shooting at a Fort Beaufort hotel almost certainly came from and returned to nearby Ciskei. It is also highly unlikely the recent Transvaal terror attacks were launched from Transkei.

The town clerk of the little town of Ugie, Roco Joubert, spoke for many yesterday when he complained that the security build-up was completely unnecessary — and damaging.

The arrival late on Wednesday night of 50 Internal Stability Unit members to patrol the area has not been welcomed, Joubert said. "We are very unhappy about this. If the government has a problem with Holomisa, they should sort it out between them in some other manner. They shouldn't take steps like these — certainly without consulting the local authorities.

"The town's economy is affected. People are now too scared to travel here. Blocking the border posts is making it very uncomfortable for people to travel to and from the Transkei. Most of the farmers here do business in Transkei, our

buying power comes out of Transkei, and we get a lot of our hospital and other services from Umtata.

Joubert also expressed concern about the effects of the clampdown on cross-border relations: "I just hope these guys pull out quickly, so things can get back to normal."

Maclear's town clerk, Trevor van Coller, echoed Joubert's concern, saying that his district had been peaceful and that cross-border contact group exchanges had been "going fine".

Transkei's chamber of industries president Les Holbrook questioned the timing of the "unnecessary" crackdown, just as the Easter holiday begins. "It happens every time before the holiday season. One almost gets the feeling it is being engineered," he said.

Even policemen and soldiers searching vehicles at the Kei Bridge border post — where thousands of cars, trucks and buses were backed up in long queues this week — seemed embarrassed and irritated by the fact that their searches were bearing no fruit. — Ecna

Holomisa holding his head high

W/mail 2/4 - 7/4/93.

HOURS after he survived a bloody coup attempt in November 1990 which claimed 19 lives, General Harrington Bantubonke Holomisa was chatting and joking in his modest Umtata home, sporting a colourful T-shirt with a teddy bear on it.

Several months ago, as the row over the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) was simmering, he was enjoying a one-day cricket international at St George's Park. And this week, amid angry rumbles from South Africa, Transkei's military ruler took time out to play rugby in Athlone.

While many, even some sympathetic to him, believe he may have pushed Pretoria too far, the man who has replaced Chris Hani as primary object of the South African government's vitriol appears unfazed.

Why is he so confident? Should he be so sure that the African National Congress will continue to support him, even at the risk of jeopardising the negotiation process?

Holomisa is seen by some observers as playing a watchdog role: ensuring ANC negotiators do not compromise too much, and reminding South Africans not to forget — or forgive too easily — Pretoria's "dirty tricks" campaign against anti-apartheid activists.

Recent reports have suggested senior ANC figures are becoming irritated with Holomisa and upset about the ramifications of the Apla row for

General Bantu Holomisa appears

unfazed by Pretoria's vitriol.

Why is he so confident?

PATRICK GOODENOUGH reports

the negotiation process.

At the same time, there is concern in the ANC leadership core about growing support for the Pan Africanist Congress in Transkei. Already uneasy about claims of "the emergence of two ANC's" arising out of different approaches to the situation in Natal, national figures are wary of similar perceptions developing among the traditionally militant Transkei membership. It's unlikely, therefore, that Holomisa will be dropped.

Holomisa has long made it clear that he is "on good terms" with both the ANC and the PAC. But as the two organisations' paths diverged over negotiation strategies, he has had to juggle skilfully to keep both happy.

While he has long been regarded as pro-ANC, he cannot ignore the PAC. Transkei, by its very nature a dumping ground for apartheid's dispossessed, is an obvious home for PAC sentiment.

"Transkeians were pushed into this little piece of land so that the rest of the country could be white," says the homeland's PAC-leaning consul in East London, Ezra Mtshontshi. "The loss of



General Bantu Holomisa

land within living memory, especially in areas of the north-eastern Cape, remains a sore point to this day. The PAC has a lot of support, and Holomisa is pragmatic. He can't afford the luxury of abandoning the PAC supporters."

Ironically, while Holomisa enjoys the open support of the PAC leadership elsewhere, the move-

ment's regional leadership is less demonstrative.

"This may well be a case of familiarity breeding contempt," comments a well-placed observer. "The local PAC puts Holomisa under great pressure and places demands on him continuously, while hiding under his skirt and using the space he has created to organise."

The ANC's regional secretary, Fezile Bengu, is adamant that ANC members in the homeland still support Holomisa unreservedly.

PAC and ANC-supporting Transkeians alike are behind Holomisa in the latest war of words with Pretoria, and are angry about Pretoria's handling of the Apla affair, particularly the refusal to second a judge to chair the Transkei inquiry.

Holomisa's proposed terms of reference for the inquiry were wider than those of the Goldstone Commission probe, and would have ensured broader causes of destabilisation in the region were investigated.

Says Mtshontshi: "Transkeians to a man believe South Africa is the guilty party in wanting to destabilise Transkei. The inquiry could have shown this."

Holomisa's insistence that South African security officers testify before his mooted commission of inquiry went beyond mere posturing. He has been waiting to question individuals based in South Africa, including police officers, about the abortive coup attempt he survived in November 1990. Pretoria could be severely embarrassed if plots against him were hauled out of the closet.

The ANC's Bengu says it is clear that President FW de Klerk's threats against the Transkei earlier this week were "actually aimed at the ANC, which has majority support in the Transkei."

Adds an observer: "Threats against the Transkei government make South Africa look ridiculous. It's tantamount to threatening the people of (PAC president) Clarence Makwetu and (ANC president) Nelson Mandela, both of whom come from Transkei."

Another possible reason for Holomisa's confidence is his assurance of a bright future, no matter how often he insists that he has no ambition other than wanting to study further — "perhaps a spell at Sandhurst Military Academy" — to redress what he sees as "deficiencies" in his training.

Says Bengu: "We would like to see him around in the new South Africa. I cannot say what his own feelings are, but the people are saying they will see him in the new government."

Mtshontshi says he doubts that Holomisa has political ambitions, but this does not mean he will be allowed to fade away: "We won't let go of him. His political track record is unique." — Ecna

THE Department of Inland Revenue has apologised to sports promoter Peter Mancer for a raid on his home this week, but he will still have to furnish details for the past five years of his expenditure, ranging from dog licences to tombstones.

Officials gained entry to Mr Mancer's Lambston, Germiston, house on Wednesday morning by telling his elderly mother — who has a heart condition — that they were friends.

One of the officials was Mr Frikkie Badenhorst, son of Absa's chief executive Mr Piet Badenhorst.

The raid came a week after Mr Mancer had won a R1,5-million court case against Absa and coincided with raids on the offices of his attorneys, Bell, Dewar and Hall, and his auditor, Mr Ralph Hellman.

The officials said the search — in terms of section 74 of the Income Tax Act — was part of an investigation into tax irregularities.

Told they would need a court order to remove privileged documents from the attorneys' offices, they left empty-handed.

On Friday, attorneys who asked the Department of Inland Revenue to investigate Mr Badenhorst's involvement in the raid were told that it was "coincidence", but that he had been removed from the investigation.

During the raid, Mr Mancer was handed a letter signed by Mr Frikkie Badenhorst asking him to furnish statements of all assets and liabilities between February 28 1986, and February 28 1992.

To comply with the demand, Mr Mancer must provide details of money spent since 1988 on items such as haircuts and beauty treatments, hobbies, gramophone records and sports equipment.

Specified

The five-page schedule — tax officials said it was a "standard form and a standard procedure" — covers every aspect of daily life in minute detail.

In addition to details of bond and car payments, it also makes provision for amounts spent on groceries, soft drinks, cigarettes, blankets, newspapers, pocket money, garden tools, cinemas and home movies.

Presents and gifts to family also have to be specified, along with payments for pictures and ornaments, garden tools, sheet music, school fees, drycleaning and laundry, cosmetics and donations to church and charity.

Mr Mancer has three weeks from the date of the letter — March 30 — to provide the receiver with the details.

Yesterday his lawyer said Mr Mancer had informed the Department of Inland Revenue that he would "give them everything".

"Every document, all his books, have been inspected

was a sham to obtain unlawful tax benefits for Allied Bank.

"Absa investigated me in London, Australia, New York, Rio de Janeiro and Uruguay," Mr Mancer said. "Contracts were cancelled, my reputation was tarnished and my business destroyed."

Yesterday Mr Piet Badenhorst declined to comment, saying it would be "improper at the current stage in the legal dispute between him and Absa for the various issues to be debated in the media."

Rand Supreme Court last week, Mr Justice Hartzenburg said Mr Mancer was a victim of circumstances caught in a fight not of his making.

The real battle was between Absa's Mr Badenhorst and former Allied MD Kevin de Villiers, the court found. Absa had claimed that the contract between Mr de Villiers and Mr Mancer for a R4,5-million sponsorship package of the Allied yacht race the 1990/91 BOC yacht race

"shocked and angry" about the latest salvo in what he believes is a personal vendetta against him.

"There was no need for false pretences. If the tax officials had identified themselves, I would have let them in but, as it is, my mother was so upset by the raid that I thought she was going to collapse. She was as white as a sheet. After the raid we called a doctor and she had to be sedated," Mr Mancer said.

Giving judgment in the

By KURT SWART

in open court and he has nothing to hide. He has given the receiver the assurance that he will assist their investigation," he said.

Mr Teubes Prinsloo, chief director, operations, for the Department of Inland Revenue, said the department had apologised to Mr Mancer and his attorneys for certain aspects of the raid.

Mr Mancer was

BADENHORST'S R100m 'GRUDGE': See Business Times

raised your home

Sony we

S/Times 4/14/93

(327)

(44)

Sorry we raided your home

War-zone pilot is honoured for mercy mission

By SHARON CHETTY

AS A pilot working with the United Nations in Angola, Warwick Sparg is part of the team that provides a lifeline for battle-ravaged villages.

And for this modest father of two, flying UN personnel all over the war-torn country is all in a day's work. He flies members of the UN World Food Programme to areas cut off by fighting, carries dignitaries and journalists all over the country and has been on numerous mercy flights to airlift the sick and injured.

It is this dedication to helping others that has earned Mr Sparg a prestigious award from the Hungarian government for flying a critically ill officer out of Angola.

In December 1991 — his first month on the job — Mr Sparg was the only pilot in Angola. He was called on to fly Hungarian national Ferenc Mathys, a member of the UN peace-keeping forces who had contracted hepatitis to Johannesburg.

"Two days earlier, I had airlifted Ferenc out of Mayinga in the south, and even then I doubted he would survive," said Mr Sparg.

"I had already flown for more than 12 hours that day, but agreed to do the six hours to Lanseria."

Refugees

En route, Mr Sparg arranged by radio for an ambulance to meet his aircraft, and when one clinic refused to take in Mr Mathys because of an unpaid account by the UN, he offered to pay the sick man's medical bills himself.

"Bad I not agreed to fly that night the delay on landing could have been detrimental to Ferenc," he said.

Last week Mr Sparg was presented with the Officers' Cross of Merit by



GRATEFUL THANKS: Warwick Sparg proudly shows the Hungarian Officers' Cross of Merit. Picture: ABDUL SHARIFF

Call to put bite on economic crime

By CATHY STAGG

LAWYERS are debating sweeping changes to the way the law is applied to economic crimes.

One of the most controversial suggestions is that the right to remain silent be scrapped.

It has also been suggested that the profitability of crime should be thwarted by making criminals repay those who were ripped off. Stripping criminals of their assets should include those not directly acquired through crime.

Secrecy

If culprits deliberately dragged out their trials, they should be made to pay

THE Department of Inland Revenue has apologised to sports promoter Peter Mancera for a raid on his home this week, but he will still have to furnish details for the past five years of his expenditure, ranging from dog licences to tombstones.

Officials gained entry to Mr Mancera's Lambton, Gersmiston, house on Wednesday morning by telling his elderly mother — who has a heart condition — that they were friends.

One of the officials was Mr Frickie, Badenhorst, son of Absa's chief executive, Mr Piet Badenhorst.

The raid came a week after Mr Mancera had won a R1.5-million court case against Absa and coincided with raids on the offices of his attorneys, Bell Dewar and Hall, and his auditor, Mr Ralph Hellman.

The officials said the search — in terms of section 74 of the Income Tax Act — was part of an investigation into tax irregularities.

Told they would need a court order to remove privileged documents from the attorneys' offices, they left empty-handed.

On Friday, attorneys who asked the Department of Inland Revenue to investigate Mr Badenhorst's involvement in the raid were told that it was "coincidence", but that he had been removed from the investigation.

During the raid, Mr Mancera was handed a letter signed by Mr Frickie. Badenhorst asking him to furnish statements of all assets and liabilities between February 28 1986, and February 28 1992.

To comply with the demand, Mr Mancera must provide details of money spent since 1988 on items such as haircuts and beauty treatments, hobbies, gramophone records and sports equipment.

Specified

The five-page schedule — tax officials said it was a "standard form and a standard procedure" — covers every aspect of daily life in minute detail.

In addition to details of bond and car payments, it also makes provision for

By KURT SWART

"shocked and angry" about the latest salvo in what he believes is a personal vendetta against him.

"There was no need for false pretences. If the tax officials had identified themselves, I would have let them in but, as it is, my mother was so upset by the raid that I thought she was going to collapse. She was as white as a sheet. After the raid we called a doctor and she had to be sedated," Mr Mancera said.

Giving judgment in the

BADENHORST'S R100m 'GRUDGE': See Business Times

Rand Supreme Court last week, Mr Justice Hartzenburg said Mr Mancera was a victim of circumstances, caught in a fight not of his making.

The real battle was between Absa's Mr Badenhorst and former Allied MD Kevin de Villiers, the court found. Absa had claimed that the contract between Mr de Villiers and Mr Mancera for a R4.5-million sponsorship package of the Allied yacht in the 1990/91 BOC yacht race

was a sham to obtain unlawful tax benefits for Allied Bank.

"Absa investigated me in London, Australia, New York, Rio de Janeiro and Uruguay," Mr Mancera said. "Contracts were cancelled, my reputation was tarnished and my business destroyed."

Yesterday Mr Piet Badenhorst declined to comment, saying it would be "improper at the current stage in the legal dispute between him and Absa for the various issues to be debated in the media."

THE CIGARETTE FOR CONNOISSEUR

In the traditional 20s tin



FRIKKIE Badenhorst, son of Absa's chief executive, Mr Piet Badenhorst.

The raid came a week after Mr Mancer had won a R1,5-million court case against Absa and coincided with raids on the offices of his attorneys, Bell, Dewar and Hall, and his auditor, Mr Ralph Hellman.

The officials said the search — in terms of section 74 of the Income Tax Act — was part of an investigation into tax irregularities.

Told they would need a court order to remove privileged documents from the attorneys' offices, they left empty-handed.

On Friday, attorneys who asked the Department of Inland Revenue to investigate Mr Badenhorst's involvement in the raid were told that it was "coincidence", but that he had been removed from the investigation.

During the raid, Mr Mancer was handed a letter signed by Mr Frikkie Badenhorst asking him to furnish statements of all assets and liabilities between February 28 1986, and February 28 1992.

To comply with the demand, Mr Mancer must provide details of money spent since 1988 on items such as haircuts and beauty treatments, hobbies, gramophone records and sports equipment.

Specified

The five-page schedule — tax officials said it was a "standard form and a standard procedure" — covers every aspect of daily life in minute detail.

In addition to details of bond and car payments, it also makes provision for amounts spent on groceries, soft drinks, cigarettes, blankets, newspapers, pocket money, garden tools, cinemas and home movies.

Presents and gifts to family also have to be specified, along with payments for pictures and ornaments, garden tools, sheet music, school fees, drycleaning and laundry, cosmetics and donations to church and charity.

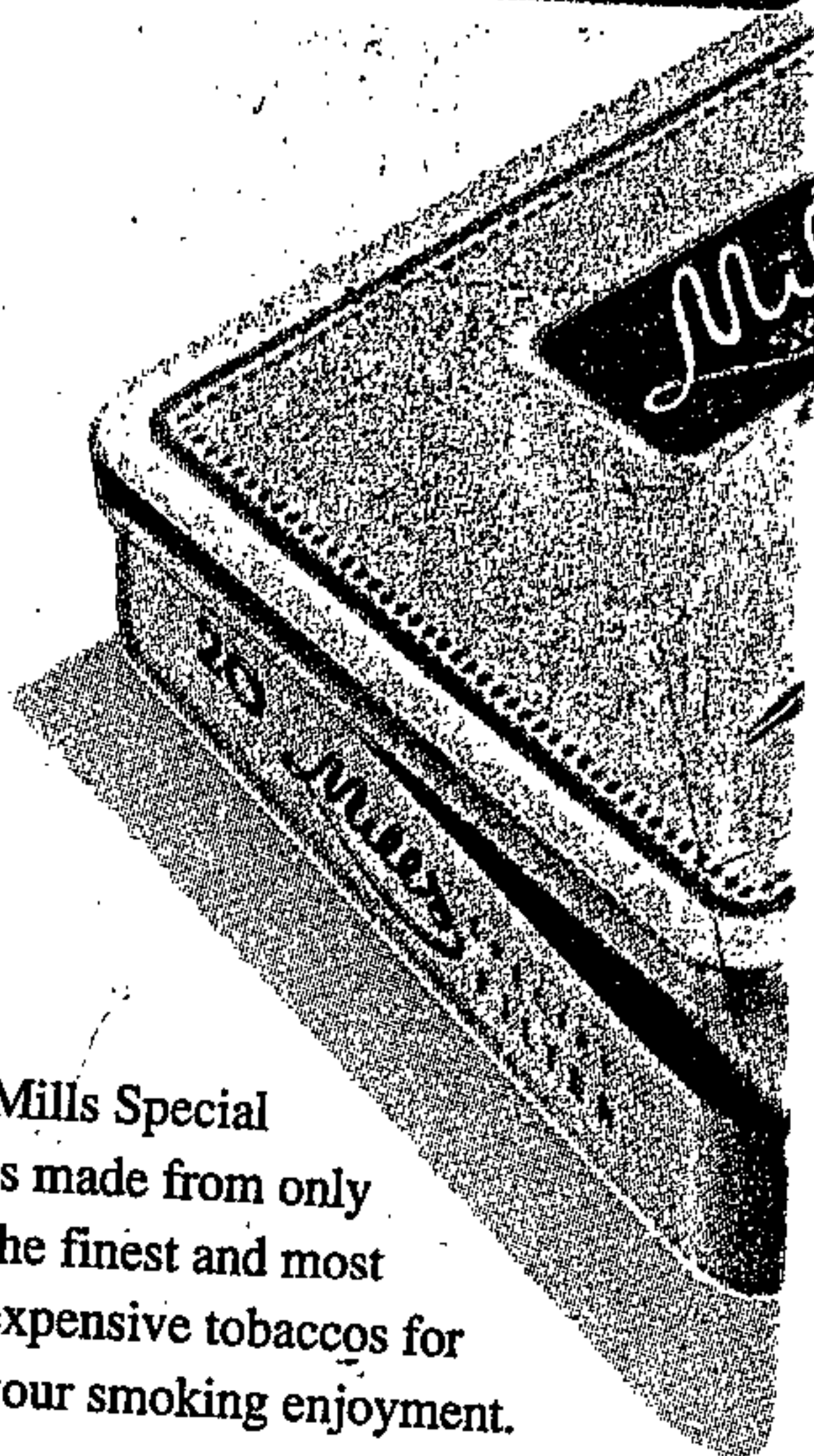
Mr Mancer has three weeks from the date of the letter — March 30 — to provide the receiver with the details.

Yesterday his lawyer said Mr Mancer had "informed the Department of Inland Revenue that he would "give them everything".

"Every document, all his books, have been inspected

THE CIGARETTES

tradition



Mills Special
is made from only
the finest and most
expensive tobaccos for
your smoking enjoyment.

IN THE F
England's

Made in South Africa

Goniwe inquest considers real meaning of 'removal'

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN
WERE it not for the deadly seriousness of the business at hand, parts of the inquest into the 1985 death of East Cape activist Matthew Goniwe could have assumed comic proportions in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court this week.

Gone was the ghastly image of the slightly-built Cradock schoolteacher's faceless, burnt body found in the scrub near Bluewater Bay, along with those of Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlawuli.

Instead, the court busied itself with lengthy discussions on the Afrikaans language and the use thereof, the subtleties of which seemed lost on the entire front row of the shrunken public gallery.

People here were all either feigning sleep, praying or deep in contemplation with their eyes closed.

Referring to four dictionaries, one in Dutch, Anton Mostert, SC, for the SADF, spent several hours debat-

ing the meaning of the words "permanently removed from society".

The phrase occurs in a military signal sent on June 7 1985 from EP Command in Port Elizabeth on the instruction of the commanding officer, the then Brigadier Joffel van der Westhuizen, to a member of the Secretariat of the State Security Council (SSSC), General Hans van Rensburg.

It was sent three weeks before the Cradock four died.

Removal "verwydering" in the original text — had a number of meanings, Mr Mostert told the court. One dictionary offered: "Verwijdering ... schijnbare afstand van een plan-eet tot de zon ..."

There were also figurative meanings, like: "Die dame het die blompot verwyder van die tafel."

"Permanent" was a relative word and often not that long-lasting, said Mr Mostert, "as any man would know who paid his

wife's hairdressing costs for a 'permanent wave'."

Retired SAAF officer, General Kiewiet Geldenhuys, seconded to the SSSC in 1985 and head of the task group that recommended Matthew Goniwe be reinstated as a schoolteacher, said the expression was not typical SAAF language.

Said East Cape Judge President Neville Zietsman: "You mean to remove somebody from an aeroplane could be dangerous?"

(327)
Parachute

General Geldenhuys: "Yes, unless he had a parachute."

Belying what was on the surface an interminable week of minutiae, two strong lines of argument have emerged.

On the one hand is the premise that the June 7 signal was a recommendation that Goniwe be killed, and a warning that there could be an outcry from the international community and left-wing activists as happened after three other PE activists had disappeared.

On the other hand lies the postulation that the signal, now missing, was an innocent, albeit badly worded, recommendation that Goniwe, his brother Mbulelelo and Fort Calata be banned or detained.

The inquest will resume on May 17.

Two sought for Eikenhof shooting

By CHARLENE SMITH
and NICK OLIVARI

POLICE have released photographs of two more men they are looking for in connection with the shooting of a mother and two teenagers at Eikenhof.

The ANC admitted this week that two men arrested last weekend were ANC supporters.

Yesterday, Brigadier Floris Mostert, deputy regional commissioner for the Vaal Triangle, alleged that the men being sought by police had been trained by the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and that at least one of them was a returned exile.

An SAP spokesman said it was believed the two men could help in the investigation into the mur-

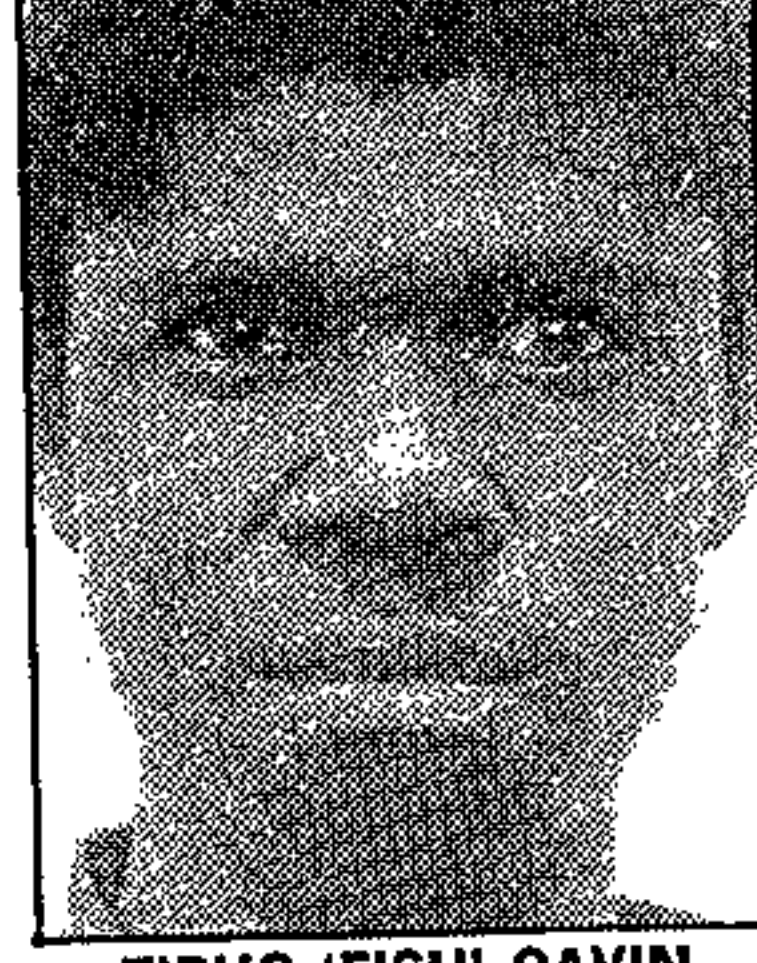


VINCENT TEFO HLAKOANE

ders of Sandra Mitchley, 38, Shaun Nel, 14, and Clare Silberbauer, 13, in Eikenhof on March 19.

The men, both originally from the Vaal Triangle, are:

● Vincent Tefo Hlakoane, 30, known as Phaphiki in the Welkom area



ZIPHO 'FISH' GAVIN

and as Action or Message in the Transvaal, who was last seen by a family member in Welkom some time ago; and

● Zipho "Fish" Gavin, 29, who was last seen on the Reef.

The two men arrested last weekend will appear

in the Meyerton Magistrate's Court tomorrow.

The ANC admitted the men — aged 20 and 21 — are members of a Sebokeng self-defence unit and were known in the Vaal area as ANC supporters.

However, an ANC spokesman said the two had been living in the Witsieshoek area — a known Apla stronghold — of the Free State for some months.

ANC peace desk head for the PWV, Obed Bapela, said investigations into the killings had been aggressive and people in Vaal townships, in particular MK members, had been subject to frequent raids and assaults. Police deny this.

21 APR 1993

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
SALDRU LIBRARY



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette

No. 5058

Regulasiekoerant

Vol. 334

PRETORIA, 7 APRIL 1993

No. 14739

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 624

7 April 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREAS TO BE UNREST AREAS

Under section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, I, **Hermanus Jacobus Kriel**, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 64 of 8 January 1993 to be unrest areas, for a period of three months.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Estcourt/Winterton, including the area known as Wembezi, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 3564 of 24 October 1969.

The Magisterial District of Mooi River, including the area known as Bruntville, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1209 of 16 August 1957.

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister of Law and Order.

2525—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 624

7 April 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERLENGING VAN VERKLARING VAN GEBIEDE TOT ONRUSGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (2) van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, en met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, verleng ek, **Hermanus Jacobus Kriel**, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 64 van 8 Januarie 1993 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, vir 'n tydperk van drie maande.

BYLAE

Die landdrostdistrik van Estcourt/Winterton, insluitende die gebied bekend as Wembezi, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 3564 van 24 Oktober 1969.

Die landdrostdistrik van Mooirivier, insluitende die gebied bekend as Bruntville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 1209 van 16 Augustus 1957.

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister van Wet en Orde.

14739—1

**Illegal
weapons**

THE South African Police have submitted a document to a committee of the Goldstone Commission in Cape Town on ways of preventing the illegal importation, distribution and use of weapons, ammunition and explosives.

The SAP, South African Defence Force, Inkatha Freedom Party, African National Congress and other organisations and individuals will testify before the committee which meets again today

Soweto 7/4/73

NEWS Transkei border controls 'adapted' to ease traffic

Border tension eased

Sowetan Correspondent

TENSION between South Africa and Transkei has been further eased after talks in Umtata yesterday between senior police officers from both countries.

An immediate consequence of the meeting is that the controversial border controls imposed by South Africa will be "adapted" to ensure as little disruption and inconvenience as possible.

Proposals for combating security threats to South Africans and Transkeians were agreed on by the South African Police Commissioner, General Johan van der Merwe, and his Transkeian counterpart at yesterday's talks and are expected to be laid before both governments for their "urgent consideration".

The two officers undertook to remain in close contact.

Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Gert Myburgh said in a statement that the Transkeian commissioner also undertook to intensify policing in Transkei "to combat any threat to South African citizens".

He said border control measures "will be reviewed on a daily basis to ensure that everything possible can be done to ensure the safety of South African citizens".

Myburgh added that the police were aware of rumours that Apla was planning attacks over the Easter weekend.

Meanwhile, *Sapa* reports that armed businessmen in Matatiele blockaded

two roads leading into Transkei with metre-high dumps of sand in reaction to a consumer boycott by the local ANC crisis committee yesterday.

The consumer boycott was called after an announcement last week by President FW de Klerk that security action on the Natal-Transkei border would be stepped up. The town of Matatiele had decided unanimously on the counter-boycott, mayor Mr Libby Sorour said yesterday. "The people are armed and will fight if necessary," he warned.

He said his council had had discussions with the crisis committee on Tuesday night to resolve the issue but was notified yesterday that the boycott would go ahead.

Sowetan 8/4/93
■ Businessmen hit back over ANC's consumer boycott:

(327) (1023) (251)

Soldiers, SAP search Sharpeville

Staff Reporter

(227)

5/4/73
About 1,000 army and police personnel conducted a search in Sharpeville and the adjoining Kwa-masiza squatter camp yesterday in a joint show of force, following reports of shots fired at night over the last week.

Troops cordoned off the area while policemen conducted a two-hour search for weapons, but with little apparent success.

Seven helicopters were used to drop off men at different parts of the township.

Police vehicles patrolled the area for the duration of the search.

According to Witwatersrand Command spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan, the aim of the exercise was to make people aware of their presence in an effort to combat violence and crime in the troubled Vaal townships.

"The men were in-

structed not to take any action," he said.

Residents in the area were bewildered as to why the police and army were there.

One woman, who was returning from a cemetery, was upset because she had to wait for more than two hours to return home.

"We don't know why they are here or what they are doing. We need the police, but it would have been better if they spoke to us," she said.

Star 8/4/93 (27)
Firearms control inadequate (327)

CAPE TOWN — Existing legislation governing the control of firearms was adequate, but minor amendments to the Arms and Ammunition Act were required, counsel for the SAP yesterday told a committee of the Goldstone Commission investigating the illegal import, distribution and use of arms and ammunition.

In his lengthy submission, Luther Wepener said provision should be made for a policeman to enter premises and seize a firearm when a person was unable to identify himself satisfactorily or produce a licence or permit.

He said insufficient manpower, not deficient legislation, was the main reason for problems experienced.

Speaking for the ANC, Professor Nicholas Haysom said the ANC favoured restricted possession of

firearms and eventual disarmament. Bearing arms was not a right but a privilege.

An average of 537 firearm licences a day had been issued during the past three years and South Africa now had 1,3 million licensed gun owners with 3,5 million legal firearms, he said.

Committee chairman M N S Sithole ruled yesterday that the terms of reference of the committee would remain unchanged.

His ruling followed a complaint by counsel for the Inkatha Freedom Party, Louis Visser, SC, that the committee's mandate did not extend to the illegal possession of firearms.

Visser said the committee could not fulfil its task properly without also investigating the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

— Sapa.

Policeman shot in Dube

A MEMBER of the internal stability unit was shot dead and three vehicles gutted in incidents in Soweto yesterday, police reported.

Members of the unit patrolling in Dube found about 600 youths attacking a delivery vehicle and rushed to assist the driver. A shot was fired, hitting a policeman in the head.

The man was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital but died later.

At the Vista University campus a motorist fled when youths set his car alight. The fire spread and gutted another vehicle. SADF and unit members brought the situation under control, police said.

In northern Natal one person was killed and five others wounded in an ambush near the University of Zululand yesterday.

A university spokesman said a truck had picked up workers from the Mangezi Reserve when two men with AK-47 rifles fired at the occupants from the roadside. The truck rolled down an embankment.

Foreign Affairs has again asked motorists to avoid Transkei. Yesterday's request follows the murder of farmer-businessman Abraham Cilliers, of Rouxville in the Free State, on the road between Maclear and Tsolo — the eighth such attack since April 13. — Sapa.

Govt acts to head off teachers' strike

GOVERNMENT moved yesterday to head off a potential national teachers' strike and requested the SA Democratic Teachers' Union to attend an emergency meeting with the DET in Cape Town today.

Sadtu is balloting its members this week on the proposed strike and has said it will proceed with the action if the majority of teachers support it. Western Cape teachers have overwhelmingly endorsed a strike.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said the meeting had been called "in the light of the serious concern about the major loss of education which has resulted from the disruptions by teachers as well as pupils thus far this year".

Rademeyer said more than 5,6-million pupil days had already been lost in secondary education this year.

He said a strike would be illegal and a breach of a formal agreement between the DET and Sadtu.

Pupils trickled back to black high schools in the western Cape yesterday, but classes closed early and student representative councils met to discuss action for the rest of the week, Sapa reports.

In a separate statement, Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer said government was wrongly being accused of delaying the formation of an education forum to tackle teacher and pupil grievances. Government had stressed the complexity of "establishing a representative and credible education forum in such a way that as many stakeholders as possible are able to participate".

WILSON ZWANE reports the SA National Civic Organisation yesterday ex-

pressed support for students' demand for the scrapping of matric examination fees.

Port Elizabeth Cosas spokesman Zoekile Matikani said Cosas would stick to a decision not to occupy white schools until May 25 when the organisation would meet other education bodies to seek a solution to problems in black schooling, Sapa reports.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais said in Parliament yesterday his department was moving to protect schools and pupils against threats of occupation. Education institutions had contingency security measures, which could be implemented quickly.

Residents of Brent Park outside Kroonstad announced they would march on the NP offices tomorrow to protest against the firing of seven teachers in the township.

And hundreds of Sadtu members have resolved not to return to classes in Kwa-Mashu, outside Durban, until they received a response to their demands.

They demanded, among other things, the recognition of the union by the KwaZulu Education and Culture Department.

Schools in Durban and Maritzburg were reported to be back to normal yesterday following a teacher protest against merit evaluation last week.

Meanwhile, ERICA JANKOWITZ reports the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) was closed to its 4 000 students yesterday and they were given two hours to vacate hostels and return home.

The university's media liaison office said Unibo had been closed "indefinitely" after weeks of conflict and disruptions.

Transkei ammunition returned to Namibia

WINDHOEK — A truck load scrap ammunition.

carrying 700 000 rounds of ammunition from Namibia to Transkei was last week stopped by police in De Aar and sent back to Namibia.

The driver was arrested for not having a permit and released on bail, police said. Namibian police said the Namib Arms and Ammunition Corporation was granted permission to re-

after inspection was allowed to proceed. It was stopped again in De Aar where police found permits required to transport ammunition through SA were not in order and sent it back to Keetmanshoop.

A Transkei Defence Force source said the purchase had been arranged through a Queenstown broker. — Sapa.



THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY

Smit, Webster, Hani

Star 12/4/93

327

THE IMPACT of the assassination of Chris Hani is likely to have a profound influence on how quickly South Africa moves to democracy.

Its shock-effect on the country's political life is being compared to that of the assassination in Parliament of former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd in 1966.

Now South Africa waits with bated breath to see whether Hani's murderer will be brought to justice — for the country has had its share of political assassinations, and many of the cases remain unsolved.

Verwoerd's killer was caught, and Dimitri Tsafendas

remains in prison as a "State President's patient". He was never charged for stabbing the former prime minister to death on the floor of Parliament, having been diagnosed as a schizophrenic unfit to stand trial.

But most of the more well-known assassination cases remain mysteries.

It is still unknown whether they were the work of individuals or groups of crazed or cynically sane people.

They include:

- The slaying of aspirant National Party MP Dr Robert Smit and his wife in their home in Springs in November 1977.
- The murder of anti-apartheid

academic Dr Rick Turner at his Durban home in January 1978.

● The killing in Johannesburg of Wits University lecturer and anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster on May 1 1989.

● The shooting to death of Swapo leader Anton Lubowski in the run-up to Namibia's independence from South Africa in September 1989.

In addition, many other assassinations of less prominent people, mainly anti-apartheid activists, remain unsolved.

The burning question is whether the Hani case will add to this list, or whether it will be one of the very few to be unravelled. □



A huge crowd of mourners surrounds ANC national chairman Oliver Tambo's car on his arrival at slain SACP general secretary Chris Hani's home in Boksburg yesterday.

Picture: BRIAN HENDLER

No foreign investigators 'to probe Hani murder'

THE police team investigating Chris Hani's assassination was working around the clock to solve the crime and was in constant contact with the ANC, an SAP spokesman said yesterday.

However, the ANC called for a full investigation by an independent commission. It said an open and fair investigation could not be conducted by the same corrupt forces against which Hani had fought.

SAP spokesman Capt Burger van Rooyen said the killing was regarded by police as a normal criminal investigation and therefore no foreign investigators would be involved at this stage.

Fourteen experienced policemen were following up all clues in connection with the murder and several right-wingers had already been questioned.

It is believed that three witnesses to the slaying on Saturday morning had, at a police identification parade on Sunday, positively identified the suspect Janusz Walus — currently held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The result of the identification parade could not be confirmed by police.

Investigations have focused on a possible conspiracy and in particular the 1990 theft of weapons from the SA Air Force headquarters in Pretoria, of which one was the murder weapon.

Police said forensic tests showed a 9mm Z88 pistol found in Walus's possession had been used to kill Hani. The weapon was part of the cache stolen from the SAAF.

Right-winger Piet "Skiet" Rudolph had been arrested in connection with the theft at the time, but was granted indemnity.

Several of the stolen weapons had not

STEPHANE BOTHMA

been recovered.

"We cannot at this stage say who is being questioned, but it is logical to assume that Rudolph will be asked some questions in connection with the stolen weapons," Van Rooyen said.

At a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the ANC said the fact that the gun used in the killing had been stolen from the SADF was a matter of deep concern.

"The use of a silencer together with a stolen Air Force pistol raises the question about Walus's links with those people involved in the armoury theft," ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale said.

He said at the time of the theft, Hani publicly questioned the apparent ease with which the guns had been taken. "He (Hani) believed that these weapons and others stolen from the Defence Force were in fact being removed for covert operations."

He said police were handling Walus with kid gloves and therefore the suspect was "not giving his co-operation".

Sexwale called for the immediate joint control of the security forces and a full investigation by the international community into the assassination.

□ SUSAN RUSSELL reports that the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport could face prosecution for publishing a photograph of Walus before police had held an identification parade on Sunday.

Witwatersrand SAP spokesman Brig Frans Malherbe said yesterday police would wait to see if publication of the photograph prejudiced the identity parade evidence in court before taking any steps.

Protests

A crowd of about 6 000 AN marched from Vosloorus to th in Boksburg's Dawn Park yest their respects to the family.

ANC Youth League pres Mokaba told the mourners a response to the killing would be militant. "We came here bers to show the enemy the on no matter how many of us Wednesday we must hit th stayaway. They must know th provoked the people and back."

Mokaba called for the res defence units. "(We must) mal ever they take action like this to regret it. . . . We must b plined, cool, but hit back. Chri not die in vain."

ANC PWV peace desk of Gungugule had to restrain a large crowd from setting al near the Hani home. "We ar deal with racial wars. We ar our last respects," he said.

The ANC Youth League e for arms to be taken up agai retaliation, Sapa reports. S rally attended by 3 500 peop lodi, near Pretoria, also call cott of businesses in Pretori government for the killing.

About 2 000 people marche Park squatter camp to the T station where they handed o random blaming police for

The ANC, meanwhile, yest to defuse tensions, saying it f for any "armed activities" whites. "While the ANC un

Reserves

stantially. However, it was Bank rate would rise becau to confidence.

Nedcor Bank chief econ

FOCUS Are our leaders taking security too lightly?



focus on security

THE POOL OF WATER ON THE SLOPES OF the driveway were murky and brown.

The muddy colour hid the blood of South African Communist Party chief Mr Chris Hani, who had been gunned down outside his No 2 Hakea Street home in Dawn Park, Boksburg, by a lone white gunman.

A hose had been used to clean the driveway where Hani had literally fallen for his country.

Earlier, it had been an ugly scene, with blood trailing down the driveway as his body lay where it had fallen after the four shots.

Groups of people stood separately, some crying, some talking in hushed tones about the murder that has shaken the country.

Who did it? Why did it happen? Why had it been so easy to kill Hani? What had happened to his security guards? What will happen now?

The questions were endless and the answers were elusive.

But some had to be answered. For it seemed unbelievable that a man of Hani's standing could just be trailed and shot dead as he got out of his car.

Wrong timing

Where was the alertness that saw him survive previous attempts on his life in Lesotho and here at home?

The ANC explanation, as given by Dr Pallo Jordan, is that Hani had given his bodyguards a weekend off. They work very long hours, he explained.

It just happened that the timing for the weekend off was particularly wrong, Jordan said.

But there are those, like NUM's Mr Marcel Golding, who feel the ANC was taking security too lightly.

It is a feeling shared by many who see the Hani killing as a result of believing too much in the Codesa rhetoric of brotherhood, forgetting that there are people who have agendas of their own to maintain white supremacy.

ANC PWV Peace Desk official Mr Mondli Gungubele, who stays near Hani's home, was phoned by Hani's distraught daughter. He was shaken by the killing.

"I spoke to Chris about 20 to 30 minutes before his death. He phoned to arrange that we should take his daughter Kwezi to Spruitview to have her hair done.

"In the process he told me he had just come back from Boksburg alone. I castigated him and told him: 'Chief, this is dangerous. If you want to go anywhere, call me, do not go alone.'

"But after that call, I think he sneaked out to get newspapers and the bastards followed him and shot him here," Gungubele said.

When ANC leaders arrived back home in 1990 for the Groote Schuur talks, there was apprehension that they might be killed by opponents of the liberation struggle.

In the wake of the assassination of SACP chief Chris Hani at the weekend, people are beginning to question whether the ANC has not been fooled into the false brotherhood of Codesa. **Mathatha**

Tsedu looks at the problem:

Soweto 13/4/93.
For those who move around Johannesburg, it is not surprising to bump into national leaders of the ANC strolling around at soccer stadiums, theatres and similar places alone.

Security around leaders was tight then and journalists complained of the hard times trying to get through to these very news-worthy men and women.

But it was explained that this was a necessary nuisance that people had to live with.

Hani moved into the strongly rightwing Boksburg in 1992 and the then councillor for the area and CP member, Mr Andries du Toit, said ominously: "There might be something drastic done to show him we don't want him here."

Given this kind of reception a mere 14 months ago, what then happened to make Hani drop his guard to lead to a situation where he could feel safe jogging alone, going to the shop alone and even failing to notice a red tail in Du Toit's neighbourhood?

For those who move around Johannesburg, it is not surprising to bump into national leaders of the ANC strolling around at soccer stadiums, theatres and similar places alone.

Recently, ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa drove to SABC headquarters all by himself for an *Agenda* programme. This after the incident when white gunmen chased Major-General Bantu Holomisa of the Transkei from the same broadcast centre into the Carlton Hotel in the city as he left after an interview.

It all points to a laxity that this country cannot afford. There are too many rightwing loonies from all sorts of funny places such as Poland and Rhodesia running around here. They have the expertise and the anger to commit murder to stem the tide of the revolution.



Chris Hani ... was security too lax?

his flat "might be an indication that others were involved".

friend's transport company, the father said.

Sexwale alleges govt was involved in assassination

610PM 19/4/93. 327

ALLEGATIONS of government complicity in the killing of SACP leader Chris Hani were repeated yesterday by ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale.

He said a number of factors pointed to government involvement in the weekend assassination. "It was a government gun that killed Chris Hani — let's not dilly-dally about this. You can't just walk into the air force armoury and steal guns," he said, referring to the fact that the Z88 pistol used by alleged assassin Janus Waluz was among weapons stolen from the air force in 1990.

Sexwale said it was also telling that Waluz was a licenced sub-machinegun owner. "Who licensed him in a country where you need special permission to carry a sub-machinegun?"

Those who robbed the armoury must have had inside help or the weapon must have been removed and given to Waluz. "This smashes (Law and Order Minister) Hernus Kriel's one-man theory," he added.

Sexwale accused Law and Order spokesman Craig Kotze of "lying through his teeth" to head off a thorough investigation.

"We are told that this man (Waluz) is not co-operating. I've never heard of this in

RAY HARTLEY

this country," he said.

It was ironic that two blacks arrested for the Eikenhof killings recently confessed within 24 hours, while Waluz was being treated "with kid gloves".

He rejected accusations that his comments were inflammatory, adding that the ANC was "trying to channel the anger" generated by the assassination with its protest activities.

He repeated the ANC's demand that international policing experts be involved in the investigation.

UN observer mission in SA spokesman James Kanu said no formal request had been received from the ANC or government for assistance with the investigation or the inquest into the assassination.

Police spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman said yesterday Sexwale's statements linking government to the assassination were "unfortunate".

"Even the top structure of the SACP and ANC has called for peace. It's very unfortunate that he should make statements that will push up tempers. If he has any evidence, he should come forward."

ANC worried about stolen guns

(NORWICH)

ed

irers

ANC worried about stolen guns

CAPE TOWN — The ANC yesterday expressed concern at reports that the firearm used in the assassination of SACP general secretary Chris Hani had allegedly been stolen from an SADF armoury.

Prof Nick Haysom, appearing for the ANC at a Goldstone commission inquiry into the illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms, asked SADF

counsel Pierre Rabie whether steps had been taken to improve security at SADF arms depots.

Rabie said there had been no further incidents since the burglaries and theft of firearms from a SA Air Force depot in Pretoria in 1990. Strict security measures as stipulated in the Defence Act and the SADF Standing Orders were now applied at all arms depots.

The ANC said it had informed all members that they were permitted to carry only licensed firearms.

But, said Haysom, the ANC had no control over township self-defence units, which fell directly under community leadership structures.

Haysom said the ANC's proposal for legislation, confining the possession of firearms to sporting activities, was "unrealistic" in SA at present.

He said the ANC's recommendation was for proportionate armament, not disarmament as such. The creation of a climate of disarmament was a long-term goal, however.

The ANC favoured heavy sentences for illegal possession of arms, but believed judicial officers should have discretion when im-

posing sentences in order to avoid injustices.

The ANC also believed that people who carried firearms in public should be in physical possession of their firearm licences. This provision was similar to legislation introduced last year compelling motorists to carry drivers' licences.

Louis Visser, SC, for Inkatha and the KwaZulu government, said the DF Malan Accord between government and the ANC did not excuse the ANC from explaining its role in illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms.

Inkatha would deal with any evidence of wrongdoing by its members. However, there was no evidence that Inkatha or the KwaZulu government had officially sanctioned illegal activity in respect of firearms, he said.

SA Gunowners' Association spokesman Ian Lear said attempts to "tighten up" the Arms and Ammunition Act would only burden legal gun owners. Criminals would disregard further legislation. Illegal use of firearms had to be combated by more effective law enforcement and stricter sentences.

Lear said the level of criminal violence in many black townships was so high that law-abiding people were prepared to risk prosecution by acquiring an illegal firearm for their own protection. — Sapa.



THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY
R86
PER DAY

SINGLE ROOM
SHARING SHOWER
TEL: (021) 406 1911 OR

TOLL-FREE
0800 233 255



PROFESSIONAL
AVIATION
CHARTER

Sixteen deaths still unsolved

CAPE TOWN — The police had still not detained, arrested, charged or convicted anyone in connection with the assassination of 16 anti-apartheid campaigners, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel told Parliament yesterday. *14/4/93*

These unsolved cases included the murders of Natal University academic Richard Turner, Cradock community leader Matthew Goniwe and Wits University academic David Webster. *14/4/93*

Police had also not arrested or charged anyone in connection with the bombing of 12 buildings which housed anti-apartheid organisations in different parts of SA.

Kriel was responding to questions tabled by Peter Soal (DP, Johannesburg North) in the fourth consecutive year Soal has raised the issue in Parliament. On each occasion he has been told police have not made any progress in their investigations.

"Nobody has as yet been charged or convicted in connection with these murders as there is no evidence to implicate any person," Kriel said.

He also said no one had been detained,

Political Staff

arrested, charged or convicted in connection with the 12 bombings. *(327)*

Soal also tabled questions about the fatal stabbing of Durban attorney Griffiths Mxenge outside his home in 1981 and the murder of his wife, Victoria Mxenge, who was hacked to death outside the same home in 1985.

He also asked about the murder of Goniwe's three Cradock colleagues — Sparrow Mkhonto, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mlawuli — who were abducted and killed on the Grahamstown-Port Elizabeth road in 1985.

Kriel was questioned about the bombing of Cosatu House in Johannesburg in May 1987; Khotso House, the headquarters of the SA Council of Churches, in Johannesburg in August 1988; Khanya House, the headquarters of Southern Africa Catholic Bishops Conference, in Pretoria in October 1988; Community House in Cape Town in August 1987; the offices of Grassroots newspaper in Cape Town in October 1985; and various other buildings.

Former detainees owe State R200 000

CAPE TOWN — Former detainees owed the State more than R200 000 for the costs of unsuccessful court applications, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said yesterday. *14/4/93*

The total outstanding value in 15 cases was R204 522,21.

Kriel, who was replying to a question tabled in Parliament by Hennie Bester

Political Staff

(DP, Green Point), did not give details of which former detainees or former banned people still owed money to the State. *(327)*

Kriel said that in five cases civil proceedings had been instituted by the state attorney, and the writing off of the debt was being considered in five cases

where the debtors had not been traced. *(327)*

In four other cases, the debtors were already paying without any steps being taken, while in one case the debtor had requested the writing-off of the debt. Although this request had been referred to the Treasury, its decision was not yet known, Kriel said.

destructively • FW's warning

De Klerk gets tough

By Ismail Lagardien
and Sapa

Sowetan 15/4/93

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk last night indicated strong security measures would be enforced to deal with the "latent criminality" following yesterday's stayaway which was marked by violence in some major centres.

Speaking in a televised interview from Cape Town, De Klerk said thousands more policemen would be on stand-by should the need arise.

Reacting to yesterday's excesses of violence, De Klerk said he was determined not to let the country become "the victim of chaos".

He warned more regions could be declared unrest areas. He said illegal marches would not be allowed should there be a possibility of more violence.

He said April 14 was a dark day for

South Africa.

"What happened in South Africa today cannot be tolerated in any civilised country."

De Klerk said the Government was determined to see that the country would not degenerate into chaos.

Acting Law and Order Minister Mr Tertius Delpot described yesterday's events as a "a tragedy for South Africa".

Delpot said like Hani's assassination, yesterday's events had "marred South Africa's history".

Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe said he was convinced that "radical elements" had hijacked what was to be a peaceful day and turned it into a "tragedy".

Hundreds of people were injured and at least 10 reported dead while estimated damaged caused ran into millions of rands.

F W announces new plans to curb marches after 'dark day for SA'

YESTERDAY was a dark day for SA and all its people, President F W de Klerk said last night.

In an address to the nation, he said: "What happened today cannot be tolerated in any civilised country. Democracy was used for violence, violent attacks on police and damage to property."

"We are determined not to allow the country to degenerate into the chaos that the groups of radicals from both the right and the left want."

He said government and the security forces were in constant contact at the high-

est level with the ANC leadership.

He also announced that his and ANC president Nelson Mandela's offices were in contact yesterday to arrange an urgent face-to-face meeting.

He stressed that negotiations had to go ahead as there was no alternative. "Only through negotiation can we get peace. Despite the assassination of Mr (Chris) Hani, today's events cannot be justified."

He outlined steps to control further marches. These were:

- More areas to be declared unrest areas;
- All protests and marches to go through

BILLY PADDOCK

rigid legal clearance. No protest marches would be allowed in unrest areas but only where the security forces and other parties could ensure no violence would occur, and

take on marches and protests."

□ An extra 3 000 security force members to be deployed to add to the 23 000 already in the field. More would also be on standby.

Earlier, after the day-long State Security Council meeting, chaired by the President, Acting Law and Order Minister Tertius Delpoort warned: "When you whip up emotions it is hard to control what happens

He said that while he had high regard for Mandela's call for responsible action, the ANC leadership corps had been naive to believe it could control 250 000 marchers and it had not sufficiently considered that the marches would be infiltrated by those with objectives other than peaceful commemoration.

Delpoort said he understood people were angry and grieving but care had to be taken that emotion, "SA's No 1 enemy", did not gain the upper hand.

He said in all instances government was satisfied that the security forces had acted with the necessary restraint.

Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe, responding to the ANC's allegation that police at the Protea police station acted with "unprovoked brutality" and without warning when they fired on marchers, reportedly killing four — said the SAP would have to be accountable for their actions. He said the police version was that they were under attack but there were other versions, and the full facts would be uncovered in an official inquiry.

Kriel cuts short overseas visit

Govt to cast security net

Over Johannesburg

CAPE TOWN — Government is poised to slap emergency-type curbs on 19 more magisterial districts as the country braces itself for the funeral on Monday of SACP general secretary Chris Hani.

As tensions and recriminations grew in the wake of countrywide violence this week, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel last night cut short an official visit to Europe to rush home to deal with the crisis. He is expected back today.

At the same time urgent efforts to arrange a meeting between President F W de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela to forge a common approach to violence and lawlessness are continuing.

All the new unrest areas will be around Johannesburg, the East Rand and West Rand and will include Boksburg, where Hani was gunned down outside his home. Cape Town, Durban, Maritzburg and other cities hard hit by violent protests and looting on Wednesday will — for the moment — be excluded from the crackdown.

Security sources said the 19 unrest areas would be: Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Springs, Brakpan, Heidelberg, Germiston, Kempton Park, Johannesburg, Randburg, Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Westonaria, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Balfour, Delmas, Meyerton and Nigel.

The sources said a curfew could be imposed at potential flashpoints in those regions but emphasised that the measures were mainly geared to avoiding a repeat of this week's chaos.

RAY HARTLEY reports that ANC official Pallo Jordan said threats to declare further unrest areas was "reminiscent of

the regime of P W Botha. Repression can only fuel the passions of our people."

But on behalf of the ANC, he condemned the violence and looting that marred memorial rallies on Wednesday. "The ANC leadership unequivocally condemns these actions which were in large measure the work of unruly elements and the result of weaknesses in our marshalling."

The ANC also congratulated "those members of the police force who displayed sensitivity and acted with restraint at the flashpoints that occurred in cities such as Port Elizabeth and Durban."

Sapa reports Inkatha also condemned Wednesday's violence, but charged that the ANC had lost control of its militants.

An Inkatha statement said it was clear from the "militant mood of the participants that their mission was to exploit the emotive occasion by running amok and destroying everything."

It went on: "A jarring and discordant note had been struck earlier between the voice of reason and moderation expressed by senior ANC leadership and the militant calls to arms by its lower level leadership. There are growing indications of an ever-widening chasm between the bargaining positions adopted by the national leadership of the ANC and the utopian aspirations of its alienated youth constituency."

The PAC dissociated itself from the looting and violence in central Cape Town on Wednesday, national executive member Patricia de Lille said.

She said the organisation could not be

Political Staff

Security 16/4/93

held responsible for the actions of people purely because they were shouting PAC slogans, and pointed out that the PAC had called for peaceful demonstrations.

Meanwhile, Jordan announced that Monday had been declared a national day of mourning and businesses should consider closing for the day as a mark of respect. Although the ANC had not called for a national stayaway, the organisation expected that workers would spontaneously stay at home as they did on Wednesday.

Hani's body would lie in state at the FNB stadium on Sunday and an all-night vigil would be held before the funeral.

An ANC PWV spokesman said marches were planned tomorrow for Johannesburg, Pretoria, Warmbaths and Sharpeville. ERICA JANKOWITZ reports that industrial relations consultant Pat Stone said business should adopt a less cautious and conservative approach to the proposed national day of mourning.

Management had always gone out of its way to remain politically neutral, but because of the lack of co-ordinated leadership, companies had been reluctant to devise an innovative approach to such events, he said.

As Hani was such a popular leader, many workers could be expected to attend his funeral. And, as such, a sympathetic no work, no pay, no discipline policy might not go far enough, Stone said.

One group which has gone further is Pick 'n Pay, which would be making "special arrangements" to accommodate workers taking time off for the funeral and would pay for transport there for selected representatives.

From Page 1

Pick 'n Pay human resources director Rene de Wet said: "The peace process can be enhanced, and the proponents of violence further marginalised, if business demonstrably shows its support for commemorative activities organised by the community in memory of Chris Hani."

Staff members were permitted to take their monthly paid day off to attend memorial services on Wednesday and private prayer meetings would be held on company premises on Monday.

Other companies and groups approached said they were expecting very few worker turnouts on Monday and would, generally, adopt a no work, no pay, no penalty approach.

However, according to SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union general secretary Papi Kganare, Metro had adopted a "threatening" attitude to workers. He said the union had intercepted an internal company memorandum directing managers to allow only shop stewards to attend services. Any other worker absent without permission would be disciplined. The union had responded in writing to the group MD, Kganare said. Metro was not available for comment.

The Chamber of Mines and the NUM met last night to discuss arrangements for Monday. NUM assistant general secretary Marcel Golding said union regional structures had decided all those wishing to attend the funeral should be allowed to do so. The chamber and NUM had reached agreement on services being held on mine property on Monday.

Comment: Page 6

Arms smuggling counter-plan 'useless'

CAPE TOWN — A police covert operation to infiltrate arms smuggling networks had been exposed and was now useless, police counsel told a committee of the Goldstone Commission investigating the illegal importation, distribution and use of firearms in Cape Town yesterday.

Luther Wepener said a close corporation named Honeybadger had been established as a front for an SAP covert operation to track down gun smugglers.

Honeybadger had no premises, was not licensed to deal in firearms, and had not yet started functioning effectively when it was exposed after attacks and accusations against the SAP's covert operations. "The sole purpose of this operation was to find the gun smugglers and infiltrate their ranks in order to arrest and prosecute them," Wepener said.

Referring to Press reports that there were about 200 licensed AK-47 rifles in SA, he said the Commissioner of Police had ordered a full-scale investigation into the licensing of such weapons and the conditions under which they were kept.

Licences for AK-47 rifles had been issued only in the case of rifles converted so they could operate only as semi-automatics. It was illegal to import fully automatic rifles and no licences were issued for them.

Wepener emphasised that the police had never sold AK-47s or any other semi-automatic rifles to any of its members or the public.

Policemen who lived in dangerous areas could, however, be issued with weapons for protection.

He said most of the legal AK-47s were confiscated as bounty during the Rhodesian and Namibian conflicts, while others were acquired through donations, bequests and licence transfers. They were generally kept only as collectors' items.

There was no record of any crime having been committed with any of these licensed semi-automatic AK-47s. The SAP was able to account for the whereabouts of each of these weapons, he said.

Pierre Rabie, for the SADF, said under no circumstances had the SADF sold or provided weapons to anyone.

He said the SADF possessed a vast array of weaponry and the potential for theft was always present.

The committee was told the ANC's possession of arms caches was a political problem for which a political solution had to be sought.

Richard Spoor, for the ANC, said the question of the movement's armed wing, Unkhonto we Sizwe, and its possession of arms had to be resolved expeditiously by placing all armed forces under the joint control of a transitional administration.

The ANC accepted that its possession of firearms was unlawful in terms of existing legislation, but the historical reasons for the armed struggle had to be considered.

Louis Visser SC, for the Inkatha Freedom Party and KwaZulu government, said there was no indication of public violence and intimidation committed by the security forces, while clear evidence had been put before the Goldstone commission on the role of ANC-supporting self-defence units in fostering violence.

The hearing ended yesterday. — Sapa.

'White cops bragged about list'

By SEKOLA SELLO

A BUNCH of cocksure white cops this week allegedly boasted in their police station about their hit list and, in the wake of Chris Hani's assassination, who would be "next".

So says Winnie Mandela. The estranged wife of ANC president Nelson Mandela said her friends were reportedly told by the group at the Jabulani Police Station in Soweto that, "after Hani", Winnie Mandela was next on "the list".

Her lawyers have written to divisional commis-

sioner of police in Soweto Col Tienie Halgryn about the alleged threats. Mandela is taking the threats seriously. *Express*

Vuyisile Mafalala said he and a colleague, Valentine Senkhane, had gone to Jabulani to fetch Mandela's combi which was impounded after its driver was arrested for alleged negligent and reckless driving.

Mafalala alleges that the group made wolf-like sounds and threatening motions and passed remarks like "Ons is klaar met Hani, en Mevrou Mandela is die volgende

op die lys" (We are through with Hani and Mrs Mandela is next on the list). 18/4/93

He alleged that the cops said in Afrikaans: "Now that we know the car, we are going to shoot it when we see it."

He claimed that the car was tampered with and would not start.

Col Halgryn said police were investigating.

An ANC security official, Madiba Khumalo, also spoke of "inexplicable events" at Winnie Mandela's Orlando West home the day after Chris Hani was assassinated.

Khumalo claims he saw two suspicious-looking white men prowling around her home after midnight.

He said: "I found it strange that these two whites were in the vicinity of the Mandela's home so late at night and a day after the Hani killing."

Referring to a similar sighting around "the old man's" (Nelson Mandela's) house in Lower Houghton, he said: "These things cannot be mere coincidence."

The ANC said Nelson Mandela had received death threats following the Hani assassination.

Arms seized

Swakopmund 8/4/93

POLICE seized 20kg of dagga and a number of firearms and ammunition during a search of the KwaMasiza Hostel in Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle yesterday.

Police spokesman Major Piet van Deventer said the operation, carried out by more than 1 000 members of the South African Police and South African Defence Force, was part of the recently announced 10-point plan to combat crime.

He said Air Force helicopters and fixed wing aircraft were used in the operation.

Four AK-47 rifles with magazines and 119 rounds of ammunition; two 9mm pistols with 23 rounds; a .38mm revolver; a shotgun with four rounds; a selfmade firearm; and an automatic machine pistol with 29 rounds were seized.

FW warns of *Sowetan 19/4/93* 'swift action'

By Ismail Lagardien

Political Correspondent

STATE President FW de Klerk warned last night that the Government would act swiftly against lawlessness. (214) 327

Speaking on Agenda on the eve of the funeral of Mr Chris Hani, slain general secretary of the South African Communist Party, De Klerk said he did not believe it was in the country's interests to impose a state of emergency.

"But if circumstances deteriorate, then it is the Government's duty - and I'm not threatening now with a state of emergency - to then take further steps," De Klerk said.

Avoiding questions as to whether he would consider disarming militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging members who are armed to the hilt in anticipation of Hani's funeral today, De Klerk said action would only be taken against persons in illegal possession of arms.

And speaking to Sapa in Cape Town, Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel said the ANC was making political propaganda out of Hani's death.

Commenting on militant calls by ANC Youth League leader Mr Peter Mokaba and Mrs Winnie Mandela to "kill the boers and farmers," Kriel said they were seriously deluded if they thought whites would just sit back and be killed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(1)

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Immigrants to RSA

14. Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks and (c) other persons legally immigrated into the Republic in each specified year during the period 1 January 1982 to 31 December 1992;

- (2) whether any incentives are offered to potential immigrants; if not, why not; if so, (a) to which of the above three categories of persons and (b) what are the details of these incentives? C62E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Year Jan-Dec	(a)	(b) [*]	(c) [*]
1982.....	45 662		
1983.....	30 385		
1984.....	28 691		
1985.....	17 195		
1986.....	6 947	2	45
1987.....	7 459	77	417
1988.....	9 592	160	648
1989.....	10 191	196	883
1990.....	12 299	302	1 898

** 1991 12 379
*** 1992 7 563

- (2) Due to shortage of funds, financial aid by the Department of Home Affairs to immigrants was suspended with effect from 11 December 1991.

Note:

* Statistics as required by the hon member was only kept since 14 June 1986.

** Population group not available.

***Population group not available. The figure is for the period 1 January 1992 to 30 November 1992 as information for December 1992 is not available yet.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Natal Police Region: crime statistics

17. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the (i) Sydenham, (ii) Phoenix and (iii) Mayville police stations in the Natal Police Region in 1992? D88E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	57	50	18
(b)	26	64	10
(c)	162	398	34
(d)	394	1 671	221
(e)	37	88	25
(f)	567	927	50
(g)	508	655	372
(h)	107	584	60
(i)	25	0	43
(j)	540	1 331	488
(k)	168	260	262
(l)	9	4	34
(m)	147	275	59
	78	157	10

Note: (ki)—motor vehicles

(kii)—bicycles

Food prices: report of investigation

20. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 2 on 10 June 1992, the Board on Tariffs and Trade has completed its investigation into food prices; if not, why not; if so,

- (2) whether the Board has brought up a report in this regard; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings contained in this report? D107E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Yes.
(2) Yes.

- (a) The Board on Tariffs and Trade published a preliminary report in June 1992 which served as a discussion document on which interested groups could submit further contributions until 30 September 1992. The Board completed its final report in December 1992 and presented it to Government. The report was released on 8 February 1993, after it had been studied by Government.

- (b) Due to the Board's extensive conclusions and recommendations, the report cannot be repeated here. A copy of the report is therefore being furnished to the hon member.

Films submitted for censoring

23. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many (i) English, (ii) Afrikaans and (iii) Indian-language films were submitted to the Directorate of Publications for censoring during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many films in each of the above categories (i) were rejected and (ii) had age restrictions imposed on them? D148E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) 873
(ii) 5
(iii) 385

(b)	English	Afrikaans	Indian
(i)	86	—	—
(ii)	515	2	1

Information is for the period 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1992.

Homeland network's 'dark secrets' revealed

A SECURITY "family" under the leadership of one-time director of Military Intelligence General Tienie Groenewald is continuing to mobilise the homelands against the African National Congress and negotiations, secret documents indicate.

And the documents imply that Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana's minister of state affairs, defence and civil aviation, Rowan Cronje, are part of this strategy.

Details of the documents were divulged in parliament on Wednesday night by Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan, a former constitutional adviser to the government whose security clearance was removed when he advocated that the government and the ANC should negotiate with one another.

A document which reached Jordaan from an anonymous source in November last year indicates that a secret homeland network, designed to thwart the ANC and constitutional talks, was still operating, albeit in a scaled-down form.

The documents also state:

- That through the infiltration of homelands and extra-parliamentary organisations, the government was kept thoroughly briefed on the programmes and strategies of "other parties";

- That the "family" believed the National Party lacked the will to mobilise all the homelands in its total strategy against the ANC;

- That the "family" also believed democracy could not work in South Africa and "a number of enlightened (*verligte*) dictators had to be established to work against the ANC — with whites in the background pulling the strings and in reality dominating the situation".

Jordaan clashed with the security establishment at a time when Groenewald, who served in PW Botha's all-powerful State Security Council between 1982 and 1985 and retired from the Defence Force in June 1990, was influential. Since his retirement, Groenewald has supported the Conservative Party.

The former Minister of Defence, Gene Louw, who retired from office this week, said earlier this year he had not established contact with the chief ministers of homelands "while he was associated with Military Intelligence" and it was not the task of MI to do so.

However, Jordaan's disclosures directly contradict this and indicate that the "security family" had indeed been trying to mobilise homeland leaders against the ANC and deal with "problem children" — Ciskei's one-time life president, Lennox Sebe, and kaNgwane's former chief minister, Enos Mabuza.

Jordaan said in parliament that he had anonymously received two intelligence packages about covert actions, one in September 1990 and the other in November 1992.

The first package had described the role of prominent Inkatha Freedom Party member Walter Felgate in relation to kwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi as "an absolute success."

The same document said Cronje, a former Rhodesian cabinet minister, had been "sent" to Ciskei but that he could not counter the negative influences, who were listed, around Sebe. "In Bophuthatswana, however, he (Cronje) has been extremely successful," the document said.

Jordaan has been criticised since he asked President FW de Klerk in parliament whether Felgate, Cronje and IFP adviser Professor Albert Blauwstein had been ever been paid with covert funds.

Afterwards, he revealed in parliament this week, a senior member of the cabinet, whom he did not name, had approached him and said: "You want the destruction of our intelligence

A DP MP has disclosed secret

documents detailing the efforts of a 'security family' to mobilise homeland leaders against the ANC.

IAN CLAYTON reports

abilities, don't you?"

Jordaan revealed that he had once attended a meeting of MI personnel, under the chairmanship of Groenewald.

"In contrast with the good reception we received elsewhere, we were literally lambasted and accused of naivety — that we underestimated the enemy (the ANC) and they had to be destroyed."

Jordaan said the second package stated that Groenewald was still playing a crucial role in trying to mobilise the homelands.

He concluded by saying: "The DP will continue to expose these darker secrets."



Peter Stuyvesant International

NEWS Politician held under Section 29 • Youths torch houses around stadium

2 whites die near FNB

By Sowetan Correspondent

Sowetan 20/4/93
Burnt to death in their houses after the Hani service:

TWO white men — one of whom has been identified — were burnt to death yesterday after they were trapped in their houses near the FNB Stadium when youths went on the rampage at the funeral of slain SACP general secretary Chris Hani.

One of the dead was identified by a neighbour as Rudolf Botes. The neighbour, Mr Elias Moloi, whose house was also destroyed in the attack, described Botes as a peace-loving man and a supporter of the ANC.

At least two more people are believed to have been shot dead and more than 50 others injured after police opened fire

during running battles with youths.

Moloi, a Lesotho citizen and an employee at the FNB Stadium, claimed to have once saved Hani's life when an attempt was made on him in Lesotho in the 1980s.

Lesotho raid

Moloi said: "When the Boers tried to kill Hani, I protected him. Now, look."

He said he protected several ANC leaders during the Lesotho raid by the SADF in December 1982.

Moloi said when the attack was launched on Maseru on December 9, he had hidden Hani in his house.

"I have lost everything, TV set, blankets and my two-month disability grant which amounted to R1 600," said Moloi.

He said his son Charles (7) was shot by police in the hand and leg during the running battles with the youths.

The trouble started as early as 6am, following the night vigil at the stadium, when a group of youths started stoning police vehicles.

At least six vehicles were set alight and gutted.

Long grass and a line of trees as well as the houses caught fire and a pall of smoke filled the air.

CP leader Derby-Lewis to appear in court today

Sowetan 20/4/93
MR CLIVE Derby-Lewis, arrested on Saturday in connection with the assassination of Mr Chris Hani, was being held in Benoni under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, his wife Gaye confirmed yesterday.

He is due to appear in court today.

Television report

Mrs Derby-Lewis said she was outraged by the way in which her husband had been detained. The officer in charge had watched the television report of the arrest in her lounge while Mr Derby-Lewis had not yet left the house and while police were still searching the premises.

Arrest is linked to Chris

Hani's death:

She had received over 600 phone calls from all over the world since his arrest and has two helpers manning the telephones.

Police had removed their computers and typewriters, which was why she did not yet have the means to type out a statement. She had been promised police would return them soon.

Mrs Derby-Lewis also confirmed that she had visited her husband at the Benoni police station on Sunday. *Sapa.*

OVER-REACTING FANCY

Star 21/4/93

Hani investigators named

By Michael Sparks

Two top European experts were named yesterday to assist in the investigation into the assassination of Chris Hani. They are the former head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, Commander George Churchill-Coleman and Dr Ralf Krüger, who has taught at Germany's top police college.

Churchill-Coleman was due to arrive today, according to Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau SC, while the German Embassy announced that Krüger would fly in on Friday.

Churchill-Coleman was head of the UK anti-terrorist branch until October last year, co-ordinating the response by police to all acts of terrorism in Britain.

Krüger served as the president of the State Office for the

Protection of the Constitution, which provides protection against extremist activities which pose a threat to state security.

Legal expert Professor Fink Haysom, representing the ANC, said last night that he understood the two men were top-level investigators who would enhance the status and credibility of the investigation into Hani's death.

Haysom said the ANC wanted the two investigators to be appointed by a neutral body, which is why the National Peace Committee had become involved in the process.

Meanwhile, police yesterday denied reports they are planning to arrest more Conservative Party members, in addition to President's Council member Clive Derby-Lewis, who was taken into custody in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

ns ● Expert to probe Hani murder

Top London cop to probe Hani murder

■ Churchill-Coleman joins investigations team:

LONDON Metropolitan policeman, Commander George Churchill-Coleman, flies in today to join the team investigating the murder of SA Communist Party general secretary Mr Chris Hani.

Churchill-Coleman, former head of Britain's anti-terrorist branch, is one of two foreign experts expected to participate in the probe into Hani's assassination.

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau said Churchill-Coleman was nominated by the British Government after it was approached for assistance.

A statement by the British Embassy

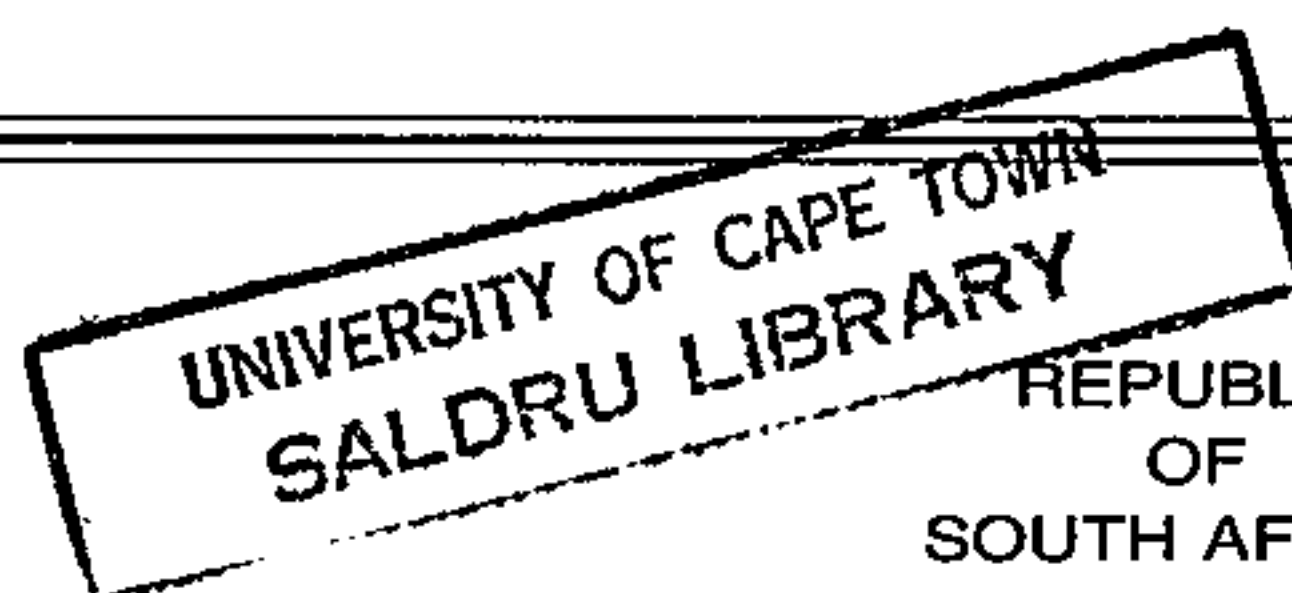
in Cape Town said Churchill-Coleman's nomination had been accepted by all the parties.

The statement said he would be met at Jan Smuts Airport by Dr Antonie Gildenhuys, chairman of the National Peace Secretariat.

"The British Government are pleased to have been able to respond to this request (for investigative assistance) from the National Peace Secretariat, and are confident that Commander Churchill-Coleman, who is a police officer with outstanding experience in the field, will be able to make an important contribution to the investigation into this tragic event," the statement said.-- Sapa.

Source: 2/4/93

327
146
2012



110 MAY 1993

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICAREPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant

No. 5066

Vol. 334

PRETORIA, 22 APRIL 1993

No. 14755

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 695

(327)

22 April 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREAS TO BE UNREST AREAS

Under section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 3023 of 24 October 1992 to be unrest areas, and which declaration was extended on 23 January 1993 by Government Notice No. R. 115, for a period of three months.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Bloemfontein, including the area known as Botshabelo, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. R. 1081 of 18 May 1990.

The Magisterial District of Brandfort, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 937 of 27 May 1977.

The Magisterial District of Dewetsdorp, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1896 of 2 September 1983.

The Magisterial District of Excelsior, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2085 of 23 September 1983.

The Magisterial District of Ladybrand, including the area known as Hobhouse, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2076 of 19 November 1971.

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister of Law and Order.

5151—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 695

22 April 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERLENGING VAN VERKLARING VAN GEBIEDE TOT ONRUSGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (2) van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, en met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, verleng ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3023 van 24 Oktober 1992 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, en welke verklaring op 23 Januarie 1993 by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 115 verleng is, vir 'n tydperk van drie maande.

BYLAE

Die landdrostdistrik van Bloemfontein, insluitende die gebied bekend as Botshabelo, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1081 van 18 Mei 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Brandfort, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 937 van 27 Mei 1977.

Die landdrostdistrik van Dewetsdorp, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1896 van 2 September 1983.

Die landdrostdistrik van Excelsior, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2085 van 23 September 1983.

Die landdrostdistrik van Ladybrand, insluitende die gebied bekend as Hobhouse, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2076 van 19 November 1971.

H. J. KRIEL,

Minister van Wet en Orde.

14755—1

CONTENTS			INHOUD		
No.		Page No.	No.		Bladsy No. Koerant No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICE			GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING		
Law and Order, Department of Government Notice			Wet en Orde, Departement van Goewermentskennisgewing		
R. 695	Public Safety Act (3/1953): Extension of declaration of areas to be unrest areas	1 14755	R. 695	Wet op Openbare Veiligheid (3/1953): Verlenging van verklaring van gebiede tot onrusgebiede	1 14755

Star 23/4/93

Hani probe:

2 more freed

Police yesterday released another two of five people arrested on Wednesday for questioning in connection with the assassination of SACP general-secretary Chris Hani. (329)

Former Citizen journalist Arthur Kemp was released shortly after 4 pm yesterday. Hours later, Krugersdorp estate agent Faan Venter was released, police said.

Self-employed computer expert Edwin Clark and estate agent Lionel Durant were released on Wednesday afternoon.

Only one of the five is still in custody — Gaye Derby-Lewis, wife of CP President's Councillor Clive Derby-Lewis who was arrested at the weekend. — Staff Reporters.

● Right 'becoming desperate' — Page 7

The orphans never forget

By PAT SIDLEY

FEW among the tens of thousands crowded into the FNB Stadium on Monday realised the poignancy of Chris Hani's funeral for one of the South African Communist Party's guests, whose father was similarly slain.

When African National Congress president Nelson Mandela called out the name of Richard Turner, his daughter — who was 13 when her father died in her arms — said she "thought about how Hani's family must have been feeling".

Jann Turner, who now lives in England, had come back to South Africa for a few weeks to piece together those bits of her life blown apart by an assassin's 9mm pistol in Durban late one night in 1978.

She has lived and relived the moment since her father lay bleeding, struggling for breath. And although she must have described it dozens of times, her body shakes as she talks about it.

Jann Turner and her sister Kim, then 10, were staying at their father's house in Durban. Their parents were divorced and they usually lived with their mother in Cape Town.

"I woke up and heard my dad in the hallway saying: 'Who's there?'. Then he came to the bedroom where Kim and I were sleeping.

"He went to the window. I had not heard any knock. He pulled the curtain aside and there was a huge explosion, which I thought was a bomb."

She saw nobody. "My father fell ... He was writhing on the ground in a way that I can't even describe. He tried to scream but he couldn't because his lungs were full of blood. He picked himself up and ran through the house ..."

She ran after him. "He collapsed face down in a pool of blood and was trying to breathe." Screaming for the tenant at the back of the house to help, she turned her father over onto his back and called repeatedly to him: "What happened? Are you all right?"

In vain she tried to revive her father with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. "It was very unlikely that he would have lived even if ..." her



Jann Turner

voice trails off.

She tried to telephone for help, but the line was dead; it was 10 minutes before police could be contacted.

Turner died a few minutes after the police were called. "I can visualise the moment that he died," his daughter says. "His mouth shivered. His eyes quivered and opened; and I thought he was trying to say something to me. I just held him and said: 'He's dead.'"

A shocked young policeman moved the two young girls into another room, away from the body. By then friends had started arriving, including then-Natal University academic Lawrence Schlemmer, who took the girls to stay with his family that night; lawyer Halton Cheadle, then a young student; and activist Fatima Meer, who had to stand outside in the rain because, like Turner, she had been banned.

Her mother got on a plane to Durban and her stepmother, Foszia Turner, who was visiting friends in Botswana, drove to Johannesburg and caught a flight to Durban.

Turner was employed at the University of Natal despite his banning order; he wasn't allowed to teach but he could write and do research. His banning order was about to expire when he was killed.

He was the target of rightwingers and the "system", Jann says, echoing statements made after Hani's

death.

Her father's funeral, performed according to Muslim rites, was dramatically different from, and smaller than, the Hani burial. Afterwards, her mother moved with her daughters to England.

Distance was no healer. Being in England "interfered with the grieving process," she says, and "it was difficult to make sense of his death in that context".

It might have been easier to be "where what had happened was understood, and to be with like-minded people where your loss is acknowledged and affirmed; where there's no explanation required".

After taking her A-levels she spent a year in South Africa, trying to deal with her loss. She stayed with her father's mother, visited her father's grave. "It was very dreamlike; very familiar and very strange at the same time. I found it quite depressing. I still felt cut in half and I couldn't join the pieces together."

She graduated from Oxford, met and married a South African and went on to the United States for further study.

The revelations of renegade police captain Dirk Coetzee triggered in her for the first time the notion that a real person had pulled the trigger and killed her father. She has met Coetzee several times, but is none the wiser.

"I am here because I need to know who killed my father. It's a personal journey for me — even 15 years later the process of sorting out and making sense of his death continues.

"What I'm discovering is that my father is still alive in some senses. For me this journey has been about discovering him and getting to know him as a living person, as an adult — getting past this awful memory of the night of his death."

She has asked anybody who knows anything about the murder to come forward; she promises to treat the information as confidential. It's not retribution she wants: "I just think I would like to know. I would like to meet the person who pulled the trigger and ask what they did, and why they did it."

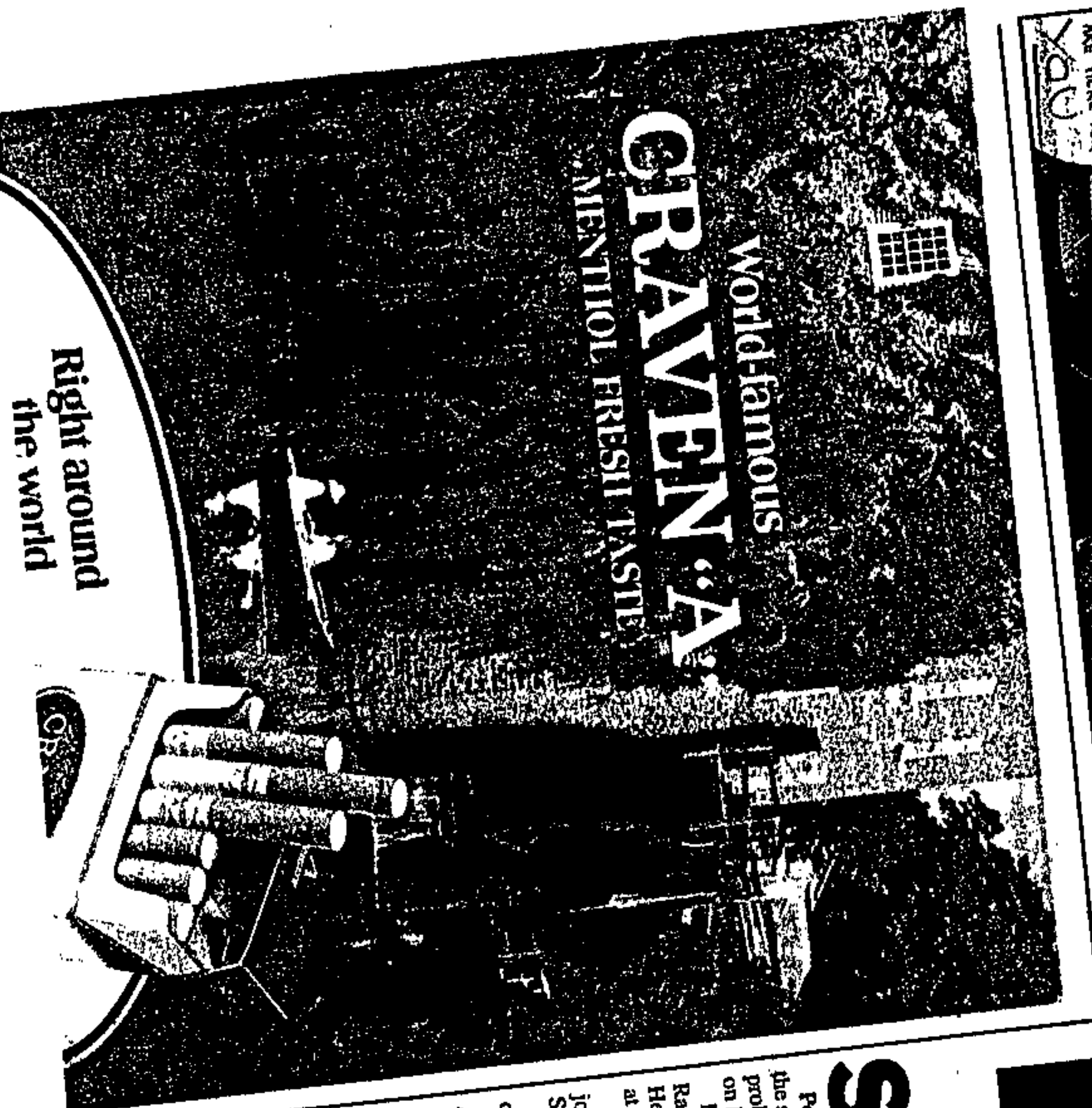
W/Mail 23/4 - 29/4/93

327

No other journo shot as media march



Journalists converged on Sharpeville in the Vaal Triangle yesterday to protest against the killing last week of SABC-TV newsmen Mr Calvin Thosago. The march coincided with the shooting of another journalist, Sam Mabel (insert) in Tokoza yesterday.



Right around the world

Govetam 28/4/93
327

By Joshua Raboroko and Mzinasi Ngudle

IX PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ARRESTED IN PRETORIA and two firearms confiscated in connection with the attack on Worldwide Television News journalist Sam Mabel. Police spokeswoman Major Ida Van Zwell said the six, whose names she did not disclose, would probably appear in the Benoni Magistrate's Court on Friday.

Mabel (32) was attacked in Tokoza on the East Rand on Monday night when his car was hijacked. He was shot five times and is in a serious condition at Netalspruit Hospital.

The attack follows shortly on that of SABC-TV journalist Calvin Thosago, who was killed in Sharpeville in the Vaal Triangle last Friday. Three men will appear in court on May 3 in connection with his killing.

Attacks on media workers

MEANWHILE, ABOUT 300 JOURNALISTS JOINED BY hundreds of Sharpeville residents marched through the township yesterday to protest against the intimidation of and attacks on media workers. The march, organised by the Media Workers Association of South Africa, came less than 12 hours after the attack on Mabel.

Attacks on journalists since the beginning of the year have been on the increase, with 43 recorded since the death of SA Communist Party chief Mr Chris Hani 18 days ago.

SABC journalist Dudley Saunders is in hospital with severe injuries sustained during the same attack on Thosago.

Bullet wounds in chest

SPEAKING FROM THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT at Netalspruit Hospital yesterday, Mabel said: "I was driving through Tokoza about 7pm on Monday when four men opened the door of my car and ordered me at gunpoint to get out or they would shoot."

"I jumped out and punched one of the men who was apparently bleeding. One of them fired a shot and I was hit in the chest. Shots were then fired at me as I ran towards nearby houses," he said.

The gunmen later drove off in Mabel's car with his video camera and other equipment. The car was later found in Pretoria.

He was helped to the Netalspruit Hospital, where he was admitted with bullet wounds in the chest and shoulder.

"I am lucky to be alive."

ARMS RACKET MAN HAS DISAPPEARED

By JOCELYN MAKER

POLICE have taken possession of an Uzi machine-gun — allegedly one of a consignment smuggled into the country for sale to the AWB by a Cape Town businessman.

The businessman, who openly boasted to at least one acquaintance that he had supplied the AWB with a shipment of automatic Uzi machineguns, has skipped the country.

Shortly before Robert Hargie, 42, of Hout Bay, disappeared at the end of February, leaving behind a trail of debt, he arrived at the home of a Woodstock business acquaintance where he allegedly dropped off an Uzi and 20 rounds of ammunition as a gift.

DEAL

The day before, Mr Hargie had told the businessman, who does not want to be named, that he was "busy with a big deal smuggling weapons which were made in Israel for the AWB" and that the "crate" had arrived and he was on his way to Johannesburg.

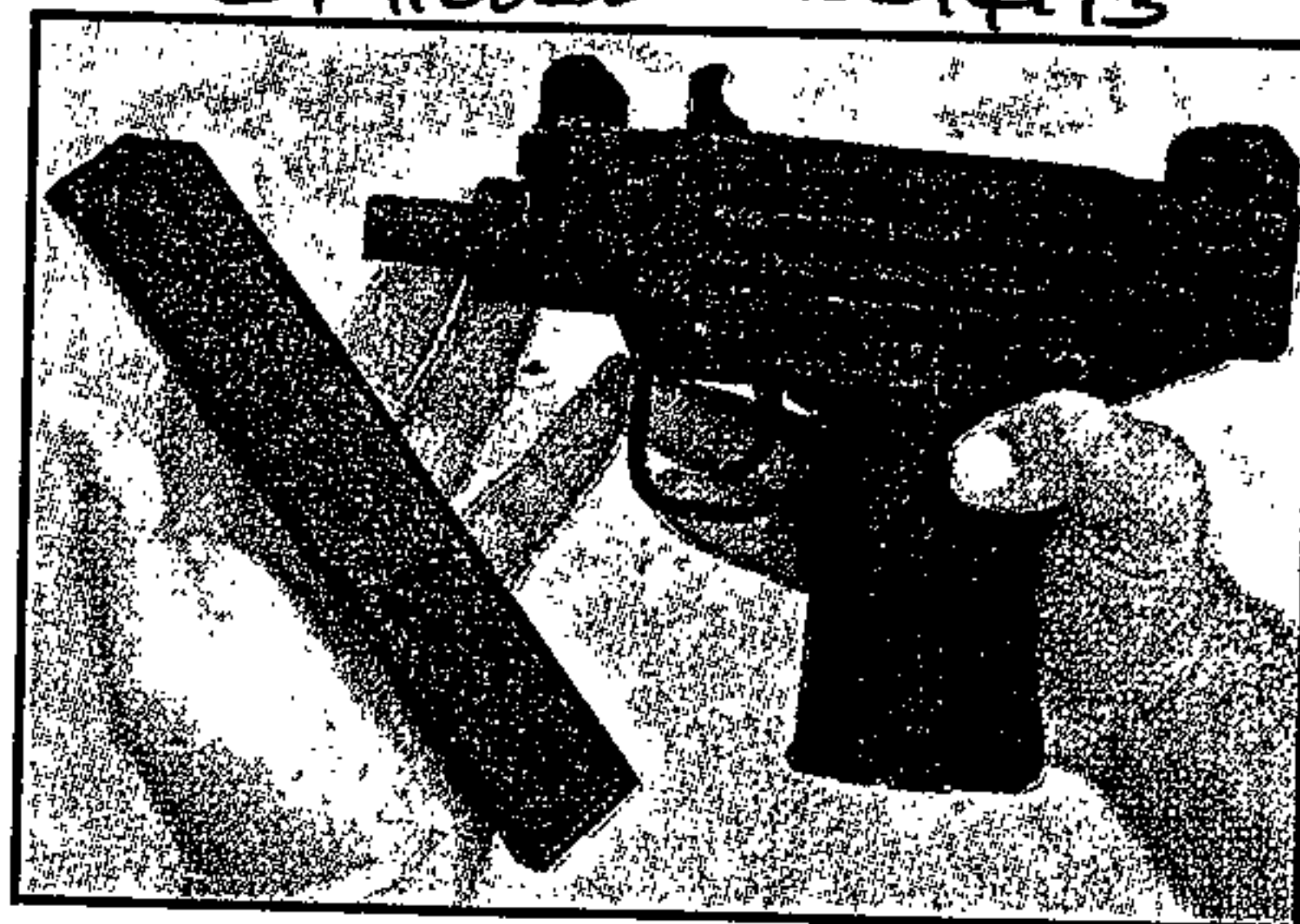
He has not been seen in Cape Town since.

The weapon was handed to the police yesterday.

This week, the businessman told of his involvement with Mr Hargie which led to the bizarre gift.

After the two men renewed an old acquaintance this year, they struck a deal whereby Mr Hargie would invest money in his company in exchange for a false invoice.

Instead, Mr Hargie apparently used the invoice



ILLEGAL ... an Uzi confiscated by the police

to milk his own company of R58 000.

He then disappeared from the scene, emerging only to drop off the weapon on February 27.

"When I went to look for him before he disappeared I saw a number of crates at his deserted house. I later phoned him at work and asked him if he was leaving the country," the Woodstock businessman said.

"He said he was not, but that his daughter was going to London. I became suspicious, as everything in the house had been crated.

"A few days later he told me he was running guns for the AWB. He also said the AWB was 'highly connected' and the deal had been easy.

"I never saw him again. The next day he dropped the gun off at my house and disappeared," he said.

Mr Hargie's company in the industrial suburb of Paardeneiland, which he bought 11 months ago, was liquidated on March 5 after surprised staff discovered he had secretly milked it of over R450 000.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Reg Crewe said the Uzi machinegun

was only used by security forces and was not available on the open market.

He added that the importation and possession of the weapon was illegal.

According to those who worked for Mr Hargie, after he vanished it became clear he had bought the waterproofing business as a "front company" and that during the past 11 months he had been waiting for "something big" to happen.

BROTHER

One of his employees, who also did not want to be named as he feared reprisal from the right-wing, said there had been talk that Mr Hargie was "running guns for the AWB".

The man, who has worked for the company for a number of years, said Mr Hargie was "well connected" with the Ulster Defence Force in Northern Ireland and that his brother was in Belfast with the group.

Commandant Nic Prinsloo of the AWB, Ventersdorp, said the organisation had "never heard of Hargie" and he declined to comment further.

NEWS Injured TV cameraman fighting for his life in hospital

Media workers protest

By Joe Mdhlela

Sowetan

27/4/93.

■ PANGA ATTACK March in Sharpeville today

HUNDREDS of media workers will stage a protest march today against the killing on Friday of CCV-TV reporter Mr Calvin Thosago.

Thosago (49) was attacked by youths while he was carrying out his duties in Sharpeville.

His colleague, Mr Dudley Saunders, a SABC cameraman, is fighting for his life at the Milpark Hospital after being hacked with bush-knives and pangas.

The general secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, Mr S'Thembele Khala, said media workers, including journalists in the electronic and print media, would express their solidarity by marching through the streets of Sharpeville, where Thosago lost his life.

"We are saying that political organisations should discourage attacks on journalists and

over the killing of CCV-TV reporter last Friday: educate their followers that journalists have a job to perform.

"Journalists are not politicians. They gather and disseminate information and therefore do not deserve to be attacked," Khala said.

He said the media has had a wonderful tradition of being in the forefront of supporting the struggle for a just society.

"It seems some young so-called activists have short memories. Instead of being supportive of what journalists do, they attack them with pangas and guns and the necklace.

"Getting killed in the execution of their duties is the last thing journalists expect, having throughout the dark era paid a price for challenging successive apartheid administrations,"

Khala said.

All major political organisations, including Azapo, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, are expected to have representatives at the protest march due to start at 11.30am.

Members of the South African Union of Journalists and overseas journalists are expected to show solidarity with Mwasa, said Khala.

Vice-president of Mwasa Mr Mathatha Tsedu will be Mr Tim Modise's guest on Radio Metro at 7pm tonight. He will spotlight attacks journalists have had to bear over the years.

Thosago will be buried at his place of birth, Ga-Mamabolo near Pietersburg, on Saturday. He is survived by his wife and seven children.

Natal cops find arms cache in swoop

TEN men have been arrested and a large cache of firearms and ammunition confiscated during police operations at Meltonmyama in Port Shepstone on the Natal South Coast, SABC radio news reported yesterday.

Peace meeting planned for Port Shepstone in wake of violence:

Police said four AK-47 rifles, eight revolvers, a .303 rifle, a shotgun, 57 SSG shotgun cartridges and a variety of other ammunition were confiscated. Meanwhile, police say the situation is calm at Murchison near Port Shepstone. - *Sapa*.

13. Final Report on the Violence at Mooi River.
14. Third Interim Report.
15. Report to the State President on an investigation by the Commission's Natal Investigation Team into Allegations of the Presence of Renamo Soldiers in KwaZulu.

16. Third Interim Report to the Commission by the Committee inquiring into Public Violence and Intimidation in the Taxi Industry.

17. Report to the Commission by the Committee appointed to inquire into the Organization and Conduct of Mass Demonstrations.

18. Fourth Interim Report to the Commission by the Committee inquiring into Public Violence and Intimidation in the Taxi Industry.

19. Report of the Committee conducting a Preliminary Investigation into the Activities of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA).

Banking groups: assistance by Reserve Bank

*9. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the Reserve Bank rendered any assistance to two banking groups, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, during the latest specified 5-year period for which information is available; if so, (a) what are the names of these banking groups and (b) (i) what were the terms and conditions of this assistance and (ii) why was it rendered;
- (2) whether the said terms and conditions have been adhered to by the parties concerned; if not, why not; if so, to what extent?
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B695E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) and (2) As lender of last resort, the Reserve Bank provides financial assistance to banks on a regular basis. The normal banking business code applies to such transactions,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

namely that transactions between the Reserve Bank and its clients cannot be disclosed to third parties.

(3) No.

Banking groups: audited accounts

*10. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether two banking groups, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, submitted audited accounts in respect of the period 1 January to 31 March 1992; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps were taken or are to be taken in this regard; if so,

(2) whether these audited accounts have been made public; if so, when; if not, why not;

(3) what are the names of the banking groups in question? B696E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) Audited financial statements for the following companies have been submitted to the Registrar of Companies in respect of the period to 31 March 1992:

— Amalgamated Banks of South Africa Limited ("Amalgamated Banks");

— ABSA Bank Ltd.

Only the financial statements of Amalgamated Banks, a listed public company, have been sent to its shareholders.

- (2) Bankorp Holdings Limited and Bankorp Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Amalgamated Banks. The formal annual general meetings of Bankorp Holdings Limited and Bankorp Limited will take place before 30 June 1993. When the financial statements of these companies are sent to their holding company (sole shareholder), copies thereof will simultaneously be lodged with the Registrar of Companies.

Press freedom

*11. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether, with reference to the reply by the

then Minister of Home Affairs to Question No 7 on 18 March 1992 regarding legislation allegedly detracting from the free flow of information and restricting the Press from reporting, any steps have been taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal or partial repeal of certain Acts, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B693E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The Government supports the fundamental principles of media freedom and the free flow of information. A Bill of Fundamental Rights should contain such a stipulation which is entrenched in a constitution—in the interim and finally. Laws administered by the SA Defence Force will have to be amended step by step to adapt to such a Bill of Rights and a changing security environment. This last-mentioned statement however allows for the standpoint that certain information, which could be of advantage to a potential enemy, will be worth protecting according to the universally accepted principle in this regard.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him if he would please bring the contents of that reply to the attention of the hon the Minister, because that hon Minister was a member of Working Group 1 at CODESA last year, and supported the repeal of these Acts.

The DEPUTY MINISTER: I will definitely do so. May I just say that the hon the Minister was called away at very short notice. That is why he is not here.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Registration for military service: principals

1. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether principals of high schools are

required to assist in the registration of 16-year-old White males for military service in the South African Defence Force; if so, why; if not, what is the position in this regard?

B720E:INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, I want to say at the outset that compulsory military service for White males is not under discussion today. If hon members want to discuss this they should participate in the Defence debate.

What is under discussion, however, is whether headmasters of schools are rendering assistance to the Defence Force by registering 16-year-old White males for military service. Yes, they are.

As a matter of fact, they have done so since 1968, and I am under the impression that many headmasters regard this as a duty to their country. Proof of this is that of the 38 355 forms dispatched to 776 schools, 14 840 have already been returned from 385 schools. It is very important, however, to point out that they give this assistance on a voluntary basis. They are not obliged to do so. When a school does not give its co-operation, the matter is handled by the individual pupils themselves.

I find it unfortunate that the hon member created a false impression in his press statement that was released on 20 April. In this press statement the hon member said that the NP Government was attempting to force school principals to become agents of apartheid. [Interjections.] I have here the original circular. Let me quote from it:

As in the past, this office is dependent on your kind co-operation. It would be appreciated if the completed registration forms could be forwarded.

There is no question whatsoever of enforcement. I think the party leadership should take disciplinary steps against the hon member for broadcasting a wrong impression. [Interjections.]

Mr E W TRENT: Mr Chairman, I am very glad that the hon the Deputy Minister referred to my press statement. I know that this practice has been in progress for many years. To use schools as a means of applying racial discrimination once again demonstrates how totally insensitive the Government is.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Winnie, ET to be charged

POLICE were investigating charges against ANC members, Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Peter Mokaba and Mr Tony Yengeni for allegedly making provocative statements during the past few weeks (327)

This was confirmed in Parliament yesterday by State President Mr FW de Klerk.

He said police were also investigating charges against AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche for allegedly waving a firearm.

Spur for 29/4/93

Winnie and Mokaba Star 29/4/93 may be prosecuted (32)

CAPE TOWN — Consequent on investigations now being undertaken by the police, it was possible that Winnie Mandela, Peter Mokaba and Tony Yengeni could be prosecuted for their inflammatory utterances, President de Klerk said yesterday.

Speaking in State President's Question Time, he said some of the recent statements made by the three ANC personalities could amount to a crime in terms of existing legislation.

All three were the sub-

ject of a police investigation being carried out in close co-operation with attorneys general, De Klerk said.

Also being investigated were statements by AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche and whether he broke the law by displaying a weapon in public.

De Klerk said political spokesmen should refrain from making inflammatory statements. Such that an irresponsible word could lead to violence, he said. —

Sapa.

NEWS 'Sinister pattern' of events to destabilise ANC in Northern Free State alleged

news in brief

Sowetan 30/4/93
Workers picket store

THOUSANDS of members of the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union converged on a newly opened Pick 'n Pay store in Johannesburg on Wednesday to protest against impending retrenchments.

About 3 500 workers are threatened with retrenchment by the supermarket chain. Saccawu general secretary Mr Kaizer Thibedi said the protest was the first phase of a programme of action by the workers and would continue if Pick 'n Pay went ahead with the retrenchments. ~~He said the union wanted the problem to be resolved speedily.~~ *3335*

Man in court

A SOWETO man, Mr Comfort Ngema, appeared before Mr AP Marce in the Vanderbijlpark Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the massacre of 19 people in Sebokeng two weeks ago.

Six other men who were held with him were released yesterday after questioning by the police.

Ngema was not asked to plead and no charges were put to him. He was remanded in custody until May 4. *Vand. Police spokesman Mokoena said the seven men were not being investigated with their investigations.*

Armed robbery

FOUR armed men yesterday robbed South African Breweries in Alrode on the East Rand of more than R178 000

in cash.

Police said the robbers held up Mr J Nel (69), took drawers containing R178 140 and sped off in a bakkie.

Security guard Mr OA Olivier exchanged shots with them as they fled the premises. Olivier may have wounded one of the men.

About R77 526 was recovered when the robbers fled the premises. More than R100 000 is still missing.

Time to be informed

IT is about what grows around you and what grows on you. It's PULSE. Be informed, get wise, read Pulse. It is your community exchange.

It is well-supported by your community. Be part of Pulse and be part of your community. It is heart-throbbing and carries lovers' news. Get a few giggles, send a message to your friend and put a smile on his/her face.

Pulse is there for you, to announce your meetings, stokvels and your nearest Spaza shops and more. Call (011) 474-8709 to find out more about Pulse.

Africanists' threat

THE AZANIA National Youth Union has issued a May 30 deadline to the negotiating parties at the World Trade Centre to announce a date for a constituent assembly or face disruptions.

Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.

Police 'involved' in State violence

Sowetan 30/4/93
By Musa Zondi

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL Congress in the Northern Free State claims to have uncovered a sinister pattern of events to destabilise the organisation in the region.

Speaking at a Press conference in Welkom on Wednesday, regional secretary Mr Pat Matosa said two incidents had proved that police were involved in violence. In one incident, two policemen were disarmed after boasting that they were about to kill a senior member of the organisation.

In the other, a self-confessed informer told a Press conference about his alleged activities involving police.

Two guns taken from the two policemen were shown to the Press.

Matosa said two policemen, based at Riebeeckstad, were disarmed at a township on April 22. They allegedly boasted they were going to assault a high-ranking MK cadre, Mr Billy Mokoba.

The two policemen had been spotted in the township going around asking for Mokoba's address, Matosa said. The policemen ended up in a tavern opposite Mokoba's place, he said. After a couple of drinks, the two

claims killer cops are on the loose:

started boasting about "what they used to do on the Reef" and said they wanted Mokoba.

They were disarmed and assaulted by residents who also took possession of the two guns.

Matosa said the ANC demanded that the police explain what the two policemen were doing in the township looking for Mokoba. Until this was done, the guns would not be handed over, he said.

A police liaison officer for the Free State, Captain Johlene van der Merve, confirmed the incident but denied that police were trying to assassinate anyone. She said the two policemen went to the tavern for a drink and sat there with pistols.

They were assaulted and one of them eventually died in hospital. She said the people who assaulted the policemen were later arrested.

The ANC further claimed that in Vrede an alleged police informer, Mr Ishmael Sibeko, had come forward and confessed that he was promised assistance by the State if he killed ANC



Ishmael Sibeko ... confessed.

He also claimed that he was asked by a certain Captain van Zyl of Harrismit to report on ANC meetings and to also report on the organisation's members who had guns. He was paid R150 in three instalments each time he gave them information, he said.

Demos: strict controls urged by Goldstone

Star 30/4/93

327

By Charmeela Bhagawat

The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation has called on the Government to institute stricter legislation governing public gatherings and demonstrations.

In a lengthy report submitted to President F W de Klerk yesterday, the commission suggested a draft Bill, dealing with marches, gatherings and pickets, be considered and passed by Parliament.

The commission recommended that mass demonstrations and marches were matters of such urgency that the subject should not be deferred, and legislation — which should also apply to the self-governing states — was desirable even before the completion of the pres-

ent period of transition.

The report stated that conveners of gatherings or marches should give at least 10 days notice. However, the period could be shortened if all responsible officials agreed.

The report recommended that the exact and complete route be made clear to all officials and local authorities if necessary. Where no local authorities exist the local magistrate should be given details.

It emphasised that the conduct of people attending gatherings was important and no person involved should say things which would incite violence or hatred between racial, cultural and religious groups.

The commission recommended that permission for gatherings be refused if there was reason to believe that participants' lives would be in danger, or that violence could erupt causing widespread chaos and damage.

TED

1992

1991
R000

4 586
6 294

(955)

'Psychosis of fear' fuels rumours

ANC and police spokesmen yesterday expressed concern about a spate of false rumours claiming that senior ANC officials had died.

Yesterday a message on a local paging service falsely claimed ANC peace desk head Sydney Mafumadi had died. The message, placed by someone called "Beverly", was false.

In recent weeks rumours that ANC president Nelson Mandela had been assassinated led to a flurry of activity at the JSE, leading to speculation that the report had been initiated by a dealer.

Last week a rumour that ANC Natal Midlands chairman Harry Gwala had been shot dead was circulated falsely on the JSE floor.

The ANC described the false message as "a clear attempt to create a psychosis of fear, and terrorise ANC leaders, their families and the ANC in general".

327 RAY HARTLEY

"In the light of the assassination of comrade Chris Hani the ANC sees these messages in a very serious light, and calls on members of the public who can provide any information about this disinformation campaign to come forward," the ANC said.

Police spokesman Capt Burger van Rooyen said police were taking the issue of false rumours "very seriously", but that it was difficult to trace their origins.

A spokesman for the paging service said people who placed the false messages were "utterly disgusting".

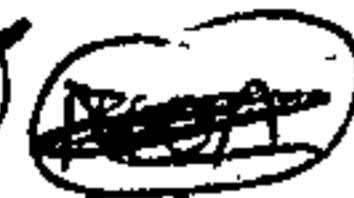
The spokesman said precautions such as noting the name and phone number of callers were always taken, but it was difficult to separate genuine calls from false alarms.

Cops raid unionist's home

Sowetan

30/4/93

327



THE home of SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union assistant general secretary Mr Kaiser Thibedi was raided by policemen early yesterday, the union has said.

Saccawu general secretary Mr Papi Kganare said a shot was fired, which the police claimed was accidental.

"There was no indication of a search warrant and the police conducted them-

■ Shot fired during search of Saccawu man's house:

selves in a wild and unruly manner," he said.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Major Eugene Opperman said yesterday police raided the house in Berea, Johannesburg, after they received information that there might be firearms and explosives.

"Police did in fact enter the house in the prescribed manner and in accordance with the law.

"However, a policeman who was trying to slip the safety catch on his cocked shotgun accidentally fired a shot." - Sapa.

focus on the media

CALVIN Thosago, the gentlemen's gentleman. This is how colleagues of CCV Television describe the news journalist - known as the gentle giant - from Pietersburg who fell to the knives and pangas of Sharpeville hoodlums last Friday.

It had been just another assignment. Suspected white fascists had desecrated the graves in the township, writing AWB in red paint.

Thosago and a colleague, Dudley Saunders, went to cover the story but never returned home. They were attacked and Thosago died. Saunders lived to tell the tale.

A tale of Thosago screaming that they were newsmen in the hope that this would save them. But it was not to be.

Thosago died in the surgery of Dr Nthato Tshabalala and, in death, joined many other journalists throughout the world who have died in the line of duty.

Ninety hours after Thosago died another television cameraman, Sam Msibi, survived five bullets after an attack on the East Rand by a number of men.

Suddenly what had to many looked like a cozy job turned topsy-turvy and another life in the front line.

But then that is what journalism has always been about. A scan through the files of newspapers shows a sad tale of abuse, harassment, detention, injury and death.

And it is not restricted to this country, as the following statistics reveal:

In 1990, 46 journalists were killed, 84 in '91, 49 last year and 11 so far this year, including Thosago.

One thousand two hundred and sixty four cases of abuse and assaults were reported in 100 countries in 1991, while 1 600 were reported last year. One hundred journalists were in prison by March this year, with 16 of them in Africa.

The Brussels based International Federation of Journalists, which represents over 300 000 journalists in 87 unions including the Media Workers Association of South Africa, said this week that a crisis was gripping journalists throughout the world.

In the 1970s, many journalists were gunned down by dictatorial regimes. These were replaced by drug cartels in Latin America in the '80s, with at least 60 journalists killed in Colombia alone between 1977 and last year.

The international scene continues to change however, and many journalists are being killed in the civil wars raging in Europe. Thirty one journalists died in Yugoslavia between June 1991 and March this year.

Fifteen journalists were killed in Turkey during the past 16 months, many in the war-ravaged Southeast where the Kurds are pitched against the Turkish government.

A routine assignment for two journalists ended one of their lives. Media people are not only being caught in the crossfire but are becoming targets of militants. Investigations Editor **Mathatha Tsedu** reports:

Sweeten 30/4/93

Thosago and a colleague, Dudley Saunders, went to cover the story but never returned home. They were attacked and Thosago died. Saunders lived to tell the tale

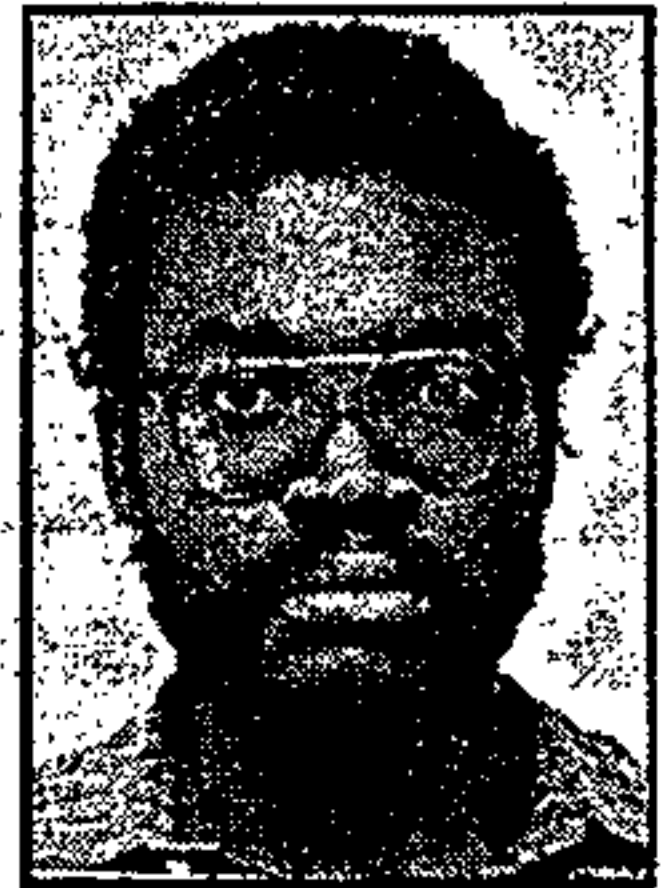
Figures compiled by the Committee to Protect Journalists show that in Africa alone, at least 378 incidents were reported last year, involving 294 journalists. This means that some journalists were involved in more than one incident.

Back here at home, the picture is no better. While in the '70s and '80s the State had made journalist bashing its major preoccupation through arrests, assaults and detentions, the picture has changed over the last few years.

As documented in the Institute of Race Relations's book, *Mau Mauing the Media*, activists of all political colours became the major culprits in hampering journalists in their work.

Many a black journalist will tell anyone will.

The Brussels based International Federation of Journalists, which represents over 300 000 journalists in 87 unions including the Media Workers Association of South Africa, said this week that a crisis was gripping journalists throughout the world.



ing to listen about personal experience at the hands of militant activists who see any complimentary story about their organisation as treason.

A look at South Africa over the last three years shows that three journalists, two of them SABC staff members, were killed in the line of duty.

They are:

- SABC staffer Thomas Sibiya who was burnt in his car in Durban in September 1990
- Visnews journalist Aziz Tassiem, died in another car accident returning from a job.
- SABC cameraman Hector Nkwanyana, knocked down by a car as he filmed a march in Pietermaritzburg.

Statistics compiled by the SAUJ, which are a mere reflection of those incidents actually reported to them, show that 13 journalists were attacked in 1991, with one shot five times.

Five received death threats.

Forty six journalists were victims of harassment last year, with 27 seriously injured in attacks. Seven of these were shot at.

This year alone, at least 60 incidents have been reported, with 44 of them in the past 20 days. Many of the incidents occurred at the memorial services and funeral of SACP chief Chris Hani.

In the latest attacks on journalists, two trends emerge.

One is the deliberate attack on journalists because they are journalists. These attacks are primarily political and the Hani attacks fall in this category.

On the other hand, with the current violent conditions that prevail in many black areas and the resultant crime, journalists are being caught in the crossfire.

They are attacked because their attackers want their cars or cameras and other expensive equipment. These attacks are random and the Thosago and Msibi cases fall into that category.

Education could reduce the deliberate attacks to some extent, but the criminal attacks will stay with journalists until the social problems that give rise to crime have been eradicated.

Will this ever be possible? Or should journalists just grin and go on, ensuring that they themselves are equipped to deal with situations that arise?

... FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS YOUR FREEDOM

TWO days after Bush Radio's first — and illegal — broadcast, four Department of Posts and Telecommunications officials were on the doorstep of the community radio station's Salt River offices, brandishing copies of the Radio Act of 1952.

The official visit wasn't unexpected: Bush Radio's decision to go ahead with its first broadcast, lasting four hours on Sunday, was taken with due consideration of the risks.

By operating without a licence, Bush Radio stands a chance of having its transmitter — hoisted on a nearby building — sealed or seized, while individuals face fines of up to R10 000 or three years' imprisonment, or both. What happens next will largely depend on the government's will to stamp out unauthorised use of the airwaves and the resolve of community radio initiatives nationwide to force it to provide them with access.

Bush Radio staffers are determined to go on air again tomorrow — a day which will see similar projects, in Soweto, Durban and Grahamstown, also switching on for the first time.

"The officials told us that if we went on air again they would shut us

Bush telegraph goes unofficially official

Brave new community radio stations aim to listen to the masses. But the authorities are not pleased.

By GAYE DAVIS

down," Bush Radio staff member Edric Gorfinkel said this week. "But we'll be on air on 104 FM from noon on Saturday and plan to run another four-hour broadcast on Sunday."

The station — largely volunteer-based — has earned the appellation of pirate radio in the local press.

Gorfinkel said this was inaccurate: "It's true we're broadcasting illegally, but we're doing it in the context of unfair legislation." Applications for a licence to operate were turned down by the Department of Home Affairs last year on grounds that broadcasting

was in flux and all applicants should wait.

This week, Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte announced that the government had drafted proposals to free South African radio and television from the SABC's monopoly control, based on agreements reached at Codesa II and in bilateral discussions with the different parties. The proposals first have to be discussed in multi-party negotiations.

Meanwhile, attracting official antagonism could work in Bush Radio's favour: "The project's largely about forcing appropriate change in the legislation," said Gorfinkel.

The station hopes to rally local, national and international support in a campaign to keep it on the air. It has been completely open about its intentions to broadcast illegally, but so far reaches only a limited audience.

A map on an office wall marks the

areas Sunday's broadcast covered — mainly Cape Flats townships. A melange of music, interviews, reports on education and other issues, and messages of support from organisations formed the basis for a transmission in English, Xhosa and Afrikaans which, though often bedevilled by technical problems and sheer organisational chaos, provoked lively debate as listeners started calling in.

As co-producer Gabriel Urgoit said during a snap post-mortem at the end of the broadcast: "Technical faults are one thing. The most important is the spirit we had here, the co-operation and mutual respect of those involved. That's what community radio is all about."

A debate raging within the project is whether to accept advertising — a valuable potential source of revenue, but not without cost to Bush Radio's determined free spirit.

Mervin Swartz, a trade union shop steward, is one of Bush Radio's seven networkers who, representing the different cultures and languages in the region, plan and present the programmes.

"We're talking about people using everyday language to bring their message across," he said.

REPORT: JOCELYN MAKER
PICTURES: JON HRUSA

SOUTH AFRICA'S farmers are preparing for war.

Defence units are already operating in some districts in the Transvaal where curfews are being enforced and strangers are being told they will be shot on sight if they return.

Farmers in the Transvaal, Free State and Natal said this week they had had enough of being the targets of attacks which have left six dead and two injured since last weekend.

Mr Dries Bruwer, head of the 14 000-strong Transvaal Agricultural Union and Conservative Party MP, said farmers were forming their own army to protect themselves.

At a mass meeting in Potchefstroom on Thursday, they will throw down the gauntlet to the government and the ANC.

"Neither the SAP nor the ANC has any control any longer. The farmers are the angriest they have ever been and war seems to be the only way for them to save their land. In certain Transvaal farming areas we already have platoons of men who protect farms," said Mr Bruwer.

Killed

"If strangers walk or drive on any of the secondary or private roads after curfew they are warned to get out of the area. In some cases, platoon members have immobilised vehicles by shooting tyres. The occupants are then forced to walk.

"Our men are under instructions to give intruders a chance to leave and to warn them that if they return they will be shot on sight. The bush telegraph is working well in these areas and the crime rate has dropped." Mr Bruwer would not identify the areas concerned.

Dr Piet Gous, president of the Free State Agricultural Union, which has 7 500 members, said he was extremely concerned about the crisis.

"ANC Youth leader Peter Mokaba called on his followers to

The boers prepare for battle

S/Times 2/5/93

QUOTE: They are killing us like dogs and we are now going to fight back

'Kill a boer, kill a farmer' and that is what has been happening.

"After last December, there was a drop in the number of farm murders in the Free State. But since Mr Mokaba issued his instructions a couple of weeks back, 12 farmers have been killed.

"Farmers are being attacked and murdered for one reason only — because they have white skins.

"Their backs are against the wall. They are sitting ducks on their farms, and if something drastic is not done immediately, you'll start seeing revenge killings, and then it'll be civil war," said Dr Gous.

Patrols

"I have been on my knees to the government to beg for protection for the farmers. I have begged the farmers to restrain themselves, but I am afraid the situation is out of hand. I can't hold back my members any longer," he said.

In the Free State district of Senekal, where Mr Gemie Blom, 70, was stabbed to death with a pair of shears on his farm Fraaiuitzicht last weekend, the farmers are waiting to see who's next.

Mr Tonie Potgieter, a member of the AWB whose family has been farming in the area for generations, said farmers were prepared to turn their lands into killing fields to protect themselves.

"We have organised patrols on our farms, the SAP and SADF are involved in the 'plaaswag'. Many of us have two-way radios, but it's not enough. We cannot afford electrified fencing and the law does not allow us to own automatic weapons, so what must we do?"

Mr Johan Meyer, 73, who was born on his Senekal farm, and his wife Dina, 71, have reached the end of their tether.

"We spend our lives looking over our shoulders. I cannot farm this way. We never know when a group of men armed with AK-47s is going to jump out behind a bush and shoot us."

Mr William Mullins, president of the Natal Agricultural Union, which has 5 500 members, said a step towards solving the attacks on farmers had to come from political leaders.

"They must stop making statements like 'Kill the boer, kill the farmer'. The unsophisticated



Tonie Potgieter, who says farmers have no real option

youth, who do not belong to any political organisations, hear these statements and act on them. The situation in Natal is tense, especially after the abduction of Alex Kalafatis this week," said Mr Mullins.

At least 90 percent of farmers in Natal were linked to a two-way radio network, while the police, farmers and the SADF had formed a "farm watch".

Chanting

"But they cannot protect every farm. The elderly farmers are the soft targets and are always the first to be attacked," he said.

At Donkerhoek, east of Pretoria, where a father of three was gunned down as he returned from church last Sunday night, farmers also wait with bated breath.

Mr George van den Bosch — a neighbour of the dead man, Mr Aardt Schenkel, 24 — said that on the Friday night before the ambush a group of men ran through his piggery chanting "Kill the boer, kill the farmer".

Protest law in pipeline

S/TIMES 2/5/93

By CARMEL RICKARD

IF the Goldstone's commission's suggestions for a new law regulating public demonstrations are passed by Parliament, protest marches would become a legitimate form of political expression.

Presently protest marches are regarded as a privilege which state bureaucrats can withhold without giving reasons.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone handed a copy of the draft legislation to President FW de Klerk last week and it is likely to be tabled soon.

The draft is an updated form of an earlier proposal, released a few months ago after consultation with the major political parties.

If the proposed legislation is passed, the law will not only apply to marches and protest during the transition period, but in the future as well.

It tries to balance the right to protest with the need for demonstrations to be peaceful and not infringe on the rights of others.

Should the Bill become law, convenors of a mass demonstration would be required to give 10 days' notice to the local authority and provide relevant information.

The local authority would then consult with an appointed police officer about whether negotiations were needed over any details of the planned protest. If problems exist, the convenors would be notified within 48 hours and asked to attend a meet-

ing with local peace committees, police and the local authorities to discuss suggested changes to the convenors' plans.

If they cannot agree, the local authority may unilaterally amend the notice — but the convenors would then be able to appeal to the Supreme Court.

During the protest, marshals would share responsibility with the convenors for ensuring no dangerous weapons are carried, no inciting speeches made and no building entrances blocked.

The Bill does away with the old permit-based system, except for week-day protests at court buildings or Parliament, for which written permission has to be obtained.

Should the local authority receive credible information of a serious safety threat, consultations must be held with the convenors and other parties to consider whether the protest should be prohibited. If the local authority then decides to prohibit the protest, the convenors may appeal to the Supreme Court. Should a judge prohibit the protest, the police must close off the area to prevent the gathering from going ahead.

The Bill also lays down guidelines for police action to curb violence and protect life and property and spells out the civil liability of protest organisers.

Fighting to ensure pen stays mightier

Star 3/5/93

327

IN SOUTH Africa, as in many countries around the world, being a journalist has increasingly become a dangerous, even life-threatening occupation.

According to the South African Union of Journalists (SAUJ), at least 59 journalists working in South Africa have been attacked since the beginning of the year. One, SABC journalist Calvin Thusago, was killed while on an assignment in Sharpeville, near Vereeniging, two weeks ago.

The global picture is just as serious. Aidan White, general secretary of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), said his federation had recorded the deaths of more than 60 journalists last year. Hundreds more "were beaten up, harassed or censored".

Commenting on the threats faced by South African journalists, SAUJ president-elect Yvonne Grimbeek said: "The killings and attacks on journalists must stop now. The current situation in South Africa, where journalists are being attacked daily, is simply untenable."

"Every time a journalist is prevented from covering a story, the community loses out. Every time a story is not written, the free flow of information is denied the people of South Africa."

As the country moved towards a new, transitional phase, the role of the media

Today, International Press Freedom Day, should be a day of celebration for journalists. But journalists' organisations are concerned about the increase in attacks on media workers, reports COLLEEN RYAN.

was more vital than ever."

Grimbeek added that action, not platitudes, was needed: "We need a concerted effort at grass roots level to inform and educate people about the role of the media."

"Unless this action is taken, and unless journalists are guaranteed their safety, the time will come to take a stand and refuse to report where our safety is at stake."

The call for concerted action to back journalists was supported by White.

In a statement to mark International Press Freedom Day, White said solidarity of journalists throughout the world was needed. But in addition, he said, co-operation had to be extended:

- There had to be strong links with other media workers and trade union movements.

- Coalitions with editors and publishers were needed to strengthen the industry's resolve to defend press freedom.

● Alliances had to be forged with freedom-of-expression organisations and the world human rights movement.

The view that journalists need broad-based support has been supported by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Unesco director-general Federico Mayor, in a statement to mark International Press Freedom Day, said obstacles to the development of an independent press around the world should be removed wherever they occurred.

He stressed the need for governments to draw up constitutional and economic frameworks which would nurture a free press.

- The full meaning of International Press Freedom Day — observed today — will be underlined by the publication this month of the words and works of at least 50 South African newspaper editors, reporters, photographers and cartoonists.

Their stories and their experiences under an authoritarian government are told in the book *Editors Under Fire*.

The need for protection of freedoms is vividly illustrated Harvey Tyson's book, about to be published by Random House. Tyson is former editor in chief of The Star and his journalistic career spanned the entire apartheid era. □

Bomb scare at cemetery after anonymous phone call

AN anonymous phone call made to the SABC claimed there was a car-bomb outside the Watville Cemetery shortly before African National Congress chairman Oliver Tambo was buried there yesterday.

ANC security officials on the scene said they were on the look-out for suspicious-looking cars in the area.

An unidentified Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre urged people on the scene not to panic and told them to go to their cars in an apparent effort to identify any suspicious

■ Heavily-armed hostel dwellers take to streets in show of strength at the funeral of Oliver Tambo:

vehicles. Hundreds of heavily-armed and chanting hostel dwellers took to the streets of Watville township in a show of strength ahead of the arrival of the funeral cortege of the ANC leader.

The hostel—a known Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold—is situated along the route to and about 3km from

the cemetery where Tambo was laid to rest.

Area cordoned off

The funeral procession was to have passed the hostel on the way to the cemetery but an alternative route was taken.

Police cordoned off the area with hundreds of metres of razor wire to keep armed hostel dwellers from marching on the cemetery.

Shot rang out

Earlier, there were reports that a Commonwealth observer was shot at from inside the hostel.

"We heard a shot ringing out but we managed to get out of the way in time," she said

"I don't think they were shooting at us," she added.

There were also unconfirmed reports from peace observers and Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres that members of the militant rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging had gathered on horseback just outside the township.

Peace monitors allegedly went to the scene to prevent the AWB members from approaching Watville.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Wiehahn task group

THE Manpower Department has appointed a task group under the chairmanship of labour specialist Prof Nic Wiehahn to investigate the Industrial Court.

The group includes employer, trade union, government and Industrial Court representatives and its investigation will cover the administration of the court as well as its presiding officers.

The court has had credibility problems — especially as far as unions are concerned — because of the unpredictability of a perception that it is geared to management needs.

Christian TV opens

CHRISTIAN Network, televised on M-Net's spare transmitter, began its first broadcast yesterday with a discussion programme including President F W de Klerk and church leaders.

De Klerk said the roles of state and church often overlapped but that the two should not interfere with each other's sovereignty.

Freedom in focus

VIOLENCE against journalists in SA in the past three weeks has put Press freedom in "sharp and tragic focus", says International Federation of Journalists general secretary Aidan White.

In a message issued to mark the UN's World Press Freedom Day, White said: "The brutal and outrageous acts of violence against journalists in SA in recent weeks (...) illustrate how much has to be done to make the World Press Freedom Day dream come true."

Pringle awards

THE English Academy of Southern Africa has invited submissions for the Thomas Pringle award, sponsored by the Achievement Management group of firms. Awards will be made for reviews of plays, books and TV series, educational articles and poetry published in 1991 and 1992. Entries must be submitted by May 31.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters, Sapa.

SA recovery 'in political hands'

CAPE TOWN — The gradualist approach towards lowering the exchange rate through fundamental economic reform heightened the risk of the process being sabotaged by politicians, Board of Executors (BoE) senior portfolio manager Rob Lee said in the latest Investment Outlook.

He urged the speedy implementation of the objectives outlined in the normative economic model (NEM) in order to enhance the international competitiveness of SA's economy. These objectives included the abolition of exchange control, lower and simpler import tariffs and the abolition of the import surcharge.

"Our concerns about the implementation of the NEM boil down to a fear that 'political realities' will prevent an adequate reduction in the size of the public sector and impose a far too gradual timetable for the lifting of exchange control and tariff protection," Lee said.

Instead of lowering consumption expenditure's percentage of GDP by merely holding government spending levels in real terms while economic growth resumed, the absolute size of government needed to be cut first.

Lee felt it would be appropriate to implement the economic model within the next few months when the international economy had begun moving

into a sustained recovery.

While the economy had the potential to grow at rates of 4% and more in 1994/95, this potential was unfortunately in the hands of the politicians. The lack of rapid political progress would probably result in another year of negative growth, while mass action campaigns would also worsen prospects.

Lee pointed to several favourable factors, such as the improved prospects for the international economy and commodity prices; the uptick in the dollar gold price; and agricultural recovery. A reduction in interest rates before year-end was possible if the capital account improved.

He believed a boom in commodity prices would make the economic adjustment process less painful. The commodity cycle might be close to its bottom, although slack demand and high levels of stock meant there would not be a significant strengthening in prices until well into 1994.

"A sustained uptrend in commodity demand and prices from the mid-90s may yet provide SA with an opportunity to lift itself off its 'low road' economic growth path," Lee said.

The dollar gold price had technically broken its long-term bear trend, while fundamentally gold's supply-demand situation was very positive.

Delta invests R195m in tooling upgrade

DELTA Motor Corporation has invested R195m in tooling and improved plant technology for the launch of the new Opel Kadett and Astra.

MD Willie van Wyk said Delta had passed the "true test", funding investments solely out of cash reserves without resorting to borrowings.

Delta had been profitable for each of the past six years, he said. The way forward now was to focus on customer requirements and the elimination of inefficiency and waste.

TRACY SCHNEIDER

The Astra is Delta's first completely new passenger car.

Adam Opel AG chairman and MD David Herman said at the launch of the Astra that Delta played an important role in Opel's global sourcing and development of international export markets. An Opel audit of the new Astra and Kadett had endorsed Delta's quality levels as being on a par with those at Opel's European plants.

B/10/93 3/5/93

B/10/93 3/5/93

See Ad

TI bl m ca Cc (N at

M th tw be

wa ho de

pr lo N ur 18

dr lo cu ar ha

100-443887-1

6891 40 0 2

Political Staff

cils and other VIPs. The purchase price varied from approximately R19 500 to R196 700 between 1982 and 1992.

The policy regarding the purchase and selling of vehicles was determined by the Transport Department, Fourie told Parliament in reply to a question tabled by MP Peter Soal (DP, Johannesburg).

"It is very sad indeed to find out that like most other countries in Africa, SA has become a WaBenzi nation," Soal said yesterday.

TIM COHEN

ty to combat the illegal importation, use and distribution of firearms, he said.

CP MP for Potgietersrus Schalk Pienaar said that in the present climate of violence it was inconceivable that anyone could object to the proposed legislation which provides for a maximum 25-year jail term.

DP MP for Houghton Tony Leon said the Bill was particularly timely in view of the weekend massacre, but he too questioned whether this would be enough.

It had to be asked whether the Bill was enough and whether drastic security action should also be taken.

Sapa reports that AVU MP Moolman Mentz said the Bill missed its purpose if the longer sentence could be suspended entirely, and it should be referred back to the standing committee.

If the lawmaker intended a mandatory minimum sentence — in this case five years — it should be stated clearly.

During 1992 alone, the SAP seized 891 AK-47 assault rifles. During the same period hand grenades caused the deaths of 69 people and injured 269.

The SAP had also devised a national firearms plan in order to improve its abili-

sdorp.
notor-
everal
id.
gave
up of

and one
police-
shot
nber.
jured
ed to
town-
ht.
actor
y in-
ths.
alled
es to

ports
at a
stur-

was
on
und-
aid.
Ra-
ice-
ried
ed.
the
ng.

Fy to in Su B th c m h st to a o to in c th p a p g i t L th I

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, the subsidy for the first quarter of 1993 for the secondary section, which is registered with the Department, was paid in full,

(a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away;

(2) no.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he explain to us why the cheques of other private schools were sent to them at the end of March, while the cheque of this school was dated 28 April, that is after this question had been placed on the Question Paper? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the money that was not paid out does not affect this particular school. During the question session last week I also told hon members that there was a problem regarding a new application that was connected with some other matter. That matter is *sub judice*. The fact of the matter is that this subsidy was paid out in full. After all, that is what the hon member wanted.

†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, does he therefore admit that the subsidy of this school—we are talking about the present high school section of the Paul Kruger College in Steynsburg—was withheld because there were problems with the registration of the primary school, even though it was only until the end of April? Does he admit that it was withheld, while the subsidies of other schools were paid out?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon member knows that certain activities at the complex might have been taking place illegally and that the matter first had to be cleared up through negotiations.

CED: music posts

*2. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 2 March 1993, the Cape Education Department has notified music teachers that their posts will fall away before or on 31 December 1993; if not, why not; if so, how many teachers have been so notified;

(2) whether he can now furnish information on how many music posts in the Cape Province are to fall away; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure?

B722E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No, the Department does not notify teachers that their posts are to be abolished. The school is informed of the number of music posts that must be abolished. The decision regarding which music post(s) is/are to be abolished rests with the headmaster and the governing body/management council;

(2) yes, 170 music posts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Court buildings in Ennerdale

*1. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether it is the intention to erect court buildings in Ennerdale; if not, why not; if so,
- (2) whether construction work on these buildings has commenced; if so, when; if not, (a) why not and; (b) when is it anticipated that construction will commence;
- (3) by which courts are the residents of Ennerdale served at present;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

C90E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) Yes
- (2) No.

(a) The erection of the building is programmed as priority number 21 on the major works priority list of the Department of Justice. The planning and execution of the project has not yet commenced, due to a lack of funds. Presently fifty major works are programmed on the mentioned priority list which are all in urgent need of execution. The annual allocation of funds for the erection of court buildings on the budget of the Department of Public Works cannot keep pace with the growing demands of the administration of justice. Other ways and means of providing funds for court buildings are being investigated.

(b) The availability of funds dictates the progress made with the execution of building services. It is therefore not possible at this stage to determine

when construction of the court building in Ennerdale will commence.

- (3) The majority of criminal cases are heard every Monday and Thursday at the periodic court at De Deur. On other days urgent matters are heard at the main court in Vereeniging.

(4) A statement is not necessary.

Mr A E REEVES: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is she aware of the fact that the people of Ennerdale have to travel a maximum of 80 km a day to get to any of these courts, and would she be prepared to move this matter higher up on the priority list so that the people of Ennerdale do not have to travel that far if they have no transport?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, we are very much aware of the difficulties involved, and I want to assure the hon member that I am very sympathetic indeed to the problems experienced by his constituents. I am taking a particular interest in court accommodation, as I said in the debate on our Vote. We are exploring ways and means, innovative methods of financing and alternative methods of providing court buildings. It is a matter that is enjoying the attention of the Department as a priority at this point.

Confiscation of firearms from two persons

*2. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister of Law and Order:

327

- (1) Whether any firearms were confiscated from two persons, the names of whom have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) what are the names of these persons;
- (2) whether any firearms were returned to the said persons; if so, why;
- (3) whether the confiscation of these firearms was entered in the records of the Police; if not, why not; if so, at which police station;
- (4) whether these persons were involved in any shooting incidents; if so, on how many occasions?

C92E

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, but only from one person.
- (a) 3 (327) (24)
- (b) Mr Fazel Carrim
- (2) Yes, in the first case the firearm was returned to Mr Carrim as a result of the fact that the Senior State Prosecutor refused to institute a prosecution on a charge of failing to safeguard a firearm whilst in his lawful possession; and in the second case Mr Carrim's firearm was found in the possession of the owner of a shebeen when the South African Police searched it, who subsequently explained that Mr Carrim handed it in whilst he was drinking there. In the third case the firearm was seized after a shooting incident and it is still in the possession of the Police.
- (3) Yes.
- Emmerdale police station.
- (4) Yes, on one occasion.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

*1. Mr N M ISAACS — Housing: † [Withdrawn.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Number of schools without electricity

17. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What (i) number and (ii) percentage of (aa) public, (bb) Government, (cc) community and (dd) State-aided schools falling under his Department does not have electricity at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? C64E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) (aa) None (bb) 41 (cc) None (dd) 318 (ii) (aa) Not applicable (bb) 3,7% (cc) Not applicable (dd) 39,4%
- (b) April 1993.

Education and Culture: capacity of schools

18. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under the control of his Department in the first term of 1993? C65E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 609 250 (ii) 219 120 (b) (i) 654 379 (ii) 238 695

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Chatsworth: crime prevention unit

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is his or his Department's intention to re-establish a certain crime prevention unit in Chatsworth, Durban, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, what (a) is the name of this unit and (b) are the further relevant details?

D217E.INT

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the crime prevention unit in Chatsworth that has been referred to, namely the so-called A Team, was established by the district commissioner of Chatsworth during 1989 and was under the administrative control of the district commissioner. This unit operated in a district context and concentrated mainly on the prevention and control of drug smuggling and liquor offences as well as gambling and other petty offences.

However, numerous complaints were unfortunately received from the residents of Chatsworth and other community institutions with regard to some of the actions of the unit, which unfortunately included assault, the pointing of firearms, harassment and even corruption. These complaints are currently under investigation.

Notwithstanding the fact that this unit functioned effectively, it was decided to incorporate the unit into the crime prevention units of the amalgamated districts of Pinetown and Chatsworth on 1 April 1993, as part of the rationalisation process of the SA Police. The result of the incorporation is that this newly formed and greatly expanded crime prevention unit will serve under the strict control and supervision of an officer. The incorporation of the so-called A Team into the new unit will

promote effectiveness as far as costs and the general rendering of services to the community are concerned. The new unit will also concentrate on several of the activities that were previously dealt with by the so-called A Team. The former unit will not be re-established as an independent crime prevention unit for the reasons set out above.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has indicated that this unit was disbanded because of several complaints from the community and organisations within the community. However, the hon the Minister did not indicate the sources of those complaints, and this is in fact not borne out by the media reports and the many letters that have appeared in local newspapers. I would therefore question that particular statement.

Drug abuse in this country has become a menace and a scourge in our society and the hon the Minister is aware of this. There is a constant need to protect all our citizens from this evil. Accordingly it is the duty of the Department of Law and Order to ensure that the fight against this cancer in our society is not allowed to flag in any way.

Against the background of the growing incidence of this disease, it is not surprising that there is growing public concern in Chatsworth that this so-called A Team has now been disbanded. It is difficult to understand the rationale behind this decision given the international magnitude of the problem, the growing incidence of drug dealing in South Africa, which as the hon the Minister is aware has now become a new market for the drug barons of the world, and the fact that Chatsworth in particular has become a haven for these unscrupulous criminals.

We question the official explanation that the five plain-clothes members who made up this unit could be better utilised in the uniform branch, where they could work on other crime prevention cases. We are of the view that this decision results from bureaucratic short-sightedness, because it has been reported that in the three years of its existence this unit has made more than 8 000 arrests. The hon the Minister would admit that by any standards this is a small but impressive beginning in a struggle without end.

Only the drug lords would applaud the decision of the hon the Minister to disband this unit, because the A Team, unlike some other

not aimed at generally limiting reporting in the media and are not unqualifyingly prohibitive. Section 44 (1) (f) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959, which the media experienced as limiting, was already scrapped during 1992. I would like to state clearly that my Department follows an open policy and that the media is at liberty to report on any matters pertaining to Correctional Services.

For the hon Member's convenience I would like to briefly elucidate the purposes of sections 44 (1) (e) and (g) respectively.

Section 44 (1) (e), in the first place, is mainly aimed at the security of prisons. The hon member will concede that the safe detention of prisoners is primarily in the interests of the community. As sketches and photographs of prisons could be utilized to facilitate the freeing or escape of prisoners, it is therefore essential, in the interests of the community, to exercise a degree of control in this regard. There is no objection to the publication of photographs for purposes of, *inter alia*, documenting the aesthetic or historical aspects of prisons and such approval is granted regularly.

In the second place, section 44 (1) (e) is also, *inter alia*, aimed at protecting a prisoner and his family from adverse exposure. In this regard it is important to note that the publication of photographs and sketches of prisoners is not limited within the first 30 days after conviction. The same applies in respect of photographs and sketches of a prisoner or group of prisoners appearing as accused at a court building, or on premises adjacent to a court and used in relation thereto. The purpose is that at this stage justice must be seen to be following its normal course.

After a prisoner has been found guilty of a crime and justice is seen to have followed its normal course, the rehabilitation objective of imprisonment comes to the fore. The continued publishing of photographs may be contrary to the objectives of rehabilitation and could eventually have an effect on the prisoner's reintegration when he returns to society. It is also in the interests of the family of the prisoner to avoid unnecessary exposure to embarrassment which could result from the continued publication of such photographs or sketches.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Under certain circumstances, requests for the publishing of photographs/sketches may be approved. The following considerations will *inter alia* be applicable:

- the particular prisoner must grant permission for the publishing of the photograph/sketch;
- it must have a possible crime-preventative effect; and

it may not have the sensationalization of crime as an objective (in which case such a request will not be approved under any circumstances).

Section 44 (1) (g) is aimed at making a responsible contribution to the prevention and combating of crime by preventing the sensationalization of a prisoner's crime as well as crime in general. At the same time the prisoner is prevented from gaining financially from his crime whilst he is still serving his sentence. This is a responsible approach which recognizes and considers the interests of the community and its insistence that crime be combated.

However, the Correctional Services Act, 1959 is being reviewed, in view of the proposed Bill of Fundamental Rights, in the spirit of changing times and in the light of international penological practices, with a view to amendments/adaptations. At present certain elements of the Act are being subjected to thorough research but at this stage it is too early to indicate whether sections 44 (1) (e) and (g) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) will be amended.

Murder of Dr Richard Turner

*8. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the recent murder of Mr Chris Hani, any information has emerged on whether any specific persons and/or groups were involved in the alleged assassination of Dr Richard Turner in Durban on or about 8 January 1978, if so what information has emerged in this regard;
- (2) whether any progress has been made in the investigation into the death of Dr Turner, if not, what stage has the investigation reached, if so, what progress;

- (3) whether any arrests have been made in the Turner case; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (4) whether any persons arrested or prosecuted in connection with the death of Dr Turner will be entitled to claim indemnity from prosecution in terms of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990), or the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act No 151 of 1992); if not, why not; if so, on what grounds? B728E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2) No, but every clue which has been received in connection with the murder is being followed up.
- (3) No, owing to a lack of sufficient information.

- (4) Section 2 of the Indemnity Act, 1990 provides that the State President may grant indemnity to any person, either unconditionally or on the conditions he deems fit, in respect of any event or category of events. The provisions of this section are stated in very wide terms and it would be possible for the State President to consider any application for indemnity by any person involved in the death of Dr Turner.

The Further Indemnity Act, 1992 applies to any act with a political object advised, directed, commanded, ordered or performed by such person before 12:00 on 8 October 1990. The definition of "act with a political object" includes any act or omission advised, directed, commanded, ordered or performed—

- with a view to the achievement of a political object; or
- for the promotion or combating of an object or interest of any organization institution or body of a political nature; or
- with the *bona fide* belief that such object or interest will be served; or
- with the approval or on instruction or in accordance with the policy of such organization, institution or body.

The State President may thus also in terms of this Act consider any application for indemnity by any person who caused the death of Dr Turner, if his conduct falls within the ambit of an act with a political object.

Mr A J LEON: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply that no progress has been made in the investigation of this murder and that no arrest or prosecution has taken place, and given the fact that Dr Turner, who was a very high-profile political activist in Durban, was assassinated 14 years ago, is it not a matter of concern and disappointment to him that such a lack of progress has been experienced in this particular investigation, and are there any steps envisaged to try to bring this matter to justice once and for all?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I immediately want to say this to the hon member: It is not pleasant for me to know that a murder has not been solved, irrespective of whether it is a high profile person or a beggar. I want to state categorically that for the SA Police the important thing is to track down the murderers of people. Yes, of course 14 years have passed, but the hon member has been in the legal profession long enough to know that one does not always get hold of the guilty person. This seems to be the case here.

I want to assure the hon member further that intensive detective work has been done in the last while—and was done in the beginning especially, when the clues were fresh—in order to determine who the murderers of Dr Turner are, and it is with regret that I have to say that we have not yet been able to succeed in tracking down the murderers.

Mr A J LEON: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that Dr Turner's daughter has recently been in South Africa attempting to follow up this matter and that, despite attempts to contact senior officials in the Government, including the hon the Minister's Department and that of the hon Minister of Justice, she received no co-operation whatsoever in her quest for further information on this matter?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of our receiving such a request. I am not aware of a request being made in that regard to my office at all. It may have been, but unfortunately

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

nately I am not aware of it. If she would write me a letter I would be only too pleased to give her the necessary information that she may require. (327)

Hani funeral: flags half-mast at embassy

*9. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether it was decided to fly the national flag at half-mast at a South African embassy in the United States of America as a result of the recent death of Mr Chris Hani; if so, who took this decision;

(2) whether his Department reacted to this decision; if not, why not; if so, what was this reaction? B736E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes, by the South African Embassy to the United States of America.

(2) Yes. As a result of enquiries by the news media, they were informed that the Ambassador had used his own discretion.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether he does not consider it advisable to request the ambassador in America and the other countries in which we have embassies also to fly the flag at half-mast for the five Whites—Whites remember, do not forget that—who were shot and killed by an assassin or assassins?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would like to refer the hon member to the reply that the hon the State President has just given on this whole matter.

†Mr S P BARNARD: Mr Chairman . . .

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I am afraid that the time for questions on general affairs has expired. [Interjections.]

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Own Affairs:

Vacancies in Afrikaans schools

*1. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether his Department will fill vacancies in Afrikaans schools against the wishes of the parent community with pupils with other cultural, religious and mother tongue backgrounds than those traditionally shared by pupils at Afrikaans schools; if not, why not; if so, why;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B773E.INT

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the interpellator wants to know whether the Department of Education and Culture will fill vacant places in Afrikaans schools against the wishes of the parent community with pupils from another cultural, religious and mother-tongue background than the traditional at such schools. [Interjections.] That is what the interpellator wants to know. [Interjections.] I thought that some of those hon members could not read.

The reply to the question is no, the department is not filling places at schools. The admission policy of about 94% of our schools has been transferred to the management bodies themselves and, even at any Government school, pupils are not placed by the department but admitted by the principal. When the point at issue is vacant places at schools, however, there are two realities that have to be reconciled.

One reality is that in this country there are millions of people without educational facilities who cannot accept that facilities which are available and are largely under-utilised here and there remain closed to them. [Interjections.] It is also a great burden to the taxpayer to provide additional facilities whereas others are under-utilised.

The other reality is, however, that there is a deep-seated need among people to protect the culture, language, religion and the familiar character of their school. The Government has committed itself to this right and will ensure that this right is incorporated in the charter of fundamental rights and in the constitution.

Support also comes from the UN for such a standpoint. On 3 February 1993 Resolution 47135 of the "Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National and Ethnic Religious and Linguistic Minorities" was accepted. Article 27 was reaffirmed in particular, which reads:

In those States in which ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

We must be realistic, however. Conditions must be of such a nature that the right to education of one's own can be exercised in a justifiable manner. [Interjections.] Communities which desire it must set fair demands and accept joint responsibility for the just maintenance of them.

*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, the purpose of this interpellation is to try to establish for the umpteenth time what the Government means by so-called differentiated education. The reply that the hon the Deputy Minister gave this afternoon did not actually provide any clarity on this question.

This is one of those words again which have been created to make naive Government supporters believe that in a new dispensation they will still have group-specific education for their children. The hon the State President formulated it as follows: "Differentiated education based on religious and cultural values and the mother tongue, with equal governmental support, will remain a right for those who desire it." This is just about what the hon the Deputy Minister also said this afternoon. The impression is therefore being created that the Government also recognises the right of the Afrikaner people to create schools of their own for their children on the basis of culture, religion and mother tongue.

Apparently the hon the Deputy Minister does not know what the hon the Minister of National Education said here on 31 March. He said that he advised governmental bodies, therefore also governmental bodies of half-full Afrikaner schools, to make their vacant places available to the broader community. This can have only one meaning, namely that half-full schools have to be made available to children of other cultures,

religions and mother tongues than the traditional at those schools. This is how I interpret it. The important point is that the NP itself also interprets it like this.

Last week on 26 April the hon member for East London North also interpreted it like this in this House. After I had pointed out the meaning to the hon the Minister of his advice to the management bodies, that hon member shouted, "Hear, hear!" I then said to him, "this means pupils coming from other cultures, languages and religions. Does that hon member want to shout 'Hear, hear!' to that too?" To that the hon member replied, "Hear, hear!". I accept that that hon member is also speaking on behalf of the NP which applauds the fact that pupils from other cultures are admitted to Afrikaner schools. The NP welcomes the fact that pupils whose mother tongue is not Afrikaans are admitted to Afrikaner schools. What is worse, in the words of the hon member for East London North, the NP shouts "Hear, hear" because pupils from strange religions are admitted to Afrikaner schools.

*Mr J H MOMBERG: Hear, hear! [Interjections.]

*Mr A GERBER: There they are shouting it again. [Interjections.] This is the differentiated education with which the Government is trying to pacify the unruly element in its own ranks. This afternoon I ask the hon the Deputy Minister across the floor of this House whether that is the type of differentiated education that the Government wants to offer the Afrikaners of our country. If that is not so, I ask him to repudiate the hon member for East London North. [Time expired.]

*Mr J A JORDAAN: Mr Chairman, as I listened to these two ex-theological students, it brought to mind that beautiful story about the theological student from Tukkies who took a girl to the Hartebeespoort Dam and, after they had cuddled a bit, she said he could go a bit further. Then he drove to Brits. [Interjections.]

When I listen to this interpellation, I get the idea that one has literally already reached Brits and the other has already reached there figuratively at least.

The crux of this interpellation firstly is the issue of the vacant places. We cannot afford to have vacant places in our schools. [Interjections.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ment decision. When the matter was brought to my attention, it was felt that it certainly fell within the bounds of an ambassador's powers to take such a decision in respect of the embassy. Moreover, when I was consulted after Dr Treurnicht's death, it was also my standpoint that while the State would handle it in terms of the convention, there would certainly not be any objection if particular city councils were to feel that they wished to do so on account of their autonomy in respect of those particular premises.

Ministers

Press freedom

*1. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to the reply by the then Minister of Home Affairs to question No 7 on 18 March 1992 regarding legislation allegedly detracting from the free flow of information and restricting the Press from reporting, any steps have been taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal or partial repeal of certain Acts, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) what steps and (ii) when and (b) what are the names of the Acts in question? B694E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No.

Of the various Acts referred to by the hon member, the reference to the Police Act, 1958 (Act No 7 of 1958) is applicable to the South African Police. Section 27A of the Police Act is at issue here. The provisions of this section aim to protect the interests of the accused as well as the interests of the State. The unauthorized publication of any sketch or photograph of an accused before a trial has been commenced with may be prejudicial to the interests of an accused with respect to an identification parade. Furthermore, the unauthorized publication of any sketch or photograph of a State witness may cause intimidation of such person's family and eventually prejudice the State's case. Viewed against this background it is not this Department's intention to repeal section 27A at this stage.

(a) (i), (ii) and (b) Fall away.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to know, with regard to the date of 18 January which he indicated, whether it is not correct that there were other meetings of officials of his Department and members of the NEC before that date with regard to this particular matter of an education forum?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, to the best of my knowledge that was the only meeting that took place between officials of my Department and the NEC. All the other meetings took place between me and the NEC.

Traditional healers

*5. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 27 May 1992, she has given further consideration to including traditional healers in the restructuring of the health-care system; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars;

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B730E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes, co-operation has taken place for some time at grassroots level with regard to primary health care. The Interim Committee as well as the Traditional Healers' Council, the latter being a body which continued the activities of the Interim Committee, is now in a position to negotiate with the Department of National Health and Population Development. The proposed agenda includes a discussion of an organisational structure for the control of traditional healers;

(2) no.

Aids unit restructured

*6. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether the Aids unit run by her Department had to be restructured in 1992; if so, (a) why and (b) (i) how was this unit restructured and (ii) what was the total cost of this restructuring;

(2) whether the matter has been resolved; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B731E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes,
(a) to bring it into line with the principles suggested by the World Health Organisation, namely that a network of organisations be established to function together as one comprehensive Aids prevention programme and
(b) (i) five functional sections have been implemented, namely:

Aids support;
marketing;
training and education;
research; and
administrative services and
(ii) none;

(2) yes, it is indicative of a shift away from a specialist unit situated at Head Office to an expansion which includes the departmental regional offices, the Aids training and information centres, as well as other role-players;

(3) no.

Press freedom

*7. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

Whether, with reference to the reply by the then Minister of Home Affairs to Question No 7 on 18 March 1992 regarding legislation allegedly detracting from the free flow of information and restricting the Press from reporting, any steps have been taken or are being contemplated in respect of the repeal of section 44 (1) (e) and (g) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959); if not, who not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when? B733E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Sections 44 (1) (e) and (g) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) are

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

not aimed at generally limiting reporting in the media and are not unqualifyingly prohibitive. Section 44 (1) (f) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959, which the media experienced as limiting, was already scrapped during 1992. I would like to state clearly that my Department follows an open policy and that the media is at liberty to report on any matters pertaining to Correctional Services.

For the hon Member's convenience I would like to briefly elucidate the purposes of sections 44 (1) (e) and (g) respectively.

Section 44 (1) (e), in the first place, is mainly aimed at the security of prisons. The hon member will concede that the safe detention of prisoners is primarily in the interests of the community. As sketches and photographs of prisons could be utilized to facilitate the freeing or escape of prisoners, it is therefore essential, in the interests of the community, to exercise a degree of control in this regard. There is no objection to the publication of photographs for purposes of, *inter alia*, documenting the aesthetic or historical aspects of prisons and such approval is granted regularly.

In the second place, section 44 (1) (e) is also, *inter alia*, aimed at protecting a prisoner and his family from adverse exposure. In this regard it is important to note that the publication of photographs and sketches of prisoners is not limited within the first 30 days after conviction. The same applies in respect of photographs and sketches of a prisoner or group of prisoners appearing as accused at a court building, or on premises adjacent to a court and used in relation thereto. The purpose is that at this stage justice must be seen to be following its normal course.

After a prisoner has been found guilty of a crime and justice is seen to have followed its normal course, the rehabilitation objective of imprisonment comes to the fore. The continued publishing of photographs may be contrary to the objectives of rehabilitation and could eventually have an effect on the prisoner's reintegration when he returns to society. It is also in the interests of the family of the prisoner to avoid unnecessary exposure to embarrassment which could result from the continued publication of such photographs or sketches.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Under certain circumstances, requests for the publishing of photographs/sketches may be approved. The following considerations will *inter alia* be applicable:

- the particular prisoner must grant permission for the publishing of the photograph/sketch;
- it must have a possible crime-preventative effect; and

it may not have the sensationalization of crime as an objective (in which case such a request will not be approved under any circumstances).

Section 44 (1) (g) is aimed at making a responsible contribution to the prevention and combating of crime by preventing the sensationalization of a prisoner's crime as well as crime in general. At the same time the prisoner is prevented from gaining financially from his crime whilst he is still serving his sentence. This is a responsible approach which recognizes and considers the interests of the community and its insistence that crime be combated.

However, the Correctional Services Act, 1959 is being reviewed, in view of the proposed Bill of Fundamental Rights, in the spirit of changing times and in the light of international penological practices, with a view to amendments/adaptations. At present certain elements of the Act are being subjected to thorough research but at this stage it is too early to indicate whether sections 44 (1) (e) and (g) of the Correctional Services Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959) will be amended.

Murder of Dr Richard Turner

*8. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the recent murder of Mr Chris Hani, any information has emerged on whether any specific persons and/or groups were involved in the alleged assassination of Dr Richard Turner in Durban on or about 8 January 1978; if so what information has emerged in this regard;
- (2) whether any progress has been made in the investigation into the death of Dr Turner; if not, what stage has the investigation reached; if so, what progress;

- (3) whether any arrests have been made in the Turner case; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (4) whether any persons arrested or prosecuted in connection with the death of Dr Turner will be entitled to claim indemnity from prosecution in terms of the Indemnity Act, 1990 (Act No 35 of 1990), or the Further Indemnity Act, 1992 (Act No 151 of 1992); if not, why not; if so, on what grounds? B728E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No.
- (2) No, but every clue which has been received in connection with the murder is being followed up.
- (3) No, owing to a lack of sufficient information.

- (4) Section 2 of the Indemnity Act, 1990 provides that the State President may grant indemnity to any person, either unconditionally or on the conditions he deems fit, in respect of any event or category of events. The provisions of this section are stated in very wide terms and it would be possible for the State President to consider any application for indemnity by any person involved in the death of Dr Turner.

The Further Indemnity Act, 1992 applies to any act with a political object advised, directed, commanded, ordered or performed by such person before 12:00 on 8 October 1990. The definition of "act with a political object" includes any act or omission advised, directed, commanded, ordered or performed—

- with a view to the achievement of a political object; or
- for the promotion or combating of an object or interest of any organization institution or body of a political nature; or
- with the *bona fide* belief that such object or interest will be served; or
- with the approval or on instruction or in accordance with the policy of such organization, institution or body.

The State President may thus also in terms of this Act consider any application for indemnity by any person who caused the death of Dr Turner, if his conduct falls within the ambit of an act with a political object.

Mr A J LEON: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply that no progress has been made in the investigation of this murder and that no arrest or prosecution has taken place, and given the fact that Dr Turner, who was a very high-profile political activist in Durban, was assassinated 14 years ago, is it not a matter of concern and disappointment to him that such a lack of progress has been experienced in this particular investigation, and are there any steps envisaged to try to bring this matter to justice once and for all?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I immediately want to say this to the hon member: It is not pleasant for me to know that a murder has not been solved, irrespective of whether it is a high profile person or a beggar. I want to state categorically that for the SA Police the important thing is to track down the murderers of people. Yes, of course 14 years have passed, but the hon member has been in the legal profession long enough to know that one does not always get hold of the guilty person. This seems to be the case here.

I want to assure the hon member further that intensive detective work has been done in the last while—and was done in the beginning especially, when the clues were fresh—in order to determine who the murderers of Dr Turner are, and it is with regret that I have to say that we have not yet been able to succeed in tracking down the murderers.

Mr A J LEON: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that Dr Turner's daughter has recently been in South Africa attempting to follow up this matter and that, despite attempts to contact senior officials in the Government, including the hon the Minister's Department and that of the hon Minister of Justice, she received no co-operation whatsoever in her quest for further information on this matter?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of our receiving such a request. I am not aware of a request being made in that regard to my office at all. It may have been, but unfortunately

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes, but only from one person.
 (a) 3 (327)
 (b) Mr Frazel Carrim (304)
- (2) Yes, in the first case the firearm was returned to Mr Carrim as a result of the fact that the Senior State Prosecutor refused to institute a prosecution on a charge of failing to safeguard a firearm whilst in his lawful possession; and in the second case Mr Carrim's firearm was found in the possession of the owner of a shebeen when the South African Police searched it, who subsequently explained that Mr Carrim handed it in whilst he was drinking there. In the third case the firearm was seized after a shooting incident and it is still in the possession of the Police.
- (3) Yes.
 Emeraldale police station.
- (4) Yes, on one occasion.

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

*1. Mr N M ISAACS — Housing:† [Withdrawn.]

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Number of schools without electricity

17. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (a) What (i) number and (ii) percentage of (aa) public, (bb) Government, (cc) community and (dd) State-aided schools falling under his Department does not have electricity at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? C64E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) (aa) None
 (bb) 41
 (cc) None
 (dd) 318
 (ii) (aa) Not applicable
 (bb) 3,7%
 (cc) Not applicable
 (dd) 39,4%
- (b) April 1993.

Education and Culture: capacity of schools

18. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What was the (a) total potential capacity of, and (b) enrolment in, (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools under the control of his Department in the first term of 1993? C65E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 609 250
 (ii) 219 120
 (b) (i) 654 379
 (ii) 238 695

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Chatsworth: crime prevention unit

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether it is his or his Department's intention to re-establish a certain crime prevention unit in Chatsworth, Durban, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if not, why not; if so, what (a) is the name of this unit and (b) are the further relevant details?

D217E.INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the crime prevention unit in Chatsworth that has been referred to, namely the so-called A Team, was established by the district commissioner of Chatsworth during 1989 and was under the administrative control of the district commissioner. This unit operated in a district context and concentrated mainly on the prevention and control of drug smuggling and liquor offences as well as gambling and other petty offences.

However, numerous complaints were unfortunately received from the residents of Chatsworth and other community institutions with regard to some of the actions of the unit, which unfortunately included assault, the pointing of firearms, harassment and even corruption. These complaints are currently under investigation.

Notwithstanding the fact that this unit functioned effectively, it was decided to incorporate the unit into the crime prevention units of the amalgamated districts of Pinetown and Chatsworth on 1 April 1993, as part of the rationalisation process of the SA Police. The result of the incorporation is that this newly formed and greatly expanded crime prevention unit will serve under the strict control and supervision of an officer. The incorporation of the so-called A Team into the new unit will

promote effectiveness as far as costs and the general rendering of services to the community are concerned. The new unit will also concentrate on several of the activities that were previously dealt with by the so-called A Team. The former unit will not be re-established as an independent crime prevention unit for the reasons set out above.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has indicated that this unit was disbanded because of several complaints from the community and organisations within the community. However, the hon the Minister did not indicate the sources of those complaints, and this is in fact not borne out by the media reports and the many letters that have appeared in local newspapers. I would therefore question that particular statement.

Drug abuse in this country has become a menace and a scourge in our society and the hon the Minister is aware of this. There is a constant need to protect all our citizens from this evil. Accordingly it is the duty of the Department of Law and Order to ensure that the fight against this cancer in our society is not allowed to flag in any way.

Against the background of the growing incidence of this disease, it is not surprising that there is growing public concern in Chatsworth that this so-called A Team has now been disbanded. It is difficult to understand the rationale behind this decision given the international magnitude of the problem, the growing incidence of drug dealing in South Africa, which as the hon the Minister is aware has now become a new market for the drug barons of the world, and the fact that Chatsworth in particular has become a haven for these unscrupulous criminals.

We question the official explanation that the five plain-clothes members who made up this unit could be better utilised in the uniform branch, where they could work on other crime prevention cases. We are of the view that this decision results from bureaucratic short-sightedness, because it has been reported that in the three years of its existence this unit has made more than 8 000 arrests. The hon the Minister would admit that by any standards this is a small but impressive beginning in a struggle without end.

Only the drug lords would applaud the decision of the hon the Minister to disband this unit, because the A Team, unlike some other

ANC rejects protest Bill

THE ANC has rejected a proposed Bill governing mass demonstrations publicised by Goldstone commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone last week, because it was not consulted adequately. "The ANC believes that poor legislation is worse than no legislation at all, but that the outstanding problems with the Bill can be easily resolved," the statement said. "The ANC welcomed consultations on the previous draft, many of which were incorporated in the redrafted version. However, the commission ignored the ANC's subsequent comments. The Bill is inconsistent in its approach to the right to demonstrate and is difficult to interpret. It fails to establish consistent and simple procedures for demonstrations. It imposes a wide ranging statutory civil liability on organisers of demonstrations," the ANC said. Other problems included the Bill's restriction on demonstrations near courts and Parliament. Goldstone would not comment yesterday.

Commonwealth rethinks SA role

RAY HARTLEY

THE future of the Commonwealth observer mission to SA hangs in the balance with its Durban office scheduled to close down in weeks and the strong possibility that funding for its observer force may be cut soon.

Mission head Duncan Chappell said yesterday representation had been made to the Commonwealth's London head office in an effort to change the decision to close the Durban office.

Financial constraints had led the Commonwealth to rethink its role in SA.

ANC president Nelson Mandela was scheduled to discuss the future of the mission with Commonwealth secretary-general Chief Emeka Anyaoku in London yesterday, he said. It is believed he urged Anyaoku to retain the mission.

ANC peace desk official Sydney Mafumadi said it would be "most unfortunate" if the mission were to close its offices with elections drawing closer and violence continuing unabated.

Chappell said Commonwealth headquarters was considering replacing observers, who were scheduled to return to their home countries in mid-May, with a smaller team of "technical assistants".

A well-placed monitoring source said it was likely that the mission's Johannesburg office would be reduced to a skeleton staff.

Mafumadi said the ANC believed all international missions should remain in place.

There was a strong possibility that violence would be stepped up by "spoilers" wanting to undermine future elections.

Mission spokesman Colleen Lowe-Morner said yesterday the 10 observers scheduled to leave in mid-May would be replaced by "a new cast of characters" to deal with changing political circumstances in SA.

TIM COHEN reports from Cape Town that the EC has appointed an ambassador-level diplomat to oversee its observer mission which will continue to operate for at least another six months.

Former German ambassador to Addis Ababa Paul Joachim von Stulpnagel said yesterday the existing 16 mission members felt they had made a difference.

Stulpnagel said four or five of the existing observers had asked to remain in SA and the others would be replaced. They would continue to operate within the guidelines set down by a UN Security Council resolution stipulating that observers should work with local organisations to encourage peace.

Stulpnagel, who met Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha yesterday, said the existing observers had told him that their mere presence at mass gatherings had played a positive role.

Being policemen, the observers were able to contribute expertise to multiparty discussions about peacekeeping, he said.

Killings show need for gun curbs — ministry

Star 6/5/93

By Peter Davies
and Chris Whitfield

Yesterday's killing of four SAP members in a bloody dawn ambush in Dobsonville, Soweto, provided fresh evidence of the need for legislation cracking down on the possession of AK-47s, the Ministry of Law and Order said yesterday.

Three policemen died instantly when attackers opened fire with AK-47s on a Canter police vehicle carrying 23 municipal unit police home from guard duty at municipal properties. A female constable died later in hospital.

Police launched a massive hunt and set a R200 000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said this morning that police had not yet

made a breakthrough in the search for the killers.

Those killed were Constable F R Maswanganyi, Constable M M Mashiane and Sergeant Maxwell Sirunu.

Policewoman Constable Martha Masinga died later from injuries. Five others were injured.

A man claiming to be a spokesman for the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to Sapa at 1.15 pm yesterday. Identifying himself as "Comrade Kaboko from the West Rand", he said "a commander and four recruits" had carried out the attack.

But PAC political affairs secretary Jaki Seroke said yesterday it had received no indication that Apla had carried out the attack.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain

Craig Kotze condemned the attack.

This and a spate of other AK-47 attacks — such as the killing of five whites in East London on Saturday — emphasised the "dire need" for steps such as those envisaged in the Arms and Ammunition Amendment Bill, he said.

The Bill contains provision for a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a maximum of 25 years for possession of certain illegal arms and explosives.

The police vehicle pulled up at a red traffic light at the intersection of the old Roodepoort Road and Main Road in Dobsonville at about 5.45 am. The vehicle was suddenly sprayed with AK-47 fire.

Colonel Halgryn said one policeman returned fire, but it was not clear whether any of the attackers were hit.

Act not aimed at limiting media ³²¹ Vlok

CAPE TOWN — The media were free to report on any Correctional Services matters, Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Peter Soal in the House of Assembly, the Minister said sections 44(1)(e) and (g) of the Correctional Services Act were not aimed at generally limiting reporting in the media and were not "unqualifyingly prohibi-

tive".

"I would like to state clearly that my department follows an open policy and that the media are at liberty to report on any matters pertaining to Correctional Services."

Law and Order Minister Her-nus Kriel said in reply to another question that his department had no intention of repealing section 27A of the Police Act, which Soal said "de-

tracted from the free flow of information".

Kriel said the provisions of section 27A aimed to protect the interests of the accused as well as those of the State.

"The unauthorised publication of any sketch or photograph of an accused before a trial has commenced may be prejudicial to the interests of an accused with respect to an identification parade." — Sapa.

Govt push to end mass action

Bloom 6/5/93
CAPE TOWN — Government gave notice yesterday that it intended to demand an end to mass action when violence was discussed in negotiations — which were currently balanced on a razor's edge.

Delivering a generally optimistic speech in Parliament yesterday, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, however, issued a stern warning on mass action.

Introducing his department's budget vote, Meyer said there were encouraging indications that in coming weeks agreements would be formulated regarding a whole series of key elements of a new constitutional dispensation. "The process is balancing on a razor edge, but we are on the threshold of a breakthrough."

He said the planning committee of the negotiations forum would tomorrow recommend the formation of a specialist committee on violence.

Government will expect that committee to investigate and identify the causes of violence and the organisations and people responsible for it. "I am giving notice that the government will there adopt the standpoint that at the present time mass action leads to violence and

(327) (327) (327)
gives rise to a climate of violence."

Government would also test the standpoints of other parties on peace by the extent to which they would be prepared to give practical effect to their recommendations to the committee and their reactions to its recommendations.

However, the process had to proceed simultaneously with these discussions "in a spirit of positive aggression", he said.

Meyer said other important negotiations issues were details of the transitional constitution and the terms of reference and composition of a commission on regional government.

On the date for an election, Meyer said only that government believed this date should be before April next year.

Acting CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg delivered a fiery response, warning that failure to meet the CP demand for self-determination would lead to bloodshed.

He said Meyer's speech was evidence that the negotiations were regarded by government as a rubber stamp for what it had already

agreed with the ANC. Any group that attempted to deviate from what was already agreed with the ANC was portrayed as a spoiler.

For the CP, self-determination was a principle that should be decided on before the form of state was decided.

Although the CP was trying to avoid it, failure to acknowledge this principle would lead to bloodshed. "Do not force us to offer blood."

Our political staff reports that Tony Leon (DP Houghton) said a "deal" that was "simply stitched together" by the NP and ANC privately could not be binding on the negotiation process until the other parties had agreed to it.

While every party deserved to have its views taken seriously, a distinction had to be drawn between those negotiating in good faith and those who were not.

Leon said Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope had said there was no question of the homeland giving up its independence or control over its security forces. But Mangope's advisers were at the negotiating table. If he had no intention of giving up independence why were they contributing to the creation of structures of which they would never be a part? he asked.

ve
cabins
ittle
rised.



UK owes SA, says Mandela

Bloom 6/5/93
LONDON — ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday blamed Britain for sowing the seeds of violent upheaval in SA, telling parliament members "history demands ... that you help us".

Mandela told a bipartisan group of MPs that Britain's Act of Union, forming the constitution which created SA in 1909, paved the way for apartheid. *(M)*

"Your right to determine your own destiny was used to deny us to determine our own," he said. *(M)*

The ANC president, who earlier had met Prime Minister John Major, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Labour opposition leader John Smith, asked MPs to urge the SA government to set a date for elections and to stem violence.

— Sapa-AFP *(M)*

Sparks fly over curbs on firepower

Firearm controls a failure

A recent article by The Star's Washington correspondent, Hugh Robertson, arguing for increased gun control, has sparked reaction from readers holding the opposite view. In the light of the huge response to Robertson's article — and the debate about the role of guns in the violence sweeping the country — The Star today publishes some of the letters.

IN A recent article, Hugh Robertson, The Star's Washington correspondent, urged the South African Government to take measures to control the proliferation of guns in the country as a means of curbing rampant violence.

Making a comparison between America and South Africa, Robertson noted the use of guns, including semi-automatic weapons, in mass killings and the ease with which these could be obtained.

"The overriding problem," wrote Robertson, "is how to put a stop to what might be seen to be 'political violence' in one country, or the actions of deranged individuals in the other."

Replying to Robertson, F. Thompson of Kempton Park wrote: "I read Hugh Robertson's opinion article in The Star of February 11 with dismay. I doubt that I could address the numerous misconceptions in a letter short enough to print, so I highlight a few of them here for your information."

● "... death by massacre has become commonplace, and in both countries there is alarm at the proliferation of the weapons being used in these crimes..."

Why does the article concentrate on firearms? Molotov cocktails, explosive devices, edged weapons and impact weapons account for a significant proportion of such mas-

sacres. Even if firearms could be magically wished away, these other weapons would be available to those who wanted them. I recall one case in the US where a maniac used a truck to crush his victims.

● "A favourite is the 'Street-sweeper', an assault weapon so named because it has the power to spray a city block with up to 2500 shots without reloading."

I have searched the literature but am unable to come up with an assault weapon which has this kind of magazine capacity. The best I can do is the standard 50-round magazine used in the prototype Heckler & Koch G11 and the extended 50-round magazine available for the R-4, among others.

If you care to include the Calico M10 and M950 carbines as assault weapons, I can bring the capacity up to 100 rounds, but this is as high as I can go.

As a simple reality check, has your reporter considered how heavy 2500 rounds are? A rough calculation based on the 9mm Parabellum round comes out at over 30 kg!

● "More than half of all weapons used in crimes are semi-automatic pistols..." these new instruments of death...

Sorry, the semi-automatic pistol celebrates its centenary this year, so it is hardly new. I shall not comment on the erroneous language here.

● "... a proposal to limit the



AK-47s for Africa... these weapons, for so long regarded as symbols of liberation, are now increasingly becoming instruments of terror.

sale of semi-automatic pistols to one gun per person a month."

I am not sure how this law even begins to face the problems enumerated in the article. More likely this is a "feel good" law, of the type so popular in the US.

● "... led by the far-right political lobbying group widely seen as the most sinister and vociferous, the National Rifle Association."

As far as I am aware the NRA only lobbies on gun control and closely related issues, such as hunting. When it opposed the so-called Brady Bill it did so on the grounds that the waiting period introduced was

pointless. Instead it proposed an instant background check system, which had already been implemented in three states.

I really don't see how the belief that ordinary citizens should have access to firearms for self-defence, sporting and other legitimate purposes transforms one into a member of the far Right.

I have seen lists published in American gun magazines rating politicians seeking election by their voting records on gun control. Unlikely as it may seem in the light of your reporter's views, these lists have been known to place Democrats

● "In the face of evidence that gun ownership facilitates the country's horrifying murder rate..."

Why then did the murder rate in the US not increase from 1968 to 1988, although gun ownership increased by over 140 percent during those two decades?

Why did the town of Kennesaw enjoy a reduction in violent and other crime when it went to another extreme and made gun ownership mandatory?

Why is Switzerland not the murder centre of the world, given that almost every able-bodied male has been issued

with a fully automatic rifle? ● "... they assert that any attempt to remove guns from the community would be doomed to failure since people of malevolent bent would simply conceal their weapons."

This seems reasonable given that New York and Washington DC are among the most violent cities in the US despite these jurisdictions' extremely stringent gun laws. For what it's worth, New York contains 3 percent of the US population but suffers 16 percent of the armed robberies.

Closer to home, AK-47s are criminals' weapons of choice despite being illegal.

● "... during last year's riots in Los Angeles guns emerged as a major threat to public safety."

I thought it was the individuals behind the guns who were the threat to public safety. I would venture to suggest that most of these individuals did not acquire their weapons by legal means.

Strangely enough, despite your reporter's obvious anti-gun bias, I am able to partially agree with his conclusion. There is indeed a growth in the culture of violence. However, it is this change in culture which must be addressed, rather than the red herring of increased gun control. □

Honey Hills
Roodepoort

Brett Norrie

Roodepoort

Do we just lie down and die?

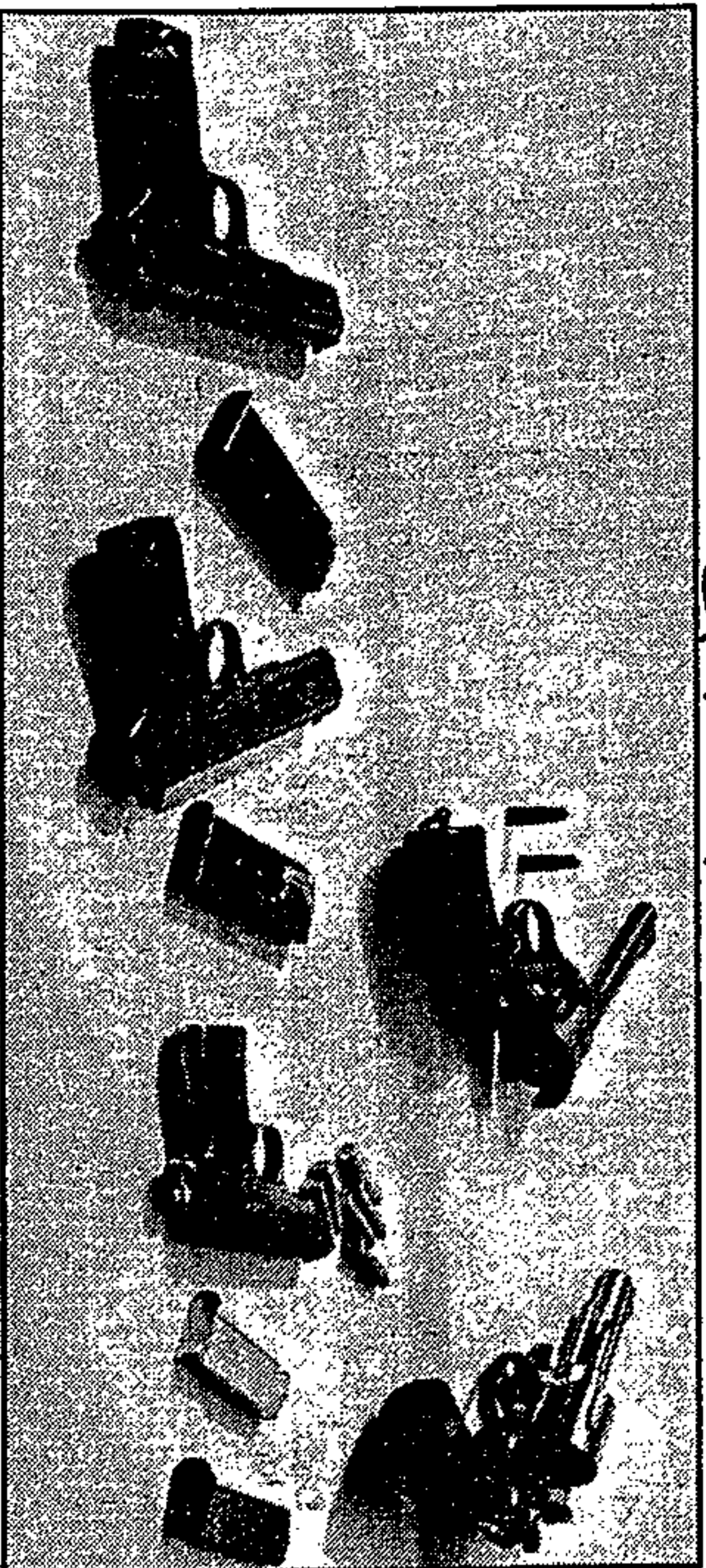
Star 7/5/93

WERE it not for the bravery of one man, armed only with a pistol and facing three AK-47-armed killers at the Highgate Hotel, how many more victims might have been felled? And, if armed and trained citizens happened to be at Eikenhof that fateful morning, might those children and the others not have been saved?

ANC policy is disarmament of the civilian populace. Any move towards forced disarmament will result in a rush of firearms being reported stolen — mine included. The arms will in fact be cached — for use in morally legitimate self-defence.

So, instead of having control of registered and trained gun-owners, the next government will face a worse situation than the Nats have done for the last 30 years: huge quantities of illegal firearms in the hands of unregistered persons with unknown agendas, as well as the new factor of large numbers of supposedly illegally armed citizens, "criminalised" overnight by facile and dangerous ANC legislation.

Not the ANC, nor any political party or group of parties, can do anything to lower the crime rate.



Hand guns . . . are they dangerous or life-savers?

I ask the ANC: How, without firearms, does one defend self and family against armed criminals? Even if confronted by a thug with a knife, are we supposed to fight back with knives? Clubs? Lie down and die? In 92 percent of all violent crimes (SAP figures), illegal weapons are used.

Take registered guns away from citizens and all you're left with is a heavily armed, more confident criminal sector. No government in the world has ever been able to

even partially solve the problem of illegal weapons in unlicensed hands. The ANC has even less chance and should face the hard reality of today — an armed, trained and responsible populace would lessen crime, not increase it. The most heavily armed nation in the world today, per capita, is also the one with the lowest crime rate — Switzerland.

No, I will not give up my moral right and allow anyone to take my firearms. I will fight. I am apolitical, treat

everyone equally, have never shot anyone and hope I never have to. But I demand the right to bear arms to protect myself and family. I am astounded at the lethal arrogance of the ANC and Nats.

And, if the ANC does jackboot this legislation into place and my firearms are somehow taken away from me, I and many others will have to leave SA — no matter what Nelson Mandela says to the contrary.

Johannesburg
Bob McCallum

327

GRAPHIC: GAIL IRWIN
Star 7/15/93
**SAP act to stop
march by pupils**

(327) From Page 1 (327)

and the SA Police will under no circumstances allow the anarchy and lawlessness which accompanied recent mass action in Cape Town, Durban, Maritzburg and other places to take place in Johannesburg.

"The SAP will therefore take every possible step to prevent any illegal Cosas march from either forming or taking place.

"Although the SAP has strict instructions to act with the necessary firmness and professionalism, it must be stressed that police actions will be determined by the actions of Cosas."

Kotze could not officially confirm reports that pupils were being prevented from coming into the Johannesburg central business district.

Soweto streets appeared quiet early today.

Star 7/15/93
**SAP act
to prevent
march**

By Peter Davies

Police threw a heavy security cordon around the south-western limits of the Johannesburg central business district this morning in anticipation of the planned student protest against matric exam fees.

The march was due to start from the Library Gardens in President Street at 9 am, but by 8.45 the area was still deserted. A lone traffic patrol car waited in the street.

Traffic was normal and youngsters who could be seen on the streets appeared to be making their way to their downtown colleges.

In central Johannesburg, a line of armoured vehicles could be seen in Bree Street.

Almost 50 000 pupils were expected to converge on the city centre to submit their demands to the Department of Education and Training — despite the fact that permission for the march was denied yesterday.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Criag Kotze said today: "Government

● To Page 3

MI planned Hani killing - Holomisa

Star 7/5/93

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Transkei ruler Bantu Holomisa believes South African Military Intelligence (MI) planned the murder of SACP chief Chris Hani.

And he said yesterday that the blockade of the homeland by the Government was "merely an excuse" to justify the mobilisation of 30 000 troops in readiness for the political tension the Government correctly expected would follow Hani's death.

Holomisa made the claims in Durban in an address to the Press Club of Technikon Natal's department of journalism and public relations.

He said a covert operations department of the Government had planned Hani's killing. The State President had supported covert activities, he said.

Asked by a member of the audience whether Hani's murderer was in the pay of the Government, Holomisa declined to answer, saying he would wait until the outcome of the investigation into the murder to comment further.

Top secrets or a hustle for sales?

By STEPHEN LAUFER

A SERIES of sensational "exposés" on South Africa by German magazine *Top Secret* may be no more than sales hype, believes senior African National Congress official Pallo Jordan.

The magazine, with a circulation of 1 000 in Germany, hit South African headlines last week when the Transkei's General Bantu Holomisa quoted as gospel its claims that South Africa had been arming the Angolan rebel movement Unita in exchange for diamonds.

After the assassination of Chris Hani, the magazine also published claims — from unnamed sources "within the South African intelligence community", and unsupported by police investigations — that more than one gunman had been responsible and more than one car used.

By fax and voice communication from Cologne, the magazine's editor and publisher, Michael Opperskalski, has recently become a well-known figure in editorial offices around South Africa. His allegations have been given credence by such mainstream media as Radio 702, which conducted a lengthy live interview with him last week.

Opperskalski has told local media that "the organised climate of chaos following the assassination of Hani and during the ANC's campaign of mass actions will create legitimacy for 'Operation Iron Fist'".

He claims sources within the South African intelligence community have told him that the object of "Operation Iron Fist" would be to "neutralise the ANC's intelligence apparatus" and to "prepare a massive purge against militant forces, covered as anti-crime and anti-Azanian People's Liberation Organisation operations".

Jordan says the exposés may be "a

hustle", designed to promote the magazine's sales. Jordan has himself been on the receiving end of allegations made by *Top Secret*, but these were left unpublished by the magazine when he threatened legal action.

"They appear extremely careless in their assertions and claims," Jordan says. "For credibility, they come up with lots of information which is already well known.

"Then they slip in startling new allegations, which have always made me uncomfortable, because they never seem to damage those they are targeting."

Opperskalski and *Top Secret*, called *Geheim* in German, are members of an international network of writers and former intelligence officers dedicated to exposing spymasters and "dirty tricks" operatives worldwide.

Headed by former CIA man Philip Agee, who wrote a major exposé of criminal CIA activities during the 1970s, the group is centred around a United States-based magazine called *Counterspy*.

Top Secret published lists of CIA employees for *Counterspy* during the 1980s, when then-President Ronald Reagan made it a punishable offence to do so in the US.

Opperskalski has himself written a series of books on the CIA, which were published by a respected left-wing publisher in Germany but poorly received by critics and experts on American intelligence operations.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, it seems, was definitely wrong when he told parliament last week that Opperskalski was an ex-reporter on two defunct East German Communist Party newspapers: Opperskalski is a West German and always has been.

Suspect 'asked to inform on Apla'

POLICE offered one of the Highgate Hotel terror attack suspects money two months ago to inform on Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) activities, according to his lawyer.

Butterworth attorney Nothemba Mlonzi told Ecna this week her client, Lungisa Ntintili — whom police have linked to the Highgate killings and at least two previous attacks for which Apla claimed responsibility — turned down the offer.

At the time Ntintili was being held by East London police and questioned about last November's King William's Town golf club attack.

"He told me he was enticed, but he didn't co-operate. They offered him money, a better job and so on — but he knew nothing about the whole issue. After questioning him they said he was free to go."

Police have named Ntintili and Thembelani Xundu as suspects in the Highgate attack and in previous Apla-linked attacks. Border police official Lieutenant-Colonel Christo Louw said Ntintili had under questioning given names of people allegedly involved in the golf club assault. He declined to respond to the allegation that police tried to recruit Ntintili as an informant.

On February 18, Ntintili was escorted to the Kei Bridge border post and released. He was subsequently picked up by Transkei police and charged with motor vehicle theft. An arrest warrant was issued after he failed to appear in court in early March.

Pan Africanist Congress members besieged the South African Embassy in Umtata on February 26, accusing the South African and Transkei police of colluding in his arrest — a charge denied by both police forces.

Later, South African Police came into possession of information indicating Ntintili may have been more deeply involved than initially thought, Louw said.

Mlonzi described Ntintili as an "ordinary PAC member, far from his organisation's military activities". Asked whether she would advise him to hand himself over to the police, she said that would depend on police providing "sufficient and clear information as to what the actual bone of contention is".

One of the suspects in last weekend's attack on an East London hotel was allegedly approached by police to inform on Apla, reports

PATRICK GOODENOUGH

By Wednesday this week, the police had not yet contacted her.

Mlonzi said Ntintili had apparently been at a PAC May Day rally in Idutywa on Saturday evening, and from there took part in a workshop which had continued late into the night. Earlier this week police claimed Ntintili and Xundu were spotted during the day on Saturday in the vicinity of the Highgate Hotel.

Mlonzi did not know where Ntintili was this week. "He said he will contact me again in about two months' time."

Mlonzi said Ntintili had sustained "serious neck injuries" when he was allegedly tortured by the police while in custody in February, and that he was considering legal action for illegal detention and assault. The police have denied assaulting him.

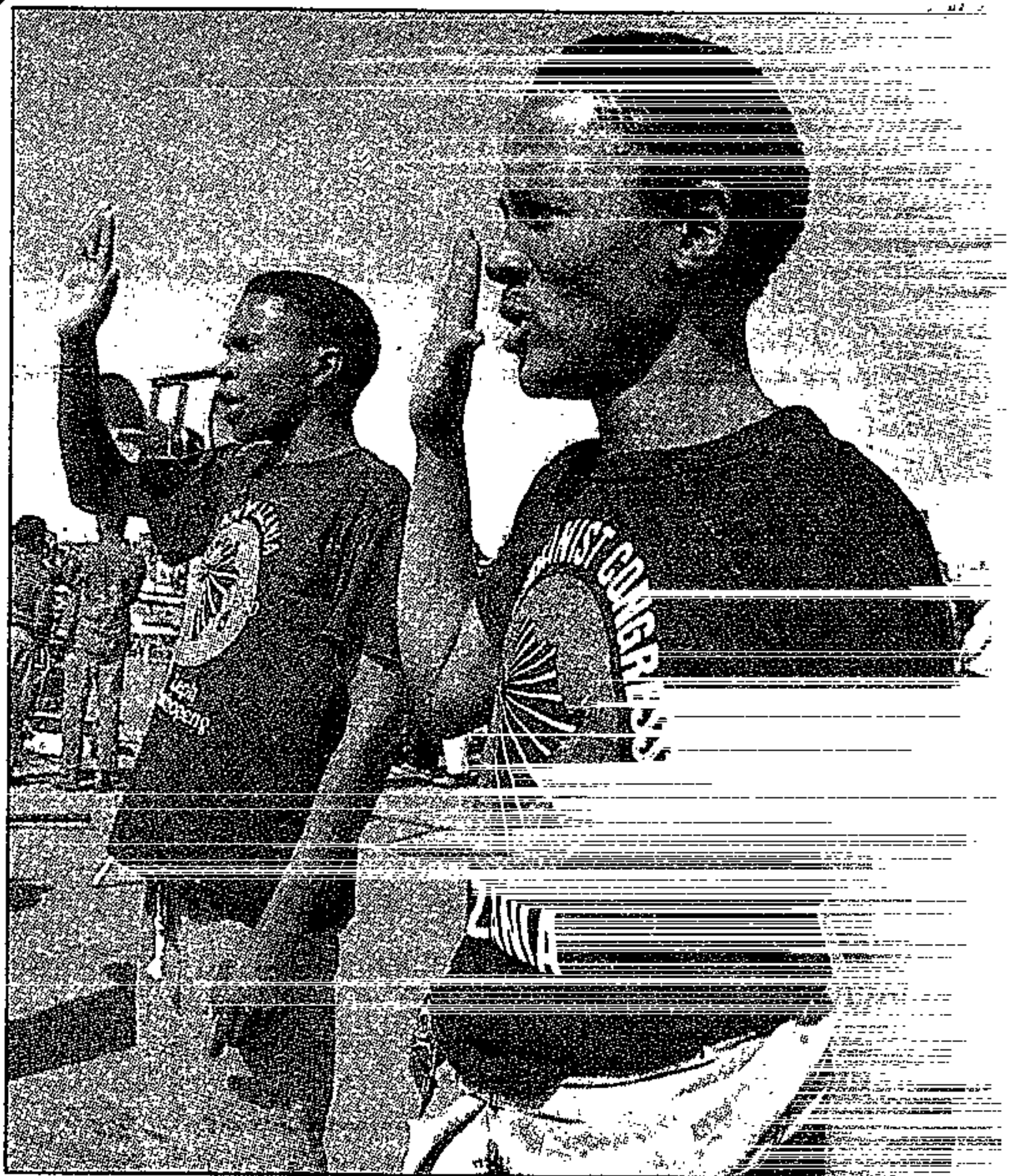
Meanwhile the police assertion that all four major Border terror attacks since November are believed to have been carried out by the same small gang casts doubt on the notion of an omnipresent, increasingly effective "people's army" operating in the region.

Ciskei security forces have been searching for Xundu to help their investigations into an attack in Fort Beaufort on March 20, apparently launched from Alice in Ciskei, in which a man died.

Information relating to four suspected Apla cadres — including Xundu — was recently distributed to Ciskei police and soldiers and to forces manning roadblocks.

A Ciskei Defence Force officer familiar with the Apla investigation said the four, and others on a "short-list" of suspects, "enjoy the support and assistance from family and friends" in Ciskei.

He said Xundu was spotted and followed by Ciskei undercover agents at a PAC May Day rally in Phakamisa in the homeland on Saturday. They later lost track of him. — Ecna



One settler ... Members of the PAC's military wing chant Apla slogans in Sebokeng
Photo: GUY ADAMS

ACT

To provide for the admissibility in the Republic of documentary evidence emanating from certain countries in Africa; and for matters connected therewith.

*(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 29 April 1993.)*

327

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—
 - (i) "designated country" means a country in Africa designated by the Minister in terms of section 4(a); (i) 5
 - (ii) "document" includes any affidavit, certificate, record, photograph, book, map, plan, drawing and any documentary recording or transcribed computer printout produced by any mechanical or electronic device and any device by means of which information is recorded or stored; (ii) 10
 - (iii) "Minister" means the Minister of Justice. (iii)

Documents emanating from designated countries are deemed to have their origin in Republic

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Rules of Court made or in force under section 6 of the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act No. 107 of 1985), or in any other law, but subject to the provisions of section 3, any document purporting to have been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed in a designated country shall, for the purposes of its admissibility as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings in the Republic, be deemed to have been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed in the Republic. 15 20

Conditions for admissibility in Republic of certain foreign documents

3. If under any law a document is admissible in evidence in civil or criminal proceedings if it has been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed by a particular institution or by a person holding a particular office, possessing a particular qualification, performing a particular function or engaged in a particular activity, a similar document emanating from a designated country shall, for the purposes of such law and subject to the provisions of section 4, be admissible only if it appears on the face thereof to have been prepared, attested, certified, compiled or executed by an institution in the designated country in question or by a person in such country holding an office, possessing a qualification, performing a function or engaged in an activity equivalent to the corresponding institution in the Republic or to the office, qualification, function or activity of the corresponding person in the Republic, contemplated in such law. 25 30

Minister may designate certain countries and declare institutions, offices, qualifications, functions or activities in designated country as equivalent to institutions, offices, qualifications, functions or activities in Republic 35

4. The Minister may, for the purposes of this Act, by notice in the *Gazette*—

Con - 100

Act No. 62, 1993 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FROM COUNTRIES IN AFRICA ACT, 1993

- (a) designate any country in Africa; and
- (b) declare that a particular institution, office, qualification, function or activity in a designated country is equivalent to an institution, office, qualification, function or activity in the Republic mentioned in such notice.

5

Short title and commencement

5. This Act shall be called the Documentary Evidence from Countries in Africa Act, 1993.

1992 a busy year for Home Affairs

SI Times [C] Metro

327

9/5/92

Political Reporter

SINCE President F W De Klerk announced the unbanning of all political organisations in his landmark February 2, 1990 speech, 16 000 exiles have returned home.

These are among the interesting statistics contained in the annual report of the Department of Home Affairs for last year tabled in Parliament recently.

According to the report, since November 1990, 10 040 extraordinary travel certificates had been issued to exiles who had applied to enter the country. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees took over the task of repatriation from the Department in 1992 during which time 5 947 exiles returned.

The report reveals that a total of 5 737 790

voters' names appeared on the voter's roll by December 31 last year.

Of the total, 3 345 186 had been registered under the House of Assembly, 1 788 440 under the House of Representatives and 604 164 under the House of Delegates.

ID documents

The report also revealed a total of 1 841 614 identity documents had been issued during 1992.

These included first applications and re-issues.

The report said that between February 25 and March 12 last year, in the run-up to the March 20 whites-only referendum, 154 280 identity documents had been issued of which

36 629 belonged to whites.

An average of 10 285 documents had been issued a day in 15 working days which represented an increase of 47 per cent.

The implementation of legislation making it obligatory for drivers on a public road to carry their driver's licences also led to a considerable increase in applications for the re-issue of ID documents.

During 1992, 850 718 birth certificates, 61 846 marriage certificates, and 65 571 death certificates had been issued.

Altogether 220 932 deaths had been registered.

Furthermore, 343 646 SA passports were issued compared with 436 181 in the previous year.

Hani cash link with neo-nazis

Sunday Times Reporter

327

AN international investigation into the murder of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani has uncovered evidence indicating that neo-nazi organisations outside the country are providing financial backing for right-wing groups inside South Africa.

The investigation, spanning three continents, is "slowly uncovering" what one investigator has called a "well-funded neo-nazi network".

A source close to the investigation, which is being conducted parallel to the SA Police's probe, said this week there was growing evidence that funding for some far-right groups was being funnelled into South Africa through a well-established, international conduit.

There is also growing evidence that those in-

could include both serving and former members of the security forces in at least two countries, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

A source close to the probe said it appeared that most of the cash for SA right-wing organisations was coming from American donors and being channelled to SA

through European countries, notably Germany.

Right-wing groups under scrutiny include the Western Goals Institute, based in London, the British Conservative Party's Monday Club, the French National Front and the German neo-nazi movement.

Leading Conservative Party member Clive Derby-Lewis, who is being held in connection with Mr Hani's death, is president of the Western Goals Institute.

No more suspects in Hani murder probe

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — There was little evidence to suggest a "wider conspiracy" of right-wingers involved in the assassination of former SACP leader Chris Hani, Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau said yesterday.

This follows the first appearance in court on Friday of a third suspect Clive Derby-Lewis. His wife Gaye and Polish immigrant Janusz Walus have already been charged with Hani's murder.

It seemed unlikely from the evidence that more people would be charged with the murder and the plan to assassinate other political leaders, Von Lieres said. This personal judgment was based on the information made available to him.

Police lawyers aired suspicions about a wider conspiracy during last month's application for the extension of Clive Derby-Lewis's incarceration. It was on this basis that his period of detention was extended.

Von Lieres said it was possible a further adjournment would be sought on Wednesday when the three next appear in court, to allow him to consider whether to confirm the charges laid by police against the Derby-Lewis couple. 8/08/93 10/5/93

"It is highly abnormal to bring charges at such short notice. I cannot allow myself to be pressured and will not make a decision until I have studied all the dockets."

Only one bail application, for Clive Derby-Lewis, had been filed and this was being considered, Von Lieres said.

Govt considers subsidies for security

EAST LONDON — Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said yesterday government was considering subsidising security systems for farmers. *6/09/93 1115793*

Kriel and NP Cape leader Dawie de Villiers were in East London to discuss security measures in the Border region in the wake of the attack on the Highgate Hotel on May 1 in which five people died.

"We are considering financial help to the farming community to help protect life and property," Kriel told a news conference after meeting Border mayors, organised business, clergymen and ratepayers' associations.

He said farmers would get subsidies for radio networks, burglar alarms and security fencing. The issue would be put to Cabinet in the next week.

Kriel said police presence in the region would be stepped up and a light aircraft for

patrolling highways would arrive in East London within two weeks. He called on the public to join the police reservists and neighbourhood, business and farm watches. *(327)*

Contrary to previous government statements, Kriel said there was good co-operation at police level between SA and Transkei. But he said there were no plans to lift the security cordon around Transkei. *(254) (327)*

He said police did not know where the gang that carried out recent attacks on whites was at present. "If we knew precisely where they were, we would go and get them whether they were in Transkei, Ciskei or SA."

Government would call at negotiations for a moratorium on mass action, he said.

East London Mayor Carl Burger said Kriel had told the closed meeting on security there would be a new attitude on government's part towards the control of marches. — Reuter.

Police held after raid 327

STEPHANE BOTHMA

TWENTY-two people, including five policemen and two traffic officers, have been arrested for their alleged involvement in an international car smuggling racket involving millions of rand. 327

Pretoria police had already confiscated 36 expensive vehicles and were investigating the smuggling of more cars across SA's borders, Col Johan Mostert confirmed yesterday. B/DAY

He said it was likely that more property would be confiscated as investigations continued. 11/5/93

The names of those arrested, including well-known Mamelodi and Eersterus businessmen, would be released when they appeared in court later this week.

Mostert said three pistols had also been seized and police were investigating the link to several car hijackings.

It is believed the cars were exchanged for drugs, gold and diamonds which were sold and profits split among members of the syndicate, but Mostert could not confirm this.

It is further believed that several well-known sports personalities were involved in the syndicate.

Medicine prices are 'far too high'

B/DAY 11/5/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE price of medicines in SA was inordinately high, but very little had been done to rectify the situation in recent years, ANC health spokesman Manoranjenni Chetty said yesterday.

Addressing the Pharmaceutical Society of SA's national conference in Durban, Chetty said pharmacists were currently entangled in a system which included discounts to third party funders, wholesalers, pharmaceutical houses and levies on prescriptions. All these factors contributed to artificial pricing structures and needed to be corrected.

SA's poor synthesising capability had resulted in the majority of medicines or raw materials having to be imported at great cost, she added.

The development of a strong local manufacturing industry, as well as the use of cost-effective high-quality generic medicines, would be encouraged to reduce the exorbitant costs.

The high cost of medicines, coupled with the concentration of pharmacies in urban areas, meant pharmacists had failed to provide accessible and affordable health care, she said.

National Health director-general Dr Coen Slabber said that of the almost 9 000 pharmacists in SA, 82,5% were in private practice. There were only 36 pharmacists in the six self-governing territories.

The figures dispelled the myth of the dispensing doctor intruding on the role of pharmacists, Slabber said, adding it was the unwillingness of pharmacists to work in the public sector and in deprived areas

that had precipitated their problems.

Our Durban correspondent reports that SA Association of Hospital and Institutional Pharmacists president Sue Putter said there were numerous reasons why pharmacists chose not to work in the public sector. Remuneration and lack of career prospects featured prominently.

Putter suggested greater management autonomy for hospital pharmacists as well as improved systems of stock control and computerisation of dispensaries.

Putter also told the conference that recommendations contained in the Du Toit report commissioned by National Health Minister Rina Venter in 1990 should be instituted and not sink into oblivion as other reports had.

The Du Toit report highlighted severe shortcomings in the provision of cost-effective pharmaceutical services in the public sector and recommended their restructuring.

Putter said that in one week alone, five wards at Baragwanath Hospital were unable to account for nearly R5 000 worth of injectable drugs because of outdated stock control systems. Extrapolated over a year the loss would amount to R250 000.

Putter attributed massive financial losses such as these to inadequate stock control — based on the old ward stock system.

She pointed out that only 20% of all hospitals in SA made use of computerised stock control in spite of the proven benefits of such a system.

Anger at plot to kill Slovo

Swetani 12/5/93

A ROW IS BREWING OVER the response of the police after a plot to assassinate South African Communist Party national chairman Mr Joe Slovo was uncovered.

The African National Congress yesterday refuted claims by the police that they (police) had informed Slovo about the plot.

ANC head of information and publicity Dr. Pallo Jordan told a Press conference in Johannesburg that the police had failed to act and inform Slovo after receiving a full confession from one of the alleged conspirators.

"It is also cause for concern that, although police received a full confession from one of the participants on May 7, no action appears to have been taken and to date police have yet to inform Joe Slovo of the plot," Jordan said.

The confession is reported to have included the names, addresses and car registration numbers of the conspirators. *The Star* newspaper reported yesterday that four rightwingers — three South Africans and an Eastern European — had planned to shoot Slovo at his Observatory, Johannesburg, home between May 15 and 21.

Police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said police became aware of the plot on April 29. "We told him the following day and he declined police protection," he said.

Slovo denied this yesterday, saying the police had never told him about the plot.

"I first heard this last Friday from *The Star*

By Mzimasi Ngudle

journalist Jacques Pauw. They've not yet come to me," Slovo said.

Jordan accused the security forces of lacking the will to stop rightwing terrorism, which had increased since the assassination of SACP leader Mr Chris Hani.

Slovo said: "There are still people within the level of the State apparatus who are not as anxious to protect political leaders. Police failed to act when AWB leaders, immediately after Hani's death, uttered words which were an open and blatant incitement to murder." (327)

Jordan said the ANC wanted to know how investigations were progressing.

He said the ANC wanted to know what action Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel took after Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe was contacted by the ANC on May 10.

Jordan also said the plot and several death threats to ANC leaders were part of a broad rightwing conspiracy to sabotage negotiations.

He said two NEC members, Mr Tokyo Sexwale and Mr Carl Niehaus, also received death threats.

Slovo warned that assassinations of political leaders might "bring the negotiation process to the brink of collapse".

He said the plot was directly linked to the assassination of Hani. Slovo's name appeared at the top of the hit list found by police at the home of Mr Janus Walusz, Hani's alleged assassin.

Police investigate plot against Slovo

LLOYD COUTTS

POLICE yesterday refused to release details of an alleged plot to kill SACP chairman Joe Slovo, but said they were doing everything possible to investigate death threats and apprehend those responsible.

The ANC announced yesterday that preparations to assassinate Slovo had been under way for weeks.

It said while police had received a confession from an alleged conspirator last week, no action had been taken to date, and police had yet to inform Slovo of the plot.

Police spokesman Maj. Ruben Bloomberg said police were not prepared to comment further on the sensitive investigation.

An earlier police statement claimed Slovo had been informed of the plot, and added the SACP chairman had been satisfied with his own safety arrangements.

Progress in the probe into the alleged plot had been destroyed by a reporter entrusted with sensitive information who had published it without consulting police.

The Star reported yesterday that it had uncovered a right-wing plot — finalised on Monday — to kill Slovo, which was said to involve three South Africans and an eastern European.

Slovo told a news conference yesterday he had not been contacted by police. Police, however, said he had been "contacted telephonically" by a liaison officer.

The ANC and SACP had taken immediate measures to address Slovo's security but believed the prime responsibility for his protection rested with the state.

Slovo informant in fear of his life

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The man who told police and The Star about the plot to kill SA Communist Party chief Joe Slovo is living in fear of his life.

Hungarian Peter Slovak is under police protection while a hunt is in progress to find others who may be involved in the plot.

He appeared at a police press conference in Pretoria late yesterday, where it was also disclosed that a docket on the case was being prepared.

Slovak, who said he was from eastern Europe, was, during questioning at the conference, also identified as a police informant who has been working on various cases for the SAP. Police confirmed this.

Slovak — a man of medium build, with intent, staring eyes, and who faced the media with a balaclava hiding his face — said he had been warned by a bogus "investigating officer", whom he named as Danie Odendaal, that he would be killed if he spoke further to police about the Slovo plot.

This warning had been given after he last week "unwittingly" provided investigative reporter Jacques Pauw of The Star with details of the alleged Slovo plot. He claimed Pauw had been introduced to him by Odendaal as "a police Security Branch captain from Pretoria".

Pauw has denied impersonating a policeman.

Odendaal had heard about the plot through being present when Slovak first made his report to police.

Describing himself as a 33-year-old who had been living in South Africa for 10 years, Slovak said that on April 28 he had renewed acquaintance with a man in a Berea, Johannesburg, club who had asked him whether he wanted to take part "in the killing of Joe Slovo".

The following day he had gone to the police with the

● To Page 3 ●

Informant living in fear

● From Page 1

story because "I was aware it was the wrong thing to do" (to kill Slovo).

"I told them of my participation in the proposed killing, which was planned for between May 15 and 21, and that Slovo would be shot from a high building (or tower) from which my friend claimed he could see into the Slovo house."

Slovak was to drive the getaway car.

As far as he knew, there were three people involved, but he was also aware of other people behind the plot.

Slovak said Odendaal had last week asked him to tell the story to a "police Security Branch captain from Pretoria".

The "cover story" used was that two officers officially investigating the

case were under pressure because of alleged leaks which had taken place and that their jobs were in jeopardy. Pauw had been "sent from Pretoria" to look into the leaks.

It was after this interview last Sunday night that Odendaal allegedly warned him not to "open his mouth to the (real) Slovo investigating officers or else he (Odendaal) would 'blow my arse'".

Slovak alleged Pauw had paid Odendaal for obtaining the information about the plot.

When the story was published in The Star on Tuesday, he was interviewed by the "real officers" who wanted to know where the information had come from.

A police spokesman said investigations into the plot were under way.

Police take steps to protect farmers

13/05/93
327
THE SAP would take immediate steps to improve the security of people living on farms and smallholdings and, where possible, policemen would be placed on farms of vulnerable elderly people, police commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said yesterday.

The move followed several recent murders which apparently had political motive, he said.

But SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) president Boet Fourie warned that if the police security measures were not effective it would be difficult to stop retaliatory action on the part of farming communities.

The SAAU has called on President F W de Klerk urgently to reintroduce the death penalty and to use the full power of the state to combat murder and lawlessness, particularly on the platteland.

The appeal came after discussions yesterday between the SAAU's general council and Van der Merwe and other police generals.

Van der Merwe said the police had, for some time, been busy with comprehensive steps to improve the security of those living on farms who were regarded as being particularly vulnerable.

Manpower in the affected areas would be increased as soon as possible and, where the manpower position allowed it, policemen would be placed on the farms of the elderly people concerned, he said.

Patrols would be intensified and Van der Merwe appealed to all residents in affected areas to protect themselves.

Police spokesman Capt Nina Barkhuizen said "every member of the force that can be spared" would be used to protect people living in "sensitive areas".

STEPHANE BOTHMA
and GERALD REILLY

She said police reservists would also be used in affected areas, which included the Free State/Transkei border where several attacks had taken place recently.

All trained police reservists in the eastern Transvaal had been called up for service following recent attacks on elderly people in the area, regional commissioner Maj-Gen Chris Smith announced.

Since the death of SACP leader Chris Hani on April 10 there have been nine attacks on old people in the region, and during 1992 there were 67 attacks.

Roadblocks, patrols and police visits to farms have been stepped up.

After the SAAU discussions with police top brass yesterday, Fourie said where necessary unrest areas would have to be proclaimed and curfews introduced.

On the controversial issue of labour legislation for the agricultural industry, Fourie said the SAAU had decided it would in future negotiate with government only on a basis of a single amended Act.

The SAAU, he said, rejected the possibility of extending the principles of the Wage Act to agriculture.

This view would be passed on urgently to Manpower Minister Leon Wessels.

Fourie said the general council reaffirmed that unity and co-operation within organised agriculture was imperative. It pledged itself to establishing an "unstoppable" united front in the interests of the farming community.

□ Sapa reports that Lettie Opperman, 62, was shot dead in her bed on her White River smallholding by two burglars early yesterday. Her husband was wounded.



Transvaal Rural Action Committee new SABC board at a public h

No insurance for mediators

13/05/93
Political Staff
NO INSURANCE company had been willing to provide cover for members and staff of the 11 regional peace committees, the national peace accord reported yesterday.

The 78 staff members also did not receive fringe benefits, the internal peace institutions directorate said in its 1993 report, tabled in Parliament.

However, internal peace institutions executive director T D Rudman praised regional and local committees for their role in combating violence and intimidation at grassroots level.

"The object envisaged, which has in fact been achieved, was that the regional and local committees would, by negotiating with the parties involved, resolve disputes that cause or could cause public violence and intimidation, that they would consult with the authorities concerned, especially on planned public action of a contentious nature in order to prevent conflict and to monitor the implementation of agreements that may result."

The directorate was consulting donors and the insurance industry on launching a special fund for those who might become victims of violence.

Security firms invaluable, says ANC

PRETORIA — Private security companies would be an invaluable resource for SA, but the industry needed to be better regulated, ANC security head Joseph Nhlanhla said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference on security in SA at Pretoria University, Nhlanhla said the industry should consider introducing its own code of conduct to prevent intervention by the state.

In order for the private security companies, which currently employed 300 000 personnel, to "assume a positive role in the unfolding situation," adequate conditions of employment, training and compensation would have to be standardised.

ADRIAN HADLAND

It was also vital that the industry ensured its members were politically neutral, Nhlanhla said.

Brig Gert Jonker of the Correctional Services Department told the conference, organised by the Institute for Strategic Studies, that communities had to assume more responsibility for the rehabilitation of criminals.

Structures such as correctional boards and local parole boards should be used by the community to combat crime at a grassroots level, Jonker said.

Representatives from the SAP and the Namibian police also presented papers.

'Why I withdrew from plot to kill SACP's Slovo'

■ Informer feared eruption of civil war:

A POLICE informer implicated in the alleged plot to kill SACP chairman Mr Joe Slovo yesterday said he told the police of the scheme on April 29 - the day after he had been approached to take part in it.

Identified only as "Slovak", the balaclava-clad informer told a media conference in Pretoria he had told the police of the plot because he knew another political killing, following the assassination of SACP general-secretary Chris Hani, "could lead to civil war".

Slovak, believed to be of Hungarian descent, told how the plot had been disclosed to a "fake police captain" who turned out to be Jacques Pauw, the reporter who broke the story in *Sowetan's* sister newspaper *The Star*.

According to police, the premature leaking of the story severely jeopardised their investigation into the role of the shadowy figures behind the plot.

They said they were investigating possible charges against Pauw. - Sapa.

Sowetan 13/5/93

Slovo was not in danger — informer

ADRIAN HADLAND
and STEPHANE BOTHMA

(327)

PRETORIA — The police informer who uncovered a plot to assassinate SACP chairman Joe Slovo this month said yesterday Slovo had not been in danger.

Police presented the 33-year-old informer — who wore a balaclava to preserve his anonymity — at a news conference.

Also yesterday, the row over police actions regarding the plot continued, with the ANC accusing police of a deliberate misinformation campaign and denying earlier police claims that Slovo had been informed of the threat to his life. *B10M*

The informer, who said he had infiltrated the group of plotters, told the news conference that on April 28 he had been recruited in a Berea nightclub to drive the assassin's getaway car. He had been "trusted" to do the job for no payment "because I was from eastern Europe". *13/5/93*

He said police were poised to swoop on the conspirators and discover "the people in the shadows" when a Press report about the plot appeared. "We were so close, only a couple of hours divided us from uncovering the truth." The report, he claimed, foiled his infiltration of the group.

The informer said he had been duped into leaking news of the assassination attempt. He had been encouraged to do so by "well known informer" Danie Odendaal. Odendaal had introduced him to a "security police captain" who he now believed to be a journalist posing as a policeman.

Asked whether police had told Slovo of the plot, the informer said there had been "no necessity" as the attempt would have been foiled before the intended assassination, between May 15 and 21. SAP spokes-

□ To Page 2

Slovo

B10M
13/5/93

man Col Johan Mostert, who vouched for the informer's authenticity, added that police "had things under control".

A police spokesman said a full investigation into the matter was continuing and a docket was expected to be handed to the attorney-general's office in due course.

Earlier, a police spokesman maintained Slovo had been informed about the threat to his life and said that police had a written statement, dated April 22, from Slovo to prove this. Slovo said on Tuesday the first he had heard of the plot was when a Star reporter contacted him on Monday.

Mostert was adamant Slovo had twice been contacted and had twice refused offers of police protection.

Mostert also said premature publication of the existence of a plot had ruined any chance of the successful prosecution of those allegedly involved. Currently, no concrete evidence of the plot existed.

"What we have at this stage is one person's word against that of another person

and this is obviously not enough to bring guilty parties to court," Mostert said.

Mostert said claims of a threat against the life of Winnie Mandela had also come to the knowledge of the SAP several months ago.

"At the time, we informed her about the threat and investigated it," he said.

An SAP statement said discrepancies in dates supplied by police spokesmen about when Slovo had been informed of the plot were the result of the urgency with which both police and the Law and Order Ministry had to react to media inquiries.

The ANC rejected the police claims and said that it had consulted its lawyers "about this blatant misrepresentation of the facts".

According to the ANC, a number of its leading officials have received death threats, including president Nelson Mandela, PWV regional chairman Tokyo Sexwale and spokesman Carl Niehaus.

● Comment: Page 10

□ From Page 1

Star 14/5/93

Call for curfew in high-risk areas

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

321
Farmers yesterday called for a curfew to be imposed in the eastern Transvaal and other high-risk areas such as the eastern Cape, Border and eastern Free State in the wake of attacks on isolated farmhouses in those regions.

Three people — two at Breynd and one at White River — killed this week.

statement yesterday, the al Agricultural Union

(TAU) urged farmers to help police man roadblocks and patrol roads. It also ordered security committees of district unions to take immediate steps to assist the police where possible in a bid to combat what it called ongoing attacks on farmers.

The call came a day after the South African Agricultural Union's general council had met high-ranking police officers and asked for increased security measures to be implemented throughout the country.

The police said that, where manpower allowed it, a policeman would be stationed on the farms of elderly people.

The TAU, through its security committee, called on President de Klerk to stop negotiations with what it called "terrorist organisations" until the security position had been resolved.

Police announced on Wednesday they would step up security in the eastern Transvaal and that police reservists had been called up.

Star 14/5/93

Journalist snagged on horns

WHAT do you do as a journalist when you are faced with information that right-wingers are plotting the assassination of a person whose death may push South Africa over the edge and turn the country into a bloodbath?

What do you do if you are faced with the dilemma that the only way of obtaining the information is not to reveal your real identity?

Do you turn around and walk away, or do you give your source the impression that you work for "national security" and that he should, therefore, spill the beans?

Most investigative journalists are, from time to time, faced with a similar ethical dilemma. In news and lecture rooms all over the world, the debate has raged for decades: how far can journalists go?

I was introduced to the source, eastern European Peter Slovac, by a right-wing contact, Danie Odendaal, on Sunday night. Odendaal said he could not introduce me as a journalist because Slovac would then not talk to me. He said I should pretend to be a policeman. I said I could not impersonate a policeman and that he should say I worked for "national security". I accept the fact that Slovac may have thought I was a security policeman.

He therefore told me about rightwingers planning the death of South African Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo. He gave me a detailed account of the plot and said it would be executed between May 15 and 21.

This information was published in The Star on Tuesday, and since then the police have confirmed that they believed that there was a plot to assassinate Slovo.

The facts of the story have never been in question. What

Great controversy surrounds The Star's decision to publish details of the Joe Slovo murder plot. The reporter has been accused of impersonating a police officer, destroying the police investigation and never consulting with them. Here is JACQUES PAUW's version of his investigation leading to publication of the report.



has happened since, however, is that I, the messenger of the bad news, am being accused of destroying the police investigation and impersonating a policeman.

Police are now threatening to charge me, while Beeld called it "unprofessional and unethical behaviour that cannot be tolerated".

I do not want to judge my own behaviour, but I do want to remind readers that I was not dealing with a trivial matter.

I was faced with the public's and Slovo's right to be informed about a plot to kill him. Yes, of course, I am a journalist and was chasing a good news story, but there was an overriding public interest in exposing the facts.

I have been dealing with death squads, Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) operatives, members of Military Intelligence, right-wing assassins and murderers for the past five years. It is a murky world of dark secrets, lies, deceit and of madmen hatching lunatic plots.

It is not a world where the Queensberry rules or textbook ethics are going to get you the story — in many cases about life-threatening events and quite clearly of vital public importance.

On Sunday night I spoke to Odendaal, who gave me some details about the plot. Oden-

daal, who is also a police informant, said he had met Slovac the week before and had been told about the plot. I asked him to try to arrange a meeting with Slovac.

I immediately phoned Slovo at his Observatory, Johannesburg, home and told him there may be a plot to assassinate him. He was surprised and said it was the first he had heard about it.

I met Odendaal late on Sunday night and — on our way to Berea where we were to meet Slovac — he told me that the police had already been informed about the plot and that there was no way Slovac was going to talk to a journalist. He wanted to introduce me as a policeman working on the investigation.

I told him that I could not impersonate a policeman and asked him to tell Slovac that I worked for "national security" and was also investigating the case. Before I met Slovac, Odendaal got out of the car and spoke to him. I do not know whether the "national security" introduction was used.

When Slovac came to the car, I was introduced as Andre. We went to a Yeoville bar where he gave me details about the plot.

Did I believe him?

What was clear, is that more was at stake than mere bar talk. The alleged assassins

knew where Slovo lived; had done surveillance on him with a white Toyota Cressida and had planned the assassination in detail. What was very disturbing was that the assassination date was only a week away.

The Star did not pay either Slovac or Odendaal for any information.

I visited Slovo and his wife early on Monday morning. They were both very disturbed about the news and said they had certainly not been given details about the plot by the police.

The police had informed Slovo on April 24 that a white Toyota Cressida was seen in the vicinity of his house, but, according to the Slovos, never gave them details of a plot nor did they mention the May 15 target date.

After visiting Slovo, I telephoned Colonel Roelf Venter of the Crime Information Service in Pretoria and gave him the names of the plotters. He later came back to me and said I should phone Colonel Zirk Gouws in Johannesburg who had details about the investigation.

Gouws was at a Peace Secretariat meeting and his assistant said he (the assistant) knew nothing about the plot. I managed to see Warrant-Officers Chris Lombard and Johan du Preez, the two investigating officers, on Monday afternoon and told them in detail what I knew.

Police said this week: "A reporter entrusted with sensitive information had chosen to reveal it without prior consultation with the police."

It is a blatant lie. I informed and consulted with three police officers.

I fully informed a senior editor on Monday morning about the information I had obtained. The ultimate decision to publish was his.

It was never my intention to destroy a police investigation, but I had to take the following into account:

- The assassination date was only six days away. How long was I supposed to withhold my information? Until after the 15th?

- What if Slovo was assassinated in the meantime?

- I was not impressed with the police investigation. Lombard and Du Preez said to me on Monday afternoon that they had difficulty making any progress. The Star managed to speak to another alleged plotter on Tuesday night who confirmed that there was a conspiracy to assassinate Slovo. By that time, the police had not even questioned the man, although they had his name and details.

Publication of the details will hopefully lead to better protection of our political leaders.

I have been in situations before where I was blamed by the police and the Afrikaans media for exposing sensitive information about certain actions of members of the CCB. In that case I was also blamed for destroying a police investigation.

Ironically, we are still awaiting charges against former CCB men. Was it in the end not better to expose everything in the media and precipitate the termination of the CCB?

The fact remains that had the media kept quiet about the CCB, Military Intelligence and police death squads, the public would still be in the dark. □

- Jacques Pauw did not identify himself as a journalist because he believed that by doing so he may not have been able to uncover an assassination plot — something which was clearly in the public interest. The Star's standing instruction to

all reporters is always to identify themselves as journalists from the paper — Editor.

of dilemma

THE LAW FM 14/5/93

Why bother?

Government's vast statutory power to counter crime and violence is about to be augmented with yet another tough measure — but critics argue that many of the laws are virtually useless. An amendment to the Arms & Ammunition Act, piloted through parliament last week by Law & Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh, increases penalties for the illegal possession of AK-47 rifles and hand grenades. Myburgh says that last year nearly 500 people were killed with AK-47s and 69 in grenade blasts.

The new measure comes barely a week after DP justice spokesman Tony Leon slammed government for creating a "paper chase of legislation," much of which amounted to "little more than words on paper."

Speaking in the parliamentary debate on the Justice budget vote, Leon said SA's system of justice had failed to be effective, accessible or credible. To back his argument, he cited the Criminal Law Second Amendment Act, rushed through parliament last year to deal with the problems of illegal weapons, intimidation and private armies. The law defining the offence of "indirect intimidation" stipulated that the maintenance and organisation of private armies constituted an act of indirect intimidation and provided for heavy penalties.

But in spite of the measure, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche boasted at a recent meeting in the eastern Cape that his "wenkommando army" was 45 000 strong and he invited more recruits.

"He incites lawlessness and violence and the State turns a blind eye. So we churn out more legislation and we do nothing to bring the full force of the law to bear on transgressors," said Leon. He added that there were many similar examples of people on the Left who also broke the law with abandon.

Government's contradictory approach to justice was further illustrated by last year's urgent effort to ban gambling. The Howard Commission that was eventually appointed to investigate the issue recommended the legalisation of the very type of gambling government had wanted to outlaw.

A third example of recent "legislative futility" was the Drugs & Drug Trafficking Act approved last year. The measure, described by Leon as draconian, was opposed by the DP who were accused by Nationalist spokesmen of being soft on drug-pushers. Though Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee told parliament at the time that the new law was "striking at the heart of the problem" and was "long-awaited and timeous," it came into operation only 10 months later.

"The cumulative effect of this pattern of legislative ducks and drakes, which has come to characterise the government in decline, means one thing: the failure to apply laws which this government enacts simply under-

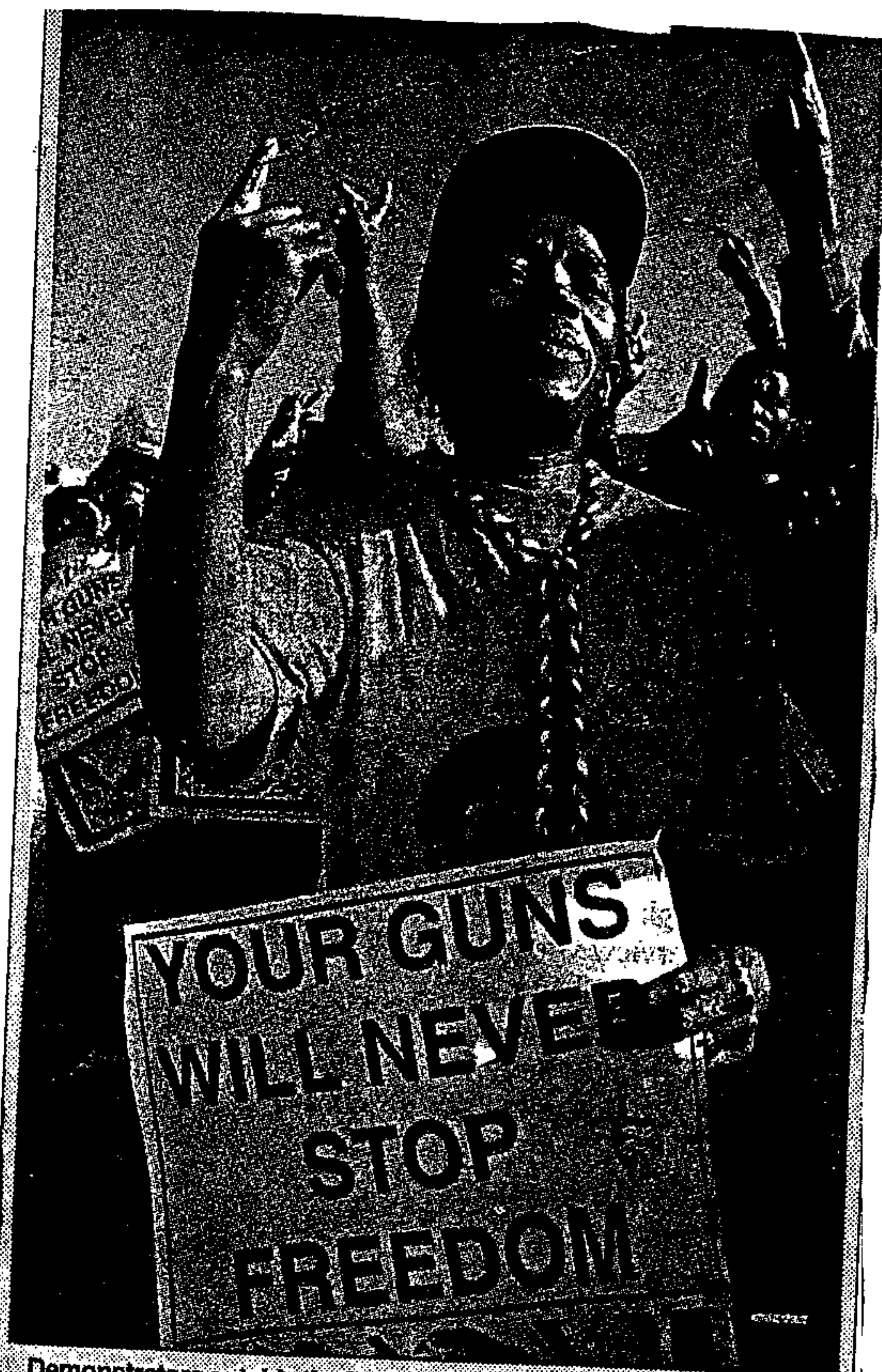
CURRENT AFFAIRS FM 14/5/93

scores the need to move SA back on track and install a new interim government," declared Leon.

He said a second crisis facing the administration of justice was the replacement of principle with expedience, which had undermined the confidence of ordinary people in the system of justice.

This was best illustrated by the Further Indemnity Act, which allowed the early release of prisoners such as Barend Strydom, Khethani Shange and Robert McBride. Coupled to this was the ease of obtaining bail for people charged with violent crimes.

"There is no doubt that respect for the law is a prerequisite for democracy. But if the criminal justice system collapses and the majority has no confidence in the law, crime will never be controlled," he said.



Demonstrators outside the Boksburg court Photo: KEVIN CARTER

Tight security, small crowd

By JACQUE GOLDING

SEVERAL hundred policemen and South African Defence Force members were deployed outside the Boksburg Magistrate's Court earlier this week to contain a small crowd of protestors at the Chris Hani murder trial.

The appearance of Polish immigrant Janus Waluz, top Conservative Party councillor Clive Derby-Lewis and his wife Gaye encouraged police to pull out all the stops for the occasion. Razor-wire cordoned off the court building, sharpshooters were positioned on rooftops and security force members in Casspirs and on foot patrol were on guard throughout the appearance of the three alleged assassins of Chris Hani.

Hani was gunned down outside his Dawn Park home on April 10

and Waluz was arrested minutes after the killing. Derby-Lewis was detained a week later and his wife Gaye was arrested in a pre-dawn raid on April 20. The suspects were not asked to plead and the case was postponed until May 21, the expiry date of Clive Derby-Lewis' 14-day period of detention under the Internal Security Act.

Sitting between her husband and Waluz, Gaye Derby-Lewis held their hands in the dock shortly before court proceedings started. After court adjourned, wellwishers in the gallery greeted the three but outside demonstrating African National Congress supporters toyi-toyed, chanted and carried banners with slogans: "You can never kill what Chris Hani stood for" and "Your guns will never stop freedom".

Shards of optimism grow out of crises

By David Beresford
In Johannesburg

OPTIMISM is a variegated quality, to some it is the refuge of the unworried and to others the triumph of the will. To continue nursing optimism about South Africa is perhaps to invite the charge of failing to read one's newspapers, or to tune in to the radio. Rampaging students, racial massacres, threats of secession — superficially the country is sliding to disaster. But there is a strong case to be argued that optimism about South Africa's future is to be discovered from a realistic assessment of it.

Perhaps the main reason for optimism is that the country has a sense of direction — unlike Northern Ireland or the Middle East. The problem (as in those two other cockpits of conflict) is self-evident. The general direction in which a solution can be discovered has been identified and, in the case of South Africa, society has set off down the path. A momentum has been created in this country which has a dynamic, a logic all of its own. Crises loom, at times they even arrive, but almost magically they vanish — somehow gobbled up by the intolerant force of progress.

The process is one which frequently wrong-foots the media. The news industry, understandably but unfortunately, thrives on disaster, or the anticipation of it. In South Africa one has constantly to remind oneself of the evanescent nature of "crises". All week there has been a sense of crisis about a student revolt, schoolchildren going on the rampage in townships infuriated, in this time of high expectations for blacks, at the government's failure to reform the education system. The "crisis" threatened to come to a head on Friday with a march by 50,000 students through Johannesburg. A previous march led to clashes and looting. This time, it was feared, the commercial capital could be reduced to mayhem.

Shortly after midday a local radio station was excitedly reporting that students and security forces were mustering, peace monitors were desperately mediating, the atmosphere was tense and clashes seemed imminent. I arrived on the scene 10 minutes later to find some abandoned barbed-wire entanglements thrown up in front of the city library and a couple of schoolgirls munching apples amid the swirling traffic of another mundane Johannesburg lunch-hour. A crisis had vanished.

Another "crisis" is that posed by fighting whites with the creation of the "Committee of Generals", talk

THE chief director of South African military intelligence in the mid-1980s — Maj-Gen. P H Grootenherd — claims that the right-wing group being organised by the Committee of Generals to fight majority rule would have 500,000 men ready to defend a proposed "white fatherland".

of secession and the emergence of the former head of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, as a unifying figure.

The white right has long been recognised as a major obstacle on that journey to the new South Africa. The recent assassination of Chris Hani, demonstrated how easily right-wingers with guns and sufficiently murderous intent can foist a real crisis on the country. Nelson Mandela, among others, continues to see them as the real stumbling block. Is it now manifest in the little general?

Driving back from Potchefstroom and the gathering of belligerent

He confirmed in an interview for BBC television this week that he is working with three other former generals, "including Constand Viljoen (see below), former C-in-C of the South African Defence Force, and "70 different right-wing organisations".

Boers at which General Viljoen made his first public appearance as the putative hero of the right. I found myself playing with a fanciful conspiracy theory. It was that the general was in fact an agent of the National Intelligence Service (NIS), South Africa's senior intelligence agency which is believed to be strongly supportive of President F. W. de Klerk.

The scenario had it that, in the wake of Hani's murder, NIS director Mike Louw called an emergency meeting at the agency's HQ and demanded what had gone wrong. "I thought we had the right-wing riddled," he railed at his subordinates.

"Why the hell didn't we anticipate it?" The head of his right-wing desk protested: "They're too fractured." He gestured at the smug-looking head of the ANC desk: "They've got Shell House [ANC headquarters] bugged from top to bottom. I've got to watch 20 maverick organisations, half of them don't think much less write. They blew Hani away on impulse. How can I anticipate anything?"

"Well, unite them," demanded Louw. "Behind whom? That neo-Nazi buffoon Terrelblanche?"

Impatiently Louw pulled out his tattered address book, looking for someone with an anti-communist

reputation — the skeleton key to right-wing hearts. A messenger duly arrived at General Viljoen's retirement farm in the Eastern Transvaal where he found the little man digging his potato patch. Flashing presidential credentials he announced: "General, your country needs you!"

It is, obviously, all too fanciful to be true. But it is an instructive fantasy, because it illustrates how the emergence of a General Viljoen could play into President de Klerk's hands and in the end contribute to the peace process. There are inherent dangers, for the very reason that he is not working to a hidden agenda, General Viljoen could find himself heading a force he has harnessed, but is unable to control.

But he is a general, used to command. And above all he is a highly intelligent man who, one suspects, does recognise the unstoppable dynamic which is leading to the new society. For that reason he could well be the man who ends up delivering the right to the negotiating table. A man who offers further cause for optimism.

Death threats to Cape ANC leaders

By Quentin Wilson

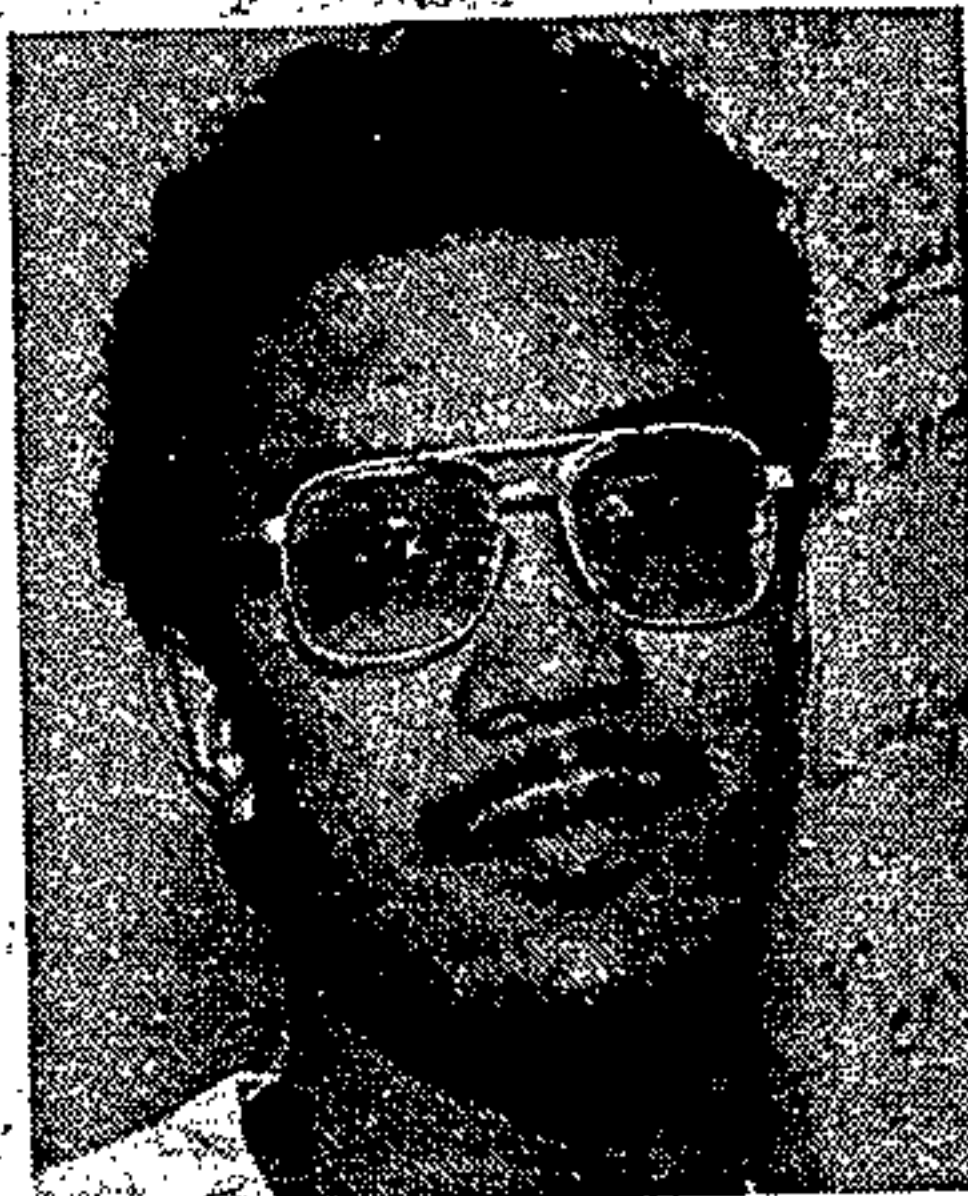
WESTERN Cape ANC leaders have been dogged by sinister telephone calls — some threaten assassination and others promise to blow up the ANC's Woodstock offices.

The increase in intimidation is being taken seriously in the light of Chris Hani's murder.

A group of people identifying themselves as 57 retired SADF officers have been telephoning ANC leaders, warning that they will avenge each white death by killing an ANC leader.

"We are tightening security because we take the threats seriously," said ANC assistant secretary Mr Willie Hofmeyr.

"Obviously we are not going to say what it involves — that is part of our precautionary measures."



NEVILLE NAIDOO

In some instances, callers show a sinister ability to track down ANC members.

Mr Neville Naidoo, ANC Youth League secretary, told of a threatening call intended for him last month.

"On the spur of the moment, I decided to visit a friend's house," said Naidoo. "I did not tell anybody I was going there

and yet that is where they telephoned."

Although Naidoo left his friend's home shortly before the call threatening him with death, the caller knew of his visit — as he insisted on speaking to Naidoo directly.

"There are a number of sinister aspects to the incident," said Naidoo. "Firstly, they could only have known about the visit if they had been following me, and secondly, how did they know the telephone number?"

Ms Zou Kota, ANC elections organiser, was given a hit list over the telephone. It included Mr Tony Yengeni, and national leaders Mr Joe Slovo, Mrs Winnie Mandela, Mr Peter Mokaba and Mr Thabo Mbeki.

"I could tell by the man's accent that he was an Afrikaans speaking white," said Kota. "He said they were based in the Western Cape and were not affiliated to any organisation."

Invisible hand behind HANI DEATH

C/Press 16/5/93

327



PLOTTED AGAINST . . . A disinformation campaign against Hani and the ANC was launched by the government months before Hani's murder.

paign in which the government has used real (or fictional) Apla activities, and straightforward criminal attacks on white farms, to stir up white hysteria. The real targets of this disinformation were not Apla or the

PAC, but Holomisa and Hani. Every attempt was made to associate Hani, one way or another, with alleged Apla activities. A whole series of newspapers and journalists, plus the SABC, were active in this

campaign.

Just six days before Hani's assassination, the Afrikaans-language Sunday newspaper, *Rapport*, again tried to blow fresh life into the Hani character assassi-

nation. It claimed that Hani held unmandated meetings with Apla members "aimed at securing mutual co-operation so as to derail the negotiations process". Some of the meetings were alleged to have happened in the Transkei.

This disinformation continued to be spread in the days before Hani's assassination, despite his outright denials and despite his outspoken criticism of the PAC and Apla.

Against the background of the murder of whites in the Border regions and at Eikenhof, and against the regime-inspired hate campaign against the Transkei and Apla, everything was being done to link Hani, in some way, to anti-white terrorism.

When a white, rightwing extremist was arrested shortly after Hani's slaying, a motive had been well established by months of systematic disinformation.

But this was not the only anti-Hani dirty tricks campaign pulled in the days before his death.

In November last year, the Goldstone Commission raided the secret headquarters of the SADF's Department of Covert Collection. It seized five files which proved that Ferdi Barnard had been employed by Military Intelligence until December 1991, despite official denials. Barnard, a convicted double murderer, had been employed to discredit MK. The manner of discrediting, according to the Goldstone Commission, was to be by "linking it to criminal acts and crime syndicates".

This kind of dirty tricks campaign has continued, with or without Ferdi Barnard.

For instance, on March 26, just two weeks before Hani's assassination, Slomon Mqanqeni and two others appeared in the Rand Supreme Court, charged with murder and bank robbery. The three were alleged to be self-defence unit members with MK connections. In a statement, Mqanqeni said the murder weapons were distributed to the group by Hani and Tokyo Sexwale.

On the very evening of this statement being presented in court, Mqanqeni and his accomplices mysteriously escaped from Diepkloof Prison. Two days later, after the convenient court appearance and the alleged escape, Hérnus Kriel went on the rampage against MK in parliament. He accused MK of being "nothing but criminals".

Basson

The whole affair had all the hallmarks of a stage-managed operation. The investigating officers into the bank robbery never once questioned, let alone contacted, either Hani or Sexwale. Yet the police and the prosecutor were implicating them in extremely serious crimes. These "public servants" along with their minister Kriel, seemed to be more intent on making political propaganda, than on investigating serious crime.

On the eve of his murder, then, an intense campaign of character assassination had been directed against Hani. Who was behind it?

In 1991 Major Nico Basson began talking to the media. Basson was the former head of Military Intelligence's Comops (that is, disinformation) operation in the run-up to the Namibian independence elections in 1989.

According to Basson: "Discrediting political leaders in the opposition camp is a popular strategy, especially in the army. In Namibia, one of the main themes was the discrediting of the senior leadership of the party. In SA this strategy has also been used with great success."

Basson said that a sub-department of the army's propaganda department, "Kompas Vyand", had been working with great success over many years "in the planting and dissemination of false information" on, for instance, Winnie Mandela.

De Klerk has failed to dismantle his dirty tricks department. Under pressure from the Goldstone revelations, he has retired some operatives, but secretly and without taking the South African public into his confidence. Parliament has recently voted R3,7-billion of taxpayers' money to the SADF's secret account. What for?

Was the character assassination of Chris Hani directly connected to his physical assassination? Or did the two things just happen to come together in time?

Either way, those involved in the disinformation campaign against Hani must not be allowed to escape their share of blame for the terrible crime that has been committed.

Disinformation campaign... and Hani, took form. Senior SACR... JEREMY

Just five months earlier, De Klerk's Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetzee, provided plenty of gunmen with a political motive. "The ANC", said Coetzee in October last year, "would be well advised to sever its links with the Communist Party, and especially one Mr Hani."

Of course, the police are no longer opting for the "political motive" explanation. In the forthcoming trial of Waluz and the Derby-Lewis couple, the prosecution will argue for an ultra-right conspiracy.

But is that the end of the Hani assassination story? Is there a first force lurking behind an ultra-right third force? Whatever our suspicions, we simply do not know at this stage.

What we DO know (it is a matter of public record) is that in the months, weeks and literally days before his death, Chris Hani was the target of a sophisticated and extensive disinformation campaign.

The April 10 assassination was not the first attempt on Hani's life. In July 1992, alert shop workers in central Johannesburg warned Chris just in time that he was being tailed by a man cocking a gun. When he realised he had been spotted, the man fled across Marshall Street. He was picked up by two white males in a car which sped off at high speed. The number plates turned out to be false.

Significantly, the would-be gunman on this occasion was not an East European immigrant nor a white farmer. He was a young black male.

Disinformation

In the weeks before this attempt, an intense anti-ANC disinformation campaign had been launched, in which Hani's name featured prominently. The campaign centred around Patrick Dlongwana (also known as Hlongwane) of the so-called Returned Exiles Committee. Dlongwana had been arrested by the ANC in Lusaka in 1987, after trying to infiltrate the organisation. He was a notorious security policeman, and confessed to a lengthy and brutal career as an agent.

Not long before the July 1992 attempt, Dlongwana appeared on SATV and threatened that his committee would kill MK leadership figures like Hani.

What if the July 1992 attempt had succeeded? Would the SAP have failed to find a killer (as in the case of numerous other assassinations)? Or would they have conducted a seemingly professional investigation, finding that it was "just a former ANC member with a personal grudge"?

In the second half of last year, the focus of the disinformation changed. Regime intelligence services produced an 18-page disinformation document, entitled "New political development - formation of South African People's Party (SAPP)". The document claimed that Hani, together with Winnie Mandela, was preparing a breakaway party, and that he had established a secret army in Zimbabwe, drawing on disenchanted elements of Apla and MK. According to some sources, Hernus Kriel was involved in the disinformation document.

Kriel's document came back to haunt him in parliament nine days after Hani's assassination. In the face of international and national outrage, the De Klerk government was keeping a very low profile, hoping everyone would forget their own intense anti-Hani campaign in the preceding months. But not everyone had forgotten. Not everyone thought it was disinformation - Schalk Pienaar, for instance.

On April 19, the CP's Schalk Pienaar asked in parliament why the government was suddenly so silent about Hani's renegade army in Zimbabwe. As far as I know, Pienaar never got an intelligent answer.

No wonder, this renegade army was a complete invention. It was part of a broad disinformation cam-

By CARMEL RICKARD

FAMILIES of people who die in politically suspicious circumstances will soon have an additional champion to ensure the truth emerges.

In a new scheme, the first of its kind, an independent forensic pathologist is due to start working full-time on such cases from September.

The doctor, who is still to be appointed, will be employed by a new Natal-based organisation, with R500 000 from the Danish government for a 12-month trial period.

The organisation wants to make an expert pathologist available to families and lawyers of people who

Special doctor to seek truth on suspect deaths

SJ Times 16/5/93
(327)

have died while in custody; at the hands of the security forces; or "in suspicious circumstances which may be contrary to the public interest or the interests of justice".

The organisation will also provide medical expertise to people alleging they have been assaulted or tortured.

Durban Legal Resources Centre director Mr Richard Lyster said the doctor would help relatives of people who died in political conflict, even if the security forces were not involved.

The idea was suggested by a Danish observer from the international Ecumenical Monitoring Programme of South

Africa, which realised the post mortems of people dying in detention or at the hands of the security forces were being carried out before relatives were able to arrange for a private doctor.

Independent Johannesburg pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman said the scheme was an extremely good idea.

The burden of such work had fallen largely on himself and two doctors in the Cape, but if they were unavailable, it was difficult to find someone else.

Mr Lyster said he was still negotiating with the South African Medical and Dental Council about the arrangement.

THE AK-47, used increasingly in political and criminal violence has become the best known of rifles available in South Africa today. Yet nobody can say how many of these guns there are the country.

According to the police, the 891 AK-47s recovered last year were just a small proportion of all such weapons in the country. They said any estimate of the numbers would be "pure speculation".

ANC foreign affairs spokesman Thabo Mbeki said recently that many of the weapons filtering into the country were originally sent by the South African Government to support the rebel Renamo forces in Mozambique, though this slowed after the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984.

Although the AK-47 has been linked with the ANC and PAC, their opponents have also smuggled it into the country. It has been used by both the ANC and the IFP in incidents of violence in Natal.

There have also been allegations that the so-called "Third

SA awash with unknown number of AK-47 rifles

Force" has access to the weapons and is using them, often resulting in organisations like the ANC being blamed for attacks.

The only statistics available for the number of weapons in the region are from Harare where press reports quoted military sources as estimating that at least 1.5 million AK-47s had been introduced to Mozambique since the beginning of the civil war in 1975.

Many of these weapons have been smuggled into the country through Swaziland and Mozambique and have subsequently been sold in the PWV-region very cheaply. In January, police liaison officer Captain Nina Barkhuizen said illegal AK-47s could be bought for as little as R100, although one in good con-

The AK-47 has become the focus of controversy after its repeated use in violent attacks in South Africa. MICHAEL SPARKS reports.

dition could fetch up to R2 000.

Their cheap price and ready availability have also made it easy for criminals to lay their hands on the weapons.

According to Military Research Group executive member Ian Robertson, one of the reasons the weapon has developed "mystique" is that it was readily available when the Soviet Union supplied it in the 1960s to those fighting for their liberation.

Robertson said it could easily survive harsh conditions and

had proved to be adaptable to battle conditions better than many other weapons.

Its range, velocity and weight meant that it compared favourably with the weapons used by the SA Defence Force.

The weapon was originally developed in 1947 by Mikhail Kalashnikov, and that is where most of the name comes from. The A is for the Russian word *Automat* or automatic, while K is for Kalashnikov and the rest is for the year the designer offered the weapon design to

the Soviet government.

The original weapon was very heavy and susceptible to blockages from dirt. So a revised, lighter version of the weapon was developed by 1952, resulting in the superior battle weapon that has been in wide circulation ever since.

Tefo Raditapole, who submitted the ANC's representations to the Goldstone Commission hearings on firearms in Cape Town last month, said one suggestion the delegation had made was for the police, in conjunction with the Mozambican government, to buy up very cheaply all the AK-47s they could, and then destroy them.

When asked whether this was a valid proposition, police spokesman Colonel Ray Har-

rald said: "This question cannot be answered meaningfully. The SA Police has no jurisdiction in Mozambique. There are a number of other problems, for example, financial implications, logistics, etc."

But Raditapole said that starving Mozambicans were happy to give their weapons away for food, and that it could be done if South Africa made arrangements with the Mozambique government.

He added that while the AK-47 certainly had a reputation as a powerful weapon misused by many criminals, far more crimes were committed with stolen, previously legal firearms than with AK-47s.

Police statistics show that last year there were 537 firearm licences issued daily, with more than 3.5 million guns owned by 1.3 million people.

Janine Rauch, a researcher at the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of the Witwatersrand, agreed, saying a culture of firearms existed, where people believed it was legitimate to own a firearm.

Hit-list suspect in court

Star 18/5/93
Crime Reporter

A 33-year-old man was arrested in De Aar, northern Cape, on Sunday for allegedly distributing a hit list in the name of the right-wing group, the Wit Wolwe, police said yesterday.

Edward Visagie has appeared in court on an intimidation charge and was granted bail of R300.

Police spokesman Major Johan Hickman said the case was postponed to June 14 for further investigation and for the Attorney-General to decide whether to prosecute or not.

Hickman said the hit list was sent to local newspapers about three weeks ago and detectives had traced the list to Visagie, although he had used a false name. He said police did not expect more arrests in connection with the hit list.

Hickman refused to reveal the names of people on the hit list but said the police had informed everyone on the list of its existence.

Charged Mayekiso awaits gun licence

Star 18/5/93
(321)

By Paul Bell
Labour Correspondent

Unionist and civic leader Moses Mayekiso is still waiting for a gun licence despite constant fears for his safety, and the National Union of Metalworkers of SA (Numsa) has criticised the State's refusal to drop charges against him for illegal possession of a firearm.

Mayekiso, general secretary of Numsa and president of the SA National Civic Organisation, appeared in court a fourth time yesterday in connection with the illegal possession of a 9 mm Makarov pistol.

He was first arrested and charged a year ago but the case has still not come to court.

Shortly after he appeared, Mayekiso told The Star: "Now Chris Hani is dead, and I still can't carry a gun."

Last night Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau said that while he did not have immediate access to his files and therefore could not be entire-

ly sure of the position, he believed it was Mayekiso's application for the licence — and for indemnity — that was holding up the case.

Asked why he thought the application for a licence should take so long, Von Lieres replied: "That's a good question."

Without wishing to preempt the decisions of the proper authorities, however, he said it should be recalled that Mayekiso had once been charged with sedition, and that he should be aware of the rules governing the possession of firearms.

As to whether the charge would be dropped if the application for the licence were granted, Von Lieres said this was "a hypothetical question".

Numsa issued a sharp statement, calling the State arrogant for going ahead with Mayekiso's trial.

The Government was refusing even to acknowledge his Transkei licence, and the police had removed a gun from one of his bodyguards, said Numsa.

- Slovo plot suspect in court for remand

IFP expresses concern about MK

Sowetan 18/5/93

■ **COMMITTEE'S DECISION** Demands for its disbanding are being buried under other considerations:

Sowetan Correspondent

WHILE THOUSANDS of Inkatha Freedom Party members took to the streets of the province at the weekend, the party's central committee was meeting at Ulundi where it expressed concern that demands for the disbanding of Umkontho we Sizwe were being buried under other considerations. This was part of one of the resolutions taken at the meeting.

Possibly the most striking event during Saturday's marches was when a phalanx of IFP leaders carrying 275

coffins made its way through the Durban city centre.

The coffins were carried in memory of IFP leaders killed since 1983 — one for each of the 275 leaders killed. *(152) (254) (262)*

The marches were the start of the IFP's mass action campaign to protest against the continuing violence.

In both Durban and Maritzburg there were claims that the marches there were the biggest Natal had ever seen. *(227)*

Streets were packed from side to side but official estimates of numbers varied widely.

At the Ulundi meeting, the IFP

central committee expressed "deep concern and consternation" about the escalating violence and intimidation which it said was hampering the proper course of negotiations and the holding of fair and free elections.

The committee resolved:

1 To applaud the firm stand its negotiation team has taken in demanding the reduction of violence and the disbanding of Umkontho we Sizwe; and

1 To express appreciation to the negotiation council for receiving the IFP resolution on violence and the disbanding of MK.

1 To express concern that the MK issue was being submerged.

Strike ballot for public workers

Sowetan 18/5/93

■ Disgruntlement over unilateral restructuring:

THOUSANDS of municipal workers countrywide are to be balloted for industrial action against Government-initiated restructuring and wage-pegging, the SA Municipal Workers Union said yesterday.

In a statement after a weekend national executive committee meeting, the 70 000-member union warned that attempts to thwart the ballot would be met with retaliation.

It said the Samwu executive had received "extremely disturbing" reports that local authorities were "collaborating with the (President FW) de Klerk regime in implementing the Government's restructuring and rationalisation plans, as well as De Klerk's decision to peg wages".

"All worker protests have been

completely ignored. It is clearly a waste of time and energy for workers and unions to make further appeals or protests."

Samwu said it was left with no option but to mobilise its membership and public sector workers for immediate action to stop "the Government and its agents in their tracks". — Sapa.

from Page 1

therival organisations who clashed outside the court building.

Four women were stabbed in the incident and taken to hospital.

There was a heavy police presence outside the building yesterday and in the

February 26 last year, and fired on a group of traffic officers the following month after going through a speed trap.

The trial is being heard by Judge M C de Klerk and two assessors.

● Picture: Page 3

Young Boipatong survivor identifies alleged attacker

B1 Day 18/5/93
DELMAS — A matriculant, who lost three family members and narrowly escaped death himself during last year's massacre in Boipatong, yesterday identified one of the KwaMadala Hostel residents as his attacker.

The young man, who may not be named following a court ruling that residents of Boipatong testifying in the trial may not be identified, was the first of eight witnesses the State has called so far.

The youth said he was stabbed in his side with a spear, but managed to escape to safety. When he returned home later, he found his sister, brother and another family member dead.

He pointed out Mncediseni Sibongeleni Mkhize as the man who had stabbed him.

The youth, a Zulu, said he had no idea why they were attacked and said his family had no political affiliations.

When one of the attackers dragged his younger sister out of the house, he (the attacker) shouted "come dog", but said nothing else, the court heard.

Thirty-two former residents of the Kwa-Madala Hostel near Boipatong, in the Vaal Triangle, have pleaded not guilty to 45 charges of murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

STEPHANE BOTHMA

Earlier, the State withdrew murder charges against 15 other hostel dwellers, bringing the number of suspects freed since the massacre to 42.

The witness, cross-examined by two advocates for several hours on the identity of Mkhize, said he had no doubt in his mind as to the identity of the alleged murderer.

"If somebody does something bad to you, you never forget his face," he told defence advocates Vic Botha and Rian Strydom.

Another witness, who suffered no injuries but witnessed the large group of attackers roaming the Boipatong streets, said he saw a group of men entering the house of Paulina Dlamini, where the old lady lived with her grandchildren.

The group later left the house and when the witness investigated, he had found a very young girl, Maria, dead in the living room and Paulina severely injured in her bedroom. She was stabbed in her upper leg, the court heard.

At another house, he found a young boy with half his face hacked away and the boy's mother stabbed in the back and shot in the neck.

His evidence continues today.

Slovo plot: man in court

MARIANNE MERTEN *327*

FORMER SA Air Force radio technician John Beck will be held in Pretoria Central maximum security prison until he appears in court next week in connection with a plot to kill SACP chairman Joe Slovo.

Beck appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for the first time yesterday. He was unrepresented and was not asked to plead. The case was postponed to May 25.

Senior prosecutor Hans Wolfaardt asked for the postponement, and requested that Beck be remanded in custody in maximum security.

B1 Day 18/5/93
Investigating officer Sgt Chris Lombard of the Crime Intelligence Service said yesterday it was "a very difficult case in the sense that there were many little points to prove".

The police had to act quickly after Beck was named by an informer in connection with a plot to kill SACP chairman Joe Slovo last week, he said.

Beck is being held under section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

Government's policy: MK/Apla

*1. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the legalization of uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), the military wings of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), respectively, and other organizations of this nature has involved any change in the Government's policy in respect of the handling of the said organizations by the South African Police; if not, why not; if so, (a) what changes and (b) with what result?

B832E.INT

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, before 2 February 1990 both uMkhonto weSizwe and Apla were declared illegal and as such subject to all the legal provisions that go hand in hand with this. As part of the ANC and the PAC these two organisations were, *inter alia*, legally prohibited from recruiting members, propagating their policy or promoting any of their objectives.

After the lifting of the legal prohibition on 2 February 1990, the two organisations could proceed with all legal activities and the SAP could not take steps against them purely on the basis of the fact that they had previously been declared illegal. This resulted in the SAP having to concentrate on actions which were illegal according to the law which applies to all persons.

If any of these organisations, such as in the case of Apla, are guilty of violence, the SAP conducts the necessary investigation and takes action, as in the past, according to the requirements of the law. The fact that an organisation is legal and can proceed with its normal activities does not mean, however, that the SAP close their eyes to any illegal acts which may be committed by such an organisation or some of its

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

members. The law is enforced without regard to persons or organisation.

*Dr W J SNEYMAN: Mr Chairman, the revolutionary onslaught on the existing order in the country has gained unprecedented momentum and shown progress since the beginning of 1990. We have good grounds for believing that the Government yielded to pressure and definitely made adjustments in respect of dealing with uMkhonto weSizwe and Apla, as the hon the Minister indicated now.

On 22 March the SA Police admitted through Lt Col Ray Harrald that the security forces had been prohibited from taking action against Apla and MK from as early as 1990. In fact, the SA Police and Defence Force were prohibited from infiltrating these organisations at intelligence level to collect valuable information and in so doing to protect the public properly against calculated terrorists who continue with indiscriminate decimation and destruction like a murder machine.

How many murders have not already been committed on policemen and defenceless aged people on remote farms and smallholdings recently? Many of these murders and assaults are politically inspired and are the direct consequence of acknowledged terrorist organisations and their declared campaigns of *inter alia* "Kill a Boer, kill a farmer", "We are MK, we kill Boers" and "rolling mass action" which includes the envisaged occupation of White schools and the campaign for an election date and a so-called constituent assembly.

On 3 May the hon Chief Whip of the CP requested Mr Speaker in terms of the Rules of Parliament to place the entire matter on the Order Paper as soon as possible as a matter of urgent public importance. Meanwhile matters have not improved. At present two Whites are being murdered every day. Only yesterday two aged persons were blatantly struck down with pangas and bayonets and they are in a critical condition in hospital at present.

In a statement on 22 March the CP spokesman on law and order said amongst other things that we could not permit this state of affairs to continue. It had to come to an end. Surely we could not sit at the negotiating table and negotiate while agreement had already been reached in terms of the D F Malan Minute that the

murders would stop. How can the Government continue negotiating with terrorists and murderers who are negotiating while they continue to decimate and murder our people? [Interjections.] This cannot go on.

Negotiations must be stopped until violence has decreased in the country. Only then can further negotiations take place.

Mr L FUCHS: Mr Chairman, it is self-evident that any Government agency, including the SA Police, is obliged to treat a legal organisation differently from an organisation which is banned. The legalisation of MK and Apla would obviously have changed the attitude of the SA Police towards those organisations and the manner in which the Police deal with such organisations on a day-to-day basis. Even a primary-school child can understand this self-evident fact.

This leads one to ask why the hon member for Potgietersrus, who is not unintelligent, has framed his question in the way that he has. In asking this question he shows quite conclusively that he is a reluctant participant at the multi-party forum, because he realises full well that the negotiating process would not have got past first base had the ANC, the PAC and its armed wings not been unbanned. He is hoping, I suspect, that the negotiations will fail and that MK and Apla will be banned. His problem and that of the CP is that they are not committed to giving up the privileges which apartheid has bestowed on them.

The DP is firmly of the view that the restriction on persons or organisations, or their banning, aside from being morally indefensible, would only serve to exacerbate the violence in the country rather than to curb it. We accordingly welcome any change in attitude displayed by the SA Police towards these formerly banned organisations. We also fail to understand the logic of banning organisations when those organisations will shortly be incorporated into the security and police forces.

The level of violence in our country at the moment is completely unacceptable, but we firmly believe that if those organisations were still banned violence would be more pervasive. However, the unbanning of political organisations should not be perceived as an invitation to commit violent acts and to break the law. On the contrary . . . [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, I just want to make a general comment. If one is asked to deal with an interpellation, one makes an appointment with the interpellator and, if one cannot be present for some reason or other, one normally says that one is sorry that one cannot be there. [Interjections.]

It appears to me that the hon the deputy leader has now taken over the interpellation in consequence of the election result regarding the deputy leadership, but I am very sorry that it has been done in this way. [Interjections.] Perhaps the hon member can tell us afterwards why it was done like this. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Rustenburg referred to what a certain Mr Ray Harrald had said about the SA Police. He said that he had received instructions from the Government no longer to take action against Apla and these people. I say that that is not correct. I do not know whether he was correctly quoted or not, but I want it placed on record that this Government did not give instructions that it was not permissible to take steps against Apla and MK if they contravened the laws of this country. Let there be no doubt about that.

*Mr P J GROENEWALD: Do you take action?

*The MINISTER: Yes. I shall indicate in the discussion of my Vote how many members of MK and Apla we have arrested recently. If that hon member would like to make a few inquiries, he would receive the necessary information in that regard. [Interjections.]

The hon member for Rustenburg spoke about the murders of Whites. My heart bleeds just like his but other members of our society are also being murdered. There is a difference, however, between the policy of my party and his party. Whereas two White members die every day at the moment, 200 a day will die if we implement his plans. [Interjections.] That is the difference. [Time expired.]

*Mr P J GROENEWALD: Mr Chairman, over the years the successes of our security forces have always lain in the fact that covert and overt operations were carried out against the enemy. [Interjections.] The enemy of the RSA has always been the revolutionaries—those organisations that perpetrated terrorism.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Crackdown means 'war', says ANC

Star 19/5/93
(327) 
Staff Reporters and Sapa

A security force plan to step up patrols, roadblocks and weapons searches in the western Transvaal to protect farmers was a "declaration of war" which would be resisted with unprecedented mass action, the ANC warned yesterday.

On Monday about 250 farmers met representatives from the SAP and the SADF in Potchefstroom to discuss the spate of attacks in the area.

In the most recent attack, an elderly woman was raped and her husband was shot and wounded in their western Transvaal farmhouse near Boons yesterday.

And, after an attack on Monday, a northern Transvaal farmer, Johannes Carstens (64), is in serious condition after he and his wife Hesther (55) were attacked on their farm near Pietersburg.

The security forces agreed to immediately "sharpen up" roadblocks, patrols and searches for illegal weapons.

They also agreed to investigate the possibility of imposing curfews and declaring certain districts unrest areas.

ANC western Transvaal spokesman Rankoa Molefe said roadblocks would amount to daily harassment of blacks — a "declaration of war" — and added: "We won't allow such a situation to happen."

Farmers gathered at police stations throughout the Free State yesterday morning to demand the introduction of curfews and police searches of black townships and squatter camps for illegal weapons.

However, Free State police said they were already doing all they could.

Bill tabled to control weapons proliferation

CAPE TOWN — Legislation was introduced in Parliament yesterday to place weapons of mass destruction under statutory control, thereby boosting SA's armaments export potential.

The Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Bill proposes the establishment of a council to oversee non-proliferation measures.

The Bill follows President FW de Klerk's disclosure in Parliament that SA secretly built six nuclear bombs and had become the first country to dismantle them voluntarily.

The Bill requires that specified "dual use" technology, materials, chemicals, components and facilities which could be used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction be registered and controlled.

According to the Bill's memorandum, it covers technology that could be used to make nuclear weapons, certain toxic chemicals, scheduled biological materials and missiles.

The Bill provides for the detailed description of the activities and goods to be set out in regulations, based on guidelines in international conventions and non-pro-

liferation agreements.

In these activities, SA will adhere to the "principle of minimum compliance", the memorandum says.

The Bill aims to promote and ensure free trade with the international community, especially as compliance with the principles of the conventions is increasingly becoming a prerequisite for international free trade.

The Bill results from conventions and treaties covering nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missiles.

SA was already a subscriber to some of these conventions and treaties and intended extending its involvement to others in the near future.

The conventions and treaties include the Geneva Protocol, subscribed to since 1930, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (assented to in 1991) and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The remaining treaties which SA had indicated it would assent to were the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

327
TIM COHEN

Sanco lashes at camp raids

THE South African National Civics Organisation yesterday criticised joint raids by the SA Defence Force and the police on two squatter camps near Klipspruit, Soweto, at the weekend.

Police spokesman Major Piet van Deventer said about 200 security force members had searched the Gumba-

Gumba squatter camp at Power Park on Saturday and yesterday.

He said this was part of a crime prevention exercises in the area. He said police and the SADF had acted on information that there may be weapons there. However, no weapons were found.

Sanco official Mr Khabisi Mosunkulu

criticised the raids.

"In the past such raids preceded vigilante attacks in our townships and we believe there is something going on. We believe the raids are also meant to harass our people and the only way to have a security force which is not biased is to have joint control over such a force."

327

264-251

THE local film industry has, in the past fortnight, experienced both a triumph and a setback. First the good news: director Elaine Proctor's *Friends*, the story of a friendship between women in strife-torn South Africa, is about to become the first local film to be shown in competition at Cannes this week.

The importance of this achievement should not be underestimated as the local movie industry is in the doldrums with most of the films currently in production here being made by Americans for their market. *Friends* has the potential to give the local industry a much-needed shot in the arm.

In this context, the censors' new ban on the showing on SABC-TV of *The Stick* and *A Place of Weeping*, both by director Darrell Roodt of *Sarafina!* fame, is a double setback. Local critics consider both films landmarks in the history of the local industry.

The films were banned when they were made but became well-known on foreign festival circuits where they garnered praise for their serious and realistic depiction of local socio-political conditions — a realism that our censors obviously found unpalatable in those bad old days. *The Stick*, made in 1987, about the brutality of

Still wielding The Stick

Wweil 14/5-20/5/93.

Two of Darrell Roodt's early films, banned the first time round for their 'anti-apartheid' content, have been banned again — this time for stirring up racism.

FABIUS BURGER explains

soldiers fighting in a land in which they do not belong, was banned because it depicted, in allegorical form, atrocities carried out by the SADF. *A Place of Weeping* (1986) was also banned because of its political theme. The film deals with injustices perpetrated by apartheid when a farm labourer is beaten to death and a journalist investigates the exploitation of rural workers. It looks, too, at black anger, and the end of the film (when a black labourer turns against his white baas) was too much for the censors who still see

the film as being likely to "negatively influence sections of the population" (meaning, of course, blacks).

The decision by the SABC to show these films was an indication that they were, in spirit at least, prepared to show work that could stir up healthy controversy. Ironically, they were defeated by the same censorship system that originally banned the films, because they were anti-apartheid.

The decision to ban them is the first political decision taken by censorship structures since FW de Klerk ostensibly put the country on the path to a new South Africa. In effect, the ban is an augmentation of the old apartheid decisions, although the censors' reasons are now the protection of the "new" South Africa.

Interestingly, *The Stick* was considered "too violent" although the visual violence in the film is far less graphic than the average cop movie on television. The SABC has shown, for example,

American director Sam Peckinpah's neo-Western *The Wild Bunch*, considered one of the most violent films ever made, without any problems.

Producer Anant Singh comments: "While making both these films, we had to endure harassment from the authorities, and I am shocked that almost five years later we have not moved much further. Both *The Stick* and *A Place of Weeping* are predominantly about South African culture and its way of life, and should be seen by all South Africans."

Censorship has recently kept a low profile but it remains a rock-base from which political control can be exercised when necessary, whether we are in a new, supposedly more open South Africa or not. And, as always, the local film industry suffers because this sort of censorship inhibits daring thinking on the part of filmmakers, distributors and the SABC.

According to Johnny Henderson, manager of scheduling for the SABC, they "do not usually appeal this type of decision". If an appeal were successful, there would be too many cuts, particularly to *The Stick* which contains a lot "soldier talk" ... To show a highly cut film would not be in viewers' interests, he said.

plies and equipment other than medicines from provincial hospitals occurred during the course of 1992; if so, (a) what supplies and equipment form the bulk of these thefts, (b) at which hospitals in each province did these thefts occur and (c) what is the value of the supplies and equipment stolen;

(2) whether her Department is investigating the theft of such supplies and equipment; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B674E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

(1) Yes,

(a) Tools and appliances

Linen
Groceries
Furniture
Fittings and fixtures
Computers and software
Telephones
Medical equipment
Other technical supplies,

(b) Conradie Hospital

Caleshewe Hospital
Dora Nginza Hospital
Elizabeth Donkin Hospital
Emilweni Hospital
Family planning: Northern Cape
Fort England Hospital
Frere Hospital
Frontier Hospital
Grey Hospital
Groote Schuur Hospital
Kimberley Hospital
Komani Hospital
Livingstone Hospital
Paarl Hospital
Paarl East Hospital
Primary health care clinic:
Uitenhage



Provincial hospital: Port Elizabeth
Provincial hospital: Uitenhage
Tower Hospital
Tygerberg Hospital
Woodstock Hospital and

(c) R89 340,01;

Provincial Administration of Natal

(1) Yes,

(a) Medical equipment
Household appliances
Tools (electrical and mechanical),

(b) Clairwood Hospital

Eshowe Hospital
Grey's Hospital
Head Office
King Edward VIII Hospital
King George V Hospital
Port Shepstone Hospital
R K Khan Hospital
Regional Laboratory
Vryheid Hospital and

(c) R60 173,00. (Excluding losses routinely written off during annual stocktaking);

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

(1) Yes,

(a) Domestic and medical equipment represent the major part of losses through thefts reported during 1992.

(b) Own affairs

J G Strijdom Hospital
Kempton Park Hospital
Paardekraal Hospital
South Rand Hospital
Far East Rand Hospital
Willem Cruywagen Hospital
General affairs
Baragwanath Hospital
Barberton Hospital
Bethal Hospital
Boksburg-Benoni Hospital
H F Verwoerd Hospital
J D Verster Hospital

Johannesburg Hospital
Kalafoong Hospital
Klerksdorp Hospital
Leraton Hospital
Mamelodi Hospital
B G Alexander Nursing College
Natalspruit Hospital
Northern Transvaal Region
Eastern Transvaal Region
Phololosong Hospital
Piet Retief Hospital
Central Transvaal Region
Soweto CHC
Sierfontein Hospital
Tembisa Hospital
Westkopjes Hospital
Witbank Hospital and

(c) Own affairs: R 69 952,32
General affairs: R288 495,13



R358 447,45;

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

(1) Yes,

(a) Hand tools and small electrical appliances.

(b) Universitas/National Hospital

Pelononi Hospital
Botshabelo Hospital
Provincial Hospital Welkom
Voortrekker Hospital Kroonstad
Provincial Hospital Hoopstad
Oranje Hospital Bloemfontein
Provincial Hospital Bothaville
Central Laundry Bloemfontein
Provincial Hospital Odendaalsrus
Provincial Hospital Sasolburg and

(c) R23 571,40;

(2) no, the Branch: Health Services of the provincial administrations are investigating all reported cases of theft. These cases are also reported to the South African Police;

(3) no.

State President's Fund: compensation paid out 321. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) How many persons who were victims of acts of terrorism or dependants of such persons have received compensation to date out of the State President's Fund in terms of section 18 (d) of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act No 107 of 1978), (b) in respect of what specific incident was each such person compensated and (c) what amount was paid out in compensation in each case? B738E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Since the beginning of the fund in 1983, 1 810 applications to the amount of R13 403 226,55 have been approved. A single application may include more than one victim as a family is treated as one application. The annual statistics are as follows,

Year	Compensation	Applications
1983-84	R 126 461,00	38
1984-85	36 543,00	30
1985-86	2 256 722,00	192
1986-87	2 178 448,00	233
1987-88	1 873 149,00	214
1988-89	1 170 371,00	123
1989-90	673 379,00	91
1990-91	3 233 598,00	740
1991-92	822 512,23	75
1992-93	1 032 043,32	74,

(b) and (c) the particulars of the 15 largest allocations of the past three years are as follows,

NAME OF APPLICANT: Grobbelaar S G
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT:
Rooiemoort 3 June 1988
ALLOCATION:

Medical disability: R50 000,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rikhoiso C

INCIDENT: Bomb blast

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT:
Plein Street JHB 22 June 1988

1659

FRIDAY, 21 MAY 1993

1660

ALLOCATION: R

Medical disability	42 454,80
Medical expenses	10,00
Transport	42,80
Personal property	133,33
Clothing	310,00
	<u>327</u>
	42 950,93

NAME OF APPLICANT: Lobi M D

INCIDENT: Handgrenade and shooting incident

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Gugulethu 5 August 1988

ALLOCATION:

Medical disability R36 432,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Tlomekane P L

INCIDENT: Strijdom Square shooting incident

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Church Street Pretoria 15 November 1988

ALLOCATION:

Maintenance	26 000,00
Funeral expenses	2 300,00
Transport	390,00
	<u>28 690,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Nkadineng S K H

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Manganeng Village (Sekhukhune) 19 August 1986

ALLOCATION:

Dwelling	8 500,00
Furniture	2 080,94
Vehicle	9 500,00
Personal property	866,66
Board and lodging	800,00
	<u>21 747,60</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Maja H M

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Bekersdal 5 November 1990

ALLOCATION:

School books	240,00
Travelling expenses	450,00
Short term financial assistance	2 240,00

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Personal property	1 730,00
Dwelling	27 000,00
Clothing	2 250,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Vehicle	10 430,00
	<u>51 240,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rabotapi S R T

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Evaton 4 September 1990

ALLOCATION:

Short term financial assistance	480,00
Clothing	1 380,00
Vehicle	13 800,00
Dwelling	16 300,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Personal property	1 730,00
	<u>40 590,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Mokhe J S

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Potchefstroom 8 May 1990

ALLOCATION:

Short term financial assistance	416,00
Dwelling	39 000,00
Clothing	1 200,00
Furniture	4 798,00
Personal property	1 500,00
	<u>46 914,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Ryan W H

INCIDENT: Bomb blast

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Johannesburg 21 September 1988

ALLOCATION:

Clothing	250,00
Personal property	66,66
Medical disability	33 963,60
	<u>34 280,26</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rampha O A

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Steynsrus 1 July 1990

1661

FRIDAY, 21 MAY 1993

1662

ALLOCATION: R

Clothing	2 039,87
Dwelling	22 000,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Personal property	1 730,00
	<u>32 669,87</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Kruger A J

INCIDENT: Stabbing incident in public

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Durban 9 October 1990

ALLOCATION:

Travelling expenses	450,00
Medical expenses	300,00
Medical disability	50 000,00
	<u>50 750,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Sepotokole R M

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Ikageng 13 March 1990

ALLOCATION:

Business premises	40 095,00
Equipment	10 905,00
Stock	4 095,00
	<u>55 095,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Barbas L

INCIDENT: Shooting incident

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Krugersdorp 28 September 1991

ALLOCATION:

Medical Expenses	52 759,51
Funeral expenses	3 258,38
Short term financial assistance	8 348,00
	<u>64 365,89</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Sesiabela D Z

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Westonaria 4 November 1990

ALLOCATION:

Dwelling	39 405,50
Short term financial assistance	960,00
	<u>40 365,50</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Phehlane M S

INCIDENT: Arson

PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Brandfort 14 July 1991

ALLOCATION:

Vehicle	2 500,00
Stock and equipment	3 095,25
Business premises	28 000,00
	<u>33 595,25</u>

Unemployment figure for RSA

328. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

- (1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department was made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B761E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) 2 118 649, 7 March 1991.

This represents an unemployment rate of 18,2% (expressed as a percentage of the economically active population). The information has been obtained from the 1991 Population Census and represents all persons who identified themselves as unemployed.

(2) A projection as at the end of 1993 has not been made as sufficient information, on which to base a scientifically sound projection, is not available.

(3) The previous current population surveys were structured to measure unemployment amongst Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The survey for Blacks was discontinued with effect from April 1990 because of certain deficiencies arising from large-scale migration and because

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

e as armed suspect resists arrest

MK men held over killings

Sowetan 21/5/93
■ **ARMED FORCE** Arrests follow the deaths of
three people and injuring of two others

By Mzimasi Ngudle and Sapa

TWO MEMBERS OF Umkhonto weSizwe and two Sebokeng activists have been arrested in connection with the shootings at Eikenhof on March 19 in which three people were killed and two others injured. (SIAA) (327)

Police spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Dave Bruce yesterday confirmed the arrests and said police had to use force when one of the men resisted arrest.

"One man in possession of a stolen 9mm pistol resisted arrest on Wednesday night. He sustained minor injuries when police used force," he said.

He said the other three were arrested yesterday morning.

The African National Congress said yesterday the four were Paul Malokoane, chairman of the Vaal branch of the Congress of South African Students, who is also a member of MK (ANC's military wing), MK member Moses Ramafikeng, Sebokeng activists Ben Mvundlela

and David Mohlaheng.

Reacting to the arrests, the ANC PWV region said: "We condemn the police behaviour in the arrest of the four activists and the methods of coercion employed in the arrests.

"We condemn any further assaults on the four and demand that they be treated as suspects until proven guilty in a court of law."

However, Colonel Bruce denied that police had used undue force as the ANC had alleged.

"No undue force was used but it must be realised that reasonable force must be used when a person resists lawful arrest," he said.

He said police were concerned that "once again an alleged member of the ANC is found in possession of an unlicensed firearm".

He said the four were arrested in connection with the shootings at a service station at Eikenhof, south of Johannesburg, on March 19.

Two family members, Mrs Sandra Mitchley (35) and her son Shaun (14) died instantly, 13-year-old Clare Silberbauer died later in hospital.

Farmers in new call for curfews

Star 21/5/93

321

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Farmers concerned about safety in rural areas have again called for curfews to be imposed on the platteland in a bid to combat a spate of murders on farms and smallholdings.

There have so far been at least eight murders over the past two weeks with a number of farmers and their wives assaulted.

Eastern Transvaal farmers last week were the first to call for a curfew and were yesterday followed by the western Transvaal and Free State.

Earlier this week angry western Transvaal farmers marched on police stations in towns and

villages demanding stricter security measures. These include curfews, road patrols and an improved farm watch system.

In their second official reaction to the security situation in less than a week, the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions have urged immediate action by the Government. The two unions had originally urged a reassessment of security on the platteland following the recent mass meeting held by the unions at Potchefstroom.

The unions say there are now daily attacks on farms.

Dr Piet Gouws, president of the Free State union, said yesterday that many requests for security had been received at his union's headquarters in Bloemfontein.

Farmers wanted a policeman

to be stationed on every farm in unrest areas, similar to the security blanket which was thrown over eastern Free State farmers earlier this year when it was alleged that attackers were crossing the Caledon River from Lesotho and attacking homesteads in the Ficksburg, Bethlehem and Clarens districts.

Meanwhile, police in Pretoria yesterday said that a new ruse appeared to have been put in use by common criminals. They confirmed that a woman travelling on the old Witbank/Middelburg road had come under gunfire after slowing down on Wednesday morning to avoid what she thought was a plastic bag in the road. The next moment a person in the plastic bag stood up and opened fire on her.

Star 21/5/93

ANC probes death of 'Govt spy'

(110) (252) (321)

The ANC is investigating the "strange circumstances" surrounding the death in April of Solly Smith, the former chairman of the ANC's northern Free State branch and allegedly a Government spy.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday that Smith had admitted to the ANC that he had been "compromised into working for Military Intelligence (MI)".

"He was fearing for his life at

the time, believing the State's security forces would target him if they found out about the confession," Niehaus said.

Smith's body was found at his home in Onderdaalsrus near Welkom. A State pathologist's report listed the cause of death as cardio-respiratory failure. His family told a Sunday newspaper he died of natural causes.

The newspaper reported yesterday that the ANC was also looking into the death of Dr

Francis Meli, who edited the ANC's mouthpiece, Sechaba while exiled in London.

Meli was also alleged to be an MI informant. He died in Johannesburg in October 1990, apparently of heart failure after a drinking binge.

According to the newspaper, the ANC believes both men may have died of poisoning to prevent them from revealing what they knew about the activities of MI. — Staff Reporter.

Police claim breakthrough on Apla

CAPE TOWN — The police claimed on Wednesday to have made "a major breakthrough" against the PAC's armed wing Apla, following eight arrests in the northern Transvaal.

The eight were arrested in connection with the murder of a farmer's wife, Sandra Swanepoel, in Letsitele near Tzaneen on April 28. The men are to appear in court today.

Law and Order spokesman Craig Kotze said the eight — and Fanuel Mbengeni Modau who was shot dead by police — were members of an Apla task force.

Kotze said Modau, and a 17-year-old youth, had been trained outside SA, while four others had been trained in the country. He said the others were members of the PAC. One of them, Jameson Baloyi, was branch chairman in Tzaneen.

"This is a breakthrough against

Political Staff

Apla since it resumed its armed struggle in earnest in December," he said. The possibility that the eight were connected to other attacks, including those in the eastern Cape and Border, was being investigated.

Kotze said government remained opposed to all forms of extremism and terrorism, and would continue fighting it "with all the resources at its disposal".

He said the PAC's claim that Modau had been killed in a "military-style skirmish" had to be dismissed as "ludicrous hypocrisy, and an attempt to glorify what can only be described as a cold-blooded murder of an innocent woman".

Earlier Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel told Parliament that the fact that Apla and MK had been

unbanned did not mean the police were turning a blind eye to any illegal actions by them.

Kriel dismissed suggestions that government had given an instruction that no action should be taken against Apla or MK when these organisations broke the law.

Banning such organisations, as the CP demanded, would simply drive them underground, he said.

Opening the debate, CP deputy leader Willie Snyman said a police spokesman had acknowledged that the security forces had been unable to act against Apla and MK since February 1990.

He asked how government could go on negotiating with "terrorists and murderers, while at the same time they go on murdering and mowing down our people".

Hit squad assassination plots probed

NEIL LEWIS

THE Goldstone Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation last night confirmed it was conducting an urgent investigation into allegations that six teams of hit squads had been tasked by Military Intelligence (MI) officers to assassinate African National Congress activists in the eastern and northern Transvaal.

Sapa earlier revealed that a Military Intelligence operative, code-named "Mr Z" by Sapa to protect his identity, had been given an automatic weapon, ammunition and a hit list two weeks ago by an MI officer with the aim of assassinating local ANC activists.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Kat Liebenberg, has denied that any directive was given at any stage to kill people in the northern and eastern Transvaal, according to a Ministry of Defence spokesman.

"If what is being alleged did take place, it happened without the sanction of the SADF," the spokesman said last night.

He said the so-called "Mr Z" had left the service of the SADF early in 1991.

"The matter is in the hands of the Goldstone

Commission and the SADF will give its full co-operation to the commission in its investigation," the spokesman said.

The assassinations were due to start yesterday morning, but the operative got cold feet after discovering that one of the intended victims was a close friend of a relative.

"Members of the SAP, the KwaNdebele police and the ANC are co-operating fully with the commission with regard to the investigations," commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said in Bloemfontein yesterday evening.

He added his that commission would provide further information as the investigation progressed.

In its response, the ANC yesterday demanded that the allegations by "Mr Z" be investigated with the utmost vigour.

"The investigations into the Directorate of Military Intelligence thus far have obviously not reached far enough and should be pursued further. Any wrongdoing uncovered during the course of such investigation should be prosecuted to the full extent of the



GOLDSTONE: Shock revelations of 'Mr Z' being investigated.

law and be accompanied by full public disclosure," the organisation said.

"The South African public have every reason to expect the SAP to investigate the allegations made by 'Mr Z' with vigour and prosecutions to follow," it added.

The ANC added that the revelations of "Mr Z", coming so soon after the assassination of South African Communist Party general-secretary Chris Hani and the plot to kill SACP chairman Joe Slovo, could not be taken lightly.

"They testify to the continuing attempts by elements, inside and outside the De Klerk government's security establishment, to wage a dirty war of attrition directed at eliminating ANC personnel at its higher and lower structures."

In the wake of the allegations, the ANC has tightened security at the homes of its officials on the hit list. The organisation requested that their names not be released until they were all informed.

This Sapa reporter was present when "Mr Z", a former member of 1105 Battalion in KwaNdebele who was recruited to MI, testified before two Goldstone commissioners — advocate J J du Toit and advocate Glen Cuthbertson — on Wednesday evening.

Permission was granted to Sapa to name ANC eastern Transvaal chairman Jackson Mthembu as one of the targets. Others include several KwaNdebele Ministers known to be close to the ANC.

According to "Mr Z" — the Goldstone commissioners requested his name be withheld until the investigation is complete — he was given a 9 mm pistol on Sunday May 9, a full magazine and a hit list by a senior

MI officer now based at the SADF's Group 15 at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

He was told he would be paid R7 000 for each "hit".

After going through the hit list he discovered one of the targets to be a friend of a relative.

He decided to approach a friend, who turned him over to a senior South African National Civic Organisation official in KwaNdebele. The Sanco official on Tuesday took him to ANC headquarters in Johannesburg, from where the Goldstone Commission was informed and an investigation immediately begun.

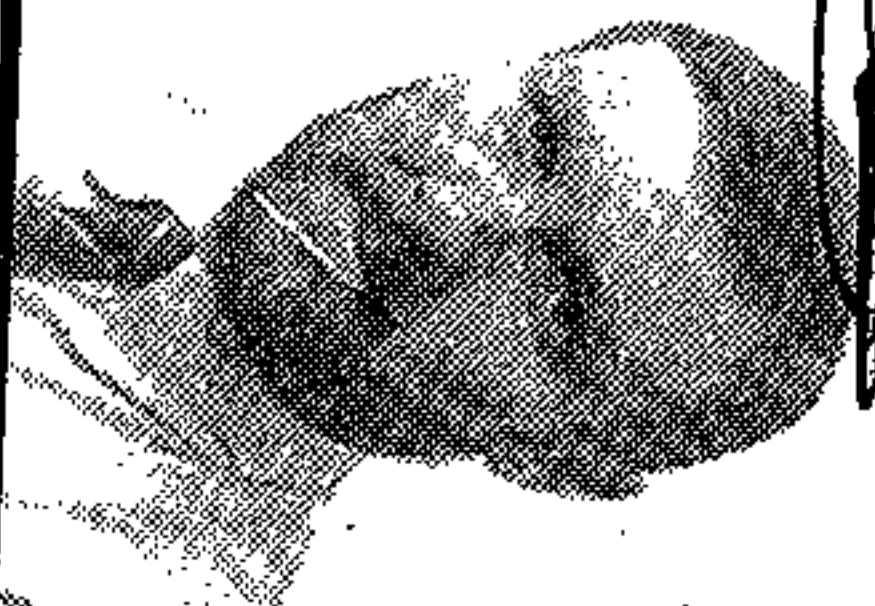
During his testimony, "Mr Z" gave the names, ranks and residences of his handlers, mostly based at Voortrekkerhoogte, as well as the names and ranks of alleged hit squad operatives who had travelled from the Free State, KwaNdebele and other areas to conduct the assassinations.

He claimed there were six hit squad teams, each comprising two members.

The idea, he said, was to kill lower-level activists and avoid public violence similar to that which followed the assassination of Hani.

Star 22-15/93
Keep an eye peeled for censorship by stealth

NOTEBOOK



CHRIS
Gibbons

BEWARE even the reduction of banal sitcoms on our screens; it is in the same arena as the gagging of unpalatable right-wing views.

I can't stand Tony Danza in *Who's the Boss?* either, but, judging by the ratings, it seems to be very popular. And if sit-

coms are in Dr Slabbert's gun-sights, can soap operas like *Loving* and *Egoli* be far behind, I wonder?

HERE'S a good deal of to-ing and fro-ing behind the scenes at the moment over new broadcast laws.

Over and above the very welcome public hearings to pick a new board for the SABC, lawyers from various parties have been working around the clock to draft legislation for radio and TV. The aim, broadly speaking, is to get a new dispensation into place as far ahead as possible of the election.

It would see a genuinely independent SABC, offering free and equal access to political players of all shades of opinion. At the same time, new commercial broadcasters would come into being, perhaps in both radio and TV.

The SABC and the new commercial operators would be administered by an independent communications commission.

Much of this is familiar, foregrounded by the Viljoen Task Group's work a while back. It is also to be welcomed — but welcomed conditionally.

My political antennae started to twitch when reading reports this week about Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's opposition to American sitcoms on TV. Dr Slabbert, a man of formidable intellect and integrity, expressed the view at the SABC board hearings that there were too many such sitcoms on our TV.

All well and good. He is entitled to his feelings. But does this mean that if he becomes chairman of the new board he will start axing these shows?

More serious and more dangerous, however, is an alarming tendency for people to silence the things they dislike. It's nothing new. The Nats have been banning and silencing since 1948. Hence the rise of communism.

For years and years, opposition groups such as the ANC and PAC were taboo subjects at the SABC. It was official policy not to broadcast their views. Officials at Auckland Park would point to the fact that they were banned organisations. Their surrogates, like the UDF, were never banned, but they were ignored just as effectively.

What worries me is whether or not this will happen in the new South Africa to equally unpopular groups — like the

AWB, the Volkfront and the Conservative Party.

As I have warned in this column before, the Left has a much worse record in this respect than the Right. Amid fine phrases about freedom of speech and human rights, groups that are politically out of step find themselves gagged and ostracised just as effectively as under a right-wing dictatorship.

Stop and think for a moment. You may hate the AWB with a passion. But the moment you even adjust your editorial "policy" so as to reflect them in a negative light, you join the ranks of the Nats who long manipulated the SABC.

● The author is programme director of news and sport at Radio 702.

Keep an eye peeled for censorship by stealth

NOTEBOOK

CHRIS Gibbons



BEWARE even the reduction of banal sitcoms on our screens; it is in the same arena as the gagging of unpalatable right-wing views.

I can't stand Tony Danza in *Who's the Boss?* either, but, judging by the ratings, it seems to be very popular. And if sit-

coms are in Dr Slabbert's gun-sights, can soap operas like *Loving* and *Egoli* be far behind, I wonder?

More serious and more dangerous, however, is an alarming tendency for people to silence the things they dislike. It's nothing new. The Nats have been banning and silencing since 1948. Hence the rise of communism.

For years and years, opposition groups such as the ANC and PAC were taboo subjects at the SABC. It was official policy not to broadcast their views. Officials at Auckland Park would point to the fact that they were banned organisations. Their surrogates, like the UDF, were never banned, but they were ignored just as effectively.

What worries me is whether or not this will happen in the new South Africa to equally unpopular groups — like the

AWB, the Volkfront and the Conservative Party.

As I have warned in this column before, the Left has a much worse record in this respect than the Right. Amid fine phrases about freedom of speech and human rights, groups that are politically out of step find themselves gagged and ostracised just as effectively as under a right-wing dictatorship.

Stop and think for a moment. You may hate the AWB with a passion. But the moment you even adjust your editorial "policy" so as to reflect them in a negative light, you join the ranks of the Nats who long manipulated the SABC.

● The author is programme director of news and sport at Radio 702.

HERE'S a good deal of to-ing and fro-ing behind the scenes at the moment over new broadcast laws.

Over and above the very welcome public hearings to pick a new board for the SABC, lawyers from various parties have been working around the clock to draft legislation for radio and TV. The aim, broadly speaking, is to get a new dispensation into place as far ahead as possible of the election.

It would see a genuinely independent SABC, offering free and equal access to political players of all shades of opinion. At the same time, new commercial broadcasters would come into being, perhaps in both radio and TV.

The SABC and the new commercial operators would be administered by an independent communications commission.

Much of this is familiar, foregrounded by the Viljoen Task Group's work a while back. It is also to be welcomed — but welcomed conditionally.

My political antennae started to twitch when reading reports this week about Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's opposition to American sitcoms on TV. Dr Slabbert, a man of formidable intellect and integrity, expressed the view at the SABC board hearings that there were too many such sitcoms on our TV.

All well and good. He is entitled to his feelings. But does this mean that if he becomes chairman of the new board he will start axing these shows?

openness of the SABC, as well as being... SABC... the dis... needs of any business...

ANC to probe spy's death

KATHRYN STRACHAN

ANC intelligence officials had been called in to investigate the mysterious death of Solly Smith, the movement's former chief representative in London and a self-confessed spy, the ANC said yesterday.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said investigations were continuing. He could not comment on the findings so far.

According to a report to be published in next month's edition of *Work in Progress*, Smith recently admitted to ANC officials that he had been a government spy. They suspected that he might have been killed by state agents because of what he had discovered about covert operations.

Smith was found dead in his house in Odendaalsrus in the northern Free State in early April. Local members of Umkhonto we Sizwe were initially asked to investigate. However, they referred the matter to ANC headquarters, which assigned the task to its intelligence department.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa told *Work in Progress* the organisation found the circumstances of Smith's death "extremely suspicious".

Smith had approached the ANC voluntarily and "admitted he had been compromised and coerced into working for the regime", Mamoepa said.

There had been no formal announcement of Smith's death from the ANC, despite the fact that he held the senior position of chief representative — the equivalent of ambassador — and was chairman of the movement's northern Free State region.

The German magazine *Top Secret* recently speculated that Smith had been killed because he intended to disclose details of Military Intelligence activity.

Top Secret indicated Smith's death might have been linked to the assassination of SACP leader Chris Hani a week later.

"Solly Smith (was) one of the elements working for the regime's intelligence apparatus within the ANC. He was prepared to talk; therefore he was poisoned by MI agents," the magazine said.

Warrant.



Executive members among those held

Countrywide swoop on PAC

Star 25/5/93

(327)

By Esther Waugh
Political Correspondent

At least 19 Pan Africanist Congress members were detained at their homes in an early-morning countrywide swoop today.

NEC members Mike Matsobane, Jaki Seroke, Dr Solly Skosana and Maxwell Nematshivanani and Nactu secretary-general Cunningham Ngcukana are among those arrested.

Secretary-general Benny Alexander was also detained, but told The Star he had escaped from police custody.

Two security guards at PAC president Clarence Makwetu's Daveyton home were taken in as well as Skobie Dube, who is responsible for PAC VIP security.

Alexander said police arrived at his Emmerdale home in a car and a Casspir. He was put into the car with the "baby locks" on but someone opened the door from the outside and he ran away.

Alexander said he was not in hiding. He was not yet sure whether he would be attending today's meeting of the negotiating council.

He said police arrived at the PAC head office with Jaki Seroke. They left with Seroke and several administrative clerks.

All the regional leaders had been arrested in a swoop on more than 200 homes. He said "more than 200" people had been arrested.

PAC negotiator and NEC member Gora Ebrahim said police came to the Johannesburg hotel where he and Johnson Mlambo are staying but Mlambo was out of town.

Speaking from the PAC head office, Ebrahim said his office was a "mess" and police had broken into his briefcase.

PAC sources said others arrested were the organisation's northern Transvaal organiser, Phillip Mudau, three members in Soshanguve, four in Pieterburg and three in the far northern Transvaal.

Confirming the swoop on PAC leaders and senior officials of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said more arrests were expected.

Parliament

He said the arrests took place after the completion of extensive investigations by the South African Police.

Details would be given in Parliament this afternoon.

National executive committee (NEC) member Patricia de Lille termed the swoop "intimidation".

She accused the Government of "wanting to show their own constituency that they are still in power".

She said it was possible that an emergency NEC meeting would be convened in the wake of the arrests.

On the organisation's continued participation in negotiations, Ebrahim said: "We'll have to talk about it."

However, it was his view that the PAC should not pull out of negotiations.

"We will not pull out because that will give them more leverage, but we will raise the matter very strongly," Ebrahim said.

1703

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY 1993

1704

from time to time, and it has always been our policy to pay very serious attention to them. I shall do the same in this case.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Archives: treatment of secret documents

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education: (327)

In terms of what statutory and/or other provisions are documents classified as secret treated differently by the archives from documents not so classified? B840E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Documents of a sensitive nature which require secrecy are dealt with in terms of the provisions of the Protection of Information Act 1982 (Act No 84 of 1982); they are also not archives as contemplated in section 1 of the Archives Act, 1962 (Act No 6 of 1962).

CCB/MI/other security services: destruction of documents

*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether any steps have been taken or are being contemplated to prevent documents relating to the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Military Intelligence and other security services from being destroyed; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether any such documents have been or are to be destroyed; if not, why not; if so, (a) why and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B841E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) Yes. As far as documents are concerned which were under the control of the Directorate of Covert Collection of the Military Intelligence Division, the Chief of the SA Defence Force issued an instruction after the appointment of Lt Gen Steyn that no documents and/or electronic data may be

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

destroyed without the prior permission of Lt Gen Steyn.

As far as the documents of the Civil Co-operation Bureau are concerned a previous Minister of Defence issued an instruction on 2 April 1992 that the documents which were available and under the control of the SA Defence Force at that stage may not be destroyed.

Slagboom: accident involving school cadets

*8 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any sworn statements were taken in connection with an accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of pupils were killed and injured; if not, why not; if so, (a) from whom and (b) on what date;

(2) whether the police investigation into the accident has been completed; if so, when; if not, when is it expected to be completed;

(3) whether the South African Police have been furnished with all the South African Defence Force regulations pertaining to the use of Defence Force vehicles for the transportation of passengers; if not, why not;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B844E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a)	(b)
D R Wait	18 March 1993
A B Kock	8 April 1993
J K Lovemore	8 April 1993
C W Bezuidenhout	8 April 1993
G H Hansen	4 May 1993
P H Summerton	4 May 1993
W van Onselen	4 May 1993
D Vermaak	4 May 1993
A Aristotelous	4 May 1993
D Waters	4 May 1993
G Goosen	4 May 1993

1705

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY 1993

1706

J Storm	4 May 1993
L Steele	4 May 1993
T van der Merwe	4 May 1993
U Gerber	4 May 1993
J P Hunke	4 May 1993
G P Francis	4 May 1993
B St Clair Warwick	4 May 1993
W P Miller	4 May 1993
D J Connelly	4 May 1993

(2) No.
As soon as all the post mortem reports have been received.

(3) Yes.

(4) No.

*9. Mr J H MOMBORG — Foreign Affairs.†
[Question standing over.]

Samil vehicles: transportation of passengers/equipment/ammunition

*10. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether equipment, live ammunition and/or other baggage may be conveyed in the passenger compartments of Samil vehicles while such vehicles are carrying passengers; if so, (a) in terms of what regulations and (b) what type of equipment, ammunition and/or baggage may be so conveyed;

(2) whether any provision is made for such equipment, ammunition and/or other baggage to be stowed and secured so as to ensure the safety of passengers and the stability and safety of the vehicle concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) what provision and (b) who is responsible for ensuring that the regulations and provisions in this regard are complied with;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B848E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) In terms of the Ammunition and Explosives Regulations (RSA) Volume 1, Pamphlet 13, Chapter 2,

Paragraph 7 and Army Training Instruction 1/89, Chapter 7-4, paragraph 14.d.

(b) Apart from explosives which have to be conveyed separately, equipment, live ammunition and/or baggage may be conveyed together with passengers if training requirements necessitate this, but then a non-commissioned officer or a person of higher rank must travel on the same vehicle.

(2) (a) Yes. All equipment has to be properly secured or stacked in containers.

(b) The driver and/or the non-commissioned officer who have been appointed to travel on the vehicle.

(3) No.

Samil vehicles: accidents

*11. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether during the latest specified five calendar years for which information is available any Samil vehicles were involved in accidents in which they overturned or rolled; if so, how many of these vehicles were found to have exceeded the recommended maximum speed for the specific road surface on which they were travelling at the time of the accident;

(2) whether any persons were killed or injured in these accidents; if so, how many? B852E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes, during the past five years 77 Samil vehicles were involved in accidents in which they overturned or rolled. In 21 cases it was found that the recommended speed had been exceeded. Two accidents are still under investigation.

(2) Yes, died—38, injured—147.

*12. Mr D S PIENAR — Home Affairs.†
[Question standing over.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

ensure that this document to which he referred cannot easily be forged. In the second place, it is procedure to make use of fingerprints.

Any person can be bribed in any circumstances. No country in the world can prevent people from being bribed or forged, from taking place. We can introduce measures, however, to prevent this. I referred again to the document itself and to the fact that the procedures in all respects required fingerprints and also that we had made the legislation much stricter earlier this year. We increased penalties, from a fine to two years imprisonment, and six months' imprisonment was increased to five years' imprisonment. [Interjections.] I submit that it is very easy to present vague allegations here. Hon members should present more positive proof and solutions. I submit that this Government introduces the sternest measures to strengthen our identity documents. Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

SABC: footage of Mr Hani's death/funeral

*1. Mr J H W MENTZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Broadcasting Corporation was requested by the Goldstone Commission recently to furnish full and unedited footage of video material in respect of the death and funeral of Mr Chris Hani, if so, (327) whether this request was accepted to; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B810E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, all available material was furnished to the Goldstone Commission. The SABC does not keep all unedited ver-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

sions of material, because the video cassettes are used repeatedly. All available material on the Hani funeral was however furnished to the Goldstone Commission. (327)

(3) No.

†Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister I wish to state that we have information that the footage of events inside and outside the stadium which was handed to the Goldstone Commission contains only positive aspects which portray the ANC in a positive manner and that the events surrounding the intimidation and the burning of people and animals were not supplied to the Goldstone Commission.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the hon member can give that specific information to me, I shall pass it on and specifically request that it be attended to. I also want to say that at this stage I am not aware that the Goldstone Commission is not satisfied with the cassettes that were handed to them.

†Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I wish to say that it is quite clear from his answer that that material no longer exists and that some of the material has been erased because of the re-use of the cassettes.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, one simply cannot expect the SABC to keep the cassettes of everything they record forever.

Randburg City Council: Chairman of Management Committee

*2. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Local Government:†

- (1) Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was recently elected chairman of the Management Committee of the Randburg City Council, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the name of this person;
- (2) whether, at the time of his election, the person qualified for election as chairman of this Management Committee; if so, in terms of what statutory and/or other provisions; if not, why not? B811E

†The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

†Mr Speaker, in opening, allow me to congratulate you on the fact that you are occupying the Chair on 26 May 1993, 45 years after 26 May 1948. [Interjections.]

(1) (a) March 1993

(b) Councillor G C Cooney

(2) Yes—Chapter III of the Municipal Elections Ordinance, No 16 of 1970, Transitional.

Traffic officers: remuneration

*3. Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration):†

Whether, in the 1991-92 and 1992-93 financial years, the Commission for Administration took steps to improve the remuneration packages of provincial traffic officers; if not, why not; if so, what steps? B812E

†The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Education and Training and of National Housing (Minister responsible for the Commission for Administration)):

Yes. 1991-92 financial year: In addition to the incorporation of the 10% non-pensionable allowance, which had been payable to all Public Service Act personnel since 1 April 1990, into basic pensionable salary and the granting of a differentiated salary adjustment of 9.6% at the lowest level and 6.6% at the highest level, the following steps were taken:

- A non-pensionable occupational allowance of R1 200 per annum was instituted for the four lowest post levels of provincial traffic officers.
- The gradings of the remaining two post levels were upgraded by one post level each.

1992-93 financial year: An average pensionable general salary adjustment of 9.2% was granted to all Public Service Act personnel.

†Adv C H PIENNAAR: Mr Chairman, this question has arisen every year for the past three years now and I have also put it at provincial debates.

Arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask why the remuneration package of provincial traffic officers, who make up the front line of law enforcement, especially on the roads, is still so far behind that municipal traffic officers generally get better remuneration packages than provincial traffic officers.

Although these adjustments mentioned by the hon the Minister have been made, they are still so far behind that provincial traffic officers are some of the worst-paid law enforcers in this country. I want to know why attention is not being given to this.

If one asks the question on a provincial level, they refer one to the central level. When one asks it on a central level, they refer the matter back and say that it has been attended to. Why are these people's remuneration packages not brought onto the same level as, for example, the SA Police? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member may table the question so that the relevant hon Minister can reply to it for him.

Slagboom: accident involving school cadets

*4. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether, with reference to an accident which occurred at Slagboom on or about 18 March 1993 and in which a number of pupils were killed and injured, school cadets attending cadet camps have the same status as do members of the public undergoing national service; if not, (a) why not and (b) how does their status differ;

- (2) whether the South African Defence Force has paid or intends paying compensation in respect of each pupil killed or injured in the above-mentioned accident; if not, why not; if so, (a) what amount and (b) how is this amount calculated? B836E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Mr Speaker, before I answer the question, on behalf of the Government and the SA Defence Force I should like to express our sincere sympathy to the parents and family and friends of the three boys who passed away in this tragic accident.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Kriel hints at official curbs on mass action

Star 26/5/93

CAPE TOWN — Serious attention will have to be given to mass action in the next few weeks, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said yesterday.

"Mass action leads to violence, damage to property, deaths and polarisation. Does the African National Congress care if people die? If they do, then why do they continue with mass action?" he said in response to the debate on the Law and Order vote.

"Yes, it is a democratic action. That is why the Government legalised it, but it is being misused. A democratic right is not there to be misused as the ANC is doing.

"In the next few weeks we will have to give serious attention to mass action."

He rejected claims by the



Hernus Kriel . . . Does the ANC care if people die?

Conservative Party that the police's hands were tied behind their backs by Government policy.

"Neither I nor the Government has ever said to a policeman that he may not act. There is only one condition attached, and that is that he acts within

the law — and I do not apologise for that."

There was no place in South Africa for private armies, and a solution to the problem would have to be found before the country went to the polls.

It was not the policy of the SAP or the security community to investigate the activities of political parties, Kriel added.

"They do not investigate political parties, but if you are a liberation movement committed to the armed struggle like the African National Congress, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Pan African Congress and Azanian People's Liberation Army, then there is no restriction on the SAP to investigate because these people's aim is still the violent overthrow of the State," he said. — Sapa.

Kriel expected to face special session of negotiating council

Govt told: Explain PAC crackdown

Star 26/5/93

By Esther Waugh
Paul Bell
and Phillip Zolo

South Africa's delicately poised negotiations at the World Trade Centre may have survived yesterday's furore over the nationwide police crackdown on the Pan Africanist Congress, but the Government is under pressure to explain why the action was taken at this critical time and who knew about it beforehand.

The crackdown on the PAC is expected to lead to a heated debate in the weekly Cabinet meeting today.

PAC gears up for D-Day - Page 19

The Government came under pressure yesterday in the negotiating council for swooping on one of the negotiating partners.

But Cabinet Ministers at the negotiating table — Roelf Meyer, Leon Wessels, Tertius Delpont and Dawie de Villiers — apparently did not know of the PAC raid. They only heard about it when they arrived yesterday morning at the World Trade Centre.

Law and Order Minister Pieter Koopman was briefed by two generals of the impending raid on Monday afternoon.

This development placed the Government and National Party negotiators in an awkward situation and led several negotiators to question whether President de Klerk or the securocrats were running the country.

Kriel is expected to face a special session of the negotiating council tomorrow evening to explain the tim-

ing of the raid. Kriel would not say last night whether he would attend the session.

Negotiators said elements in Government were "wreckers" who deliberately wanted to derail the process.

The damage to the negotiations process was temporarily limited by the commitment of all the groups to negotiations.

Although the PAC suspended its participation in yesterday's meeting, it has not pulled out of talks.

PAC sources said today the organisation's president Clarence Makwetu would call a meeting of national executive members in Johannesburg to set a date for a full NEC meeting within the next few days. The PAC will then decide on its participation in negotiations.

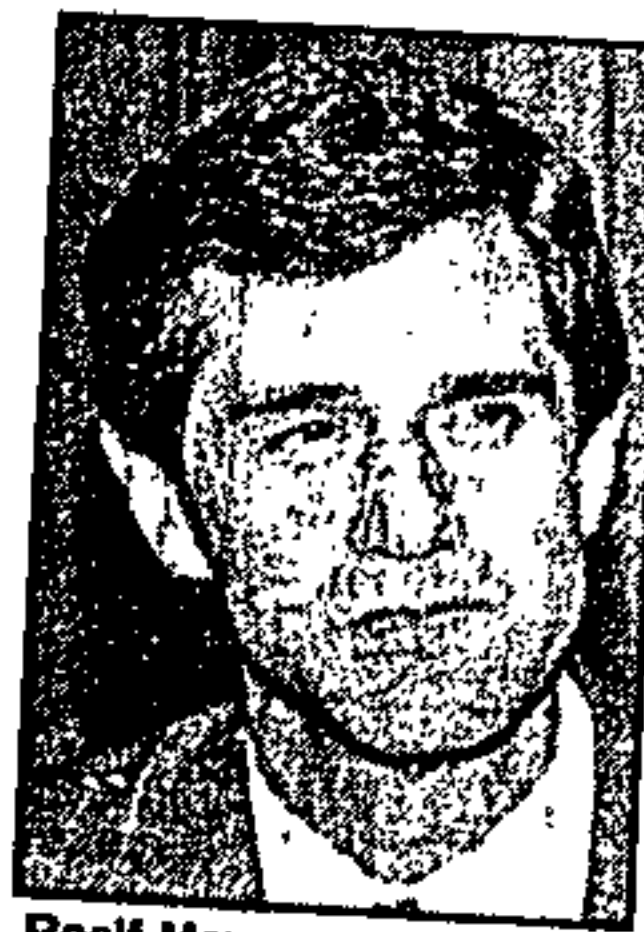
The organisation has, however, clearly stated that its presence at tomorrow's meeting will depend on the Government's action within the next 48 hours.

The basic demands — supported by the Patriotic Front members at the negotiating table — are for arrested PAC members to be immediately charged or released and for confiscated documents to be returned.

Earlier Kriel told Parliament that 73 PAC and Apla cadres, including seven "top structure" members, had been held, and unlicensed automatic rifles, pistols and ammunition seized.

The arrests had been linked to crimes of murder and attempted murder, petrol-bomb and other attacks on the police, complicity in attacks on civilians, illegal possession of firearms and hand grenades, and the planning of further attacks on the police and civilians.

Questions are now being asked about how the decision to act was taken, and which Cabinet Ministers knew of the raid beforehand.



Roelf Meyer ... apparently heard about the swoop as he arrived for talks.



Displeased ... PAC president Clarence Makwetu, who flew from Transkei to Johannesburg yesterday after receiving news of the arrest of senior colleagues, arrives at Jan Smuts Airport.

Picture: Jacob Rykliff

In a statement last night, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said that contrary to media reports, key Cabinet Ministers did not attend a meeting on Sunday where police reportedly briefed them on the raids.

"This is simply not true,"

Kotze said. "These arrests were not a Government decision. They were made by the South African Police in the normal course of their duties."

Kotze told Sapa today 11 of the 73 people held on Tuesday had been released after questioning.

'No political aim behind arrests'

Sowetan 26/5/93
■ Members held for criminal acts:

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

THERE were no political motives behind the arrest of at least 50 PAC members early yesterday, Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel said. (321) (447)

Confirming the dragnet, Kriel said it was conducted by the South African Police because "sufficient *prima facie* evidence existed to arrest" the PAC and Apla members for criminal activities. Unfortunately, it now seems that there are highly placed PAC and Apla members who are allegedly involved in crime," Kriel said.

He said the arrests were for alleged involvement in murder, attempted murder, petrol bomb and other attacks on civilians as well as illegal possession of firearms and handgrenades and "the planning of further attacks on SAP members and civilians".

While the Conservative Party lauded the arrests and called for the arrest of ANC leaders now as a logical consequence to those yesterday, the Democratic Party was sceptical about the timing of the arrests.

The DP's Mr Peter Gastrow said it was interesting to note that the arrests were made on the day Kriel was defending his Budget Debate in Parliament, which suggested a power struggle for the Cape leadership of the National Party between Kriel and Mr Dawie de Villiers.

Special probe into 'Hani violence'

PRETORIA — The outbreak of violence and looting which followed the assassination of SACP leader Chris Hani last month will be discussed by a specially created committee of the Goldstone commission today and tomorrow.

The committee, made up of representatives from the security forces, the ANC, Inkatha, local authorities and the national peace secretariat, would examine measures for avoiding a repetition of the events surrounding Hani's death, a Goldstone commission spokesman said.

Despite calls for peace from political leaders and a massive security operation involving 23 000 soldiers and police about 30 people died, hundreds were injured and widespread looting and damage to property characterised the aftermath of the assassination.

An estimated 100 rallies were held nationwide involving hundreds of thousands of people.

ADRIAN HADLAND

Among the topics to be discussed by the committee, which will meet in camera, are the failure of political parties and march organisers to prevent the violence, reasons for the damaging and looting of buildings and the cause of violent incidents at a number of police stations.

In the worst of the violent incidents at police stations, three people were killed and 200 injured at Protea police station in Soweto.

The spokesman said the committee, chaired by Gert Steyn, would report its findings to the commission for the formulation of recommendations aimed at preventing a repeat of such widespread violence.

The committee would meet for the first time today, the spokesman said. It held a preliminary hearing last month.

Committee begins work on emergency number network

PRETORIA — A government think-tank met yesterday to thrash out the details of a plan to provide a nationwide emergency telephone number.

The number would be 107, a Local Government Department spokesman said.

The plan involved dividing SA into 38 regions, he said. Each would have its own emergency centre giving immediate access to fire, ambulance and security services.

The emergency network would have to be phased in gradually.

However, the system could commence operation in some areas by the end of the year.

The decision to establish an emergency network for SA was announced in Parliament last month.

Its implementation was discussed by an interdepartmental committee yesterday.

Committee members agreed that each of the 38 regions would have to fund the

ADRIAN HADLAND

creation of their own centres, possibly through a phone bill levy.

The system would give most citizens quick access to emergency services and would provide rapid inter-regional communication and access to resources in the case of larger disasters, the spokesman said.

Legislation was being formulated to enable the setting up of emergency centres. It was expected to be tabled in Parliament as soon as possible.

The spokesman said the committee was investigating the minimum financial and technical requirements and a communication strategy for the system.

He said the number 107 had been decided on through a process of elimination. Emergency numbers in other parts of the world, such as 999 or 911, were used in SA as international dialling codes.

Govt urged to tighten ban on weapons

POLICE yesterday recommended to government that legislation governing the carrying of dangerous weapons at public meetings be tightened.

An informed source said yesterday existing legislation and a government proclamation, published in

WILSON ZWANE

the Government Gazette in February, prohibited the carrying of dangerous weapons only at public gatherings that were held in unrest areas.

The source said police had submitted proposals to government for the prohibition on the public display of dangerous weapons to be extended to non-unrest areas.

Asked why police did not disarm people at public gatherings, the source said police intervention could worsen the situation. He said the carrying of certain weapons was part of a "cultural heritage" of certain groups.

The source said that as long as people did not intend using the weapons they were carrying, police did not interfere with their right to gather or march.

The source said it was often impossible for police to attempt to disarm demonstrators because the police were invariably outnumbered during these

gatherings.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the increase in the incidence of ANC supporters carrying dangerous weapons at meetings or during marches in recent months could be attributed to government's failure to implement the record of understanding, in terms of which the public display of traditional weapons was banned.

The record of understanding was signed by government and the ANC last September.

Niehaus said in light of government's failure to implement the agreement, it was understandable that some people, who feared for their lives, should carry weapons to defend themselves.

However, he said, the ANC was trying — through the national peace accord structures — to have the ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons enforced.

Discussions should be held — in peace accord structures — in this regard, Niehaus said.



THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY
R86
PER DAY

SINGLE ROOM
SHARING SHOWER
TEL: (021) 406 1911 OR

TOLL-FREE
0800 233 255

NEWS Detention of PAC leaders was apparently sparked by militant speech

Govt 'planned PAC raid'

THE nationwide police raids on the Pan Africanist Congress and its armed wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, was planned at Cabinet level at the weekend.

Reliable Government sources said key Ministers taking part in the negotiating process were involved in an urgent police briefing and planning session on Sunday when the political risks of the PAC raid were meticulously examined and evaluated.

Sources confirmed yesterday the Policy Group on Reform, which includes Minister of Public Enterprises Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer, Minister of Local Government Dr Tertius Delpont and Minister of Law and Order Hermus Kriel had held urgent discussions on Sunday.

Decision to swoop on activists 'taken by Cabinet'

Spokesman for the Department of Law and Order Captain Craig Koize denied, however, that key Ministers were involved in the discussions.

The decision to go ahead was apparently fanned by a public statement by PAC national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani when he said on Monday that the killing of white farmers by Apla was "legitimate" and the PAC had no reason to distance itself from it.

"Apla is a disciplined organ of the PAC. All Apla members are also members of the PAC. We have no reason to distance ourselves from it," he said.

His exact words were quoted again by Meyer at a brief and stormy session of the multiparty negotiating council yesterday.

• The following is a list of PAC members known to have been arrested yesterday.

Kriel named seven top PAC officials in Parliament. They are Enoch Zulu, Jaki Seroke, Thomas Likosi, Walters Toboti, Maxwell Nemadzivhanani, Abel Dube and Raymond Fihla.

According to the PAC and the National Council of Trade Unions, the following 15 people were detained yesterday:

Dr Solly S'kosana, Mike Matsubane, Rebecca Kalegetho, S'thembele Khala, Elias Maila, Percy Mosala, Andrew Molala and Phillip Madau, Serame Molefi, Mofihli Likosi, Michael Siyolo, Sizakele Mahluthana, Nkosempu Naki and Siphiwe Mkweso, Mduduzi Ngema. — *Sapa*.

• Talks 'on track' - Page 14



STOP HERE ... Angry youths set up barricades in the violence-torn Kattlehong on the East Rand yesterday. PIC: SELLO MOTSEPE

DELICADO SUPREMO, A NEW TASTE EXPERIENCE.

make a difference because they are against violence.

focus on marches

DEMOCRACY, it has been said, is measured by the amount of freedom opponents allow each other.

In the black community and many other places in the world, when people are angry with each other, the embittered one goes to the house of the alleged perpetrator to offload anger at his doorstep or gate.

When a collective of people is angry, they do so collectively, and hence the marches.

But marches are a dangerous means of expressing one's view in this country, as the following statistics show.

At least 115 people have died in marches, gatherings and funeral processions since the beginning of last year, according to figures compiled by the Human Rights Commission.

Forty one of them were killed during the first five months of this year, while 73 were killed last year. Seventy-one of the deaths, over 60 percent, resulted from police and soldiers opening fire on protesters and mourners.

During the same period, 1 312 people were injured. Six-hundred-and-seventy-six were injured last year while 636 suffered injuries this year.

This chilling toll includes well-known incidents such as the Bisho massacre, the shooting of marchers in Vandebijlpark and at the Protea police station after the Chris Hani assassination and Tokoza this past weekend.

What to many is an outing in which you walk alongside others in a collective expression of disgust or appreciation has been turned into a nightmare for black marchers.

And there is no doubt that nowadays an invitation to take part in a march brings security considerations as the major factor.

Should it be, or are those who are responsible for this merely criminalising one of the tenets of democracy, namely the right to free association and expression?

Role of police

What of the role of police, Should they not defend the right of lawful marchers against all possible dangers? If they had done so, would the killings in Tokoza on Saturday have happened?

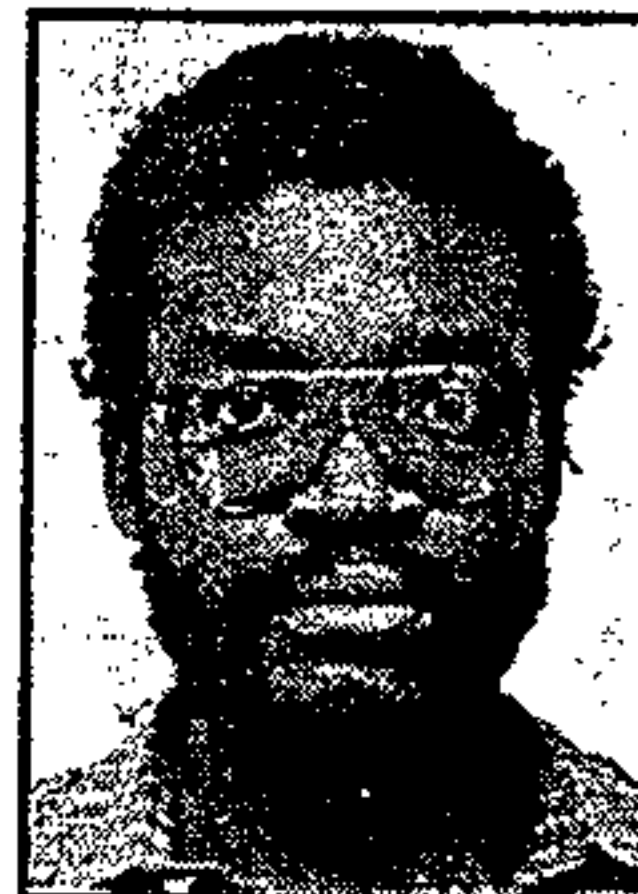
Why are the police the major contributors to the death toll of marchers? How did it come that a white motorist drove into a crowd of black protestors and shot two dead before he was apprehended?

Where were the police? Too busy watching if the marchers were looting white houses? Would a black motorist have been able to move into that position if the marchers were white?

Are the police just too trigger happy when it comes to black marchers?

An SAP spokeswoman in Pretoria said the figures of people killed by security forces should be seen against the background of increasing

South African marches continue to claim lives, as the latest figures show. The Tokoza shootings have prompted debate among political organisations and police on whether proper means are being used to stop deaths. *Sowetan* Investigations Editor **Mathatha Tsedu** reports: *Sowetan* 26/5/93



BISHO MARCH ... Protesters carry a casualty of the bloody ANC march on the Ciskei capital.

attacks on security forces.

"Each incident of killing involves a different set of circumstances and it is difficult to give a general answer to the problem.

"Each death is the subject of a thorough investigation by the police. The SAP has an obligation to maintain peace and enforce the law and we try to do so with the minimum of force," she said.

The spokeswoman said she could not comment on police preparedness and handling for the Tokoza march and referred the questions to Witwatersrand spokesman Captain Wikus Weber, who has said all allegations would be investigated.

Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel has called for a moratorium on mass action, saying marches either turned violent or became a source of violence.

The ANC, which has borne the brunt of these attacks, has rejected Kriel's proposal, saying it will not drop mass action to accommodate the killers. Kriel, the ANC said, was criminalising victims of police killings and outlawing democracy.

Following the Bisho massacre on September 7 last year, in which 29 people were killed, the ANC found itself accused of using ordinary people as cannon fodder in its attempt to unseat Oupa Gqozo.

But the organisation argued that people in that region were denied political space to operate and organise. They were determined to secure that space and would not allow a despot like Gqozo to stand in the way. Any other decision would be playing into the hands of the Gqozo's of this world, the ANC said.

The Azanian People's Organisation said the right to march was an inalienable right of everyone but warned that liberation forces had to realise that security forces had their own agendas and would therefore not defend protesters.

"What we are saying is that liberation forces have to ensure that they have adequate security for their marchers, without relying on the forces of oppression."

The Pan Africanist Congress said it supported mass action aimed at unseating the regime and not one "planned to speed up reform. We accept that death is a part of any struggle and that our people are prepared to die. But they should not be made to lay down their lives for marches that do not bring our freedom any nearer".

Spokesmen for the Inkatha Freedom Party were not available for comment. Leaders were said to be busy on the East Rand, where violence emanating from the march shootings has now claimed over 35 lives.

And so the big debate will continue to rage about whether to march or not to march. And as the debate rages, committed democrats have to take their lives in their hands as they vote with their feet.

Police wait five hours for Winnie

Staff Reporter

327

Police who arrived at Winnie Mandela's Soweto house yesterday morning to search for an escaped suspect they believed had hidden there had to wait five hours for Mandela's permission to enter her property.

Soweto police spokesman Major Joseph Ngobeni said police arrived at the house at about 1 am with a search warrant, but Mandela said she could not let them in for security reasons.

"But police negotiated with her and, at about 6 am, Mandela opened the gates for police and co-operated fully during the search," Ngobeni said.

He said no suspect was found. Mandela could not be reached for comment yesterday, but her spokesman said in a statement to Sapa that police had threatened to break down the gates to gain access to the house.

Ngobeni could not confirm this.

Star 27/5/93

Hold nonracial local polls soon - Sandton

By Anna Cox



Nonracial local government elections should be held at an early stage so that all representatives involved in further negotiations could have a clear mandate from their respective communities, Sandton management committee chairman Peter Gardiner said last night.

He was speaking at a special town council meeting called to determine the town's role in future local government.

Ten guiding principles on the recommended future structure of government at regional and sub-regional level were adopted by a vote of ten to four.

Conditions of acceptance of the principles included:

- The legacy of financial backlogs attached to the old apartheid local government structures should be financed and

liquidated from national sources before new local government structures were created.

● Sandton considered it essential that local authorities should be entitled to raise and spend their own taxes.

The council also called for existing municipal structures to be retained until an alternative arrangement was made.

This would allow Alexandra to continue receiving rates and tax assistance and to continue to benefit from assistance agreements which were in force.

The council also rejected any form of nominated government councils either as interim arrangements or at any time in the future.

It also called for flexibility to enable local authorities to enter into any mutually acceptable arrangements to co-operate or amalgamate.

The guiding principles include:

● Nonracialism in local government structures.

● Universal adult franchise based on South Africa citizenship, residence and registration in the area of voting.

● Reappraisal of the fiscal base leading to an equitable redistribution of the rates and tax base.

● Promotion of administrative and professional skills and training in local government.

● Local communities should retain the right to take part in negotiations of all structures of local government.

● Endorsement of elected local government representatives, accountable to their constituents, based on the fostering of community participation.

● Elected community representatives should have control over discretionary spending which may be allocated to individual communities.

● The establishment and development of a legitimate three-tier structure.

'No more testimony' on drinking

Court Reporter

Sandton bodybuilder Gary Beuthin told the Rand Supreme Court yesterday he would not call more witnesses to testify about his "vast alcohol consumption".

The former bouncer had earlier decided not to call certain witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear in court. Mr Justice M J Strydom told Beuthin it was a waste of time and money to have witnesses summoned if he was not going to call them.

Beuthin, who is defending himself, has pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and attempting to murder Johannesburg divorcee Jill Reeves on May 10 last year. He has pleaded guilty to five counts of theft.

The court has heard from several defence witnesses that Beuthin consumed up to 50 B52 cocktails the night before the alleged abduction.

The hearing continues.

Documents 'may not be destroyed'

CAPE TOWN — No documents or electronic data controlled by the Directorate of Covert Collection of the Military Intelligence Division could be destroyed without permission from Lieutenant-General Piere Steyn, Defence Minister, Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

In 1992, a previous Minister of Defence had ordered that Civil Co-operation Bureau documents under SADF control could not be destroyed. — Sapa.

Animal Kingdom

177 HENDRIK VERWOERD DRIVE
RANDBURG

NEW from U.S.A.
RUFFHAUZ and DOGLOO

FLOW THROUGH VENTILATION



Warmer in
Winter
Cooler in



Preview - Invitation

Come and listen to how You,
Your Company and Personnel
can Perform Better!

With Dale Carnegie®

Our FREE PREVIEW will illuminate the following:

All the fun of

EXHAUSTS • SHOCK ABSORBERS • BRAKES • TIRES

3 let off

after MK

Star 21/5/92 slaying

By Abdul Milazi

A Johannesburg magistrate yesterday found three policemen not criminally responsible for the killing of an Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre and his girlfriend during a police raid in Soweto a year ago. (321)

Itumeleng Padi and Nokuzola Ncalo were shot dead during a pre-dawn raid by Captain Herman Havenga, Warrant-Officer Marthinus Johannes Schoeman and Warrant-Officer Daniel Knoetze on May 19 1991.

Magistrate Willem Botha said the three policemen could not be held "criminally responsible" for the death of the couple because they were acting in "an emergency situation".

Burst in

Knoetze and Havenga claimed that they shot the couple because they believed Padi was about to attack them with a hand grenade.

However, Schoeman said that he did not see a hand grenade.

Havenga, who was commanding the unit during the raid, earlier described to Botha how he and his men had burst into a room in Phiri, Soweto, where they believed 21-year-old Padi, who had escaped from the Johannesburg prison the previous November, was hiding.

He knocked on the door and identified himself. The door was unlocked and on entering, he found Padi sitting on a bed pulling at the pin of a hand grenade.

He shouted "hand grenade" and fired from his R-5 assault rifle, Schoeman entered and also fired his R-1 rifle and Knoetze then entered and fired at Ncalo and Padi.

Joanfer 27/5/93

Open door policy works

POLICE confiscated R600 000, two revolvers and a pistol when they searched a car at Batho near Bloemfontein yesterday. (32)

The money and weapons were

brief

Joanfer 27/5/93 (32)

found hidden behind the vehicle's door panel after police acted on a tip-off. Three men were arrested.

Thursday May 27 1993 SOWETAN

NEWS FW says swoop was a normal police action • S

Cops charge PAC men

Sowetan 27/5/93

By Themba Molefe, Ismail Lagardien and Sapa

■ Hernus Kriel expected to explain Tuesday's crackdown:

FOUR of the 73 Pan Africanist Congress leaders arrested on Tuesday had been charged with illegal possession of ammunition, Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said last night.

Speaking on SABC's *Agenda* programme, Van der Merwe also said five members of the PAC's national executive council were still in custody.

He said of the 73, 19 had been released by last night.

Meanwhile, a special debate among negotiators at the World Trade Centre tonight will decide the future of the talks following the police crackdown.

The session of the 26-party negotiat-

ing council is expected to hear an explanation by Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel after Government negotiators had denied any prior knowledge of the PAC raid.

The meeting coincides with PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu's announcement yesterday that the organisation would not continue to participate in the talks until 73 PAC members, including seven national leaders, had been released and the "regime" had apologised publicly for its actions.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, Makwetu also demanded the return of confiscated PAC property. Makwetu said the PAC national ex-

ecutive committee would meet to decide on the PAC's future in negotiations.

"Should the demands be met, the organisation would return to the negotiation table. Until a decision was reached by the NEC or until the demands were met, the PAC would not be returning to the talks," he said.

In Cape Town, President FW de Klerk told Parliament: "My approval (of the arrests) was not sought, because it was a normal police action.

"I have since been informed that the police have apprehended people because of *prima facie* evidence and because of reliable information which tie up the whole effort to specific crimes."

Negotiators to hear Kriel explain police swoop on PAC

Crucial day for talks

By Paul Bell
and Esther Waugh

Prospects of an early breakthrough in the resumed negotiations hinge on a special session of the Negotiation Council tonight when Law and Order Minister Herens Kriel is called to account for the crackdown on the Pan Africanist Congress.

It is the first time a Cabinet Minister has been called to account for his actions by the forum.

Government negotiators are expected to take a back seat and let Kriel do all the explaining.

Although the future of negotiations does not appear to be in jeopardy at this stage, they have been put under severe pressure by Tuesday's police swoop.

The Government has come under fire over its handling of the crackdown, but the PAC itself is under growing pressure not to abandon the negotiations.

Demands that those arrested be charged or released became pivotal to the speedy or delayed resumption of negotiations. Police have released 19 of their 73 suspects, including two national executive members of the PAC, Mike Matsobane and Raymond Fihla.

Yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting went on into the night as implications of the crackdown, and the Government's response, were discussed with a view to tonight's session where some forum members can be expected to be highly critical.

And, against the backdrop of the Government's acute sensitivity to the need to explain itself rapidly, military intelligence sources leaked news of the infiltration of an Apla unit into Natal, allegedly tasked to "kill whites".

Timing

President de Klerk, responding in Parliament yesterday to criticism of the Government's timing, said he had been told the operation had been planned for last weekend, until police discovered that many of their targets would be away.

He had been informed of the intended action late on Monday, after he had returned from a public engagement, shortly before the swoop began. His approval had not been sought because the raids had been handled as a police, rather than a political, matter.

Speaking in Johannesburg yesterday, ANC president Nelson Mandela said the arrests should not be allowed to create panic.

"We have been negotiating since 1986 and we have had countless problems since then. This is one of those problems. I'm sure the democratic process will be strong enough to overcome this problem," he said.

● To Page 3

Crucial star 27 15 1983 day for talks

● From Page 1

As pressure to preserve the talks intensified, the PAC sent a clear message that it remained committed to negotiations.

PAC secretary for legal and constitutional affairs Willie Seriti confirmed his organisation's position had not changed since it walked out of talks on Tuesday — it had not withdrawn from negotiations and would return to the table only when the Government met three key demands.

At a press conference yesterday PAC president Clarence Makwetu said the movement would not — and could not — go back to substantive negotiations until the Government had responded to the movement's demands for redress. The PAC would, however, attend to night's special session.

The PAC will attempt to press the council to offer the Government an ultimatum on the continuation of the talks. On Saturday its national executive council will meet to review participation.

Asked whether he rejected any possibility that there might be substance to the SAP's allegations of criminal action on the part of those held, Makwetu said: "Of course I do. They searched my house and came out with a few papers. They have still not come to charge me with anything."

Makwetu enunciated five demands to the Government:

- Charge or release those arrested in Tuesday's swoop.
- Return all property seized by the police.
- Tell the movement which documents police have copied.
- Offer a public apology to the PAC and pay for the damage to its various offices.
- Compensate those who were "wrongfully arrested".

Makwetu added that despite conflicting statements from "the regime" on who took the decision, the PAC held "the regime" as a whole responsible.

Sapa reports that 45 PAC members were arrested after demonstrating and ignoring warnings to disperse outside the organisation's headquarters yesterday.

The demonstrators were planning to "hand themselves over to police".

Shangaans and Xhosas battle it out

Cops charge PAC men
Sackett 2/15/93

Southern 2715193

■ Hernus Kriel expected to explain Tuesday's crackdown:

ing council is expected to hear an explanation by Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel after Government negotiators had denied any prior knowledge of the PAC raid.

The meeting coincides with PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu's announcement yesterday that the organisation would not continue to participate in the talks until 73 PAC members, including seven national leaders, had been released and the "regime" had apologised publicly for its actions.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, Makwetu also demanded the return of confiscated PAC property. Makwetu said the PAC national ex-

"Should the demands be met, the organisation would return to the negotiation table. Until a decision was reached by the NEC or until the demands were met, the PAC would not be returning to the talks," he said.

In Cape Town, President FW de Klerk told Parliament: "My approval (of the arrests) was not sought, because it was a normal police action."

"I have since been informed that the police have apprehended people because of *prima facie* evidence and because of reliable information which the cause of the whole effort to specify crimes up the whole effort to specify crimes

■ Claim — management won't integrate ethnic groups

The management of Anglovaal, who own the mine, was locked in a meeting yesterday with officials of the National Union of Mine Workers. They will issue a statement later.

He said the Nuun had fought hard to have miners of different ethnic groups integrated in the hostels but manage-

"We pointed out to management that miners worked harmoniously underground and said this showed that they would live in peace on the surface."

Hostel residents seek peace plans

WILSON ZWANE

REPRESENTATIVES of hostel residents are seeking an urgent meeting with the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) to find solutions to the spiralling violence on the East Rand. Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association chairman Joseph Kubheka said yesterday his organisation was "extremely concerned" about the situation in Katlehong and Thokoza.

Kubheka said it was "sad" that hostel residents, who were often implicated in incidents of township violence, were "always excluded from peace initiatives".

He said it seemed that the peace initiatives were the preserve of political organisations.

Because there appeared to be tension between hostel and township residents, Sanco and his organisation should get together and "jointly work out strategies" to stem violence and renew the culture of co-existence, he said. **8/04/93 27/5/93**

He emphasised that his organisation was not pro-Inkatha and that many of its members were apolitical.

"It is sad that the conflict between hostel and township residents is perceived in many quarters as a power struggle between the ANC and Inkatha," he said.

Kubheka said his organisation would ask to meet Sanco this week. Sanco president Moses Mayekiso said any initiative intended to stem violence was to be welcomed.

"We are willing to meet the Transvaal Hostel Residents' Association," he said.

Campaign targets illegal weapons

8/04/93 27/5/93

PRETORIA — A major publicity campaign warning the public to hand in illegal weapons within 60 days would be launched on Monday, the police said yesterday.

The multimillion-rand campaign would coincide with the promulgation of the 1993 Arms and Ammunition Act, police spokesman Gen Leon Mellet said.

The Act gives the public 60 days to hand in weapons classified illegal — including AK-47s, machine pistols, hand grenades, rockets and explosive devices — falling which offenders face a minimum sentence of five years in jail.

"At the end of this 60 day amnesty period, nobody will be able to stand up and say 'I didn't know'," he said.

The campaign would include the printing and distribution of 8-million stickers, posters and advertisements warning that the possession of illegal weapons could lead to a 25-year prison sentence (maximum) as well as "community and family rejection".

Supplying a toll free number and guarantees of secrecy, the stickers state that up to R6 000 would be paid for valuable information leading to the recovery of specified weapons. The publicity material and stickers would be distributed through government offices.

"It will cost a lot, up to R260 000 for the stickers alone, but everybody must know," a police spokesman said.

ADRIAN HADLAND

The ubiquity of the AK-47 in SA and its use in bank robberies, theft, rape and political rivalry was "one of the biggest crises ever to have hit this country", Mellet said.

Between June 1992 and May 1993, 532 people were killed and 549 injured by AK-47s, a police statement said.

A total of 1 469 people had been arrested this year for the possession of AK-47s and other illegal weapons including R1 rifles, sub-machine guns, mortars, land mines, hand grenades and explosives.

The statement said neighbouring countries were the main source of illegal weapons in SA.

It estimated that more than 1.5 million AK-47s were unaccounted for in Mozambique alone.

Mellet denied the legislation had any political motive, adding that even police officers found in possession of illegal weapons would be forced to spend at least five years in prison. "There is no political consideration, this is aimed at crime."

But ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the Act would have no legitimacy "as long as it is seen to be aimed at black people while leaving white people armed."

The Act addressed itself to the possession of illegal weapons rather than the cause, Mamoepa said, giving the police little discretion in the face of the five-year minimum sentence.



ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba yesterday addressed students at Wits university. Students were protesting against a Rand Supreme Court interdict restraining them from disrupting activities on the campus during mass action. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Wits court interdict angers students

KATHRYN STRACHAN

WITS University had declared war on its students by seeking a court interdict earlier this week preventing students from disrupting classes during their mass action campaign, the SA Students Congress (Sasco) said yesterday.

Students yesterday gathered at a meeting on the campus, addressed by ANCY Youth League president Peter Mokaba, to protest against the move and against SA's integrating education system.

The action was aimed at addressing the "unrepresentative" nature of the Wits Council, the exclusion of disadvantaged

students as a result of the bursary funding crisis and the closure of campuses in Bophuthatswana. Sasco claimed Wits had also failed to address the "realities of the SA situation".

However, vice-chancellor Robert Charlton stressed that the university upheld the right to peaceful protest. But disruptive action which infringed on the rights of others was not peaceful protest. He said the defiance of the interdict would lead to prosecution.

Students as a result of the bursary funding crisis and the closure of campuses in Bophuthatswana. Sasco claimed Wits had also failed to address the "realities of the SA situation".

ANC sets police on new neighbours

MOST people would find a group of uniformed AWB Wenkommando and Ystergarde members on their doorstep a trifle unnerving. More so if they happened to be in an ANC office in Pretoria.

So when ANC officials in the organisation's Central Street office this week spotted a group of "strange figures with guns — staring", they got on the line to head office in Johannesburg sharpish.

Minutes later a crack squad of policemen descended on the five AWB members who, it turned out, were quietly minding their leader's car while he went about business in the capital.

No, they had no plans to occupy the ANC offices, they explained. AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche was attending an Afrikaner Volksfront meeting in the building directly opposite of the ANC offices, and his bodyguards were cooling

their heels in the street.

Police said they had been alerted to a possible confrontation by ANC peace officer Joe Sithole, who had in turn been called by the ANC. Sithole said yesterday the ANC officials in Pretoria had been unaware that the newly formed Volksfront had set up offices in the area.

"With rumours of hit-lists going round, the ANC officials must have thought the people on their doorstep were ready to hit out," said Sithole.

Later, after police were assured nothing untoward was about to happen, the ANC members decided to close their office for the rest of the day.

Police spokesman Lt Evan Johnson said yesterday no arrests were made and no charges had been laid.

DIRK VAN EEDEN

India 'likely to lift sanctions soon'

TRADE and Industry director-general Stef Naude yesterday predicted a quick lifting of Indian sanctions, following a high-level government visit to the country. 6/00M 27/5/93

Naude said he and other senior government members spent five days in New Delhi at the invitation of the Indian federation of trade and industry. The invitation had been extended after Naude's visit to India last year.

A Trade and Industry statement said Naude had held several meetings with Indian politicians, government officials, organised trade and industry as well as private businessmen. He met the Indian foreign minister as well as the secretaries of trade and foreign affairs.

"Although India still imposes comprehensive sanctions against SA it became evident during the visit that Indian policymakers are eager to normalise relations with SA," Naude said.

"Developments in SA are followed with keen interest and the impression is being created that a political settlement will result in the speedy lifting of sanctions."

India recently announced its intention to establish a cultural office in Johannesburg in a move interpreted as a forerunner to

PETER DELMAR

the lifting of sanctions and the establishment of formal diplomatic relations.

Naude added new IMF calculations had raised India's GDP tenfold. "India's economy is currently the sixth largest in the world following those of the US, Japan, China, Germany and France. According to the latest calculations, its GDP amounts to \$3-trillion, compared with the previous figure of \$290bn. The per capita income in India has thus increased from \$330 to \$1 150."

Reuter reports that Trade and Industry also announced yesterday that SA would participate in India's international trade show in November. The department said a delegation of prominent industrialists would visit India at the same time.

It said the Indian market offered opportunities for products such as iron and steel, pulp and paper, phosphoric acid, chemical fertiliser, rock phosphate and ferro-alloys.

□ Sapa reports that India's cultural centre director Harsh Bhasin said a full range of consular services to assist travellers to India should be operating by mid-June. Bhasin arrived in SA last week and said the rest of the Indian cultural team would be in Johannesburg within a week.

Bill seeks to ensure equal media coverage

By Esther Waugh

A summary of an "early draft" of an Independent Media Commission Bill is to be presented to the Negotiating Council for discussion today.

In terms of the Bill, a seven-member independent media commission is to be appointed. It would ensure equal treatment of political groups by broadcasting companies and make sure that state-financed publications were not used to the advantage of any group.

The Bill contains provisions on political broadcasts and political advertisements. No details of the provisions are contained in the report to the Nego-

tiating Council.

The report says that the PAC had submitted that the technical committee "ought to address the question of the levelling of the playing fields" before elections.

The report added: "The committee is of the view that it would be inappropriate to try to regulate the print media in the transitional period, since this would constitute an unwarranted infringement of freedom of expression."

"The reason why broadcast is treated differently is that the frequency spectrum is public property."

(327)

Hawks humiliate the 'softies'

W/Week 28/5-3/6 43

In the week the National Party celebrated its 45th year in power, the hawks in the cabinet took the initiative. NP negotiators — contemptuously branded "softies" by their hard-line opponents — were publicly humiliated and forced to take a back seat.

The Tuesday morning raids on members of the Pan Africanist Congress signalled a new, tough approach by the government. While questions are being raised as to exactly who ordered the raids — and who knew about them and who was left in the dark — the NP cabinet on Wednesday came out in support of the hardliners in its ranks, led by Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel.

Sources said the entire cabinet meeting on Wednesday was taken up by discussions of the raids. Strong objections were raised by the three cabinet ministers involved in the negotiations in Kempton Park.

Smarting because they had not been warned about the actions taken against their PAC negotiating partners, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers and Manpower Minister Leon Wessels angrily crossed swords with Kriel during the meeting.

At the heart of the conflict is the question of whether a political settlement must wait until the violence has subsided, or whether it should be reached as soon as possible to ensure that all the negotiating parties take responsibility for peace.

The NP's negotiators tend to support a rapid settlement, while hawks — including Kriel and Local Planning

Rifts between the NP cabinet hardliners, led by Hermus Kriel, and the 'softies' — including the government's negotiations team — blew up this week with the police raids on the PAC.

By CHRIS LOUW

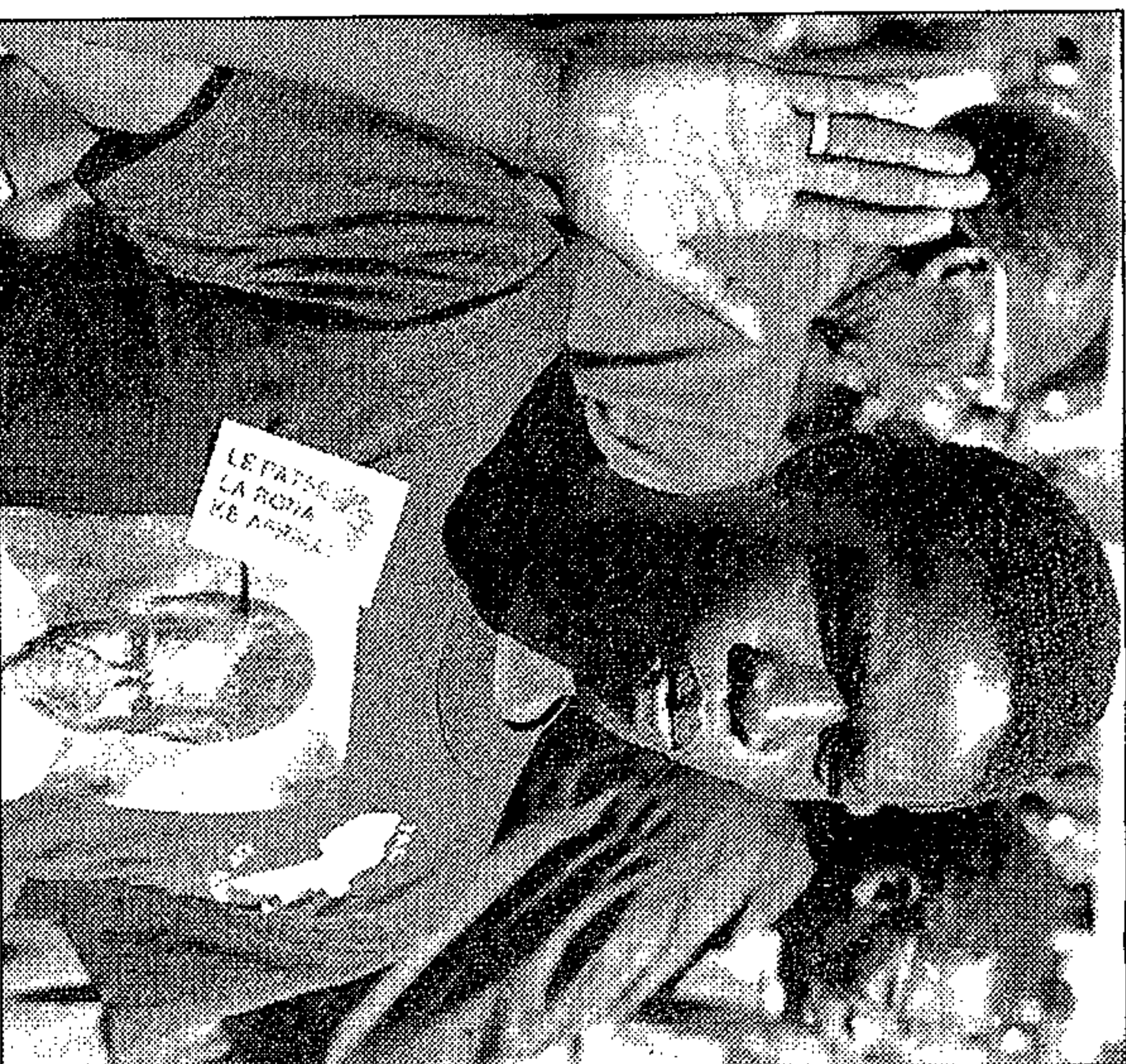
Minister Tertius Delpoit — believe that law and order must first be established so that the NP can "negotiate from a position of power".

The hawks are acutely aware that the NP is losing white support to the right. They are extremely worried about the new assertiveness of rightwingers, including the involvement of former generals in the political arena, as well as mass actions such as those planned for Pretoria on Saturday.

Meyer, who only heard about the raids on the radio on Tuesday before he left for the World Trade Centre, made no effort to hide his disappointment. The degree to which he had been sidelined by his colleagues was graphically illustrated on Wednesday evening when he was completely ignored when entering the House of Assembly.

Meyer sat by himself, his head resting on his hand. He was later joined by De Villiers, who quietly spoke to him before moving back to his own seat.

This week political observers had little doubt that Kriel — for long the major "hawk" in the cabinet — had finally displayed his disdain for his colleagues in the negotiations. The fact



Militant ... The PAC's slogans provoked white fear, leading to Hermus Kriel's crackdown
Photo: GUY ADAMS

that he did not even inform his Cape provincial leader, De Villiers, about the police action, gave further credence to growing rumours that he has his eyes on the Cape leadership.

De Klerk this week admitted that he had only been informed on Monday evening after returning home from a

321 informed of police actions. "When negotiating it is always better to have as much information as is available," he said.

Figures close to Meyer are speculating about possible political motives for the crackdown. "It is possible, but not really probable, that the minister was not informed because Kriel wanted to protect his integrity as negotiator," said one source.

Most observers believe the raids were intended as a shot across the bows of NP "softies". Political analyst Harald Pakendorf said they could indicate tensions specifically in the Cape NP, which has not yet purged itself of its conservative elements, as happened in the Transvaal when the Treurnicht group broke away in the early 1980s.

Claremont MP Jan van Eck had little doubt that the police action was politically motivated. "One only has to look at who has a vested interest in derailing the negotiating process," he said, comparing police actions with those of the "third force". It would be interesting to know who "selectively came together" to discuss the crackdown before it took place, Van Eck said.

Kriel, the only cabinet member to command popular support in the NP, has for some time been making *kragdadig* noises. He has been supported by Delpoit and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

Democratic Party MP Kobus Jordaan said yesterday that Kriel had now "drawn the line" in the NP's infighting. "He is part of a group that believes the negotiators are selling out to the ANC. They are hell-bent on showing that the NP still has the power to influence events."

Observers do not believe that the events of this week will significantly influence the negotiations themselves, although it is clear that the NP will shift emphasis from consensus at all costs to a more aggressive stance.

ANC inquiry into death of self-confessed spy

By PAUL STOBER

THE African National Congress' intelligence department has launched an investigation into the death last month of senior official Solly Smith.

Smith, a former chairman of the ANC's northern Free State region, had confessed in 1991 to spying for the South African security services. His confession also linked the late Francis Melli, a former executive committee member of the ANC and South African Communist Party, to the security forces.

Smith, whose real name was Samuel Khunyeli, was chairman of the ANC's northern Free State region from 1991 to 1992, before which he was the organisation's chief representative in London.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa confirmed that Smith had confessed to having been "compromised and coerced" into spying on the organisation soon after his return to South Africa from London in 1991.

But questions about Smith's loyalties go back to 1988, when a London newspaper, *The Independent*, revealed that South African funds had been used to establish a media services company, Newscope Limited, which published the now defunct magazine, *African Preview*.

The company was run by a Ghanaian exile, Major Kojo

Boakye-Djan, who had close links with both Smith and Melli.

A leftwing German magazine, *Top Secret*, has published a facsimile from the Companies Registration Office in London which shows Smith owned shares in Newscope.

The *Independent* investigation also revealed that Boakye-Djan had received ANC documents from Melli, who, besides being on the executive committees of the ANC and SACP, edited *Sechaba*, the ANC's official journal while it was in exile. When the *Independent* revelations broke, the ANC placed Melli under scrutiny.

Melli died in a hotel room in Johannesburg, apparently of a heart attack after a drinking binge, in October 1990, shortly after his return to South Africa.

Mamoepa refused to give any details about the kind of activities Smith had confessed to or how he had been coerced into spying as an investigation was still under way.

With reference to Smith's subsequent election as chairman of the ANC's northern Free State region, Mamoepa said: "When a man comes and says he confesses, what do you do? We forgave him."

Mamoepa insisted the circumstances of Smith's death, in early April, warranted investigation: "When a healthy man suddenly dies, especially after he expresses fear for his life, it's suspicious."

PAC case starts to crumble

By STEPHEN LAUFER

WIM 28/5 - 3/6/93
MAJOR questions persist about the scale and manner of the police crack-down this week on leading members of the Pan Africanist Congress.

Despite midweek claims by police spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert that there would "very quickly be serious charges, including murder, armed robbery, and illegal weapons possession", police appear to be battling to find sufficient evidence which they are confident will stand up in a court of law.

Mostert said there "would be several court appearances on serious charges on Wednesday and Thursday". But only four people appeared in court on Thursday - charged with the relatively minor offence of illegal possession of as yet unspecified quantities of ammunition.

Of the 75 originally arrested, including members of the PAC executive, the group's negotiating team at the multiparty talks, and leading trade unionists, 43 had been released by yesterday.

Those released include PAC national executive members Mike Matsobane and Raymond Fihla. Detention orders under section 29, which allow the police to hold suspects for 10 days for questioning, were granted against a further 28 people.

Twenty-seven others were initially held under section 50, allowing questioning for 48 hours before the police must decide whether to charge or release. The 48-hour detention period ran out at 9am on Thursday, and it appears that police felt they

had insufficient grounds to continue holding them, except for the four charged.

Police spokesmen appeared embarrassed at having to change tack as the case against the PAC members began to crumble. Mostert, originally named sole spokesman on the arrests, was unavailable yesterday. And his deputies battled to provide concrete information.

Asked whether the police swoop had been directed at "hawks" within the PAC, sources inside the organisation said that there was no identifiable pattern to the arrests.

"Those detained include members who have argued for greater militancy as well as those pushing for negotiations," said one leading PAC member.

Among the "doves" arrested were political affairs secretary Jaki Seroke and National Council of Trade Unions general secretary Cunningham Ngcukana.

Predicted another PAC insider: "These arrests will strengthen the organisation's prestige and profile within the black community. Kriel has done the PAC a favour in the run up to elections."

Kriel puts a brake on negotiations

W/M and 28/5-21/93
By CHRIS LOUW

ON Monday, hours before the raids on Pan Africanist Congress members later that night, African National Congress MP Jan van Eck referred in parliament to the "destructive role" played by Law and Order Minister Hérnus Kriel.

Van Eck, MP for Claremont, said Kriel was the leader of a hardline group in the National Party caucus. He also asked for the South African Police to stay out of politics.

This was what Van Eck had to say: "The honourable minister of law and order has played a generally destructive role within the NP cabinet by being the most serious braking influence on the negotiating process. Everybody outside this House, as well as within their (the NP's) caucus, knows that he is the leader of a hardline group in the cabinet and the caucus.

"With the active assistance of specifically the honourable minister of local government (Tertius Delpont), he has been actively undermining the negotiating team of the honourable state president, namely the honourable minister of constitutional development (Roelf Meyer) and the honourable minister of public enterprises (Dawie de Villiers), whom he (Kriel) plans to oust as leader of the NP in the Cape.

"... He is doing this because he believes, in the words of his own supporters, that the NP negotiating team is giving too much to the ANC. Today he had the cheek ... to refer sanctimoniously to the fact that there is a tendency among people not to listen to their leaders or recognise leadership ... We want the police to stay out of the political arena."

Police cleared of pre-dawn deaths

By JACQUIE GOLDING
A JOHANNESBURG inquest magistrate has cleared the police of criminal liability for the controversial deaths of an Umkhonto weSizwe member and his African National Congress girlfriend in Soweto two years ago.

The parents of the dead couple, Itumeleng Padi and Nokuzola Ncalo, left the court in tears after the finding. *Wmail 28/5-3/6/93.*

Padi and Ncalo were shot dead by police in 1991 during a pre-dawn raid on a back room in Phiri, Soweto.

The police account of the incident contained numerous contradictions. Immediately after the killings, Lieutenant Colonel Tienie Halgryn said Ncalo had stormed police during the raid holding a hand grenade. But at the inquest, police witnesses stressed it had been too dark for them to see that Ncalo was in the room.

Police witnesses also said Padi had been holding the hand grenade, that he had pulled the grenade's pin and that one policeman had shouted: "Handgrenaat!" (Hand grenade!) Witnesses who had been in an adjacent room at the time said they had heard only the cry "Skiet hom!" (Shoot him!) The grenade — which was not produced in court — had not detonated because the pin had broken, police claimed.

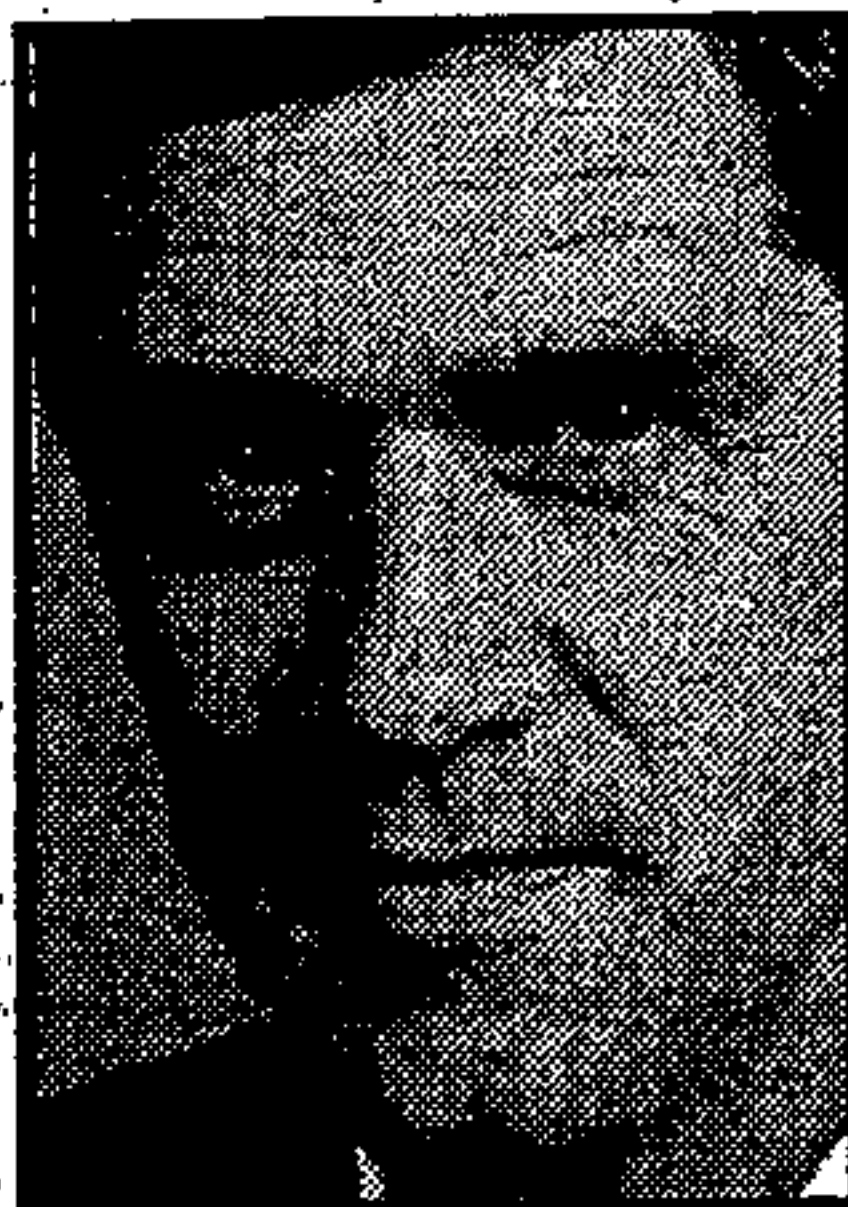
One police witness said Padi had survived the first volley of shots and had then tried to throw another grenade. However, the second policeman present — who had been closest to Padi at the time — said he had seen no grenade and no attempt to throw one.

Ncalo was hit by two slugs, while 23 automatic rifle shots and two shotgun shots were fired at Padi.

Padi's father, Isaac, claimed the shooting was an assassination attempt after his son had escaped from prison and applied for indemnity in 1990. He said two of the policemen who had killed his son, Warrant Officer Marthinus Schoeman and Sergeant Danie Knoester, had tortured him shortly before his son's death in an attempt to discover his whereabouts.

Family lawyer Brendan Barry said the inquest finding would be taken on review, and that the attorney general would be approached to press charges against the police involved.

*PAC crackdown
sharpens
cabinet
divisions*



Roelf Meyer ... humiliated

How Hernus flattened Roelf

W/mom

28/5 - 3/6/93

327

CABINET hawks and doves clashed over the surprise crackdown on the Pan Africanist Congress — and the hawks, scornfully dismissing their opponents as “softies”, won.

In a Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, verligte ministers involved in peace talks raised strong objections to the way the police raid was executed at a sensitive moment during negotiations.

But hardline Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel pulled the state president behind him, humiliating key negotiators Roelf Meyer and Dawie de Villiers.

Behind the PAC raids: PAGE 2

Kriel in the dock

Sowetan 28/5/93

By Themba Molefe
Political Reporter

THE NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS was early this MORNING saved from the brink of collapse when the Pan Africanist Congress and the Government agreed to meet urgently to resolve their differences.

At the end of a special session of negotiators at the World Trade Centre, the 26 parties agreed that the Government was not justified to detain the national leadership of the PAC and 75 of its members.

In a resolution adopted the council reaffirmed its commitment to the negotiation process and that the PAC should remain in the talks.

Most of the negotiators called for Kriel to resign after ordering the arrest of 75 PAC members, including members of its national executive council, in pre-dawn raids on Tuesday.

But a defiant Kriel told the 104 negotiators that even the PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu and other top leaders could be further implicated and detained.

He tried to substantiate reasons for the massive crackdown by saying there was prima facie evidence which preceded the action.

Referring to the timing of the arrests, Kriel denied they were aimed at derailing negotiations but at preventing the suspects from going away as there was going to be a long weekend.

In his address to the negotiating council, PAC general secretary Mr Benny Alexander had earlier turned down a request by the Government for an urgent bilateral meeting.

Other leading participants at the negotiating council meeting called for Kriel's head because

of the swoop on the PAC.

ANC general secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa demanded Kriel either resign or be dismissed immediately.

"He (Mr Kriel) is the one single Government minister who does not want the PAC at the negotiating table," claimed Ramaphosa.

"You (Mr Kriel) are becoming a danger to this negotiating process. Therefore, you must resign or be dismissed immediately."

Pravin Gordhan, of the Natal Indian Congress, also said Kriel must be relieved of his duties, and the South African Communist Party, the Intando YeSizwe Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party also criticised the police action against the PAC.

Leon Wessels, of the National Party, strongly defended the police swoop.

"The National Party is engaged in bringing about a just and fair dispensation for all South Africans. We are unequivocally committed to this process. But no one should be above the law, both now and in the future.

"The National Party firmly believes the SAP acted against the PAC in pursuance of its mission. The law must now take its course," he said.

●Meanwhile, the police yesterday released 43 of the 75 PAC members who were detained in the swoop. Four members of the PAC appeared in the Soweto Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of illegal possession of ammunition.

Police yesterday said 28 "suspects" were remaining in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for 10 days' detention without trial.

●Meanwhile, 38 PAC supporters, chanting "every policeman, every farmer deserves a bullet" and "one grenade, 10 settlers", were arrested during a demonstration Pretoria yesterday. They were later released and warned to appear in court.

Kriel is after our blood, says PAC man

Sowetan & Radio Metro

Talkback



with Tim Modise

By Mzimasi Ngudle

THE swoop on 75 members of the Pan Africanist Congress had something to do with Law and Order Minister Mr. Hennis Kriel's opposition to its participation in the multi-party talks.

This was said by Mr. Lesaana Makhanda, a member of the organisation's national executive committee, during last night's Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show.

Many of the callers said the PAC was one of the items in the Government's grand scheme of co-optation. The callers were, without exception, outraged at Tuesday's arrest of PAC members. They called on the PAC to pull out of the multiparty talks.

Defending the PAC's involvement in the talks, Makhanda said the organisation's participation was a "point in the process of struggle for liberation". Makhanda said the Gestapo-like arrests did not come as a surprise. "Our demands for the return of the land is not going to make the Government very happy. The arrests were preplanned and well-timed to force the PAC out of negotiations."

Kriel has consistently demanded the exclusion of the PAC in the negotiations. You could see at the multiparty talks that he was not happy that we were there," he said.

A member of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Lekau of Pietersburg, said the Government could not to be trusted.

"Azapo has been and is still consistently warning people not to trust the régime and the likes of the Democratic Party."

"No forum will do anything for us while the régime is still in power. So what is the PAC doing at World Trade Centre?"

Makhanda said "no normal person can negotiate himself out of power."

Some of the callers said the PAC's participation in the multi-party talks showed that the organisation had abandoned its previous demand for majority rule.

"Why does the PAC, given its radical stance, participate in multiparty talks?"

"The PAC should withdraw from negotiations until their legitimate demands have been addressed."

"Why did they urinate in our offices instead of arresting their suspects and charging them?"

PAC worker Pinkie, Johannesburg

Bongani, Cape Town

(327)

Sowetan 28/5/93

By Quentin Wilson

IF LAW and order minister Mr Hernus Kriel thought Tuesday's swoop on 73 PAC and Apla members would end the violence, he is in for an unpleasant surprise, warns Mr Willie Seriti, PAC national executive committee member.

"It will have totally the opposite effect," predicts Seriti. "Even people who are not PAC members will question the point of continuing negotiations and rely on more militant forms of struggle." (327)

After two and a half years of wavering, the PAC committed itself last month to joining the multi-party negotiating forum, while Apla, the PAC's military wing, continued its armed struggle.

The multi-party talks were days away from announcing a date for democratic elections: a decision which could have pressurised the PAC into suspending armed action.

"Now that has all changed," says Seriti.

"The regime is forcing the PAC out of negotiations and they are now left with a negotiating forum that lacks any legitimacy in the eyes of the African people."

Seriti added the PAC would have to consult all its members before taking a decision on its role in the future.

Apla promised on Wednesday to act "brutally and ruthlessly" against white South Africans unless detained PAC members were released immediately.

Warning that the safety of "so-called soft targets" could no longer be guaranteed, Apla claimed to be "poised to create a situation of complete insecurity in every section of the oppressor community".

The wholesale arrests were interpreted "as the declaration of war between white oppressors and the African oppressed people."

Since Tuesday's swoop, 11 people have been released, leaving 20 people detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and 42 people held in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedures Act.

In the Western Cape, those arrested include PAC regional organiser Mr Michael Siyolo, regional leader Mr Zizakele Makhutshana, and members Mr Nkosenputu Naki and Mr Siphiwe Mkweso.

Apla promises to strike back after arrests

South 2915 - 216193



CLARENCE MAKWETU

Poison probe into ANC men's deaths

5 Times 30/5/93

THE ANC is investigating a possible link between the deaths of confessed government agent Solly Smith and Dr Francois Mell, an ANC national executive member who died in a Johannesburg hotel in October 1990.

According to a German magazine, Top Secret, both men were involved in a disinformation campaign in London headed by a Ghanaian exile and funded by South African military intelligence.

Sick

The ANC believes Mr Smith and Dr Mell may have been poisoned to keep them from revealing their alleged involvement in military intelligence operations.

However, Mr Smith's family said this week that the chairman of the Northern Free State ANC branch had died of natural causes. "He was a very sick man," said his son-in-law, Marcellus Nkuebe.

"He was admitted to hospital in Johannesburg and Bloemfontein several times this year and, as far as we are concerned, he died of natural causes."

Mr Smith's body was found in

By CHARIS PERKINS
and PETER MALHERBE

the bedroom of his home in Odendaalsrus in early April. There was no sign of a break-in.

A Bloemfontein state pathologist, Dr Jan Olivier, found that Mr Smith's death was caused by "cardio-respiratory failure". He said he had checked for traces of poison but had found "nothing suspicious".

A Bloemfontein doctor who treated Mr Smith earlier this year said he was not surprised to hear that his former patient had died of heart failure.

"He had an enlarged heart, high blood-pressure, poor kidneys, degenerative arthritis, diabetes and Parkinson's disease," he said. The ANC, however, remains suspicious.

"We are not convinced he died naturally," said Northern Free State regional secretary Pat Matosa. He refused to explain, saying the ANC head office was handling the investigation.

He said the ANC had tried to get independent pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman — who died this week — to attend the post mortem, but he had been overseas.

A source in the ANC's intelligence department said it was "80 percent convinced Dr Mell was poisoned by a drink at the Carlton Hotel, even though he ostensibly died of heart failure".

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoea recently said Mr Smith had approached the ANC voluntarily and "admitted he had been compromised and coerced into working for the regime".

The ANC believes he may have been killed by government agents because of what he had discovered about covert operations.

Worried

The ANC intelligence source said Mr Smith had been warned not to tell the ANC about his activities as an agent, and had feared for his life.

"He had reached a point where he did not know whether they or his health were going to get him first."

The source said Mr Smith had approached the ANC after valuable documents were stolen from his home in June or July last year.

Mr Nkuebe said his father-in-law had been "extremely worried" about the missing documents

because only he and the ANC headquarters knew about them. But Mr Nkuebe said he knew nothing about the ANC's claim that his father-in-law had confessed to being a spy.

Reports that Mr Smith worked for South Africa's military intelligence services were first published in Top Secret. According to the magazine, Mr Smith held 10 percent of the shares in Newscope, a media services organisation headed by Ghanaian exile Major Kojo Boakye-Djan and funded by SA military intelligence.

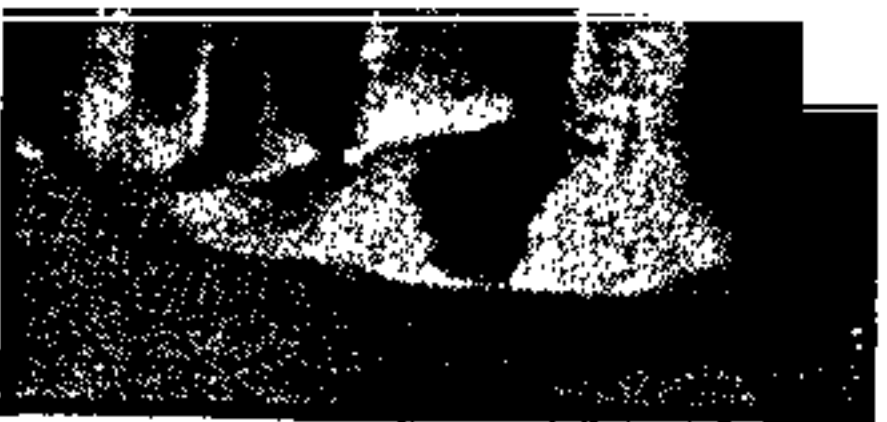
Major Boakye-Djan allegedly gave Mr Smith the shares in 1988 as a reward for his "valuable work and good contacts".

According to a report in the Independent in London, Mr Boakye-Djan also received ANC documents from Dr Mell, who edited Sechaba in London.

Mr Smith went into exile in 1964. He was appointed the ANC's chief representative in London. At the end of 1988 he moved to Paris, where he remained until 1991, when he returned to South Africa.

Reports claiming that Mr Smith had confessed to being a spy had not reached the ANC's London office by Wednesday.

JOEL MEYER



Press 3016193

CYRIL RAMAPHOSA



TALKS ON TENTH HOUR

By DESMOND BLOW PAC decision may
make or break
negotiations

PAC national executive committee members were yesterday locked in a secret meeting to decide whether to stay in the multiparty talks.

High on the agenda will be whether to suspend the armed struggle.

This follows a week of raids and detentions of PAC leaders which were seen as a return to the worst of the Vorster and Botha "police state" era.

The old "Charge or Release" slogan was echoed by most of the delegates at the negotiating committee meeting at Kempton Park on Thursday night.

As a result of a meeting between the PAC and government on Friday, three of the detained PAC leaders were released - Dr Solly Sikosana, Waters Toboi and Thomas Likosi.

Toboi told City Press yesterday that the arrests of the PAC leaders was "an eye-opener that the regime was not ready to accept majority rule".

"Although the NEC has not passed its resolution yet, it would not be amazing if we come out with a resolution calling for the talks to be held outside the country under a neutral chairman," he said.

The government will report on the position of other PAC detainees - including NEC members Enoch Zulu, Maxwell Nmadzvhani and Abel

Dube - at a bilateral meeting on Tuesday.

The PAC's Jaki Seroke was also released after being charged with illegal possession of firearms.

In terms of a joint statement issued following the PAC-government meeting, the PAC has undertaken to "discuss its commitment to armed action and its position on violence" and to give a "clear, unambiguous" report at Tuesday's meeting.

Negotiators are questioning whether De Klerk or the securocrats are running the country.

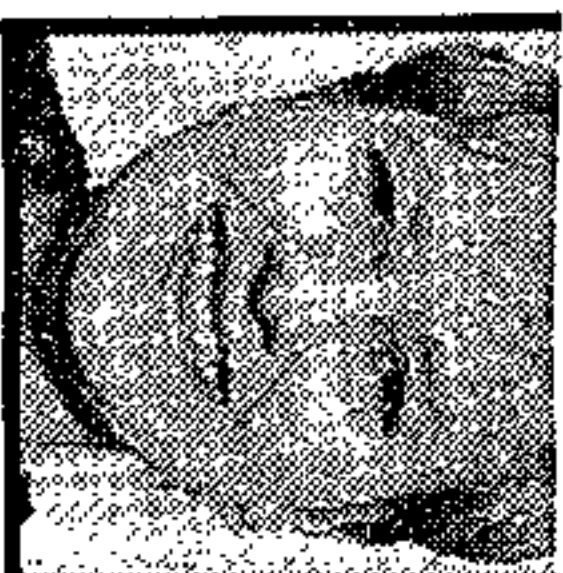
Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel said he was briefed by two generals on Monday afternoon that the raids would take place that night, and De Klerk has said he did not interfere as it was a police and not a political matter.

The government's delegates to the negotiating commission, ministers Roelf Meyer and Dawie de Villiers, were apparently not briefed.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and South African Communist Party chairman, Joe Slovo, both called for Kriel's resignation.

If PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander looked like the loneliest man at the World Trade Centre on Thursday night, it was just an illusion. On this occasion his party had the backing of even its enemies

Picture: JOHN HOGG



Hernus Kriel's crackdown this week was an attempt to restore white faith in the government and boost his own standing. EDYTH BULBRING says that in the process he weakened the government's hand at the negotiating table



IT WAS A TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO COME TO THE AID OF
THE PARTY... AND THEN ALONG CAME HERNUS KRIEL

THE DESTROYER

STEWART 30/5/92

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk arrived back at his Groote Schuur residence on Monday night after opening the new headquarters of the National Monuments Council.

He was relaxing with Marlike over a nightcap with his last John Rolfe before retiring when his peace was disturbed by an urgent phone call from Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel.

The conversation was tense. Mr Kriel informed Mr de Klerk that police had begun a swoop on the homes of 77 members of the PAC. The operation was in progress.

The action against the PAC in the early hours of Tuesday morning had come after "extensive and exhaustive investigations", Mr Kriel told a sceptical negotiating council at the World Trade Centre on Thursday evening.

It was not a political action, it was normal police business, Mr Kriel, Mr de Klerk and Cabinet ministers emphasised this week in mantra-like unison. No man can be above the law, they argued.

Mr Kriel concedes he paused for several moments to consider the implications for the negotiation process.

However, he did not pause long enough to pick up the telephone to inform government negotiator Roelf Meyer or his Cape leader and NP negotiator Dawie de Villiers. Nor did he inform the president until it was too late.

Driving to the World Trade Centre on Tuesday morning, the news broadcast on the radio was the first indication Mr Meyer received that all was not well.

He was anticipating spending a fruitful day negotiating crunch issues on regionalism and constitutional principles that would see government securing what for it was the best deal available.

Instead, he spent the morning fielding hostile questions from his negotiating partners.

The past week has been one of theories. Was Mr Kriel attempting to undermine Mr de Villiers in an attempt to usurp his leadership of the Cape caucus? Did he have his sights set on a presidential coup? Was he trying to undermine negotiations?

As one Cabinet minister put it: "When I travel to Lesotho to hold talks about possible joint co-operation, I automatically send the president a memo beforehand. And if I were to raise the price of a commodity, I inform Mr Meyer — just in

case it impacts on negotiations."

But what emerged at the World Trade Centre on Thursday night during a three-hour grilling of Mr Kriel by the majority of the negotiators was that political opportunism, rather than heavy conspiracy, had turned into a major bungle.

The climate in which the raid on the PAC came was one in which the government is perceived to have lost control of the country. A hae-morrhaging and disintegrating NP caucus has begun to turn towards the right-wing and Inkatha.

The bad weather started with the government ceding moral authority to ANC leader Nelson Mandela as he and other ANC moderates battled to restore calm in the wake of the assassination of SACP leader Chris Hani.

IT deteriorated with the accelerated attacks on white farmers and civilians in the face of inflammatory statements by unrepentant PAC leaders, happy to wage war outside the negotiating chamber at Kempton Park.

And it brewed into a storm last week over the education crisis, where Mr de Klerk was sent in to sort out the chaos that four ministers of education were unable to resolve.

He went into talks with Mr Mandela as a statesman and

emerged a humiliated horse trader, having capitulated to the demands of a mob of schoolchildren not old enough to vote.

MPs reported that their disillusioned and embittered support base, perceiving that the NP could no longer guarantee their present or their future, was drifting towards the tough rhetoric of the right-wing.

The police were demoralised and perceived that their attempts to combat crime were being thwarted by negotiators intent on securing a settlement at any price.

The clamour of the constituency resounded in the Cabinet. On the one side was Mr Meyer. Mr de Villiers and leader Nelson Mandela as he with them those who believed the sooner the government secured a constitutional deal the better for the country.

On the other, those like Kriel, Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee, and Planning and Provincial Minister Tertius Delport, who believed that shoring up the party was all-important and dependent on restoring law and order.

Enter Mr Kriel, dressed as superman. For him to have sought the approval of the Cabinet doves would have involved hours of wrangling and requests for further time until a breakthrough had been reached on June 3.

Uppermost in his mind was this week's law and order budget debate, where he anticipated a thrashing from all opposition parties at the

police's inability to crack down on violence.

In authorising a raid on the PAC, Mr Kriel imagined he would restore the faith of white South Africans in the police force, the government, the National Party and, of course, Hennis Kriel. For a few days this week he was right.

He was received with acclaim and enthusiasm in the budget debate. Accolades were heaped on him at the NP's caucus meeting on Thursday morning.

His Cabinet colleagues were not so enthusiastic on Wednesday morning, but they, too, conceded that violence had to be tackled — although there was a measure of censure at his not informing negotiators of the crackdown.

Debate in Cabinet continued until 11.45 on Wednesday night. The conclusion was to present a united front in supporting Mr Kriel's actions and try to keep talks on track.

MEMBERS crossed their fingers, hoping Mr Kriel would be able to justify the police action at the World Trade Centre. "We all just prayed he had done his homework," one minister said afterwards.

But on Thursday night, Mr Kriel was mauled. His inability to explain how "extensive and exhaustive" investigations had led to the arrest of a man who had spent the last two years in hospital and was confined to

a wheelchair was compounded by behaviour that bordered on crassness — he didn't know many of the negotiators names, mispronounced those he did and incorrectly identified others.

All his police investigations had resulted in was the release of 42 of the 77 arrested and the appearance in court of four.

What was revealed over the three hours was a man who had embarked on a major political action in the guise of restoring law and order without having checked his facts.

But Mr Kriel's actions are more serious than just another example of government disunity, attempted backstabbing and bungling.

Mr Kriel leaves the negotiating team with a seriously

weakened hand. In the next few weeks the government will have to argue against the multi-party operational control of the security forces. In the light of this political opportunism, the negotiator don't stand a chance.

After June 3 it will have to sell a negotiated settlement to a white constituency whose confidence in the government can only have been undermined by yet more evidence of ineptitude.

It is a problem not only occupying the early morning hours of the government negotiators, but also the ANC which needs the other bi-player to deliver its constituency.

The hour is too late for on side of the negotiating table to collapse under the full weight of bungling supermen

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF SAP SWOOP ON PAC IS RIDDLED WITH HOLES

STW 30/5/93

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO

MINISTER of Law and Order — all with offences like illegal possession of weapons or ammunition. A serious gap began to emerge between the police and minister's public claims and the reality.

the men had been charged in court — all with offences like illegal possession of weapons or ammunition. A serious gap began to emerge between the police and minister's public claims and the reality.

firming this week that part of the purpose of the raids was, in fact, to gather information with a view to prosecution.

The others had been summoned for a meeting last Wednesday to discuss the raids, but this had been cancelled because it did not suit their schedules.

Parliament to discuss the raids during the Minister's vote on Tuesday.

Another 16 crimes — ranging from murder and arson to theft and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition — were attributed to Apia because of the way in which they were carried out.

In his address to political leaders at the multi-party talks on Thursday night, Mr Kriel listed a series of specific crimes being investigated against six top PAC members.

Toboti and Mr Thomas Likotsi — were released from custody without charges being pressed. A fourth, Mr Jaki Seroke, was released after being charged with the illegal possession of a firearm.

political leaders at the multi-party talks that the police swoop on senior PAC members was only undertaken after "extensive and exhaustive" investigations.

Among the discrepancies: Mr Kriel suggested to political leaders at the multi-party talks that the raids were carried out after considerable evidence had been gathered.

Mr Kriel suggested to political leaders at the multi-party talks that the raids were carried out after considerable evidence had been gathered.

Only hours before the raid were they informed to stand by to prepare charges against those arrested.

Thursday the swoop had been delayed because a long weekend had intervened.

Only in five cases does the SAP have confessions from Apia members in custody regarding specific crimes.

Yet after negotiations with the PAC the following day, three of the six — Dr Solly Skosana, Mr Waters

According to PAC secretary general Benny Alexander, he obtained and licensed the weapon in the Transkei, "like most members of our national executive council".

But by week's end, only five of

But Major Craig Koze con-

emerged only the Transvaal attorney-general had been consulted.

they had been delayed to allow

attributed to Apia on the basis of

it is ascribed, on the basis of "unconfirmed reports".

Yet after negotiations with the PAC the following day, three of the six — Dr Solly Skosana, Mr Waters

the illegal possession of a firearm.

24

Anglicans (327)
Star 3/11/5193
urged to (211)
hand in guns

CAPE TOWN — The Diocesan Council of the Diocese of Cape Town has appealed to Anglicans to give up their personal firearms as part of a drive to restore respect for the sanctity of life.

In a statement, the Anglican Church called on clergy not to provide character testimonials to church members wishing to apply for firearm licences.

It added there was a "strong impression" that PAC leaders had been detained because the Government wanted to be seen to be taking tough action.

"Yet when the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging indulges in inflammatory, racist rhetoric and deploys heavily armed members on the streets against protesters, the Minister of Police holds talks on security issues with its leader." — Sapa.

Monday, June 2 1993

Violence: council to probe media role

Buss. day 216193

PRETORIA — The Press Council has been requested by the Goldstone commission to investigate the role of the media in the incitement and perpetuation of violence.

Following hearings last week into the ill-fated Thokoza march of May 22, in which 13 people died, the commission resolved to lay a formal complaint with the Press Council concerning the local Press coverage of the incident.

Press Council registrar Ed Linington confirmed that a request for an investigation had been received from the Goldstone commission yesterday.

A commission spokesman referred to the first Goldstone investigation into violence at Thokoza, completed in November last year, in which the media was urged to be "conscious of the fact that they are the disseminators of information which is frequently the trigger for violence".

The media, along with political leaders, bore a heavy responsibility in this regard, the report said.

The publication of "false rumours" and unsubstantiated allegations had contributed to the deterioration of community relations and had led to further outbreaks of violence, the commission found.

The commission recommended that criminal sanction be imposed on those members of the media who were found to have deliberately engaged in publicising potentially harmful rumours.

ADRIAN HADLAND

It was believed by participants at the Thokoza hearing last week that the media had once again assumed a contributory function in the violence.

This was reflected in the last paragraph of the commission's recent Thokoza statement in which the council was "requested to investigate the reporting by the media in SA of the events which took place in Thokoza".

The council was asked to report its findings to the commission as soon as possible.

A recommendation on November 17 1992 that a Goldstone committee be created to look into the media and its impact on violence and intimidation had been ignored by the industry, a commission spokesman said.

"I am not aware of any submissions in this regard," he said.

Linington said specific complaints about incidents or articles needed to be passed on to the council for consideration.

If these fell within the ambit of the council, and possible breaches of its code of conduct existed, the matter would be taken up with the newspapers concerned, he said.

The Goldstone commission spokesman said further details, and copies of offending articles, would be submitted to the council as soon as possible.

"While the commission abhors the idea of censorship, the media must be conscious of its responsibilities," he said.

No one is safe from Apla attacks — PAC

Buss. day 3/6/93
BILLY PADDOCK

NO ONE would be safe from Apla attacks until there was a legitimate government in power and the security forces were under multiparty joint control, PAC national organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani said at a media conference yesterday.

"The regime is acting like Dracula in charge of the blood bank and until it changes this attitude and stops trying to conduct everything on its own terrain we will not submit," he said.

Nemadzivhanani was released from custody yesterday after being held on charges of contravening the Firearms Act.

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander, when asked who was regarded as a civilian and therefore not a target, said anyone who was not a member of the security forces or the reservist units.

However, civilians could get hurt. "Nobody will be safe until there is a legitimate government, therefore negotiators have to move faster," Nemadzivhanani said, adding that Apla and the PAC would not unilaterally suspend the armed struggle.

Nemadzivhanani and Alexander said "Operation Iron Fist" initiated by the SA security forces and military intelligence, had a three-point aim — forcing the ANC/government deal through negotiations, imposing a state of emergency that had legitimacy, and then clamping down on radicals on the left and right wings.

The PAC was one of those groups. Alexander also claimed that government negotiators were trying to force the organisation out of negotiations and were poised to call on the negotiating council to expel the organisation for refusing to suspend the armed struggle.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer denied this and said that it was still government's firm view that no party that was engaged in armed activities could participate in an election or the preparations leading to an election.

The two sides will meet today at the World Trade Centre for the third time in a week to try and break the deadlock in their positions.

Slovo refused licence for firearm

Buss. day 3/6/93
WILSON ZWANE

SACP chairman and ANC NEC member Joe Slovo, the target of a recent assassination plot, yesterday received notification from the police that he had been refused a licence to possess a firearm, the ANC said.

No reason was given, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said.

The organisation said in a statement it found the refusal "extraordinary, particularly given the spate of death threats."

Slovo's request for the right to the means of self-defence is urgent and legitimate.

The news of the rejection of Slovo's application came as two Johannesburg lawyers debated gun controls at a seminar organised by the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.

Richard Spoor said self-defence was not a legitimate reason to acquire a firearm. He added that making guns available for self-defence purposes was tantamount to "privatising law and order."

Spoor said access to guns should be limited to people specialising in sporting and commercial activities. The money police were pumping into making posters warning against the dangers of weapons could be better used in school projects, aimed at instilling in pupils the awareness that carrying a gun was an "anti-social act."

Tefo Raditapole said the possession of guns by the public created a pool drawn on by criminals and perpetrators of violence.

Spoor's demand on the right to an organisation, as that for the registered as a threat to the state

ATTENTION

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

National Monuments Council: headquarters

350. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (a) What is the cost of (i) purchasing, (ii) restoring and (iii) renovating the new headquarters of the National Monuments Council and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B818E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) The buildings known as Granite Lodge (c. 1834) and the former Bambi Crèche (1917) were transferred

gratis to the National Monuments Council (NMC) by the Department of Public Works on 18 May 1990 with a view to equipping them to serve as the Head Office and Western Cape Regional Office. The NMC therefore did not purchase the buildings.

- (ii) The restoration of the first-mentioned building, Granite Lodge, was done simultaneously with the rehabilitation ("recycling") of the Bambi Crèche, as well as the addition of a new library and registry division. The combined cost of this project will amount to approximately R3 074 000. Professional fees will amount to about R617 000. The total cost of the project will therefore be in the region of R3 691 000.

- (iii) No cost; it is included in the total project as set out in (ii).

- (b) 17 May 1993.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

SAP at political party meeting in Uitenhage

20. Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether the South African Police was deployed in any capacity in Uitenhage at a meeting of a certain political party, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, on or about 29 March 1993; if so, (a) how many (i) members of the Police, (ii) patrol vehicles, (iii) Casspils and/or (iv) vehicles equipped with (aa) barbed wire and/or (bb) generators were involved therein,
- (2) No.

- (b) what is the name of the political party concerned and (c) what did the cost to the State amount to in this respect;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C102E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

- (a) (i) 178

- (ii) 38

- (iii) 1

- (iv) (aa) 2

- (bb) 1

- (b) National Party

- (c) R1 089,90—Only in respect of the running costs of vehicles which were used. No other costs were incurred, as local members were utilized to perform the task within the normal course of duties.

CLAMPDOWN ON PAC ^{FM 4/6/93} General mistake ³²⁷

As if by magic the multiparty talks in Kempton Park seem to have survived last week's ham-handed police action against the PAC. Bilateral discussions on Tuesday between government chief negotiator Roelf Meyer and PAC secretary-general Bennie Alex-
cont

CURRENT AFFAIRS

FM 4/6/93

327

ander were apparently progressing well as the FM went to press.

They followed a bilateral agreement between the two last week that some of the senior PAC officials arrested in the nation-

farm murders and attacks on policemen that were the implied justification for the crack-down.

In the absence of high-profile trials of PAC leaders, Law & Order Minister Hernus



Law and Order's Kriel ... ham-fisted action

Kriel and his police generals are left with egg on their faces. The *kragdadige* action against the PAC apparently included smashing down doors, ransacking houses and detaining a wheelchair-bound official, clearly a serious setback to SAP efforts to improve its public image, particularly among blacks.

The reason for the action remains unclear. It was probably a combination of police frustration at their inability to end the killings, irritation at the manner in which politicians seem

negotiator Dawie de Villiers should have been fully briefed before the action was taken. In varying degrees, all three were embarrassed by the way in which the swoop was conducted.

Police claims that it was a normal law and order function that did not need to be cleared with other Ministers is a dangerously naive view of the political process and brings into question the free rein the generals enjoy. Kriel denies that the action was a deliberate attempt to bolster his Cabinet status or undermine De Villiers's position as Cape NP leader or Meyer's position in the negotiations. This is probably correct.

The incident has reportedly severely dented Kriel's standing in the Cabinet and, in the absence of serious charges being successfully pressed against PAC leaders, his political career could be far shorter than he had hoped.

His dismal performance in last week's debate at the World Trade Centre added to his problems and portrayed him as a spoiler.

Whatever credibility gains the SAP and Kriel hoped to make among whites have probably been neutralised by Meyer's deal with Alexander to release some of the arrested PAC officials and the inability so far to charge anyone with serious offences.

wide swoop would be released and others charged. So far the charges brought against PAC members have related mainly to alleged illegal possession of weapons and ammunition. No-one has yet been charged with the serious offences related to the wave of

to be sacrificing law and order for political progress, the need to reassure whites that the PAC's activities would not be tolerated, and an attempt to rattle the PAC and force it into a more moderate stance.

President FW de Klerk, Meyer and NP

Township radicals

Fortunately, most negotiating parties

An interesting side issue is that the action exposed the dearth of organised support for the PAC. While the township radicals readily scream PAC slogans, it seems that they are not willing to take to the streets in protest against perceived injustices against their organisation.

In spite of the crackdown being the most severe action taken against a political group since De Klerk's reforms began in 1990, the best protest the PAC could muster was a crowd of 400 who marched peacefully through Cape Town's deserted streets on Republic Day. Similar action against the ANC would no doubt have brought out the masses in their hundreds of thousands.

For this bit of pre-election intelligence, perhaps the ANC should quietly thank Kriel.

seem to accept that Kriel and the SAP were acting for reasons of their own and not in concert with the Cabinet or government. Damage to the process is therefore likely to be limited.

FM 4/6/93

327

21 JUN 1993

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
SALDRU LIBRARYREPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICAREPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Vol. 336

PRETORIA, 4 JUNE
JUNIE 1993

No. 14841

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. 982 4 June 1993

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS SETTING ASIDE OF PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 15 (2) of the Act on review that the possession of the undermentioned publication is no longer prohibited within the meaning of section 9 (3) of the Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P93/05/28	<i>Students for a Democratic Future— 1981</i>	Nusas, Observatory.....	G.G./SK. 7646, G.N./GK. 1400, dd/ged. 1981-06-26.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. 982 4 Junie 1993

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERBOD OP BESIT

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die besit van ondergenoemde publikasie nie langer binne die bedoeling van artikel 9 (3) van die Wet verbied is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap: 327

No. 983 4 June 1993

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS SETTING ASIDE OF DECLARATION THAT PUBLICATIONS ARE UNDESIRABLE

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 15 (2) of the Act on review that the undermentioned publications are not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act. The undermentioned entries in respect of the publications are hereby deleted:

No. 983 4 Junie 1993

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERKLARING DAT PUBLIKASIES ONGEWENS IS

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (2) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywings ten opsigte van die publikasies word hierby geskrap:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry deleted Inskrywing geskrap
P93/03/20	<i>China's Millions—The Revolutionary Struggle from 1927 to 1935</i>	Anna Louise Strong	G.G./SK. 1484, G.N./GK. 1059, dd/ged. 1966-07-08.
P93/05/12	<i>Selected Works No 6</i>	V. I. Lenin	G.G./SK. 1510, dd/ged. 1956-08-17.
P93/05/13	<i>Selected Works No 8, The Period of War Communism 1918–1920</i>	V. I. Lenin	G.G./SK. 1510, dd/ged. 1956-07-18.
P93/05/14	<i>Selected Works No 9</i>	V. I. Lenin	G.G./SK. 1510, dd/ged. 1956-08-17.
P93/05/15	<i>Selected Works No 10</i>	V. I. Lenin	G.G./SK. 1510, dd/ged. 1956-08-17.
P93/05/27	<i>Dutchman and the Slave</i>	LeRoi Jones	G.G./SK. 1407, G.N./GK. 455, dd/ged. 1966-03-25.
P93/05/28	<i>Students for a Democratic Future—1981</i>	Nusas, Observatory	G.G./SK. 7571, G.N./GK. 997, dd/ged. 1981-05-01.
P93/05/29	<i>European Security and the German Problem</i>	Secretariat of the World Council of Peace	G.N./GK. 2195, dd/ged. 1956-11-12.
P93/05/30	<i>On Lenin: Speeches and Articles</i>	J. Stalin	G.G./SK. 1240, G.N./GK. 1472, dd/ged. 1965-10-01.
P93/05/31	<i>Disarmament and Atomic Weapons</i>	Secretariat of the World Council of Peace	G.N./GK. 2195, dd/ged. 1965-11-12.
P93/05/33	<i>Marxism and the Human Individual</i>	Adam Schaff	G.G./SK. 4537, G.N./GK. 2352, dd/ged. 1975-12-13.
P93/05/34	<i>Sport, the Arts and the Colour Bar in South Africa</i>	The African Bureau, London	G.N./GK. 154, dd/ged. 1959-01-20.
P93/05/38	<i>Soviet Union</i> No 9, November 1950	N. M. Gribachev	G.N./GK. 1613, dd/ged. 1951-06-21.
P93/05/39	<i>West Africa</i> No 2197, May 23, 1959	West Africa Publishing Co. Ltd, London	G.N./GK. 2058, dd/ged. 1960-12-06.
P93/05/40	<i>Ghana Today</i> Vol 4, No 5, April 27, 1960	Information Section Ghana Office, London	G.N./GK. 2058, dd/ged. 1960-12-06.
P93/05/41	<i>The Student</i> Vol 9, No 2, February 1965.	International Student Conference (ISC)	G.G./SK. 1146, G.N./GK. 879, dd/ged. 1965-06-18.
P93/05/42	<i>Wages, Price and Profit</i>	Karl Marx	G.N./GK. 869, dd/ged. 1957-06-03.
P93/05/44	<i>Fanshen—A Documentary of Revolution in a Chinese Village</i>	William Hinton	G.G./SK. 3775, G.N./GK. 156, dd/ged. 1973-02-02.
P93/05/47	<i>Right On</i>	Maryl Levine and John Naisbitt	G.G./SK. 3598, G.N./GK. 1155, dd/ged. 1972-06-30.
P93/05/57	<i>The Right of Nations to Self-Determination</i>	V. I. Lenin	G.N./GK. 430, dd/ged. 1955-02-24; G.N./GK. 5730, dd/ged. 1956-08-07.

(327)

No. 984

4 June 1993

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

UPLIFTING OF SECTION 9 (1)

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), withdrew the declaration that all future editions of the undermentioned publication is undesirable within the meaning of section 9 (1) of the Act with effect from the edition as specified in this notice:

No. 984

4 Junie 1993

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

OPHEFFING VAN ARTIKEL 9 (1)

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het die verklaring ten aansien van ondergenoemde publikasie dat alle toekomstige uitgawes daarvan kragtens artikel 9 (1) van die Wet ongewens is ingetrek en wel met effek vanaf die uitgawe soos in hierdie kennisgewing gespesifiseer:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Entry refers Inskrywing verwys
P93/05/38	<i>Soviet Union</i> No 9, November 1950	N. M. Gribachev	SK./G.G. 5730, GK./G.N. 1510, dd/ged. 1956-08-17.

No. 985**4 June 1993**

PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974

FILM

The Committee of Publications under section 25 (3) of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended, decided that the undermentioned film is not undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act by stipulating—

- (a) that it may not be exhibited to persons under 16 years of age:

No. 985**4 Junie 1993**

WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974

ROLPRENT

Die Komitee oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 25 (3) van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig, beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent nie binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet ongewens is nie, deur te bepaal—

- (a) dat dit nie aan persone onder 16 jaar vertoon mag word nie:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Representer Verstoëmaker
R93/5/70.....	<i>Dragon Hunt</i>	Daru Films (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.

No. 986**4 June 1993**

REJECTED FILM

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 21 (1) of the Act that the undermentioned film is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:

No. 986**4 Junie 1993**

AFGEKEURDE ROLPRENT

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 21 (1) van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet:

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Film Rolprent	Submitter Voorlegger	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
R93/5/115.....	<i>Teasers</i>	Nu Metro Video (Pty) Ltd/(Edms.) Bpk.	(a)

No. 988**4 June 1993**

PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

UNDESIRABLE PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), has decided under section 11 (2) of the Act that the undermentioned publications or objects are undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) of the Act:

No. 988**4 Junie 1993**

PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

ONGEWENSTE PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE

'n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 11 (2) van die Wet beslis dat die ondergenoemde publikasies of voorwerpe ongewens is binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) van die Wet:

LIST/LYS P93/11

Entry No. Inskrywing No.	Publication or object Publikasie of voorwerp	Author or producer Skrywer of voortbringer	Section 47 (2) Artikel 47 (2)
P93/06/06.....	<i>Bunny Girl</i> June 1993.....	Man Publishing Co., Jeppestown.....	(a)
P93/06/07.....	<i>Scope</i> Vol 28, No 12, June 11, 1993.....	Scope, Moleni.....	(a)
P93/06/08.....	<i>Men Only (Stag)</i> Vol 2, No 4, June/July 1993.....	Viclen Promotions, Turffontein.....	(a)

CONTENTS			INHOUD		
No.		Page No.	No.		Bladsy No. Koerant No.
GOVERNMENT NOTICES			GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS		
Home Affairs, Department of			Binnelandse Sake, Departement van		
<i>Government Notices</i>			<i>Goewermentskennisgewings</i>		
982	Publications Act (42/1974): Publications or objects: Seeting aside of prohibition on possession.....	1	982	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasies of voorwerpe: Tersydestelling van verbod op besit	1 14841
983	do.: do.: Setting aside of declaration that publications are undesirable	1	983	do.: do.: Tersydestelling van verklaring dat publikasies ongewens is	1 14841
984	do.: do.: Uplifting of section 9 (1)	2	984	do.: do.: Opheffing van artikel 9 (1)	2 14841
985	do.: Film	3	985	do.: Rolprent	3 14841
986	do.: Rejected film	3	986	do.: Afgekeurde rolprent	3 14841
988	Publications Act (42/1974): Publications or objects: Undesirable publications or objects	3	988	Wet op Publikasies (42/1974): Publikasies of voowerpe: Ongewenste publikasies en voorwerpe	3 14841

NEWS FEATURE *The real story behind Chris Hani's assassination*

Sowetan 4/6/93

**By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor**

THE UNRAVELLS of the past week, when Military Intelligence officers and police swooped on Pan Africanist Congress leaders, are the beginning of a disinformation campaign against the liberation movement.

A German-based observer of military intelligence and spying activities, *Top Secret* editor Mr Michael Opperskalki, says the swoop is part of an exercise codenamed Operation Thunderstorm, aimed at destabilising black opposition groups in the interests of white supremacy.

At the core of the operation is a group of special agents led by a former journalist and a policeman, who are in charge of a disinformation campaign to create division within the ANC, PAC and Azapo.

The detention of PAC leaders is a ploy to persuade the PAC to suspend or halt the armed struggle, a position that would engulf the organisation in protracted arguments among its own membership, thereby weakening or even splitting it.

The agreement on Friday by the PAC to discuss the cessation of the armed struggle and the resultant deadlock in negotiations on the issue on Tuesday, since the Government insisted on an end to attacks, are seen as some of the effects of the campaign.

The operators also aim to kick the PAC out of

Operation Thunderstorm

DIRTY TRICKS Aimed at destabilising black

opposition groups in the interests of white supremacy.

the talks or to get them to walk out in protest, to smooth the way at the multiparty talks for agreements between the ANC and the National Party reached at various *bosherade*.



Benny Alexander

Militants within the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe, SACP, PAC, Apla and Azapo are targeted for smear campaigns, detentions and eventual assassinations, Opperskalki says.

ANC Youth League president Mr Peter Mokaba and Mrs Winnie Mandela are to be among the immediate targets of this campaign.

"Mokaba will be blamed for attacks on farmers or for creating the atmosphere in which the attacks could take place, while Mrs Mandela will

be blamed for creating militant noises in support of such positions," Opperskalki says.

Last week's leak by military intelligence sources to journalists, claiming that MK, Apla and Transkei's military ruler General Bantu Holomisa had dispatched a group of killers to Natal, is seen as part of the campaign.

Denied



All those involved in this alleged scheme have denied any knowledge of the operation. Since then, police have announced the arrest of alleged Apla combatants on their way to blow up a restaurant in Yeoville, Johannesburg. Apla has denied any links with the arrested men.

Opperskalki says the assassination of Mr Chris Hani was part of the operation, which also uses extreme rightwing groups and fictitious organisations such as the Boer Republican Army, *Pretoria Boerekommando* and *Orde Boerevolk* to conceal its involvement.

Random massacres of people, such as at Boipatong, Tokoza and other areas, are also part of the plan. The idea is to pre-occupy the libera-

tion movement and debilitate the resolve of black people to fight for their freedom as they would be concerned with survival.

Opperskalki says intelligence sources informed him that plan B would be to declare a state of emergency after the transitional executive council takes over and to detain all identified militants in the ANC, SACP, PAC and Azapo.

Alexander agrees with Opperskalki that the swoop was a ploy to launch secret operations against his organisation and other components of the liberation movement. He points out that while Apla is allegedly the target, no Apla member has been detained.

"Military intelligence has never been involved in law enforcement and their involvement is significant in terms of who is taking the decisions and seeing to their implementation," he says.

The fact that the Government's chief negotiators were kept in the dark about an issue that would impact so greatly on the negotiation process could be an indication that security officers are toying with the idea of a coup in which the politicians will only be informed if and when necessary.

FACTORY SHOP

LOVE

Kriel shoots himself in the foot

Wim van 4/6-10/6/93.

In a conference room dominated by eloquent and independently minded black people, the tricameral parliament's "Mr Tough" was like a fish out of water.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel fumbled; mispronounced black delegates' names; kept — in parliamentary fashion — referring to delegates as "the honourable member"; tried to out-stare journalists in the press gallery. He even attempted to win sympathy through feeble and self-effacing jokes: "Mr chairman, I write so badly I can't even make it out myself..."

Never in the National Party's history has a cabinet minister been publicly humiliated as Kriel was at the World Trade Centre last week.

He nervously sipped water from his glass, leaving the room from time to time either to smoke or to pee, hands in his trouser pockets, looking studiously at the ceiling, trying to project an aura of nonchalance while resembling a man whistling as he passes the graveyard.

Behind him, unobtrusive and like someone's poor and slightly embarrassing uncle, sat the man who officially ordered the raids on the Pan Africanist Congress which touched off the controversy and landed Kriel in the dock: police commissioner Johan van der Merwe.

Van der Merwe had been sent out like a dutiful errand boy to collect documents, facts and figures on the PAC when the NP politicians needed them

The day Hernus Kriel was summoned to account for the police raids on the PAC, the negotiating forum at the World Trade Centre resembled something from the Theatre of the Absurd. By CHRIS LOUW

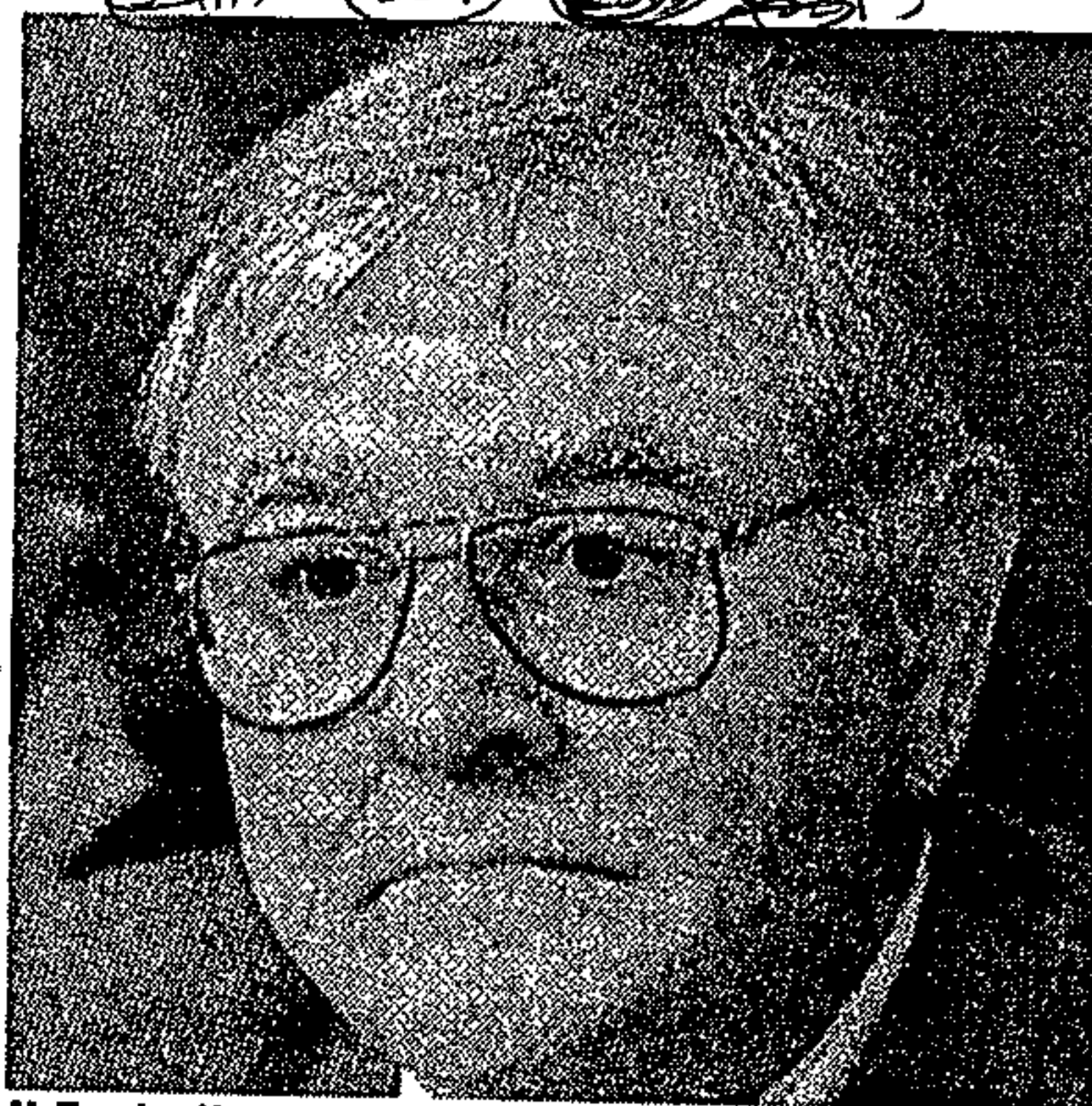
— despite their claims that the police had acted independently on a criminal matter.

Right at the end of the evening, like a naughty and nervous schoolboy, Kriel secretly lit a cigarette which he hid in his palm between thumb and forefinger, waving his hand under the desk to hide the smoke, taking a quick draw every now and then when he thought no one was looking. (The banning of smoking in the negotiation hall was one of the first issues decided on through "sufficient consensus". Smoking is also not allowed in parliament.)

Kriel needed the fag, because he lost the argument.

How do you explain to representatives of liberation movements that the arrest of 73 of their colleagues followed thorough police investigations when, in the end, only four are brought to court?

Even delegates who would have preferred to give Kriel the benefit of the doubt were forced to conclude that the arrests were politically motivated and had little to do with crime prevention.



Mr Tough ... Hernus Kriel struggles to change his style

They included the talkative Amichand Rajbansi, as well as — surprisingly — the Bophuthatswana government and the kwaZulu representatives.

From the press gallery, the scene on the floor resembled something from the Theatre of the Absurd.

There was the Consultative Business Movement's Theuns Eloff, organiser of the forum, walking up and down like a *Dopper koster* (church warden), making sure that everything was in order.

And there was the PAC's Benny Alexander, taking notes, hardly looking up while Kriel defended the police action. Two nights before, Alexander's house had been ransacked in the early hours of the morning by policemen. Other PAC members reportedly had their doors kicked open.

In the stilted atmosphere, the brutalities became abstractions as chairman Rowan Cronje gently chided participants, cracked jokes and hurried on speakers.

When Alexander, in true parliamentary debating style, launched an attack on Kriel, he was stopped in mid-sentence by Cronje, who insisted on formalities: "Mr Alexander, you have now had seven minutes..."

Replied Alexander, slightly embarrassed: "The 'house' has been gracious... Unfortunately, I do not have the time to correct all the misrepresentations of this illegitimate regime."

The debating style might have resembled parliament, but it quickly became clear that Kriel was out of his depth in the negotiating forum, where representatives of opposing parties have learnt by experience to find common ground.

Rather, Kriel was an obvious and anachronistic product of the tricameral parliament, accustomed to justifying his actions to the disproportionately represented Conservative Party and his own restless caucus.

There is little doubt that the actions taken against the PAC were an effort to pacify the increasingly nervous NP caucus.

But it is easy to play "Mr Tough" in parliament, where the majority will applaud; it is rather different when you have to justify yourself to the victims of those actions, and to people who have no interest in NP *kragdadigheid*. And when you are someone who so obviously craves popularity, it becomes a nightmare.

Conservative Afrikaners —

Kriel's usual appreciative audience — formed a very small band at the World Trade Centre, consisting mainly of members the Afrikaner Volksunie (AVU) and the CP. For those who were looking for a real tough guy, an alternative to the blustering Kriel, there was the AVU's hawk-like Moolman Mentz, the real McCoy, talking tough with confidence.

"What we have seen demonstrated tonight," said the South African Communist Party's Joe Slovo after Kriel's fluffed efforts to justify the police actions, "was a demonstration of how difficult it is for those brought up under apartheid to adjust to civilised values."

Kriel was in the front-row seat normally used by Roelf Meyer, the government's chief negotiator, who had been kept in the dark when police launched their raid.

In the end the two men swapped, so that Meyer was back in the negotiating seat. But throughout the night he said nothing, looking withdrawn and only showing interest when either Alexander or the African National Congress' Cyril Ramaphosa had something to say.

It was Ramaphosa who had the last word. Things were changing in this country, he said. It had been the first time a minister of police had been summoned to account for his actions.

"You are," he added in winding up the debate, addressing Kriel directly, "becoming a danger to this negotiating process... We say you must resign... This country does not need a minister who is as abrasive as you are."

Kriel was clearly unhappy with the planning committee's decision that the government and the PAC meet the next morning to sort out their differences, and report back to the negotiating council. Receiving no assistance from Meyer, he started remonstrating with Local Government and Planning Minister Tertius Delpot, only stopping when he realised media representatives were watching.

Afterwards, he complained bitterly about the way he was criticised by Ramaphosa. "I have never been told to resign in such a low way (*op so 'n lae vlak*)... I think the atmosphere at Thursday's meeting was aimed at my person... I had to be destroyed, because I was seen as the biggest opponent," he told an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper. "To be minister of law and order during these times means that you have a high profile. That is not quite my style."

Locking up people — preferably unobtrusively — apparently is his style.

What he must realise, however, is that power is unstoppable moving away from parliament to "the people" — and that the posturing of yesteryear has little value in the South Africa of today.

Clinton seen as shifting to the Right

Star 4/6/93 (337)

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton last night withdrew "with deep regret" his nomination of a controversial black lawyer to a top civil rights post, saying he wanted to avoid a long Senate confirmation battle.

The President said at a White House briefing that if he had read controversial academic writings by Lani Guinier before nominating her on April 29, he would not have nominated her.

Conservatives had launched a major battle against Guinier for legal writings expressing views they said were radically against the traditional tenets of democratic majority rule.

Clinton said once he read her writings — in which she argued that one-person, one-vote majority rule did not always protect minority rights and suggested some form of weighted voting to allow fuller minority representation — it was clear he could not support her as their views did not coincide.

His announcement came after he met Guinier (43), a black University of Pennsylvania law professor, for more than an hour at the White House.

Clinton said in a sombre voice: "It is not the fear of defeat that has prompted this decision. It is the certainty that the battle would be carried on a ground that I could not defend."

Washington insiders speculated that Guinier has been sacrificed as Clinton veers to the Right to try to rescue his faltering presidency.

Guinier is regarded by American conservatives and even liberals as radically Left.

But, ironically, she defended herself on ABC's *Nightline* on Wednesday by asserting that her views on minority protection were no different from those of white South Africans.

Clinton nominated Guinier to the position of deputy attorney-general for civil rights some time ago. But the decision has attracted growing criticism.

Professor Guinier was due to face a nomination hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee soon, but it is understood that conservative Democrat senators balked at the controversy which was expected to ensue.

They consider her undemocratic because she argues for special rights and powers for the American black minority to protect it against what she calls the "tyranny of the fixed white majority".

On *Nightline*, Guinier evaded presenter Ted Koppel's persistent attempts to establish whether Clinton had asked her

A controversial black woman lawyer is dropped as too radical for a top civil rights post, in a move by the White House to avoid yet another appointment controversy in the Senate.



Guinier . . . controversial writings her downfall.

to stand down.

Dropping Guinier is consistent with a series of recent decisions by Clinton which indicate a strong shift to the Right to bolster the "New Democrat" image he campaigned on but has since shifted from.

The latest decision bears the hallmark of David Gergen, the Republican adviser whom Clinton has just hired to arrest his plummeting popularity ratings.

Clinton is now expected to incur the wrath of the Democratic black caucus. Guinier also had the backing of popular Attorney-General Janet Reno, who would have been Guinier's boss had she got the job.

On *Nightline*, Guinier denied criticism she was opposed to majority rule. But she said blacks in America often became victims of the "tyranny of the majority" and in those cases needed special protection.

She offered the example of the council of Mobile, Alabama, where decisions require enhanced majorities in order to ensure that black members take part in them.

What she was advocating was no different from what whites were advocating in South Africa to protect them from the tyranny of the black majority. — Sapa-Reuter and Star Bureau □

Weapons and ammo seized in SAP raid

Star 516193

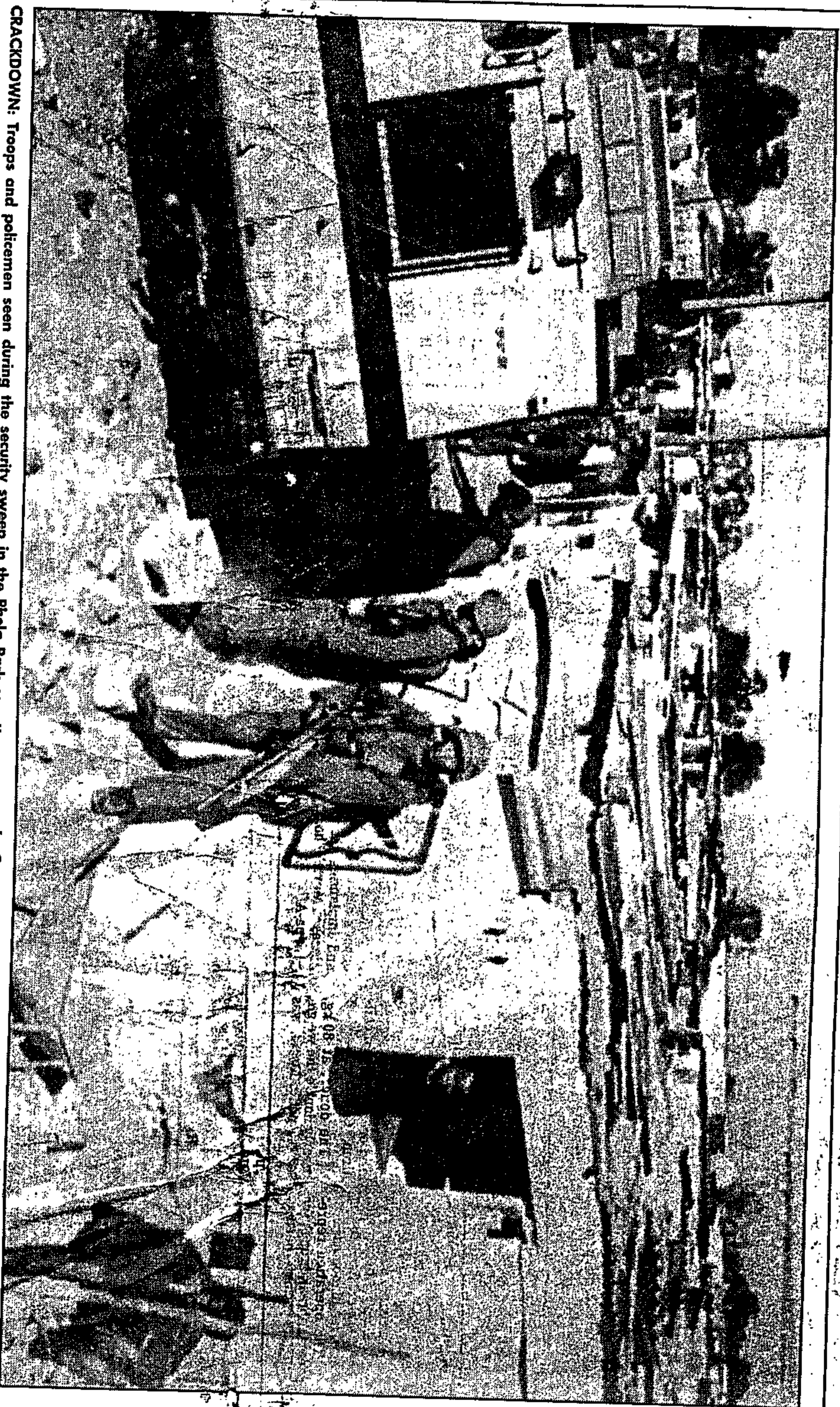
STAFF REPORTER

THE SAP staged a huge search and recover operation on the East Rand early yesterday, seizing several AK-47s and a substantial amount of ammunition.

Several hundred police and SADF personnel sealed off the areas surrounding hostels in Tokoza and searched them one by one. Police recovered a quantity of hidden arms and ammunition. Two men were arrested.

At 6.30 am police removed on to the Phola Park area to conduct a similar operation. By midday, police had seized a number of fire-arms.

A substantial amount of stolen property and suspected stolen vehicles were also recovered. Six illegal immigrants were arrested, three in connection with stolen property and five in connection with illegal fire-arms.



CRACKDOWN: Troops and policemen seen during the security sweep in the Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand yesterday.

● Photograph: JACOB RYKLUFF



CRYING FOUL... "All I want is another chance to tell the truth... I'm innocent," said Xoliswa Falati this week. **■ Pict ANDRIES MCINEKA**

'Video story

on raid untrue
CIPress 6/6/93

■ From Page 1

47. As a result I made the confession under duress. I believe that if I had not made this confession I would have died," he said.

The ANC denied his claims and produced the video and a confession in Hlongwane's own handwriting.

In the tape Hlongwane said he was arrested with other students in 1977 during a school boycott. While in custody he told the police who the ring leaders of the boycott were and they were subsequently arrested and jailed.

He said that in 1980, after he had joined the Port Elizabeth Civic Organisation, he was arrested again with two others, Mzwabantu and Mzamo, for possession of an explosive device.

His evidence resulted in Mzwabantu being sentenced to 15 years and Mzamo to 11 years.

According to Hlongwane, in 1980 he became a policeman, "not just an informer".

He also said on the video that in an attack on an ANC house in Maseru in September 1982: "I was given an R1 rifle and told to shoot the people inside. I shot them and one comrade fought back and I had to shoot him nine times".

After that he and the other attackers went to Chris Hani's house where they used a loudhailer to call him to come out.

They then started shooting and throwing grenades.

Confession not true — returnee

327
CIPress 6/6/93

By ZANELE VUTELA

THE ANC produced a video at the Motsuenyane Commission this week in which a former exile confesses to have been part of the 1982 SADF Maseru raid on ANC targets.

Forty-two ANC members were killed in the raid that unleashed an international outcry.

Patrick Hlongwane, chairman of the Returned Exiles' Committee, alleged he was ill-treated by the ANC while in exile. He was suspected of being an SAP spy sent to infiltrate the movement.

He said he spent eight years in ANC detention camps in Africa and claimed he was tortured and severely beaten by the ANC.

The ANC submitted the video as evidence to prove that Hlongwane had been a police spy and would therefore deliberately mislead the commis-

sion.

Hlongwane said he made up the whole confession on the ANC video to save his life because "if you tell a communist a nice story your punishment will be right... and the blood-thirsty ANC vampires would have killed me".

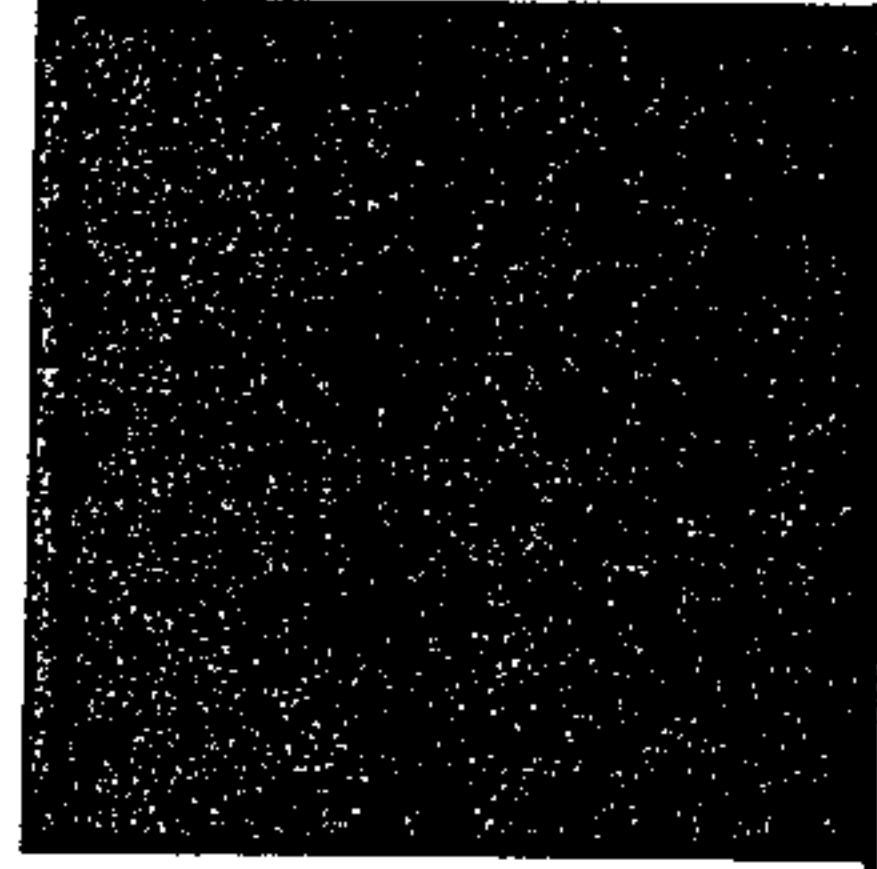
In his affidavit Hlongwane claimed that on his arrival in Lusaka in 1986, he had been asked by the ANC's Jackie Mabuza to write his autobiography. After he had finished Mabuza told him that it was a lot of nonsense.

"He slapped me in the face... and alleged that I was a police spy."

Hlongwane said he was tortured for about two months.

"The torture consisted of assaults with sticks and with sjamboks. I was also stabbed with a bayonet stuck at the end of an AK-

■ To Page 4



ANC to put pressure on govt over gun licences

327

Buss Bay 716193
RAY HARTLEY

POLITICAL pressure would be exerted on government to allow firearm licences to be issued to ANC members who still faced charges because they refused to apply for indemnity, SACP chairman Joe Slovo said yesterday.

Police said at the weekend that they could not grant Slovo a firearm licence because he still faced charges of "murder, sabotage and terrorism".

Police said Slovo had been granted temporary indemnity in respect of the charges, but had yet to apply for permanent indemnification. "Legally he can still be tried on these charges if permanent indemnity is not granted."

Slovo said the ANC had rejected the Indemnity Act because it empowered President F W de Klerk to decide on indemnification "in secret".

"I don't accept the police rationalisation; I believe it to be purely political discrimination. If I were to be assassinated, Hernus Kriel would have blood on his hands."

Slovo said government was using its refusal to grant firearm licences to ANC leaders as a device to force the organisation into accepting the Indemnity Act.

It was ironic that the man who allegedly shot and killed an ANC member in events surrounding the Chris Hani funeral, had reportedly had two of his four firearms returned to him for self-defence purposes, Slovo said.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus described the police position as "shocking". He said Slovo's life was clearly in danger following the exposure of an assassination plot.

There were ANC fears that government might act against those who had temporary indemnity if negotiations and elections did not go their way, Niehaus said.

Police said in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, "any person found guilty of an offence involving the use of a firearm, is regarded as unfit to possess a firearm".

ents per
30 June
he close

th Africa

x of 15%
ddresses

ca
TODAY

15 PAC Star 7/16/93 members charged

By Charmeela Bhagawat

Fifteen Pan Africanist Congress members arrested in a nationwide-swoop last month have been charged with crimes ranging from murder to the possession of illegal firearms and explosives.

But SAP headquarters spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert declined to name them.

Five of the 15 were arrested during follow-up operations.

In addition, four suspects were being detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act for allegedly planning to bomb the popular Belleyue nightspot, Rockerfella's.

Mostert said police had completed the investigation into activities of the PAC's military wing, Apla. (327)

More than 70 PAC members were arrested in a dawn swoop on May 20. (211)

Mostert said 61 of the 81 PAC members and alleged Apla operatives captured in the raid and in follow-up operations were released by Friday.

Five others were later charged in connection with murder and possessing illegal firearms and explosives. One was being held in Natal in connection with two murders.

Mostert could not confirm newspaper reports that 12 weapons confiscated from some of the detainees were stolen from a Transkei armoury in April.

Transkei Defence Force Colonel Derek Ngwebi was quoted in a Sunday paper as saying the weapons removed from the armoury were taken by someone with access to the keys.

Mostert said police would investigate the link between the robbery and the confiscated arms.

NEWS Police investigations end with 81 people de

PAC members face charges

Sowetan 7/6/93

POLICE said yesterday they had charged 15 members of the Pan Africanist Congress with various crimes following investigations into its activities and that of its military wing.

The investigations came after the police swoop on PAC offices and homes of its members last month in which more than 70 people were arrested and questioned.

15 face charges

Colonel Johan Mostert, who headed the police investigations, announced the completion of the operation yesterday, saying 15 people would face charges including murder, unlawful possession of explosives and possession of unlicensed firearms.

He did not disclose their names.

Mostert said all but five alleged PAC and Apla members detained following the May 25 police swoop had been freed. He said 81 people, in total, had been detained.

Those still in detention included four

15 to be tried for murder and unlawful possession of firearms:

(327) (B)

people arrested in connection with the alleged plot to bomb a Yeoville, Johannesburg restaurant and a man arrested for alleged plans to attack establishments in Durban and the South Coast.

"The South African Police investigations into PAC and Apla activities have been successfully completed," Mostert said in a statement.

"The pro-active action taken by SA police when the plot to bomb various restaurants and hotels was uncovered undoubtedly saved many lives and prevented possible serious injuries to countless others."

Mostert said the man arrested in connection with alleged plans to attack targets in Durban and the South Coast would appear in court today. — Sapa.

Deputy Minister quits NP

Sowetan 7/6/93

By Ismail Lagardien *(20/07)*
Political Correspondent

REELING under successive shocks the Government has received another jolt with the news at the weekend that deputy Minister of Land Affairs Mr Johan Scheepers has resigned.

Scheepers' resignation has sparked off a new crisis in the National Party and politicians from across the spectrum said yesterday it was only a matter of time before the NP comes apart completely.

Mr Jurie Mentz, who left the NP after more than 40 years in January to join the Inkatha Freedom Party, said yesterday Scheepers had recognised "at Cabinet

Scheepers' resignation sparks another crisis:

level" what he (Mentz) saw at caucus level. "The National Party will not be a force in the future.

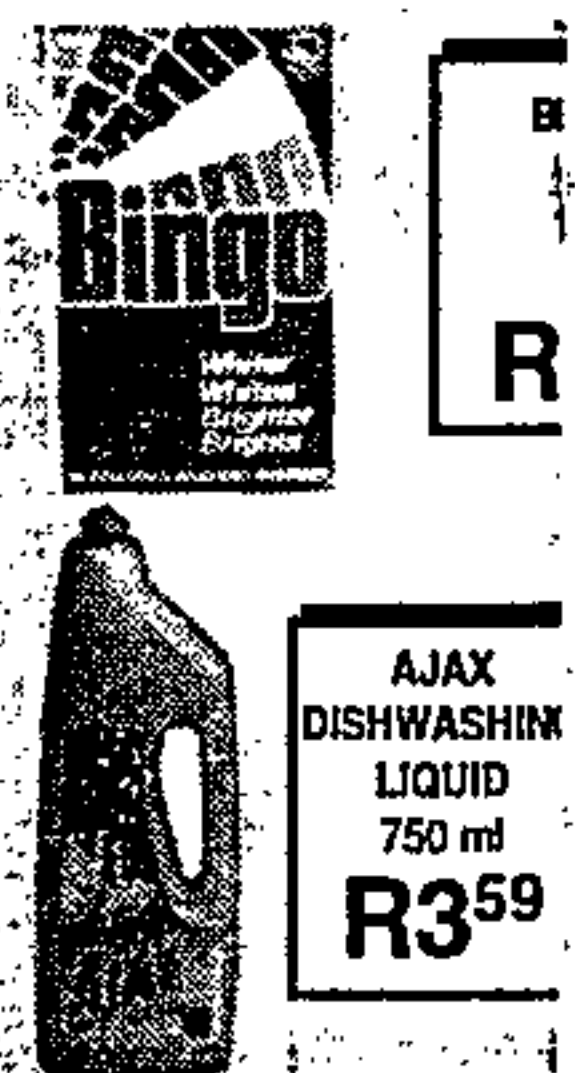
"Only the black-based and black-led parties have a future - and that is why they are coming apart.

"White people are important, and perhaps indispensable, to the country. But if they think they can control it as they did in the past they are making a hell of a mistake," Mentz said.

Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer said yesterday that Scheepers' resignation confirmed further the widely held belief that the NP was "deeply divided".



Singers Letta Mb
Yourself Concert
all out playing to



Disruptions expected to hurt black matric pass rate

Bus. Day 8/6/93

THE black matric pass rate in the Johannesburg area could drop to below the 1990 level of 29% because of the extensive disruption of classes this year.

DET regional chief director Richard Motau said yesterday that three out of every five schooling days had been lost so far this year and the upward trend in the matric pass rate — which reached 35% last year — was likely to be reversed.

Motau said between 15% and 20% of the matric syllabus had been covered with another 10% likely to be taught in the 13 weeks of schooling left before this year's examinations. This consisted of three weeks before the July break and nine or 10 weeks after the holidays, he said.

Even on "normal" school days, when no teacher strikes or pupil protests were taking place, schools often broke up after one or two hours, exacerbating the crisis, Motau said.

"With the country in the state it is in, you can't be too sure of anything. Some of the children who realise they won't make it (in the year-end exami-

nations) might want to frustrate the rest," he said.

He appealed to teachers and the private sector to assist in the teaching of extra lessons in the evenings and on weekends to try to make up for lost time.

"The effects of this situation will be telling in the future. The country is going to feel the effects for decades," even if things return to normal now," he said.

Sapa reports the situation at schools in most parts of Soweto was normal on Monday, with 100% attendance by teachers and pupils.

This followed weeks of disruption at most Soweto schools and the call last week by the SA Democratic Teachers' Union for striking teachers to return to work.

Meanwhile, National Education Minister Piet Marais announced yesterday that no further rationalisation or retrenchments of teachers — apart from the process already under way in the House of Representatives education department — would take

place before all aspects of the process had been discussed by a national education forum.

Our Maritzburg correspondent reports Marais said this at a meeting of the Natal Education Council.

Planned retrenchments have been a factor which sparked teachers' strikes at black schools.

□ The SA Students' Congress (Sasco) rejected a meeting with Bophuthatswana government officials and university rectors yesterday and demanded the immediate reopening of seven campuses in the homeland.

Sasco also called for the immediate withdrawal of police from all Bophuthatswana campuses, and the nullifying of exam results at two colleges.

"We further call on (Bophuthatswana president) Lucas Mangope to publicly apologise for defaming the SRC of GaRankuwa Technikon by claiming that they are on the payroll of the ANC," Sasco said.

The organisation claimed that question papers had been leaked to students to entice them into breaking an examinations boycott at Leburu and ThabaNchu colleges.

Plan to deploy former Koevoet men slated

(32) DIRK VAN EEDEN

THE ANC yesterday reacted strongly against the Transvaal Agricultural Union's plan to use former members of Koevoet and 32 Battalion in maintaining farm security. *Bus. Day 8/6/93*

TAU president Dries Bruwer announced last week that he had been contacted by former members of the now defunct units and that the TAU intended integrating them with the current security system on farms.

Bruwer said yesterday that the Transvaal farmers could employ up to 600 Koevoet members and an additional number of 32 Battalion members.

Citing the Koevoet and 32 Battalion history of alleged human rights abuses, the ANC said the proposed deployment of members of these units was not only insensitive to communities who suffered the "brutality of these elements" but would exacerbate the charged atmosphere.

Bruwer yesterday said the ANC and PAC were in no position to point fingers or complain, because their human rights records were equally bad and they had lost control of their supporters.

"The farmers are now at their wits' end. Thefts have made it almost impossible to farm in the regions close to informal settlements. We cannot do without their expertise in the security field."

He said farmers in the border regions had employed security officers for many years and that they would save money because of the excellent Koevoet record in retrieving stolen goods.

He said the Standerton agricultural union had requested a whole platoon of ex-Koevoet members.

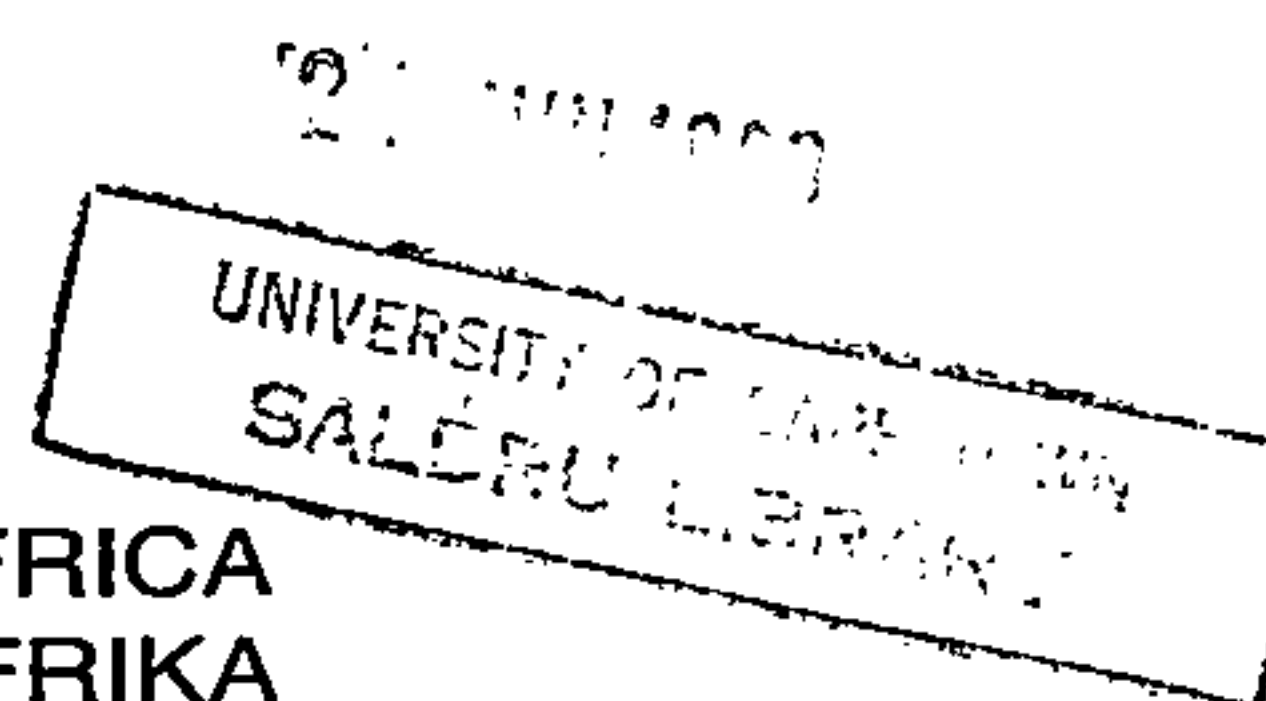
The farmers would employ black and white Koevoet and 32 Battalion members, as the tracking abilities of black Koevoet members were superior.

Handwritten signature and initials.





REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA



Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette

No. 5097

Regulasiekoerant

Vol. 336

PRETORIA, 8 JUNE 1993
JUNIE 1993

No. 14865

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 1018 **327** 8 June 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREA TO BE UNREST AREA

Under section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend the declaration of the area mentioned in the Schedule, which area was declared by Government Notice No. R. 2655 of 17 September 1992 to be an unrest area, and which declaration was extended on 15 December 1992 by Government Notice No. R. 3378 and on 9 March 1993 by Government Notice No. R. 401, for a further period of three months.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of Fort Beaufort, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. R. 866 of 5 May 1989.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

17574—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 1018 8 Junie 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERLENGING VAN VERKLARING VAN GEBIED TOT ONRUSGEBIED

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (2) van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, en met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, verleng ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebied in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebied by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2655 van 17 September 1992 tot onrusgebied verklaar is, en welke verklaring op 15 Desember 1992 by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3378 en op 9 Maart 1993 by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 401 verleng is, vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie maande.

BYLAE

Die landdrostdistrik van Fort Beaufort, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 866 van 5 Mei 1989.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

14865—1

Schools normal in Soweto

Sowetan 8/6/93

■ Sadtu strike is off:

By Bongani Mavuso

SCHOOLING returned to normal in Soweto yesterday as thousands of pupils and teachers heeded a call by the Soweto branch of the SA Democratic Teachers Union that its members resume duties. Several principals reported a 98 percent student attendance while the Department of Education and Training said attendance was "high and normal".

"Teachers and students turned up in their thousands at schools today and we believe that normal schooling has returned in Soweto schools," said Mr Matakanye. Welcoming Sadtu's call, DET spokeswoman Kim McEvilly said yesterday the department was "happy" that schooling returned to normal in Soweto yesterday. DET Johannesburg regional chief director Mr RR Motau said teachers and students attended school yesterday. "Attendance was high and normal. But we cannot guarantee what happened inside the classrooms," said Motau. Last week, schooling ground to a halt in Soweto when teachers attended meetings called by Sadtu. He said secondary school pupils in Soweto have had no meaningful teaching since the beginning of the year.

Arms seized in raid on camp

■ WEAPONS SEARCH 66 arrested in special operation to bring violence to an end: 327

Sowetan 8/6/93

By Abbey Makoe

SIXTY-SIX people were arrested and a large quantity of arms confiscated when police and members of the SA Defence Force raided the Mandela and Holomisa squatter camps on the East Rand yesterday.

Police described the swoop on the camp as a special operation aimed at bringing violence in the area under control.

It was the third big raid carried out by police after searches for weapons at the Tokoza Hostel and the neighbouring Phola Park squatter camp last week.

More than 80 people have lost their lives in violence in the area during the past four weeks.

Police spokesman Colonel Ray Harrauld said yesterday 50 people were arrested on suspicion of being illegal immigrants and 16 were held for being in possession of illegal firearms.

He said four AK-47 rifles were confiscated and several bags and drums containing dagga seized. A home-made gun and large quantities of ammunition, furniture, hi-fi sets, video cameras and clothing, suspected to be stolen, were among items seized.

Three men were also arrested for possession of fake R50 notes.

Harrauld would yesterday not disclose the names of those arrested. He said they would appear in court soon.

He estimated the value of the recovered items at hundreds of thousands of rands.

Yesterday's raid started at about 6am when SADF members cordoned off the camp and searched all residents leaving the area.

● Sapa reports that Mr Armstrong Nkosi (41) was shot dead by four armed men who entered his house in Vosloorus Extension 10 on Sunday night. The bodies of two other men were found in Katlehong the same night. Both had been shot.

PAC to step up armed struggle

The PAC said yesterday it was suspending bilateral talks with the Government following a police swoop on its members, but would remain in multiparty democracy talks. (327) (M)

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander told Spanish television news agency Televisa-Eco's Africa bureau that the organisation's military wing would not abandon its armed struggle against white domination: "We will carry on with the armed struggle. We will intensify it." — Sapa-Reuter. (M)

Bugging trial told of 'dirty tricks' ^{Star 9/6/93} ⁽³²⁷⁾

By Stan Hlophe



Staal Burger . . . called Brixton police colonel.

The Civil Co-operation Bureau was involved in dirty tricks to undermine and eliminate those perceived to be enemies of the State, the Johannesburg Regional Court heard yesterday.

Defence counsel Eric Dane said this at the trial of Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber (33) and private investigator Jan Kleyhans (29), who are accused of bugging the office of former CCB operative Daniel Ferdinand "Staal" Burger.

They have pleaded not guilty before magistrate F Roets to charges of crimen injuria and malicious damage to property.

Dane told the court that Burger was the leader of the CCB's Unit Six, whose activities included eliminating anti-apartheid activists or damaging their property. The unit's targets included Archbishop Desmond Tutu, lawyer Dullah Omar and journalist Gavin Evans.

"The CCB was involved in unlawful activities which were tantamount to terrorism, sabotage, murder, crimen injuria and malicious damage to property," he said.

Giving evidence earlier, Burger refused to say whether he was a Military Intelligence operative. He also refused to comment on CCB activities which, he said, took place at the

height of the "total onslaught" against South Africa and were lawful before February 1990.

Dane said his submissions on CCB projects were intended to show that the Weekly Mail's bugging of Burger's office at the Breakers Hotel in Berea, Johannesburg, was done in the public interest.

Burger said he had discovered he was being bugged when his handyman showed him a small hole in the skirting board on the wall of his office.

He phoned a Colonel C Earl of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit, who sent policemen to his office. They found four men, including Kleyhans, in an adjacent room.

Govt denies Slovo's claim over gun permit appeal

LOYD COURTS

GOVERNMENT yesterday denied that it had refused SACP chairman Joe Slovo a firearm permit to force him into applying for permanent indemnity.

"That is simply not true at all," Law and Order spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said yesterday.

He also confirmed that the issuing of licences to ANC NEC members Ronnie Kasrils, Joe Nhlanhla and Alfred Nzo last week was being investigated.

Slovo — the subject of several assassination plots — was refused a permit last week and said he had been told he would be granted one if he applied for permanent indemnity. He has accused government of at-

tempting to put pressure on the ANC into accepting the Indemnity Act, which the organisation has rejected.

Police said last week that Slovo had been denied a permit because he only had temporary indemnity and was linked to investigations into violent crimes.

Kasrils, Nhlanhla and Nzo all have only temporary indemnity from prosecution.

Kotze said the issuing of firearm licences was a policing matter. "Government did not refuse the firearm licence nor grant them to Kasrils and others. The police did, in the normal course of their duties.

Obviously, the guiding principle is that each individual has certain rights and the police have the responsibility of ensuring the policy is carried out equitably.

"In the present situation it is alleged the police broke their own policy by granting firearm licences. An alleged inconsistency in that policy is now being investigated, and it's got nothing to do with government," Kotze said.

A spokesman for SAP headquarters in Pretoria confirmed yesterday that the incident was being investigated by SAP commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe. She said the investigation would last a few days.

Fraud charge against Dali Mpofo withdrawn

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE fraud charge against the former deputy head of the ANC's social welfare department, Dali Mpofo, was withdrawn in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mpofo had been accused of misappropriating hundreds of thousands of rands from the department, which Winnie Mandela headed. The ANC had said more than R400 000 had disappeared while the two were in office. Mpofo had denied the allegations.

Mpofo was fired for financial mismanagement in May last year, and six months later threatened le-

Inquest is postponed

PORT ELIZABETH

The inquest into the deaths of Matthew Goniwe and three other political activists was postponed to June 14 yesterday after a request by the SAP's legal counsel.

P J de Bruyn applied to Judge N Zietsman to postpone the case due to unforeseen circumstances. The application was made with a view to expediting the matter, he said.

Legal counsel for the families of the deceased George Bizos SC objected to the length. Zietsman said the delay was regrettable but he would grant the postponement. — Sapa.

Inkatha calls for probe into 'assassination plot'

statement said.

DURBAN — Inkatha has called on the Goldstone commission to investigate the "serial assassination" of its leadership following the killing of three IFP leaders at the weekend, reports Sapa.

An Inkatha statement yesterday said the partially burnt body of Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman of the Ipelegeng branch in the western Transvaal, Paul Dintoe, 17, had been found by police near an old Schweitzer-Reneke mine on Sunday.

He had been abducted from his home on Saturday night and his body had multiple stab wounds, the statement said.

Mkhombiseni Buthelezi, 48, branch chairman at Ekusayeni ward, Kwa-Metwa, near Empangeni in Natal, was shot dead on Sunday, and the third killing was of an Inkatha organiser in Ozwathini's Emathulini ward, Inkatha said.

The total number of Inkatha office bearers killed since 1985 was now 295.

"The targeting of Inkatha's lower level leadership for assassination is symptomatic of a politically inspired strategy to emasculate Inkatha prior to elections," the statement said.

Police have arrested three men in connection with the killing of five people in one of three attacks which claimed 11 lives last week in the Ntabamhlope area near Estcourt, in the Natal Midlands.

The suspects will appear in court today. Our Maritzburg correspondent reports that seven people have been arrested following a crackdown on illegal firearms and wanted criminals by Greytown police and the SADF in the Appelsbosch area early yesterday.

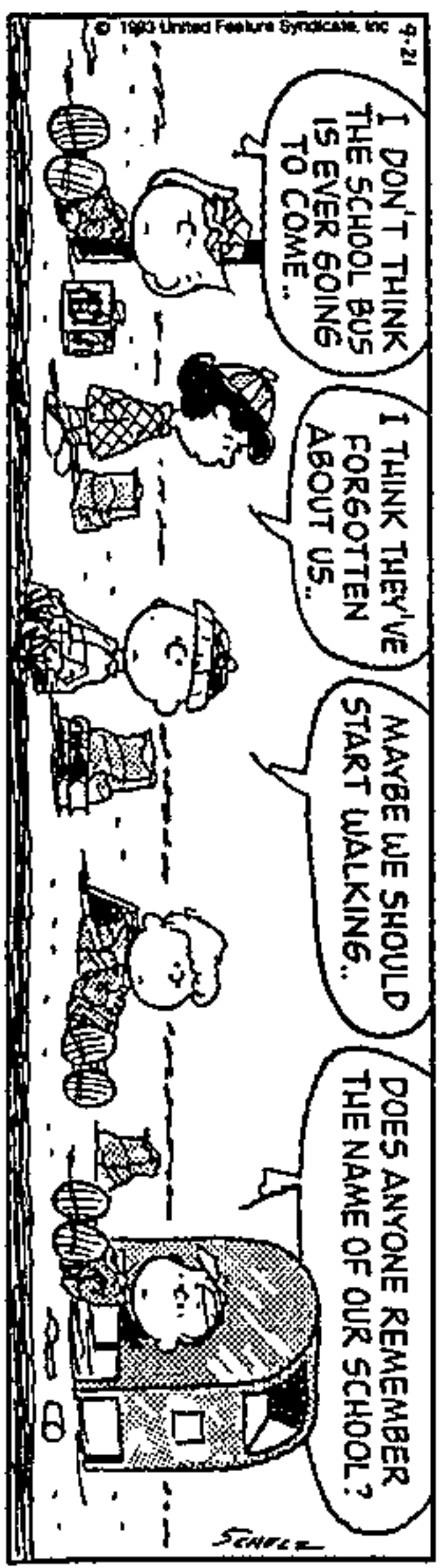
The ANC Natal Midlands slammed the raid as "a concerted attempt to destabilise the ANC in the Midlands in preparation for a major attack by Inkatha."

ANC deputy chairman Blade Nzimande condemned the use of white farmers in SADF operations and demanded that "the SADF stop allowing white farmers to perpetuate their violence by giving them army uniforms."

"We warn white farmers and the security forces that their brutalisation of ANC members will not be tolerated," he said.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



THE BREAKWATER LODGE
IN THE HEART OF CAPE TOWN'S V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY R86 PER DAY

SINGLE ROOM
SHARING SHOWER
TEL: (021) 406 1911 OR
TOLL-FREE 0800 233 255

Star 9/6/93

ANC ends 'boer' slogan

The African National Congress's National Executive Committee is to instruct its members to stop chanting the controversial slogan "Kill the farmer, kill the boer". (SAP)

ANC legal adviser Mathew Phosa said the decision was taken at a meeting of the committee yesterday.

The decision, he said, demonstrated how seriously the ANC objected to the killing of farmers.

The slogan was first heard in public soon after the assassination of Chris Hani in April.

It was subsequently used on a number of occasions by

ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba, unleashing a wave of white anger and protest throughout the country. (327)

Reacting to the announcement, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said the emphasis should now be on repairing the damage caused by such slogans.

This would entail closer co-operation with police, Kotze said.

He said the abandonment of such slogans by the ANC "opened the door for organisations such as the Pan Africanist Congress to do the same". — Sapa.

New details Star 1016193 emerge of raid on MI

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Fresh details have emerged in Parliament of the dramatic seizure of Military Intelligence files by a six-man Goldstone Commission team late last year. (327) (282)

Two of the six men were foreign observers — European Community representatives Tom Laidlaw of Britain and Floris Bouma of Holland. But both voluntarily withdrew while the top-secret files were being searched. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee gave fresh details of the raid in Parliament yesterday in response to a question by Conservative Party MP Tom Langley.

'Dirty tricks'

The controversial raid in Pretoria led to a top-level investigation into allegations that senior SADF officers were involved in "dirty tricks" campaigns against the Government's political opponents.

Coetsee said the information on the raid on November 11 was given to him by the Goldstone Commission.

The six-man team comprised police officers Lieutenant-Colonel H Heslinga and Detective-Sergeant P M van der Merwe, advocate W Scales of the Pre-

toria Bar, private attorney P Bothijl and the two EC men.

Coetsee said both Brigadier Botha and General Erasmus, in command of the Directorate of Covert Information, were present when the files were seized.

"At a certain stage, the legal adviser of the defence force was summoned by the directorate, and a representative of the State Attorney's office arrived.

"Advocate J P Pretorius, advocate for the commission, was summoned by Heslinga and reinforcements were requested from the police.

"General le Roux of the police arranged that members of the police employed by MI give their assistance to ensure that no files were removed from the premises."

He said the directorate was "given instructions" by the SADF to give its "complete co-operation".

Coetsee also revealed that when Laidlaw realised the subject of the search was the directorate, he voluntarily offered to withdraw as he felt it would be inappropriate to be present. Bouma also withdrew.

"The commission emphasises that the foreign representatives in the employ of the commission did not inspect any document or file. They were also not present when interviews were held with the sources or informants of the directorate," the Minister said.

litics.
how, after being
it he was an Aids
newspaper's in-
nelled his anger
powerful spokes-
with the disease.
pain," he wrote,
it something like
ponding purpose-
ly to my illness.
y matches on the
ut I had seldom

stated

nbledon and US
n, said he never
ven after he was
1988 with Aids,
rough a blood

he would have
d if he had dis-
ad infected his
Moutoussamy-
-year-old daugh-

o defend himself
n that he wasn't
political leader
st Jesse Jackson
roblem with you,
you're not arro-
- Ashe replied:
esse. But I don't
f arrogance less-
ness one bit."

'No police took part in Boipatong attack'

By Mckeed Kotlo
Pretoria Bureau

An accused-turned-State witness in the Boipatong massacre trial yesterday denied any police involvement in the June 17 1992 attack on township residents by KwaMadala hostel inmates.

The witness, who cannot be identified in terms of a court ruling, told the Delmas Circuit Court that they were fired on by "comrades" as they entered Boipatong on the night of the attack.

A total of 32 KwaMadala hostel inmates and IFP members are appearing before Mr Justice JM Smit on 45 counts of murder, attempted murder, public violence and malicious damage to property.

The middle-aged man, who has been testifying in the hearing during the past three weeks, looked exhausted as he rejected submissions by defence advocate Vic Botha that police were involved in the attack.

The witness also disputed evidence given to the Goldstone Commission that a large group of people were seen leaving Boipatong under police escort that night.

Botha said the Goldstone

Commission was also told that among the attackers were whites wearing balaclavas.

The witness said there were no such people in his group which, he said, comprised between 150 and 200 hostel inmates.

He pointed out a number of accused in the dock whom he said were armed with guns, including AK-47 rifles, on the night of the attack. He said some of them had returned fire after the attack by the "comrades".

His testimony differed from that given to the Goldstone Commission by one of the accused, who said no hostel inmates were armed with firearms and that no one had fired on them. Earlier in the trial he said some inmates had been issued with guns before they left the hostel.

He also said they were supplied with "intelezi" — muti to protect them during the attack — and white headbands and were then told "The brave should enter the houses while the faint-hearted should smash windows". He said he took part only in the smashing of windows.

The case continues.

Theft claims after hostel raid

The Inkatha Freedom Party has accused police of stealing R10 000 and damaging hostel-dwellers' property during a raid on the Merafe hostel in Soweto on Tuesday.

Police yesterday denied the accusations, but confirmed the hostel was raided by Soweto's Inter-

nal Stability Unit at about 2 am after "police received information".

Soweto police spokesman Major Joseph Ngobeni said one person was arrested for possessing an unlicensed firearm and a large quantity of dagga was confiscated.

At a media conference

yesterday, IFP Transvaal leader Humphrey Ndlovu condemned the raid and urged the SAP to take action against the policemen involved in the alleged thefts.

Police urged people to lay formal complaints at the Moroka police station. — Crime Reporter.

New police swoop on Apla

Murder plan Star 10/6/93 foiled – SAP

Staff Reporters

Police announced yesterday they had arrested seven alleged Apla members in connection with several attacks and a foiled assassination plot.

They also confiscated detailed plans of two police stations and a military installation from PAC headquarters.

The SAP displayed plans of the security installations at a press conference yesterday, saying they were seized during raids on the PAC last month – a claim vigorously denied by PAC leadership.

Police said the seven were arrested on Monday and Tuesday in connection with attacks on security forces, robberies and an alleged plot to assassinate a homeland Cabinet Minister whom they did not name but who is believed to be from Venda.

Major-General Leon Mellet, head of the SAP's public relations division, and Colonel Johan Mostert, chief of SAP media liaison, told a press conference in Pretoria that accurate sets of maps and plans had been confiscated from PAC headquarters after the arrests of members of the PAC and its military wing on May 25.

The maps were of the Sel-sonville (Kroonstad) and Winburg police stations, both in the Free State, and an unidentified army base in the northern Transvaal.

The plans included details of roads and buildings and drawings of office layouts, as well as "very sensitive" plans of the army base.

However, PAC information director Waters Toboti said yesterday the police could have fabricated and then planted the documents at PAC headquarters when they staged the raid two weeks ago. No PAC official was present at the time.

The PAC's negotiating team will meet in Johannesburg this weekend to discuss its continued participation in negotiations.

PAC national executive council (NEC) members yesterday stressed that no decision had been taken to suspend talks with the Government, as was announced by secretary-general Benny Alexander.

PAC national organiser Maxwell Nemadzivhanani said Alexander's statement was his personal view.

Nemadzivhanani added that the PAC had cordial relations with all "bantustans, including Venda", and he found it unbelievable that Apla could have targeted a Cabinet Minister in Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana's administration.

Charges of murder and attempted murder were yesterday withdrawn by a Johannesburg magistrate against Louis Moosa (31) of Soweto due to insufficient evidence. He is one of four Apla members held in connection with a foiled attempt to bomb Rockerfella's restaurant in Bellevue.



The brown bomber . . . Chapman takes owner Magda Human for a run in a Boksburg

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

Dog beats world record

The fastest greyhound in the world is brown, lives in Boksburg and carbo-loads on spaghetti before a big race.

At a meeting far from the high-flying world of overseas dog racing, Chapman (19 months) clocked 74 km/h on a dirt track near Newcastle, Natal, at the weekend, leaving the old world record of 73,14 km/h in tatters.

If Magda and Danie Hu-

man would let him out of his kennel at their Boksburg North home, Chapman would be the only dog in the neighbourhood who could catch the cars he chased.

It is difficult to work out whether Chapman is the official world champion as the sport has been illegal in South Africa since 1949.

He was clocked with a

speed trap-type radar and representatives of the Guinness Book of World Records will visit him this week.

Chapman usually eats meat and pap, but scoffs spaghetti the day before a race.

He goes for a walk with the Humans every day. Twice a week he has a gentle run, with a short sprint only every two weeks.

ANC walkout threat

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Carletonville ANC members have vowed to hand back their membership cards unless the organisation's head office disbands the executive committee of the Carletonville branch – whose members are allegedly responsible for murder, arson, assault and intimidation.

A group of ANC members from Khutsong township, near Carletonville, arrived at the liberation movement's Johannesburg headquarters yesterday to hand a memorandum to three representatives of the peace desk.

They charged that the ANC's Khutsong leadership had orchestrated violent crime in the township, "attacking and killing members of Cosas, members of the

ANC Youth League, members of the ANC Women's League and the entire membership of the ANC".

The deputation included local-level leaders of these ANC-linked structures, who said they had been forced into action by community pressure. At least eight people had been killed since the violence started, they said. The most recent victim, Abel Ngame Motswaesane (18), was buried at the weekend.

Residents alleged that members of the branch committee were also involved in:

• Night patrols which resulted in the burning of houses.

• Conducting a kangaroo court. According to statements collected by the Independent Board of Inquiry (IBI), numerous people have

• To Page 3

Slogan ban Star 10/6/93 a PR stunt

CAPE TOWN – The National Party has dismissed as a public relations stunt efforts by the ANC to abandon the "Kill the boer, kill the farmer" slogan.

ANC legal adviser Matthew Phosa said the ANC's national executive committee had instructed its members not to chant the slogan.

In response yesterday, NP media liaison director Marthinus van Schalkwyk said the NP welcomed the ANC's decision.

"It is, however, a decision without teeth. One cannot but have the impression that it is nothing more than a cynical public relations effort . . . a leadership decision without the will to enforce it." – Political Staff

Tumahole racked by 'low war'

■ Residents claim police were
involved in raids:

RESIDENTS of Tumahole township outside Parys in the Orange Free State yesterday claimed police were involved in attacks on their homes and a low intensity war was being waged against them. *Sowetan 10/6/93*

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, a delegation from Tumahole claimed 12-year-old Matsikidi Monasi was shot dead by a policeman "known as Sochiva" on April 22.

Members of the executive committees of the ANC and South African National Civics Organisation said its members were targets of petrol bombings and other attacks.

They said police had not investigated any of the incidents in which four houses had been petrol-bombed since April.

Sanco publicity secretary Mr Archie Tlhobelo said he was ambushed and stabbed by three men on April 30. Police spokesman Captain Johlene van der Merwe denied police involvement, but confirmed that Monasi was shot dead by a policeman. She said the policeman fired at a group of youths when they attacked his home.

Van der Merwe said Tlhobelo refused to lay charges at the time. — Sapa

'Apla bid to kill Minister'

Sowetan 10/6/93

By Josias Charle and Sapa

POLICE HAVE ARRESTED SEVEN members of the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla) in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate a Venda Cabinet Minister. ~~STEP~~

Senior police liaison officer Colonel Johan Mostert said at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday that the men were arrested on Monday.

Mostert displayed hand-drawn sketches which he said showed the plans of two police stations and an army base that were apparently targeted for attack.

He said the two police stations were situated in the Free State — one in Kroonstad and the other at Winburg. He declined to say where the army camp was located.

The police could not say when and how the alleged plan would be carried out.

One of the rough sketches was drawn on the back of a chart showing the face of PAC president Mr Clarence Makwetu.

Mostert said the seven arrested men were also members of the PAC, of which Apla is the military wing.

They had been arrested under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act but Mostert said police may soon change this to Section 29 of the same Act, which provides for 14 days' detention before they could appear in court.

No date has been set for their court appearance.

Mostert said because of security reasons the identity of the targeted Cabinet Minister could not be disclosed. He said the plan was to assassi-

nate the Minister by shooting him.

It is not known where this was to have taken place.

The plans were confiscated from the PAC offices in Johannesburg when they were raided by members of the Internal Stability Unit early on May 25, he said. (327)

Police forensic tests carried out on the seized documents had shown a set of fingerprints, Mostert said, but refused to say to whom they belonged.

He denied allegations that the maps were drawn up by the police and planted on PAC members, saying police would not do such a thing and this would be tested in court.

Meanwhile, two men alleged to be Apla members appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with an alleged attempt to plant a bomb at Rockerfellas Restaurant in Rocky Street, Johannesburg, two weeks ago.

Four people were originally detained in connection with the incident and attacks on security forces.

One is still being treated in hospital for gunshot wounds. Charges against the other were withdrawn.

The two men who appeared yesterday were identified as Mr Patrick Muchindu (32) of Diepkloof, Soweto, and Mr Godfrey Mathebula (36) of the Mandela squatter also in Diepkloof.

The charges against them include the murder of a policeman and the attempted murder of another and charges relating to explosives.

They were not asked to plead and will appear in court again on June 23.

Whites threaten Boer war

David Beresford
in Johannesburg

THE gradual outflanking of the white right in South Africa's constitutional negotiations was graphically illustrated last week when the neo-Nazi Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) issued an ultimatum to participants: Concede a sovereign "Boer state" or face "war".

About 100 armed and uniformed AWB members held a demonstration outside the Johannesburg venue of the multi-party talks, which smacked more of an exercise in buffoonery than a portent of war.

A delegation was admitted to deliver the ultimatum from their "leader", Eugene Terreblanche, giving the negotiators six months to concede Boer sovereignty — failing which, he said, the AWB would regard it as a "declaration of war".

Inside, an explanation for the sabre-rattling was apparent as the AWB's closest allies, the rightwing Conservative Party, fought what appeared to be an increasingly hopeless battle to stall the relentless, if slow progress towards a settlement.

The negotiators spent much of the day thrashing out compromises on a set of constitutional "principles" to guide the talks, the Conservatives doggedly objecting to almost every item, but earning little more than irritation among other delegates.

Although the slow pace of the proceedings is proving a headache, the multi-party planning committee made "sufficient progress" to propose holding the country's first non-racial general election on April 27, 1994. The 10-member committee presented a draft resolution proposing the date to the 104-member negotiating council which will debate the issue.

But setting the date is seen as little more than a palliative to public



All smiles: Winnie Mandela and her daughter Zinzi embrace on hearing that the South African appeal court had decided Mrs Mandela would not have to spend five years in jail for kidnapping. Her sentence was reduced to a fine of R15,000 (£3,200) and a two-year suspended sentence.

PHOTOGRAPH: WALTER DHLADHLA

perceptions that nothing is being achieved. Some respected commentators believe there is little chance of such an election being held before September 1994.

Meanwhile South African police said on Friday that they were investigating charges of murder, sabotage and terrorism against the Communist Party chairman, Joe Slovo, citing it as grounds for refusing him a gun to protect himself.

The row over lack of police co-operation in protecting Mr Slovo has arisen after a series of death threats

against him. Mr Slovo — a key figure in the current constitutional negotiations — is seen as one of the most likely targets for assassination following the murder of the Communist Party general secretary, Chris Hani.

The African National Congress has described the police refusal to grant Mr Slovo a gun licence as "extraordinary". But the police said that Mr Slovo was considered "unfit" to carry a gun because of criminal charges outstanding against him.

News briefs

Board appeals to the public

Sowetan 11/16/93

THE Independent Board of Inquiry, whose aim is to investigate the disappearances of political activists and has among its members leading South Africans from various fields, is appealing for information about people who have gone missing in political circumstances.

It wants to hear about people who have been detained and never been heard from or seen again, community activists who had gone missing in mysterious circumstances and people who had left the country and never returned. If you have any information, please write to the IBI at PO Box 32293 Braamfontein 2017, Johannesburg, or telephone (011) 403-3256/32293.

MK cadre ^{STimes} claims he's ^{13/6/93} a 'fall-guy'

By JOHN ANDREW

AN MK cadre claimed this week that he was being set up as a "fall-guy" by the police and military in the Eastern Cape. (327)

Mr Nthaba Ngumbela, 29, who is in hiding in the Transkei, said the allegations that he was linked to attacks against policemen and civilians were made by officials who were "trying to find someone to blame".

Police and military sources had claimed that Mr Ngumbela knew a suspect linked to both the King William's Town golf club attack and Highgate Hotel massacre, and could assist their investigations.

Mr Ngumbela — said to head a gang suspected of killing four Ciskei policemen last year — insisted he was innocent of all allegations. (125)



FARMING FEAR . . . A Tzaneen farmer gives orders to his security guard before nightfall. Security has been stepped up in the area since the murder of a farmer's wife last month.

■ Pic: ANDRIES MCINEKA

Farm curfews spark anger

C/Press 13/6/93

By MOSES MAMAILA

FARMERS in the northern Transvaal have introduced dusk-to-dawn curfews around their farms and have warned that "trespassers" will be shot on arrested.

In several farms visited by City Press this week, affected labourers voiced their anger at the new measures. They said it was not a matter of choosing to defy the law but of choosing between life and death.

Fruit farmer Boela Bruwer, 31, who vowed to shoot all the troublemakers, said the move was part of the measures being implemented by the farmers in defence of their skin and property.

"There are threats from Apla and common criminals and as farmers we cannot wait to be killed before we take action," said the staunch

Workers ignoring 'by-laws' get kangaroo-court justice

Conservative Party member, who is also a local commando unit member.

Bruwer, who owns Eureka farm outside Tzaneen, explained that the farmers in the region were forming a self-defence unit (SDU). The SDU was a defence measure implemented after Apla threats proved to be serious with the killing of a farmer's wife last month, he added.

Bruwer said his labourers understood that they were not supposed to hang around the farm between 6 pm and 6 am.

"Our main problem is not locals. People from other areas come to the

farm to kill and rob, and the curfew is also aimed at protecting our labourers," he said.

He said he had briefed his security guard to take "decisive" steps against people found defying the curfew hours.

He said the farmers, through the security committee in the Agricultural Union, were combat-ready and warned potential troublemakers to stay away from their farms.

Farm labourers said that the curfews reduced them to prisoners because they finished their daily work at about 5 pm, and after only an hour had to return to their compounds

until the next morning.

Most of the labourers interviewed begged that their names not be published because they would be evicted from the farms.

Johnson Gumede, a security guard at one of the farms, told City Press that it was not safe to be arrested by the enforcers of the curfews because that meant hell.

The region's National Council Trade Unions co-ordinator Moss Mphahlele said the farmers had also introduced kangaroo courts where labourers who had transgressed the law were tried.

"Those convicted by

the so-called 'courts' are brutally assaulted," said Mphahlele, adding that they had received several complaints from union members.

The story of the "courts" was confirmed by another farmer, Henrie van Zyl, who owns a vegetable farm north of Pietersburg.

"We have introduced a court system and the court convenes on Thursdays," he said, adding that the presiding officer was elected by the people.

He said the court handled small matters like trespassing and those "arrested" in connection

with serious cases were handed to the police.

Asked what happened to those convicted on the farm, Van Zyl could not give a direct answer but said in many cases they were given warnings.

Labourers said they were worried about their security on the farms following reports that the notorious Koevoet and Battalion 32 mercenaries were being integrated into the security structures of the farmers' SDU.

Northern Transvaal police spokesman Maj Arno Vogel was quoted in a Johannesburg daily as saying police could not prescribe to people with regard to matters of security on their own farms.

"But we urge them not to take the law into their own hands as far as confrontation with attackers are concerned," Vogel said.

Call to destroy weapons

By JOHANNES NGCOBO

THE ANC and the PAC this week endorsed a call by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa for the public destruction of all dangerous weapons confiscated by police.

S. Times
UN political adviser Mr Muno Ndula called on police "to work out a programme to ensure that all dangerous weapons taken during police raids are destroyed in public". 13/6/93

Mr Ndula said: "For people to be convinced that all weaponry confiscated by police does not find its way back to killers who use them against unarmed communities, the arms should be destroyed in public." (254)

Confirming that police did not destroy all weapons seized in townships, an SAP spokesman in Pretoria said that some of the confiscated weapons were used by the police and other state departments. (256)

The spokesman said 9mm firearms were used, but AK-47s were destroyed. (254) (327)

Crackdown on cross border smuggling

CAPE TOWN — Government yesterday announced an agreement to set up joint policing with Mozambique and Swaziland to combat cross-border arms smuggling.

The announcement followed talks between Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Mozambican Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Antonio. (218) (327)

Kriel said he hoped the plan would contribute to a crackdown on arms, car and drug smuggling throughout the region.

The meeting follows the arrest of three Mozambican citizens at Komatipoort for

the illegal possession of SAM-7 missiles.

Kriel said the police forces of the three countries would work together to train special investigation units and border police in search techniques. (218) (327)

A joint statement said Kriel and Antonio agreed the extradition of criminals "should receive the highest possible priority" and treaties were expected to be signed shortly. A meeting with Kriel's Swazi counterpart was also expected to be held soon.

TIM COHEN

SA-Maputo crime, arms clamp planned

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and Mozambique have struck a far-reaching deal aimed at stemming the flow of weapons into South Africa and clamping down on organised car theft and drug smuggling between the countries.

Swaziland will also be involved in a "Trilateral Crime, Security and Border Co-ordination Monitoring Committee" — the first in the region.

In a joint statement after a meeting in Cape Town yesterday, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Mozambique's Internal Affairs Minister Manuel Jose Antonio described the pact as a major breakthrough. They said it was aimed at including the entire southern African region.

In terms of the deal, the following crimes have been identified as a top priority: organised arms smuggling, the organised drugs trade, organised car theft, and syndicates involved in other serious crime.

The trilateral monitoring committee will deal with train-

ing of special investigation units for certain crimes, training border staff in search techniques, and improving existing relations between the police forces in the three countries. Both Ministers agreed that the extradition of criminals should receive the highest priority.

The statement said Kriel would meet his Swazi counterpart "in the near future" on the strategy. "However, to be effective, this plan will have to be extended to countries in the sub-region and further north.

"It has now become clear that arms smuggling and other serious cross-border crimes have reached such serious proportions that they can only be dealt with on an international basis," the statement said.

● Three Mozambicans who were arrested near Komati-poort, in the eastern Transvaal, on Sunday, allegedly in possession of four ground-to-air missiles, are expected to appear in court today, reports Sapa.

Two of men are alleged to be Frelimo soldiers; the third a former Frelimo soldier. They apparently crossed the border from Mozambique into South Africa.

Banda 'trailing at polls'

BLANTYRE — Pro-democracy forces claimed a huge lead in initial vote-counting in Malawi's referendum on one-party rule early today.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), which is fighting President Kamuzu Banda, said that with about one-third of possible votes counted, their side had 89 percent and the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) 11 percent.

UDF monitors taking part in counts at polling stations reported 1,3 million votes for multiparty democracy against

160 000 for continued single party rule by 1 am today. About 4 500 000 voters over the age of 21 are registered.

The UDF said their unofficial figures showed landslides for their side in the northern and southern regions. But the MCP was leading in the central region by 71 percent to 29 percent, they said.

When polling stations closed yesterday, both sides were claiming that victory was within their grasp.

The official result is expected later today. — Sapa-Reuter.

Inkatha to defy ban on East Rand march

RAY HARTLEY

INKATHA supporters would defy a police ban today and march from Thokoza to Vosloorus, where both the ANC and Inkatha were scheduled to hold June 16 commemorative meetings, Inkatha official Humphrey Ndlovu said yesterday.

Ndlovu said he had received a report at a peace secretariat meeting that the Inkatha march was to be stopped by police because no permission had been obtained.

Nevertheless, the march would go ahead because Inkatha had been told in the past that no permission was needed for marches proceeding to legal meetings.

Wits-Vaal peace secretariat officials made frantic efforts yesterday to avert potential clashes between Inkatha and ANC supporters on the East Rand.

Secretariat official David Storey said between 150 and 200 monitors would be deployed in more than 17 areas on the Reef including Sebokeng, Vosloorus, Kattlehong, Thokoza, Soweto and Johannesburg. Inkatha and the ANC would jointly monitor events in Vosloorus and other areas.

The secretariat had convened discussions on preventing violence at which the two parties and the police were represented, he said. Agreements on policing and monitoring of events were being concluded at local level.

"We are hoping that people will commemorate the day peacefully and exercise restraint and tolerance. If a situation of conflict does occur, we appeal to people to co-operate with the monitors," he said.

ANC NEC member Harry Gwala would address rallies in Sebokeng, Vosloorus and Tembisa, an ANC spokesman said.

Inkatha Transvaal organiser Tembisa Khoza was scheduled to address a Vosloorus rally.

ANC president Nelson Mandela and ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba would address a rally in Orlando Stadium, Soweto, while ANC PWV chairman Tokyo Sexwale would speak at the Johannesburg City Hall.

Police public relations chief Maj-Gen Leon Mellet said police were prepared for any eventuality.

The ANC and Inkatha agreed to monitor rallies jointly in Natal, while the police and peace accord officials would form joint operational centres, Sapa reported.

Reuter reported the ANC's main Natal rally, at Curries Fountain, would be addressed by Betty Shabazz, widow of US campaigner Malcolm X.

Comment Page 6

Drought aid likely to exceed R100m

PRETORIA — Taxpayer support for farmers in drought disaster areas this year amounts to tens of millions of rands and could rise sharply before winter ends.

According to the Agriculture Department's financial assistance directorate, drought aid this year is likely to exceed last year's R100m, especially if summer rains are delayed.

A National Drought Disaster Committee spokesman said 78 districts had been declared disaster areas. This would increase before the end of winter and probably into summer.

The Red Meat Producers Organisation (RPO) said a third of the 9 000 stock farmers failed to qualify for aid in terms of the stock farmers relief scheme launched this month.

At the end of last week about R60m in this financial year had been paid to 1 715 Karoo stock farmers.

This did not include R15m paid to eastern Cape farmers and R12m to 359 Transvaal farmers. Free State stock farmers received another R10m.

RPO spokesman Jan de

Jager said stock farmers were marketing millions of rands worth of breeding stock to survive.

Abattoirs were inundated with stock offerings and prices had sunk to the Meat Board floor price that did not cover production costs.

De Jager said the extent of slaughtering of breeding stock would set the industry back years.

Despite farmers' distress, meat processors and others in the trade were still importing meat.

The RPO had asked government to raise the import levy and to close loopholes in the system.

Meat Board GM Pieter Kempen said cold storage available to the board was more than 80% full mostly with carcasses lifted from the market at the floor price. He expected pressure to continue at least until end July.

He said the problem was not so much heavy marketing, but lack of consumer demand which had declined steeply in the past few months.

To each his own — ANC

DIRK VAN EEDEN

THE ANC would fight for the right of people to be equal and yet remain different, ANC NEC member Albie Sachs said yesterday.

He told the German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg that even though all citizens of a future SA would have equal rights, there was no single SA culture or way of life and no one would be bound to be identical to anyone else.

"We come to the new SA as we are," he said.

The future SA would be pluralistic, with the different cultures enriching the social fabric of the broad SA society.

The ANC believed that different languages and cultures had to be protected in a Bill of Rights.

But political mobilisation around these issues would lead to civil strife as had happened in Bosnia.

Regions of a federal state could not be drawn around ethnicity, as ethnicity in SA was not geographically bound.

Sachs said that one of his biggest mistakes was believing that the state could solve all social problems.

Mandela, Buthelezi meeting delayed

Friday 16/6/93

WILSON ZWANE

HOPES that ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi would meet soon dimmed yesterday when it was disclosed that their organisations had not made enough progress on the ANC's demand for free political activity. (327)

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said a preparatory committee, consisting of representatives from his organisation and Inkatha, had made good progress towards reaching agreement on most items for the agenda for the two leaders' meeting. (327)

These included the public display of dangerous weapons, the fencing of hostels and the disbanding of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe. (327)

The committee had, however, not made substantial progress on the ANC's insistence that the leaders' meeting should discuss free political activity throughout SA, including KwaZulu. (327)

Mamoepa attributed this to the fact that KwaZulu

negotiator Ben Ngubane, a key figure in the discussions, was tied up in multiparty negotiations at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Hopes for an early meeting between the leaders ran high last week when Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said it would be held within a couple of weeks.

However, the organisers, who include Methodist Church of SA Bishop Stanley Mogoba, said the date for the meeting would be set only after the two organisations had agreed on the agenda.

Tutu is currently in London for anti-apartheid campaigner Trevor Huddleston's 88th birthday celebrations. Anglican Bishop Michael Nuttall is standing in for Tutu in the organising of the talks.

Buthelezi reaffirmed his willingness yesterday to meet Mandela.

Mamoepa said it was the ANC's view that the meeting should be a product of work done by the preparatory committee. But there was no indication on when a meeting might take place.

Gluckman: backroom hero of the struggle for justice

Star 16/6/93

THE death of South Africa's foremost pathologist, Dr Jonathan Gluckman, releases me from a 16-year pledge of confidentiality to reveal his role in exposing the truth about Steve Biko's death in detention at a time when the Minister of Justice was attempting a cover-up.

I had just become editor of the Rand Daily Mail, that wonderful crusading newspaper which struggled through the dark years of apartheid to expose the evils of the system. It was my first experience of the double whammy of Government pressures and unsympathetic proprietors which had driven my two predecessors from the editorial chair, and which in time was to drive me out and eventually shut down the paper altogether just as its moment of vindication was at hand.

Dr Gluckman was one of the backroom heroes of the struggle for justice in South Africa, a tall, rotund man whose slightly pompous air concealed a passionate humanitarianism that drove him into some of the darkest corners of this oppressive society.



Allister Sparks

He lived graciously, with a liking for fine French wines and good cigars. I once asked him why, with his refined tastes and medical skills, he preferred spending his life cutting up cadavers rather than healing the sick. "Because", he said simply, "that is where the truth lies."

The truth was his passion, and that is what led Gluckman to phone me on the morning of September 29 1977, with a request that I call at his rooms. Biko had died in detention two weeks before, and the Minister of Justice, Jimmy Kruger, had announced that death was due to a hunger strike — adding, in a phrase that has gone down in the annals of apartheid crudity, that "his death leaves me cold".

Gluckman was in a state of some agitation when I arrived. He

had attended the post-mortem examination on behalf of the family, he told me, and it was clear Kruger was lying. He showed me the post-mortem report. Biko had died of brain damage. Moreover, the district surgeons who had examined him in detention must have known this, for they had ordered a lumbar puncture which showed an excessive number of red cells.

The question was, what to do about it? Kruger was obviously attempting a cover-up and had hinted that there might be no need for a public inquest. We had to publish the news to force him to hold an inquest. But we would have to conceal Gluckman's role in doing so, both for reasons of medical ethics and because he would be a material witness if the inquest were held. So I made my pledge of confidentiality.

Back at the office I briefed a senior reporter, Helen Zille, and despatched her to Port Elizabeth to see the doctors who had examined Biko in detention.

Zille met the three doctors. Their alarm at being confronted with the facts convinced us that they had indeed known what was

wrong with the prisoner. They blustered, half answered some questions, then took refuge in the excuse that there might be an inquest to avoid answering more.

So we found ourselves in the awkward position of knowing the facts but not being able to source them clearly. Zille and I composed a carefully worded report which began: "An investigation by the Rand Daily Mail — which included interviews with doctors who examined Steve Biko in detention — has revealed that the black consciousness leader showed no signs of a hunger strike or dehydration."

The report went on to say that our investigation indicated that Biko had died of brain damage, and that the facts we had unearthed contradicted Kruger's statements.

We published the report under a banner headline: "No sign of hunger strike — Biko doctors."

Next day the roof fell in. Kruger protested that the report was false and demanded an instant hearing of the Press Council, a body set up by the Newspaper Press Union — the proprietors' or-

ganisation — in the face of threats by Prime Minister John Vorster to pass a press control law if the newspapers did not "discipline themselves".

I refused. The rules of the Press Council allowed an editor seven days to respond to a complaint, and I didn't want to be bullied by Kruger into having an immediate hearing. But the president of the NPU, members of his executive, and eventually my own managing director called on me in a relentless build-up of pressure throughout the day to get me to accede. If I did not, they said, Vorster would cite it as proof that the Press Council was inadequate and he would introduce his legislation. I would be responsible for getting us a press control law.

Eventually I yielded. That night I appeared before the Press Council, constituted like a court with a retired Appeal Court judge, Oscar Galgut, presiding. I was represented by Sydney Kentridge, that superb advocate who now practises as a QC in Britain. Kruger, having lodged his complaint in writing, did not bother to attend.

As the hearing got under way it quickly became clear that if a refusal to hold an urgent hearing was considered unacceptable to Vorster, so was an acquittal. Not being able to call Gluckman as a witness or cite the post-mortem report made our case difficult to present, but even so it was evident that Kentridge's pithiest points were making no impact on Galgut. Five hours later, at one in the morning, the judge delivered his verdict. Guilty.

The headline was not substantiated by the facts, Galgut said. It was therefore "misleading and tendentious". Furthermore, it was incorrect to say that the facts revealed by the newspaper's investigation contradicted what Kruger had said.

The paper was "severely reprimanded" for its transgressions.

History has vindicated us, of course. But the verdict still stands in the records of the Press Council, and the newspaper is dead because of the thousand wounds like that which it suffered in its final years. Now Jon Gluckman is dead too. Only the truth survives. □

Star 1716193

Four held over AK-47s in minibus 327

Crime Staff

Police arrested four men and confiscated nine AK-47 rifles with about 500 rounds of ammunition on the East Rand early today.

Witwatersrand SAP spokesman Major Eugene Opperman said police seized the arms when they searched a minibus on the N17 highway near Springs at about 2 am.

He said if the men were

convicted of possessing the weapons they could face between five and 25 years in prison without the option of being fined.

Another cache has been found in Qwa-Qwa near the border between Lesotho and the southern Free State.

SAP spokesman Captain Johlene van der Merwe said the cache, which was buried about 1 km from the Monotsha border post, contained thousands of AK-47, R-1 and

.303 rounds, explosives, three mortar bombs, detonators and fuses.

The arms were old and rusty when they were dug up on Tuesday, she said.

In Tembisa today, the SAP and SADF cordoned off and searched the Sethokga hostel.

At the time of going to press, police had confiscated a homemade gun, a .38 Special revolver, dagga and a stolen vehicle.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sentence stated

(327) ~~250~~
THE compulsory minimum five-year sentence for people in possession of AK-47 rifles has been criticised by law journal De Rebus, which claims it amounts to a vote of no-confidence in judicial officers. *BIOBY 1716193*

De Rebus said in its June editorial comment that when Parliament wanted to stress the seriousness of an offence, it could do so quite adequately by providing for a high maximum sentence.

Prescription of a compulsory minimum sentence hampered judicial officers in the proper exercising of their discretion.

The ANC leadership would have to accept collective responsibility for abuses if these were found to be "systematic, persistent and large scale". "It is a matter of pride for me that

been drafted in 1955, the ANC had not anticipated it would be banned and forced into exile. ANC soldiers who disobeyed orders to engage Unita in Angola and those

Police probe ANC leader after 'kill the boer' chant

18/6/93
LLOYD COURTS

POLICE said yesterday they were investigating "utterances" by ANC Youth League president Peter Mokaba at Wednesday's June 16 rally in Orlando, Soweto.

Mokaba led a crowd of youths in chanting "kill the boer, kill the farmer" at the rally, despite a formal decision last week by the ANC's national executive committee to abandon the slogan.

A brief statement from police headquarters in Pretoria said other "utterances" by Mokaba at Wits University were also being investigated. "The dockets will be forwarded to the attorney-general on completion. The docket regarding Mokaba's utterances in Cape Town (in April) was referred back to the SAP by the attorney-general of the Cape so that more evidence regarding the incident can be obtained," the statement said. ANC spokesman Ronnie Mannoepa confirmed that the ANC regarded the chant as "inappropriate", but said a decision to this effect had only been

taken last week, and league representatives were probably still in the process of conveying the message. Mokaba led the chanting of the slogan as ANC president Nelson Mandela entered Orlando stadium.

Mandela told the rally while he understood the anger of the youth it was important not to frighten communities whose contributions were needed in the peace process.

Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said in Cape Town yesterday the slogan was incompatible with the termination of the ANC's armed struggle, and questioned the organisation's commitment to a peaceful settlement, reports Sapa.

"This slogan inciting people to murder was used, and condoned... at an official ANC function, despite indications by the ANC that it was not to be used, and despite the fact that the ANC has been found guilty of contravening the peace accord."

Sethloke, who is still a member of the ANC, had testified that he was beaten on the soles of his feet with a baton during interrogation and hung from a pole while in handcuffs.

Medical Council welcomes Bill

18/6/93
DIRK VAN EEDEN

THE Medical Research Council yesterday welcomed legislation forcing cigarette distributors to warn potential customers — in their advertisements — of the dangers of smoking.

The Tobacco Products Control Bill was passed by Parliament on Wednesday night and also prohibits the sale of tobacco products to children.

Council spokesman Dr Derek Yach said although the legislation was not as comprehensive as that of some other Western countries, it did provide a platform for further measures.

He said the council would evaluate the impact of the legislation on health behaviour over the next few years. He said he hoped increased prices through tax would form part of the next Budget.

The council had calculated that a R1 rise in the price of a packet of cigarettes would bring in R1bn extra in excise revenues. The number of smokers would decrease by 1-million and at least 200 000 premature deaths would be prevented over time, he said.

President Roy Andersen.

East Rand violence claims nine more lives

18/6/93
LLOYD COURTS

NINE bodies of people killed in incidents of violence on the East Rand were discovered by police yesterday.

The police also recovered large quantities of arms and ammunition during searches in the region.

Five people were shot and killed when a group of men — armed with AK-47s, R-1 rifles, shotguns and 9mm pistols — rampaged through Tembisa's Welamlambo Section at about 5.30am yesterday, Sapa reports.

Twenty people were injured during the incident and were taken to Tembisa Hospital for treatment.

Police said they did not know the motive behind the shootings.

Police also reported a shooting in Katlehong, where the body of an unidentified 62-year-old man was found in Zuma Section. East Rand police spokesman W/O Deon Peens said the charred body of a man was found in Thokoza yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, policemen from the Dog Unit confiscated nine AK-47s, 15 AK-47 magazines and a VZ hand-machine carbine and arrested four men after searching a minibus on the N12 near Benoni yesterday morning.

In Tembisa, the Sethokga Hostel was

sealed off and raided by police and SADF members. Three handguns, ammunition, traditional weapons, car radios, typewriters, a surveyor's telescope and two stolen cars were seized.

"These operations were carried out in accordance with the 10-point plan announced by the Commissioner of the SAP earlier this year, in which Gen (Johan) van der Merwe promised the SAP would maintain a visible presence throughout the Republic in a sustained effort to prevent and combat crime," a police statement said.

A Boipatong woman, aged about 23, was killed when gunmen armed with hand weapons opened fire on patrons in a tavern on Bathlong Street early yesterday. Police said the men demanded money before opening fire.

Meanwhile in Natal, two people died in separate incidents.

The body of 20-year-old Mbongeni Edward Shange was found near the railway line between Zwelethu and Reunion stations, south of Durban.

In KwaMashu, also near Durban, a 27-year-old suspect who fled police was shot dead after ignoring a warning to stop.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Star 18/6/93

ANC youth 'reject Boer slogan'

(327)

Political Staff

ANC Youth League deputy president Lulu Johnson said last night the ANCYL had now fully accepted the ANC national executive committee's decision last week to ban the controversial "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer" chant, and would ensure members no longer sang it.

Responding to widespread condemnation of reports that ANCYL president Peter Mokaba had led the chant at Soweto's Orlando Stadium on Wednesday, Johnson said the chant was not ANCYL policy and had never been.

The ANC said Mokaba had

tried to resist the 40 000-strong crowd's attempts to get him to chant the slogan before finally succumbing.

Johnson said Mokaba did not chant the slogan at all.

Mokaba was not available for comment yesterday.

He has once again been roundly condemned over the chant, with some parties calling for his arrest and prosecution. Police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday said Mokaba's alleged chanting of the slogan on Wednesday, as well as statements made by him at Wits University recently, were being investigated.

Meanwhile, the Government has asked for an urgent

meeting of the National Peace Committee to deal with the chant.

Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said yesterday he had already asked for the meeting and described the slogan as one that "instigated people to murder".

"I would submit that no country aspiring to civilised norms and standards can tolerate this. If this is to be continued during negotiations, one can just imagine what statements can be expected during the election campaign," he said.

DP chairman Ken Andrew said yesterday that disciplinary action should be taken against Mokaba.

SADF allegations turn spotlight on to police

WILL the South African Defence Force sacrifice the police to the Goniwe inquest in a bid to keep further details of military involvement in covert operations from emerging?

That's the question being asked this week at the Port Elizabeth inquest into the June 27 1985 murders of Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlauli.

It follows a fascinating week of SADF allegations of police involvement not just in the Goniwe murders but in murders of their own colleagues years later; of courtroom fights between SADF and police counsel and apparent attempts to keep former SADF colonel Lourens du Plessis out of the witness box at almost any cost.

The effect was not only to move the spotlight from the military to the police, but also from those allegedly involved in ordering the murders to those who may have been involved in executing them.

The inquest had adjourned last Monday at the unexpected request of South African Police counsel Doep de Bruyn, who hinted at possible disclosures.

But when the inquest resumed, SADF counsel Anton Mostert SC got in first with his own revelations.

"You are trying to get the spotlight away from the army, in particular from (Military Intelligence chief) General (Joffel) van der Westhuizen," De Bruyn complained to Mostert.

Van der Westhuizen, expected to give evidence later, sent the controversial military signal described by his former colleague Du Plessis as a "death order".

Mostert had accused police of involvement in both the Goniwe murders and the December 1989 murders of three Port Elizabeth policemen and an

Allegations of police involvement not only in the Goniwe murders but also in the subsequent deaths of their own colleagues had the SADF and SAP at each others' throats during the Goniwe inquest this week.

LOUISE FLANAGAN reports

informer in an attempt at a cover-up.

"The police, and in particular the security police, should be investigated and examined to determine any complicity in the murder of Goniwe and others," he told the court.

Sergeant Amos Themba Faku, Constable Desmond Daliwonga Mapipa, Warrant Officer G Mgoduka and alleged Askari Charles Jack died when an SPM-2 limpet mine exploded under their vehicle, while travelling on a lonely road outside Port Elizabeth at midnight on December 14 1989.

A month later the ANC claimed responsibility — a claim now denied.

Mostert said there were too many coincidences in the incident and pointed to explosives expert Major Gideon Nieuwoudt, the first on the scene after the explosion, as the first policeman who should be called to testify.

There was some surprise in court when Nieuwoudt was identified as one of the policemen who have been attending the inquest quietly throughout.

Nieuwoudt has yet to take the stand; De Bruyn said he had received death threats after the accusations.

Mostert said Faku and Mapipa were members of the Port Elizabeth security police at the time of Goniwe's murder. "If there was police complicity in the Goniwe murder, those two victims may have had knowledge of it or been involved."

He said Mgoduka's loyalty was being questioned and Jack was trying to return to the ANC.

"The bomb murders take place significantly in that period where police were beginning to turn on the police and go

public with statements about police complicity in murders," said Mostert, referring to the disclosures by former policemen Captain Dirk Coetzee and Almond Nofomela in 1989.

A brief look through newspaper reports of the time shows the explosion was described as "the first of its kind in the eastern Cape" and show that police did not say "how they were informed about the explosion".

Other newspaper reports indicate the first Goniwe inquest opened briefly in June 1989 and was postponed to February 21 1990 — three months after the blast murders.

Exactly one week later, magistrate E de Beer found the Goniwe deaths were caused by "a person or group of persons unknown".

A January 1990 report indicated that Port Elizabeth doctor Fumbatha Mxenge, brother of slain activist Griffiths Mxenge, received death threats that month when he tried to reopen investigations into his brother's murder on the basis of Coetzee and Nofomela's allegations that the Vlakplaas police hit squad had carried out the murder.

The inquest moved on to call Colonel Eric Winter, the policeman who moved from the controversial and now disbanded police Koevoet unit to head the Cradock security police a few months before Goniwe's murder.

Winter described how his men had bugged Goniwe's telephone, and read from the Cradock security police book the transcribed calls Goniwe made on the morning of his murder arranging his trip to Port Elizabeth activist Derrick Swartz, the last man to see him alive.

● A Port Elizabeth policeman who interrogated Steve Biko just before his death in detention, as well as former Koevoet members, may now be called to testify in the Goniwe inquest.

This week South African Defence Force lawyers asked for Colonel Harold Snyman, currently the police spokesman for Uitenhage, to be called to give evidence in the inquest into the June 1985 murders of Matthew Goniwe and others. Snyman was the Port Elizabeth security police chief in 1985. — Ecna

Former chief censor wants no censorship

W/Mail 18/6-24/6/93 (327)
By BAFANA KHUMALO

THE former censor, Kobus van Rooyen, has called for the state to play no role in the content of books, films and theatre, saying there should be as little intervention as possible in the "free market of ideas and information".

The censorship machinery, which he headed until 1988, should be changed into a film, video and book classification board, he said in a conference paper delivered in Cape Town last Friday.

Pornography, state security and hate speech should be left to the courts, which could prosecute offenders, he argued. "No law or decision should destroy the essence of the fundamental right to free speech," said Van Rooyen. "No person who has to decide on these issues should do so without sensing the iniquities and the dark shadow of the Inquisition of bygone days," he added.

With reference to content in artistic presentations, Van Rooyen said: "Freedom of speech and the arts demands as little intervention by the state as possible. The free market-place of ideas and information, community's own distaste and criticism and judgment by peers should be arena of action." The only limits should be in as far as official and war secrets and even these should be accompanied by "some form of independent check".

Van Rooyen sees the film and publication industries setting up their own classification system. According to Van Rooyen, adult material should not fall under the Publications Act and "if the administrative tribunal or self-regulator advises against distribution the applicant is at risk when he decides to distribute a book or film, he could then be prosecuted for the distribution of pornography, hate speech and for undermining the interests of the security of the state".

Only hard core pornography in which there is a crude mixture of sex and violence without any redeeming feature to it and child pornography should fall into the category of possible prosecution.

Cops probe Mokaba

Sowetan 18/6/93
POLICE announced yesterday that a second docket had been opened to investigate ANC Youth League president Mr Peter Mokaba's chant on Wednesday of the slogan "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer". (327)

The announcement also revealed that an earlier docket on the slogan had been referred back to the police by the Cape Attorney-General.

Yesterday morning, ANC PWV chairman Mr Tokyo Sexwale told businessmen at a breakfast in Sandton that he would eradicate the slogan in his region.

A new version of the slogan was unveiled by Natal Southern Natal regional secretary Mr Sbu Ndebele, who led the chant of "Recruit the Boer, recruit the farmer".

10 SOUTH MEMUSA FOCUS

A LATE-HOUR Supreme Court application by Plessey Tellumat SA Ltd on Wednesday has forced SOUTH to drop the article prepared for this space. Because of the order, we are not even allowed to tell readers anything about the article. The court ruling does not restrict other newspapers from reporting details of the case. Contesting the restriction on behalf of SOUTH, Advocate Norman Arendse argued that the interests of press freedom should take precedence over the company's bid to block publication. He also suggested that SOUTH be allowed to publish because Plessey Tellumat was free to institute a civil case afterwards. Judge H Fagan was unconvinced by these arguments, saying that the "scales are balanced right over in favour of the company." He also ruled that there was not enough time for Arendse to lead evidence that the disputed article was true and in the public interest. Judge Fagan concluded by granting Plessey Tellumat a temporary interdict preventing publication of the article until August 2, when SOUTH will contest the order. Arendse was instructed by Moosa, Wagley, Petersen and Associates.

See 19/6-23/6/93

327

Cop tells of file-shredding spree

A FORMER senior security policeman told the Goniwe inquest on Friday that he could not remember who had ordered him to destroy files on activists in 1990 following the national unbanning of organisations. (233)

"It was an order, a general order throughout the Republic," Col Eric Winter testified at the reopened inquest in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court. (232)

Now Deputy District Commissioner of Police in

Port Elizabeth, Col Winter was a major in charge of the security police in Cradock at the time of the slayings of Matthew Goniwe and three United Democratic Front colleagues on June 27 1985.

"It (the order) came from the section headquarters in Port Elizabeth. It was not a written order," Winter testified.

He said he could not remember either the individual who had issued the order to his office in Cradock – although he said

this could have been a senior officer or a constable passing on the message – or the person who received it. (318) (231)

Winter said it took "two or three days" to destroy the files. (2016) (93)

"If they could possibly be used in the future they were not destroyed. There was no rigid guideline," he explained. He told the inquest he did not destroy any "relevant" documents. (327)

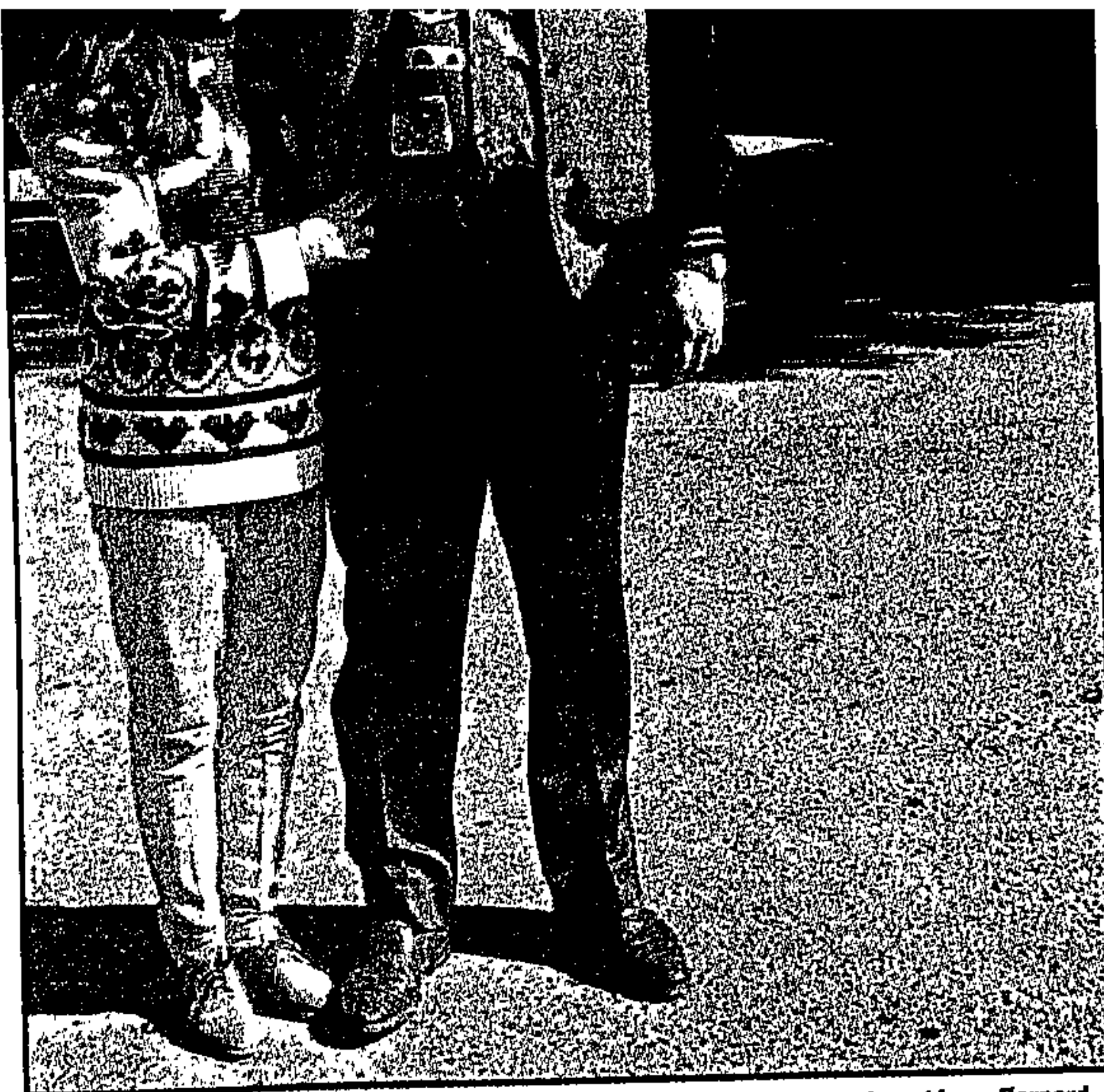
He could not remember the exact date but

said it was "possibly in the middle of 1990".

President FW de Klerk unbanned key anti-apartheid organisations, including the ANC, on February 2 1990.

Later that month the original Goniwe inquest was held, returning a verdict of "death by persons unknown".

Earlier this week Winter confirmed he had been involved in a security police raid on Goniwe's home the month before the murders. – Ecna



UNDAUNTED ... Ordered to stop serving blacks and give whites better treatment Leon Barnard, here with wife Ade, told racists to take their business elsewhere. Pic: ELIAS MALULEKE

BOERE TWIST

By ELIAS MALULEKE

HARDLINE whites in Donkerhoek in Pretoria are boycotting the businesses of a white man who has married a coloured woman and turned into an organiser of the ANC in CP/AWB territory.

The businessman has also been disowned by members of his own family. Because of this he has sent two of his children to study in Australia.

Former staunch NP supporter Leon Barnard, 40, a father of six, is now refusing to budge and said his former compatriots should change their racist attitudes and start regarding blacks as human beings.

While his fellow whites are selling koeksusters and potjiekos to raise funds for the volk at regular weekend fetes in Donkerhoek, the bearded Barnard is handing out ANC membership application forms.

So far, in just less than two months, Barnard has issued more than 200 ANC membership cards to farm workers and 10 to white Afrikaners in this racially divided hot spot where whites still rule supreme — and calling blacks “kaffertjies” is a way of life.

However, Barnard is not only interested in recruiting for the ANC. His shopping centre has also been turned into an advice centre for workers.

Farm workers in the area who are paid meagre wages told City Press how

Leon's wife gets him into trouble with the familie

Barnard was assisting them with job-related problems, giving them interest-free loans to pay for bail or fines — and credit on groceries until they were in a position to repay him.

“Most of the people are picked up by commandos and the police on flimsy charges of being drunk in the street and for selling liquor illegally,” Barnard said.

The 40-year-old has been labelled a “kafferboetie”. Now his businesses are being boycotted because he has “stepped out of line” by marrying a coloured woman co-operating with blacks and the ANC.

But he is ignoring threats to run him out of the platteland.

“Their boycott will not affect my business because I have the support of the black majority on my side. Blacks made me what I am today and without them I would still be selling shoelaces,” Barnard said.

In November last year he stood up for farm workers who are virtually regarded as slaves without recourse to the law.

He said he objected to the setting of curfew

hours, alleged assaults on farm workers by farmers and the commandos, and the arrest of workers on flimsy charges.

“I went to the police, the SADF and wrote letters to authorities to look into the plight of the workers in the area — and nothing was done.

“The farmers, members of the commandos and the police were intimidating and harassing blacks in the area without taking into cognisance their human rights.

“Things may have changed in some parts of SA, but not here. Things are still the same as in the '40s, if not worse.

“At one stage I was ordered to stop serving blacks and to treat whites as better people. I told the racists they could take their business elsewhere, because here blacks are going to continue getting the respect they deserve.

“Human rights are for all people and not for a select few. I find that the universal franchise of human rights is entrenched in the ANC Freedom Charter, an organisation I joined in January this year and which I believe is going to win the demo-

cratic elections,” Barnard said.

Whereas other farmers and businessmen in the area dress in khaki garb and velskoene, Barnard steps out like a township slicker in his expensive Florsheim shoes, Keith Geigers, pantsula slacks, BVDs and baseball jackets.

“I learned how to dress properly in Eersterus where I moved in with a girlfriend after being thrown out of our home by my family for loving a so-called coloured.

“My family disowned me and up to this day most are still not talking to me,” he said.

In the past Barnard was a staunch supporter of and voted NP in all elections. Changes came when he spent four years in Eersterus, a coloured township near Mamelodi.

“I saw the suffering of the people there and shared their suffering as I had nowhere else to stay as long as I was still in love with a coloured. We shared a tiny flat with our children and ran a small business to make ends meet.

“In this era, being a privileged white, my family did not even approve of me sitting in the front seat with a black woman. But because of my wife, a coloured, we built our business from nothing and today it is worth R2-million.”

Racist slogan should be banned from public arena

STimes 20/6/93 (327)

"VRYSTAAT" is probably the best-known South African slogan but "Bulala Amabhunu" is fast replacing it. Where "Vrystaat" unified South Africans, "Bulala Amabhunu", wrongly translated as "kill the farmer, kill the boer", does the opposite.

A slogan, like the bumper sticker, expresses in a short, punchy way the feelings, aspirations, dislikes and commitment of people. Each of us can think of slogans which evoke a nostalgia which can include joy, hope, hatred, sadness, solidarity, blood lust and determination.

Slogans, war cries, songs and chants are emotional levers with which to stimulate our loyalty, commitment and anger or simply serve to remind us of happy memories and warm companionship. The emotional connotations can make them powerful, destructive and irrational weapons in the mouths of manipulative politicians.

Banned

Unlike "Vrystaat", many slogans are exclusive. The cry of "Amathembu" will only be supported by Transkeian Xhosas; "Kom Boere" by Afrikaners and "Usuthu" by Zulu warriors.

The slogan that grips our interest at present is "Bulala Amabhunu". "Mayibuye Afrika" (let Africa return to us), "Izwe Lethu" (the country is ours), "Amandla Awethu" (power is ours) are old cries.

Others are controversial such as "Gatsha is a dog" (chanted by the ANC); "You have cleaned the blood from our hearts, Janusz Walus" (chanted by the IFP); "One settler, one bullet" (chanted by the PAC).

Because of the galvanising effect on the supporters and opponents of slogans, it is important to analyse them when they are used for political purposes in a context of race, tribe and language.

The word "bulala" has definite connotations of violent killing or killing in anger. A bull would be slaughtered (hlaba) for its meat but it would be killed (bulala) if it had gored somebody.

Although not as strong as murder, the word carries some of those connotations. It is totally unacceptable to civilised society for any political party to use "bulala" as part of its armoury of slogans and the word should be banned from the South African political vocabulary.

The word "Amabhunu" is

GRAHAM McINTOSH

examines what is meant by 'Bulala Amabhunu', the chant ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba says he won't abandon

presented to South Africa as meaning "farmer", but this is an incorrect translation. "isiBhunu" is Afrikaans in Xhosa, Zulu and Swazi. "iBhunu" means an Afrikaner and "amaBhunu" means Afrikaners in general.

Just as white South Africans are in no doubt as to what is meant by "Afrikaner", black South Africans understand precisely the same by the word "iBhunu".

Carl Niehaus, FW de Klerk, Eugene Terre Blanche and Zach de Beer are all "amaBhunu". As far north as Kenya where Afrikaners are called "Kaburu" in Swahili, Afrikaners are as clearly identified as the Batswana are, as a tribe of Africa which is loved, feared, detested but always respected.

"Amabhunu" can have the hint of a "smear" in it rather as the words "Vaalpens" (Transvaler), "soutie" (white), English-speaking South African and "hairyback" (Afrikaner) have.

Regime

"Amabhunu" does have a wider context in the sense that it represents the "regime" because the policemen who enforced influx control, the civil servants with whom blacks dealt with in terms of apartheid legislation, the prison warders, the ticket inspectors and conductors on the trains were mostly Afrikaners.

They came to represent the regime that implemented apartheid and so personified white baasskap. That may be a sense in which the ANC Youth League and MK use "Amabhunu". To see the word as meaning "farmers" is simply nonsense.

In the final analysis, "Bulala Amabhunu" is a blood-thirsty, tribalistic and racist slogan which is disgusting and shameful in the context of South Africa's politics.

□ Graham McIntosh, who farms near Estcourt, is a former PFP MP.

OVER the last 10 years or so there has been a sea-change in our censorship. Most of the gratitude for this should go to Professor Kobus van Rooyen who for 10 years was chairman of the Publications Appeal Board.

In real life an academic, teaching criminal law at Pretoria University, Professor van Rooyen retired early in 1991. He is presently chairman of the Media Council.

Before him, South Africa's censor-in-chief was Judge Lamie Snyman — an eponymous name if ever there was.

Publications Appeal Board hearings under Snyman had the flavour of a bazaar, each side using a ludicrous currency of genitalia and invective.

The PAB, consisting usually of heavily powdered middle-aged women, dominees and retired security police officers, would sit solemnly debating the relative offensiveness of, say, the audible fart versus the visible scrotum. Careful scores were kept by the watchful members, fearful that the frequency of profanities per page might become too dense.

On one memorable occasion I was instructed by one of the women board members to "try to get more space between your balls".

When in 1990 he took over as chairman, Professor van Rooyen was to prove more meticulous, if a lot less hilarious. He soon got rid of the bazaar and set to work, defining into workable form the instructions of the legislators.

He invented a brand new discipline that he called The Science of Publications Control. By this it was intended that interpretation of the Publications Act would both be rationalised and given some sort of legal basis.

With his new science Professor van Rooyen was disengaging from a traditionally subjective practice. Censors doing their work within the disciplines of a science might feel emancipated to at least some degree, able to find more excuses for being lenient.

You have to be both clever and diligent to find your way around Professor van Rooyen's science. Apart from the occasional pamphlet circulated by the PAB, there is no literature. This new science is also unique in that it has only one textbook, by the professor himself.

ROBERT

KIRBY says

South Africa's censors represent the incumbent National Party establishment and are long overdue for a salutary scrub-up

327
20/6/93



TAKING ISSUE ... Robert Kirby scrutinises the activities and rulings of an outdated Publications Appeal Board

STimes 20/6/93
The science of d***y

Words and d***y deeds

327

SO the theory is mostly to be discovered in the accumulated judgments of the board. These have been accruing at a fine old rate and now number in the thousands.

Did Professor van Rooyen realise the breadth of the task he was undertaking?

In a matter of only 13 years the postulates of his science have swollen to gigantic proportions. The sheer productivity of the South African censors is an example for all to follow.

For the PAB, the task must seem sisyphian as they try patiently to erase cognitive dissonance from the often lunatic conclusions of the working censors, the anonymous committee members who actually read all the dirty books and political pamphlets.

Neither is life all that easy for committee members. They are expected to be alert to fresh precedent, which any moment could come turning down from the PAB. And they must remain fluent in the terminology of their science. This has an interest-

ing, argon, ... ec. w... buzz-phrases like, *calculated to arouse lustful thoughts; blatantly shameless or sickly manner; and relevant public moral principle.*

Watching over the efforts of the PAB and the committees, is a small group of academics in the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg.

Here the PAB's work has spawned a thriving satellite industry. The centre examines all the latest decisions from the PAB and publishes a digest of the important judgments. As an aid to cross-referencing, they have compiled a cumulative subject index that reads like a prospectus for the Sodom Health Farm.

Headings like *Situational Nudity, Orgasm, Tits, Evolution of Lust and Masturbation* rub their thighs with *Safety of the State* and *Handling of ANC Guerrillas*, all of which offer a quick glance into the inner workings of South African censorship.

For instance, if a writer

should happen to wonder what his legal position will be should he include the word "arse" in a short story he's busy on, he'll be able to look up all about "arse" via the C.A.L.S. index. He will find it indexed thus: *ARSE (explicit) definition — use in film — use in greeting cards — use in public entertainment — use in publications of artistic value.*

UNDER these simple headings the accumulated philosophy of the PAB on the subject of "arse" is revealed. The writer, therefore, will have no excuse for including the word in a context that the PAB has decided might give offence. He will even be guided in the matter of the colour of his "arse". In terms of Section 47 (2) d and e of the Publications Act, the opinions of the PAB show that a "Black Arse" receives more negative points than a "White Arse".

That part of the index referring to "nudity of breasts" is full of light. In this sub-

directory, PAB thinking may be explored in such precise loci as the "fondling of breasts", their "functional uses", the "breasts of black women".

Kobus van Rooyen might be accused of having allowed his science to reduce the finite to the finical, but where else in the world today could you hope to encounter some debate on the "desirability" of the breasts of dead women?

Professor van Rooyen deserves gratitude for the many small mercies he granted, but it should be realised that the censorship law and his new science catalyse each other. They both seemed designed specifically to embroil their functionalities to the degree where few of them are capable of taking a detached view of the system that employs them.

I have met quite a few censors and, without exception, they shared a pilgrim enthusiasm for what they were doing. Most were quite incapable of seeing their duties as being distinct from the South African National Christian

crusade. Political censorship has always been cherished by totalitarian establishments for its subversive properties; it not only controls what may not be seen, it defines what may.

Naturally much of South Africa's censorship has been of political expression. Here entire theses may be devised. But a glance at the six commitments in Section 47 (2) of the Publications Act reveals that no direct legislative address is given to the pornography of violence.

CENSORSHIP'S guarantors, scientific or not, are forever claiming that it is carried out as a painful but necessary duty, to save man from himself.

In fact, censorship is usually carried out to screen man from any opinions other than those that the censors underwrite.

In the case of the present South African system the graduates of the science are conditioned to their career goal, the engraving upon the public subconscious of National Party aberrations.

The future of South Africa can censorship is not being addressed in particular terms by any of the present political players. The ANC draft bill of rights envisages laws that will regulate racial hostility, and there is guarantee of freedom of expression. But nowhere in the world is such freedom absolute, and no one expects future South Africa to differ in this regard.

In the meantime, it seems the same old censorship machine will grind on.

But, as a recent casualty of the PAB remarked on television a few weeks ago the present board is heavily loaded in favour of the incumbent establishment.

It is predominantly Afrikaans speaking with one or two token blacks and English speakers. This is not surprising when you remember that the directorate, the committee members and the board are all appointed either by the Minister of Home Affairs or the State President.

Here another salutary scrub-up is long overdue.

Clash on armed struggle expected at talks

Staff 21/6/95

By Esther Waugh
Political Correspondent

A showdown over a declaration on the suspension of the armed struggle and the cessation of hostilities is looming tomorrow in the 26-party Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg.

PAC negotiator Patricia de Lille said yesterday her organisation would not sign the declaration but was prepared to sign an amended version.

Government negotiator Roelf Meyer served notice on Friday that the Government would to-

morrow urge the council to take a decision on the continued participation of parties which refuse to commit themselves to the declaration.

The declaration, which flowed from the deadlocked talks between the PAC and the Government, was discussed in the council on Friday but a decision has been deferred until tomorrow.

The Government insists that the PAC suspend its armed struggle, while the PAC will only discuss the mutual cessation of hostilities.

However, the declaration can potentially be signed by all 26

parties in the council.

Negotiations passed a baptism by fire last week but more hiccups could emerge in the run-up to a meeting of the Negotiating Forum on Friday.

327 Compromise

The council will have to decide within the next four days on two vital issues which caused the walkout last week by the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag).

Negotiators will have to strike a compromise on whether the transition should be a single or a two-phased process.

Cosag parties demand that the multiparty Negotiating Forum draft a final constitution which will be put to a referendum. In terms of this scenario elections for a representative government will be held by September next year.

Most negotiating parties are demanding the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council (TEC) to prepare equal ground for all parties in the first democratic elections on April 27 for an interim government of national unity.

Key negotiators have warned that "difficult moments" lie ahead this week.

Farmers lay charges over chant

By Norman Chandle
Pretoria Bureau

Angry farmers, accusing the Government of dragging its feet, yesterday laid three charges against ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba over the "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer" chant.

The charges are in terms of the Internal Security Act, the Riot-Intimidation Act, and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

SA Agricultural Union president Boet Fourie said in Pretoria that if the Attorney-General's office in Johannesburg declined to prosecute, farmers would bring a private prosecution against Mokaba in order "to muzzle him".

Stating that repeated calls by the ANC leadership to Mokaba to refrain from using the slogan had had no effect, Fourie rejected a weekend statement by Mokaba who told a rally in Cape Town that the chant was not directed against individual farmers but against the apartheid system.

Fourie — who was last month booed off the stage by farmers at a Potchefstroom rally — said the Mokaba chant was "vengeful" and had led to an escalation of attacks on farmers.

Asked if this meant that the SAAU believed the Government was dragging its feet on the issue of farm security, Fourie replied in the affirmative.

He also disclosed that the SAAU had written to ANC president Nelson Mandela about the chant and that Mandela had responded that he was investigating the matter.

Fourie said farmers were

angry. "The perception at ground level is that the inference of the chant is much greater than anything else concerning farmers," he added.

"When we are striving towards peace and some sort of stability, the country doesn't need slogans which provoke violence."

Asked whether the Transvaal and Free State agricultural unions — both affiliates of the SAAU — would join the recently established right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront, which has called for strong action against farm attackers, Fourie declared that the SAAU and organised agriculture in general were apolitical.

He said it would be disastrous for 60 000 farmers to take a political viewpoint.

He told The Star that some farmers were leaving their land

as a result of more than 125 attacks on the farming community since January — but that this was not entirely due to the security situation. Much of it was because of economic reasons.

Fourie also said the SAAU could not see why it should meet PAC officials unless such a meeting had to do with the future of agriculture in the new South Africa.

Fourie had been asked whether the SAAU would be taking up an invitation by the PAC to talk after it was reported yesterday that the PAC had offered to meet farmers to find a political solution to their being targeted by the PAC's military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army.

Fourie added that the SAAU's function and aim was to hold discussions to make people realise the importance of a strong agricultural industry.

"If discussions with the PAC are to follow that line, there would be talks," he added.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu was quoted as saying the meeting could "contribute to a relatively peaceful resolution of the many conflicts afflicting our country".

He also accused farmers of abusing farm labourers and rural black people.



Peter Mokaba . . . ANC youth leader who refuses to abandon the "Kill the Boer" chant.

Monday, June 24 1993

Caprivi training: FW kept in dark

BIDay 24/6/93

PRETORIA — The SADF had not fully informed President F W de Klerk of the secret training 200 Inkatha supporters underwent at a Caprivi camp in 1986, the Goldstone commission has found.

In a report published yesterday, the commission said information passed on to De Klerk by the SADF, and known by Inkatha leader and KwaZulu Minister of Police Mangosuthu Buthelezi, "did not reflect the full picture".

The investigation into the "Hippo base" trainees was launched in February last year following allegations that, with SADF backing, they had embarked on hit squad activities against ANC-aligned organisers.

The commission said the full extent and wide-ranging nature of the training had not been disclosed to De Klerk, who had been told the purpose of training "about 150 Zulus" was "for security and VIP protection".

The secrecy of the project had fuelled the perception that the SADF was helping KwaZulu Police and Inkatha leaders to build a private hit squad facility, the report said.

While the commission found no evidence that the SADF had provided training with the specific purpose of establishing hit squads, the inference could be drawn that the 200 trainees "were not trained solely for VIP protection", the report said.

The commission pointed to a number of aspects uncovered during the investigation which it described as highly unsatisfactory.

ADRIAN HADLAND

These included the inability of the KwaZulu Police to produce a single file concerning the training or subsequent deployment of the trainees, the lack of any SADF documents regarding financial support for the project, and the "inefficiency and lack of control which were the hallmarks of the whole exercise".

The commission described the nature of training given to the personnel and the lack of any subsequent control of trainees as a "grave error of judgment on the part of the SADF".

The report also dealt with allegations that the SADF had funded violence in black townships through a series of front companies while the SAP was alleged to have trained and organised the violent "Black Cats" gang near Ermelo.

In neither of these investigations was evidence uncovered supporting the allegations.

Police Commissioner Johan van der Merwe said in a statement yesterday the findings were welcomed. The manner in which the police had handled cases involving the Black Cats — described as deplorable — were being investigated internally, he said.

SADF chief Kat Liebenberg said while the situation and its secrecy dated to a period when the defence force was involved in fighting terrorism, the commission had found no evidence of current SADF involvement in violence.

For

tactics No. 2

HOW TO GET

STREET LIFE IN

...and ...the idea that the PAC rest

NEWS Cradock files d**Charge is laid
against Mokaba***Sowetan 24/6/93*

THE president of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Boet Fourie, has laid a criminal charge against ANC Youth League leader Mr Peter Mokaba for his "Kill the Boer, kill the farmer" chant.

Fourie said on the radio programme *Calling all Farmers*, yesterday he had laid the charge personally as the union could not do so.

He said he had done so for the country's farmers.

The Attorney-General had been investigating Mokaba's actions, he said. — *Sowetan Correspondent*.

Families of crash victims destitute

Former SP chief in dark

■ **NO LIGHT** Quizzed on false number

plates found on Goniwe's burnt car:

Sowetan Correspondent

FORMER PORT ELIZABETH security police chief Colonel Harold Snyman could throw no light yesterday on false number plates found on Matthew Goniwe's burnt-out car and traced to a vehicle which frequently parked outside a building housing the security police.

Testifying at the Goniwe inquest in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court, Snyman said he could not say if the number plate CB10627, found on Goniwe's car after the activist disappeared and was later found murdered, were false number plates used by the security police in the city.

Mr George Bizos, SC, for the Goniwe family, put it to Snyman that on at least eight occasions during early 1985 traffic fines were issued to a vehicle with these number plates because it was illegally parked outside the Sanlam building, former headquarters of the PE security police.

Each time, the fines were withdrawn by State prosecutors. Asked if policemen could have traffic fines withdrawn, Snyman said only official police vehicles

could have fines withdrawn.

"So, if its accepted that not one of these fines was paid, can we take it that this car was an official police vehicle?" Bizos asked.

"I can't say. That can be correct," Snyman replied.

Snyman told the court he did not know whether the security police were using false number plates.

Snyman said it was possible that his deputy, a Colonel van Rensburg, could have approved the use of false number plates.

Mr Justice Zietsman interjected: "Would that have been irregular?"

"Yes," replied Snyman.

"What would you have done if you had found out that such an irregularity was taking place?" asked Justice Zietsman.

"I would have told Colonel van Rensburg to inform me in future," Snyman said.

Justice Zietsman told Snyman that he was given the impression that a number of things happened at PE's security police branch for which Snyman was not taking responsibility. The case is proceeding.

Goniwe details 'not passed on to detectives'

□ Ex-security chief's admission

PAT CANDIDO
The Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — No information obtained by the security police about Mr Matthew Goniwe and three colleagues was passed on to the detectives investigating their murders, the Supreme Court here has been told.

After four days of evidence and cross-examination during the Goniwe inquest, Colonel Harold Snyman, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth in 1985, eventually agreed, when asked by Deputy Attorney-General Mr Mike Hodgen, that no information was passed on.

Earlier he said there had been co-operation between his department and members of the murder and robbery squad investigating the murders.

Cross-examined by Mr Hodgen yesterday, Colonel Snyman conceded that he had never been in touch personally with the officer investigating the murders and that no documents had been handed over.

Colonel Snyman also agreed eventually that a blind eye was turned to the use of false number plates by security policemen.

He said police used vehicles with civilian plates and not officially marked police cars because they did not want to be identified.

He also admitted it was standard practice that parking tickets issued for vehicles used by the security police were withdrawn.

Asked who would have monitored Mr Goniwe and his colleagues when they went to Port Elizabeth the day they disappeared — June 27 1985 — Colonel Snyman said it would have been the Group B unit under Captain Herman du Plessis.

This would not necessarily have been done by black staff.

When asked about two bodies found in the bush near St George's Strand, Blue Water Bay, on June 16 1985, he said he could not remember them specifically.

When it was put to him that a security policeman found the bodies while using a security branch vehicle to find grass for his garden on a Sunday, he said it should have been reported if he was using a vehicle for private purposes.

Earlier Mr Glen Goosen, counsel for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, who has been granted limited immunity to give evidence at the inquest, asked Colonel Snyman if he knew anything of an operation by Military Intelligence involving caravans near Port Elizabeth's H F Verwoerd Airport.

One caravan contained highly technical equipment and the other was used to question detainees. There was even a portable cell where people could be held, Mr Goosen said.

Colonel Snyman denied knowledge of the operation, although Mr Goosen said there would be evidence that such an operation took place with the help of the security police.

He said in reply to Mr Justice Zietsman that such an operation might have taken place without his remembering.

Mr Goosen asked Colonel Snyman at least six times whether he regarded Mr Goniwe as an enemy of the state. He replied that Mr Goniwe was under security police surveillance.

When asked by the judge whether he regarded him as an enemy of the state, he replied: "Yes."

The inquest has been postponed until August 11.

Bugs, false plates and mobile cells

PAT CANDIDO

Weekend Argus Reporter

~~2-5-88~~ (327)
ARG 26/6/93

PORT ELIZABETH. — Hints of clandestine operations, the use of false number plates and mobile interrogation units emerged at the Goniwe inquest this week.

In earlier evidence, the court heard how bugging devices were used in homes and at public meetings in Cradock.

The court heard that a security policeman called Hattingh posed as a employee of the post office to put a bugging device in Mr Goniwe's telephone so that all calls could be monitored.

Then, there was the "tamatie" which could bug a telephone and also record any conversation in the room in which it was installed.

This device was usually put in halls where meetings of organisations opposed to the government were held.

A blind eye was turned to the use of false number plates by members of the security police who did not use marked police vehicles.

Colonel Harold Snyman, retired head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, admitted that any tickets given to cars used by security police while on duty were automatically withdrawn.

There was evidence that a number plate found near Mr Goniwe's car after the murder had been seen on cars parked outside the Sanlam centre where the security police had its headquarters.

Seven parking tickets were issued to vehicles with the registration CB 10627, which were never paid.

Mr George Bizos SC, for the families, said information that the number plate was found on the murder scene had been included in a top-secret document passed on to Colonel Snyman, who was then a major, by the murder and robbery squad team investigating the murders.

This information would have been very important for any policeman implicated in the murders.

The inquest also heard that the "deafening silence" from the security police regarding the final hours of the four men suggested they had a "deep-seated" motive to withhold such information from the hearing.

Mr Anton Mostert SC, for the SADF, said that if Mr Goniwe's movements had been monitored by the security plice, it was probable he also was followed or monitored on the day he was killed — June 27 1985.

He said there was a "deafening silence" about Mr Goniwe's movements that day. Mr Glen Goosen asked Colonel Snyman if he knew anything about a mobile base, comprising caravans, parked near the Port Elizabeth airport.

Mr Goosen, who is appearing for Colonel Lourens du Plessis, said there would be evidence about the caravans which comprised an office, a unit with technical equipment and even a mobile cell.

Laughter . . . sniggers for the forgetful colonel

PAT CANDIDO
Weekend Argus Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — Senior policemen have earned a reputation in the witness box at the Goniwe inquest as men with bad memories.

At one stage counsel for the SADF, Mr Anton Mostert, SC, remarked that the disclaimer "I cannot remember" seemed to form part of "police equipment".

Two top security officers seemed unable to remember

dates and events which made newspaper headlines when unrest erupted in Cradock, leading to the massive schools boycott and a state of emergency.

Although they admitted using bugging equipment and a listening device called the "v-matte", which would have picked up the conversation of Mr and Mrs Goniwe even in their bedroom, they often could not remember the names of important people.

Colonel Eric Winter, who

was a member of the notorious Koevoet counter insurgency unit in Namibia before being transferred to Cradock, replied "I cannot remember" to 135 questions.

In 19 instances he said he did not have knowledge of the subject matter, while he evaded questions 83 times.

He claimed he attempted to inform the court of things he could remember.

Colonel Harold Snyman, head of the security police in Port Elizabeth from 1984 to

1986, had a similar problem. There was much he just could not remember.

At one stage Mr George Bizos, SC, asked Colonel Snyman what he would have done with people he was interrogating if they did not supply answers.

After an objection by Mr J P De Bruyn, appearing for the SADF, he withdrew the question.

At times there were sniggers and outright laughter from the gallery when Colonel Snyman had lapses of memory.



Colonel silent about Biko files

ARG 26/6/93

(252) (327) (257)

■ Colonel Snyman won't talk about the Biko files, says the Goniwe files were destroyed.

PAT CANDIDO
Weekend Argus Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — Why were the Biko files not destroyed after his death like those of Cradock activist Mr Matthew Goniwe, whose murder still remains a mystery?

This question remained unanswered at the inquest on Mr Goniwe and fellow activists Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli in the Supreme Court here this week.

Retired head of the security police in Port Elizabeth, Colonel Harold Snyman, who remained stony faced through four days of evidence and cross-examination, refused point-blank to answer any questions about Mr Biko on the grounds that he could "incriminate" himself.

Colonel Snyman was head of the security police in Port Elizabeth at the time the charred bodies of the Cradock four were found in dense bush near Bluewater Bay.

Press reports of the inquest on Mr Biko confirm that Colonel Snyman, then a major, was in charge of the team who interrogated Mr Biko after his

detention in August, 1977.

Colonel Snyman said the police had standing orders to destroy all files of political activists who had died. This was the reason Mr Goniwe's file had been destroyed.

Asked by Mr George Bizos SC, for the activists' families, whether the files would not have been of great assistance to the murder and robbery squad members investigating the murder of Mr Goniwe, he said he doubted this.

Questioned by Mr Bizos on why Mr Biko's file had not been destroyed, Colonel Snyman said he did not know what had happened to the file.

Mr Bizos: You say, honestly, if I put questions to you regarding Mr Biko, you cannot answer because it will incriminate you? — Yes.

Mr Bizos: You brought a false certificate from district surgeon Ivor Laing to the inquest saying there was nothing wrong with Mr Biko when he was seriously ill? — I refuse to answer that question.

Colonel Snyman also refused to answer questions concerning information he had passed on to then-Minister of Police Mr Jimmy Kruger to the effect that Mr Biko had died after going on a hunger strike.

Asked if the whole business left him "cold", he said he had not said that. He could also not remember what had happened to the files on Port Elizabeth



Colonel Snyman, former head of the security police.

Black Civic Organisation leader Mr Sipho Hashe.

Asked where Mr Hashe was, he said he did not know. Asked whether his file was possibly destroyed because he was dead, he said he could not remember.

Earlier, Mr Anton Mostert SC, for the SADF, said a "source that knew better than the security police" suggested that the decomposed bodies of two men found in the bush near Bluewater Bay on June 16, 1985, might be connected with the Pebco Three.

The three men, Mr Qaqawuli Godolozzi, Mr Sipho Hashe and Mr Champion Galela, were members of Pebco before they disappeared after a trip to the airport on May 5, 1985. They were never seen again, although there were rumours that they were out of the coun-

try or seen in police custody at Alexandria in the Eastern Cape.

Colonel Snyman, who denied any knowledge of covert operations, replied to a question from Mr Justice Zietsman saying it was possible that such an operation could have taken place without his remembering.

After hours of questioning about whether he considered Mr Goniwe an "enemy of the state" he replied "yes" to a direct question from the judge after repeatedly saying that Mr Goniwe was being monitored by the security police.

He repeatedly referred to Mr Goniwe as a man of security interest, but not a dangerous activist. He said he had been strongly opposed to the reappointment by the Department of Education and Training of Mr Goniwe as principal of a school in Cradock.

He confirmed, however, that Mr Goniwe had been the subject of discussion on many occasions by the Joint Management Centre because the Eastern Cape was the flash-point of unrest and Mr Goniwe was "behind it all".

He said the situation worsened after Mr Goniwe was released after briefly being detained in Johannesburg.

The inquest was adjourned to August 11 when evidence will be heard from security police Major Deon Nieuwoudt.

Secret files went up in smoke

STimes 2-16-1983

By CHARIS PERKINS

TENS of thousands of top-secret police files chronicling dark secrets of the security establishment were destroyed soon after the unbanning of the ANC.

Files on detainees who died in custody, informants and sensitive police investigations were among those sent to the shredders and bonfires when the top management of the SAP ordered them destroyed in the winter of 1990.

The purge of the records — alluded to in evidence before the reopened inquest of Eastern Cape activist Matthew Goniwe — was confirmed by a former security police source this week. The police will officially confirm only that they destroyed "irrelevant" information.

Orders for the destruction of the documents were issued by General Johan van der Merwe within months of his promotion from head of the now-disbanded Security Branch to Commissioner of Police.

This week a Security Branch veteran told the Sunday Times that after the written orders were received from Pretoria "we worked day and night" to carry

them out.

He said the files — "compiled with Teutonic thoroughness" — contained details of security police surveillance and monitoring of anti-apartheid activists as well as "dirty tricks", campaigns against enemies of the state.

The files would almost certainly have included those on high-profile activists and the many detainees who died in police custody, such as Dr Neil Aggett, Ahmed Timol, Griffiths Mxenge and his wife Victoria, the source said.

"It was wholesale destruction. At John Vorster Square alone something like 35 000 files were dumped. We lost count of how many shredders burnt out in the process, but the beer was flowing and the fires were burning high at the SAP rugby ground at Arthur Bloch Park."

Only information about investigations in progress, and "maybe some of the other files", were transferred to the computer,

according to the source, who said he had "heard through the security grapevine" that the National Intelligence Service simultaneously destroyed its own files on activists.

"It was bizarre. Up to that time, standing procedures for destruction of files were that a list of names had to be compiled and sent to Pretoria for approval before we could get rid of them, and these were files for people who'd been dead for years," he said.

The purge of documents came to light in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court when a former Cradock Security Branch commander, Colonel Eric Winter, told the inquest into the murder of four United Democratic Front activists, including Matthew Goniwe, that "masses" of documents had been destroyed three years ago.

Among them were reports on the 24-hour surveillance of Mr Goniwe, a Cradock teacher, in the 11 days leading up to his death on June 27 1985, Colonel Winter said.

Law and Order spokesman Major-

General Leon Mellet this week confirmed that the SAP management board, headed by General van der Merwe, had issued instructions to security police to destroy all files relating to "ideological offences and activities".

"The unbanning of organisations on February 2 1990 had the immediate effect that all such information became totally irrelevant," General Mellet said.

However, destruction had been confined to "irrelevant documents... banned publications like Mayibuye and SA Communist" and files that had been transferred to the computer from 1987.

A spokesman for President de Klerk said no specific instructions for the destruction of documents had been issued by the government or the President's office.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepe said those who had taken part in the destruction of the files "must be held accountable, as they could have had no motivation other than the need to remove traces of their actions against our people".

Only eight AKs from amnesty

Staff Reporter

Halfway through the two-month amnesty on illegal weapons, only eight AK-47 assault rifles have been handed over.

Police acknowledged yesterday that part of their publicity blitz to encourage people to hand over their weapons may instead have driven weapon-holders underground.

The amendment to the Arms and Ammunition Act came into effect on June 1 and made provision for amnesty for anyone handing an illegal weapon to the police before July 31.

By yesterday, eight AK-47s, one Uzi sub-machine gun and one Russian-made pistol had been handed over.

A spokesman for SAP public relations headquarters in Pretoria, Captain Louis le Roux, agreed that part of the problem may have been the poster.

This read: "Warning. Possession of illegal weapons could condemn you to: up to 25 years in jail, community and family rejection. Please hand it in — for the sake of your com-

WARNING

**Possession of
illegal weapons
could condemn
you to:**

**UP TO 25 YEARS IN JAIL,
COMMUNITY AND
FAMILY REJECTION**

**PLEASE
HAND IT IN**

For the sake of your community

Part of the problem? ...
the police poster.

munity."

The poster neglects to say that if people do hand their weapons in, they will escape the consequences outlined on the

poster
Le Roux agreed the poster could be read to imply that people should hand over their guns and face the consequences.

"But it is too late — the posters have all been printed and put out," he said.

He said the amnesty did not extend to people found in possession of illegal weapons or arms caches.

"But if they come in themselves and willingly hand over the weapons we will not do anything to them," Le Roux said.

The SAP have also offered a R6 000 reward for information leading to the seizure of illegal weapons.

● The indemnity in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act for people who have not yet applied for licences for weapons in their possession expires at midnight tonight.

Weapons of war like AK-47s, RPG-7 missiles, hand grenades and limpet mines do not fall under the indemnity as they cannot be licensed. But they can be handed over before July 31 in terms of the amnesty.

300 arrests promised in wake of Trade Centre rampage

Police crackdown

By Chris Whitfield,
Own Correspondent
and Sapa

321

Star 28/6/93

Police
promise
arrests

321

begins

Van der Merwe pointed out that some leaders, such as the Afrikaner Volksfront's General Constand Viljoen, had tried to persuade the estimated 3 000-strong crowd not to resort to violence.

He defended police preparations for what was initially billed as a protest, saying police handled mass action almost every day and "it is not possible to provide thousands and thousands (of policemen) each time".

Police had held extensive consultations with the organisers beforehand and arrangements were made as a result of this, he said.

Meanwhile, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali yesterday expressed

● To Page 3

● From Page 1

outrage at the invasion.

Joe Latakomo of The Star's Africa Service reports from Cairo that the Organisation of African Unity has also condemned the storming of the World Trade Centre by armed members of the right wing as a "repugnant act of terrorism which neither the African continent nor the rest of the world can accept as a legitimate political demonstration".

OAU secretary-general Dr Salim A Salim, said yesterday that the raid represented a desperate attempt by "the forces of the past to sustain the repugnant racist and criminal system of apartheid".

"It was an armed action intended to perpetuate a system of white minority domination which is an utterly outdated anachronism in a modern world that is correctly driven by the vision of democracy, nonracism and the defence of human rights," Salim said.

ANC president Nelson Mandela is expected to brief the OAU heads-of-state summit in Cairo today on developments in South Africa.

Mandela warned on Friday that unless decisive action was taken against the rightwingers he would have no option but to mobilise and arm the ANC's military wing to protect negotiators at Kempton Park.

Gora Ebrahim, the PAC's representative at the OAU Council of Ministers, said Friday's incident vindicated the PAC's position on the armed struggle.

Beorestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder yesterday sent The Star a faxed statement in which he congratulated the AWB on its activities.

● ANC PWV regional chairman Tokyo Sexwale said yesterday Mandela had called for country-wide marches on Thursday to protest against the incident.

● The National Party Youth Action wing said Viljoen's credibility was "irreparably damaged" by his part in the protest which led to the invasion.

Eleven people have so far been arrested in the nationwide hunt for 300 rightwingers accused of illegal activities in the violent storming of the World Trade Centre.

More arrests are expected, says Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel.

He said the arrests had been made on the Reef. Police investigations were continuing and there could be more arrests today and over the next few days.

The people who had been arrested were being held under the Criminal Procedures Act. They were being questioned but the intention was that they should appear in court as soon as possible.

Kriel said it was not a question of only junior people of any movement which was behind Friday's violence being arrested.

In a clear reference to the AWB, he said that if investigations found any senior leaders of such a movement had acted illegally they, too, would be arrested.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe told The Star earlier last night that police expected to make scores of arrests during the next 24 hours.

The arrests come amid sweeping condemnation from world leaders of the right-wing activities at the centre on Friday, when mainly AWB members drove an armoured vehicle through the plate glass front of the building and occupied the chamber where the country's future is being negotiated.

Several people were assaulted, the building was vandalised and leading negotiators were forced to take refuge in a windowless room near the chamber.

"At this stage we have them (the attackers) on video," said Van der Merwe, adding that he believed the police had "more than sufficient" evidence to bring many to court.

He said AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche was not among those being tracked down by police. It was "very difficult at this stage to say what role TerreBlanche had played", he said.

The AWB has warned of violent reprisals if any of its "generals" are arrested.

Last night TerreBlanche refused to talk to The Star, saying: "I don't have time now." Responding at his Ventersdorp home to a question on whether he had yet been interviewed by police, he said he would release a statement today.

29 JUN 1993

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
SALDRU LIBRARY

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant
No. 5100

Vol. 336

PRETORIA, 20 JUNE 1993
JUNIE 1993

No. 14876

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 1073 (327) 20 June 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

EXTENSION OF DECLARATION OF AREAS TO BE UNREST AREAS

Under section 5A (2) of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, and with the approval of the State President, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby extend the declaration of the areas mentioned in the Schedule, which areas were declared by Government Notice No. R. 3453 of 22 December 1992 to be unrest areas, and which declaration was extended on 21 March 1993 by Government Notice No. R. 492, for a further period of three months.

SCHEDULE

The Magisterial District of East London, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2354 of 5 October 1990.

The Magisterial District of Komga, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 3237 of 27 August 1971.

The Magisterial District of King William's Town, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1877 of 4 September 1981.

The Magisterial District of Stutterheim, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2354 of 5 October 1990.

The Magisterial District of Queenstown, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1904 of 30 August 1985.

The Magisterial District of Cathcart, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1904 of 30 August 1985.

18887—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 1073 20 Junie 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERLENGING VAN VERKLARING VAN GEBIEDE TOT ONRUSGEBIEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5A (2) van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953, en met die goedkeuring van die Staatspresident, verleng ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby die verklaring van die gebiede in die Bylae vermeld, welke gebiede by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3453 van 22 Desember 1992 tot onrusgebiede verklaar is, en welke verklaring op 21 Maart 1993 by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 492 verleng is, vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie maande.

BYLAE

Die landdrostdistrik van Oos-Londen, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2354 van 5 Oktober 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Komga, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 3237 van 27 Augustus 1971.

Die landdrostdistrik van King William's Town, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1877 van 4 September 1981.

Die landdrostdistrik van Stutterheim, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2354 van 5 Oktober 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Queenstown, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1904 van 30 Augustus 1985.

Die landdrostdistrik van Cathcart, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1904 van 30 Augustus 1985.

14876—1^{27c}

The Magisterial District of Indwe, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1904 of 6 January 1984.

The Magisterial District of Wodehouse, as demarcated and described in Proclamation 142 of 29 June 1928.

The Magisterial District of Sterkstroom, as demarcated and described in Proclamation 50 of 28 March 1924.

The Magisterial District of Aliwal North, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1632 of 27 May 1927.

The Magisterial District of Maclear, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 297 of 21 November 1913, as amended.

The Magisterial District of Elliot, as demarcated and described in Proclamation 448 of 31 March 1917.

The Magisterial District of Barkly-East, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 150 of 10 December 1879.

The Magisterial District of Lady Grey, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 139 of 27 May 1927.

The Magisterial District of Bethlehem, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 458 of 9 March 1990.

The Magisterial District of Fouriesburg, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 299 of 18 February 1925.

The Magisterial District of Kestell, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 458 of 9 March 1990.

The Magisterial District of Ficksburg, as demarcated and described in *Government Gazette* No. 2607 of 17 February 1939.

The Magisterial District of Glocolan, as demarcated and described in *Government Gazette* No. 2530 of 27 May 1938.

The Magisterial District of Wepener, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2435 of 6 November 1953.

The Magisterial District of Zastron, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2435 of 6 November 1953.

The Magisterial District of Rouxville, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 4322 of 3 February 1950.

The Magisterial District of Bethulie, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1550 of 25 November 1932.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

Die landdrostdistrik van Indwe, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1904 van 6 Januarie 1984.

Die landdrostdistrik van Wodehouse, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Proklamasie 142 van 29 Junie 1928.

Die landdrostdistrik van Sterkstroom, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Proklamasie 50 van 28 Maart 1924.

Die landdrostdistrik van Aliwal-Noord, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1632 van 27 Mei 1927.

Die landdrostdistrik van Maclear, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 297 van 21 November 1913, soos gewysig.

Die landdrostdistrik van Elliot, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Proklamasie 448 van 31 Maart 1917.

Die landdrostdistrik van Barkly-Oos, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 150 van 10 Desember 1879.

Die landdrostdistrik van Lady Grey, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 139 van 27 Mei 1927.

Die landdrostdistrik van Bethlehem, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 458 van 9 Maart 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Fouriesburg, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 299 van 18 Februarie 1925.

Die landdrostdistrik van Kestell, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 458 van 9 Maart 1990.

Die landdrostdistrik van Ficksburg, soos afgebaken en omskryf in *Staatskoerant* No. 2607 van 17 Februarie 1939.

Die landdrostdistrik van Glocolan, soos afgebaken en omskryf in *Staatskoerant* No. 2530 van 27 Mei 1938.

Die landdrostdistrik van Wepener, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2435 van 6 November 1953.

Die landdrostdistrik van Zastron, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 2435 van 6 November 1953.

Die landdrostdistrik van Rouxville, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 4322 van 3 Februarie 1950.

Die landdrostdistrik van Bethulie, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1550 van 25 November 1932.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

Anger over Kempton Park siege

Sowetan 29/6/93 (327)

Sowetan & Radio Metro **By Bongani Mavuso**

Talkback



with Tim Modise

THE siege by rightwingers at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on Friday, and the police's reaction to it, received mixed views from callers to the *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show last night.

Some callers who condemned the action said police were biased in dealing with white protesters. Other callers, however, said the rightwingers' action was justified.

Norman of Durban said the action was unacceptable.

Kenneth of Vosloorus said it was clear that white policemen respected white lives. He called on black police-men to defy orders from their white counterparts when dealing with black demonstrators.

"The Government should also cancel gun licences of the rightwingers who took part in the Kempton Park siege," he said.

Louis of Pretoria told host Tim Modise that whites wanted to be given their own homeland. He said Friday's event was aimed at demonstrating the seriousness of the demand.

Hope of Johannesburg accused the police of not taking action against the rightwingers.

"Blacks are shambled and teargassed when they engage in protests. Why not the white rightwingers?"

Pienaar of Bloemfontein said he did not understand why there was an outcry over the siege. He said when ANC supporters marched through

Cape Town a few weeks ago, they broke windows and looted shops.

Afrikaners had a good reason to stage the protest at the World Trade Centre because it appeared that their "reasonable demands" were not likely to be met.

"I support the view that we should have a white homeland," said Maritz of Johannesburg. "It is wrong to regard the AWP as thugs or neo-Nazis. They are not given a chance to put their point of view."

"Would it be justifiable if blacks could take over houses of Parliament in Cape Town because they (blacks) have been excluded from Parliament?"

Tim Modise: "It is true that black police officers are being used by their white superiors? Why are farmers given firearms when blacks continue to die in the townships?"

Mike

(321)

Koppies roadblocks down after talks

Star 29/6/93

By Charmeela Bhagawat
Crime Reporter

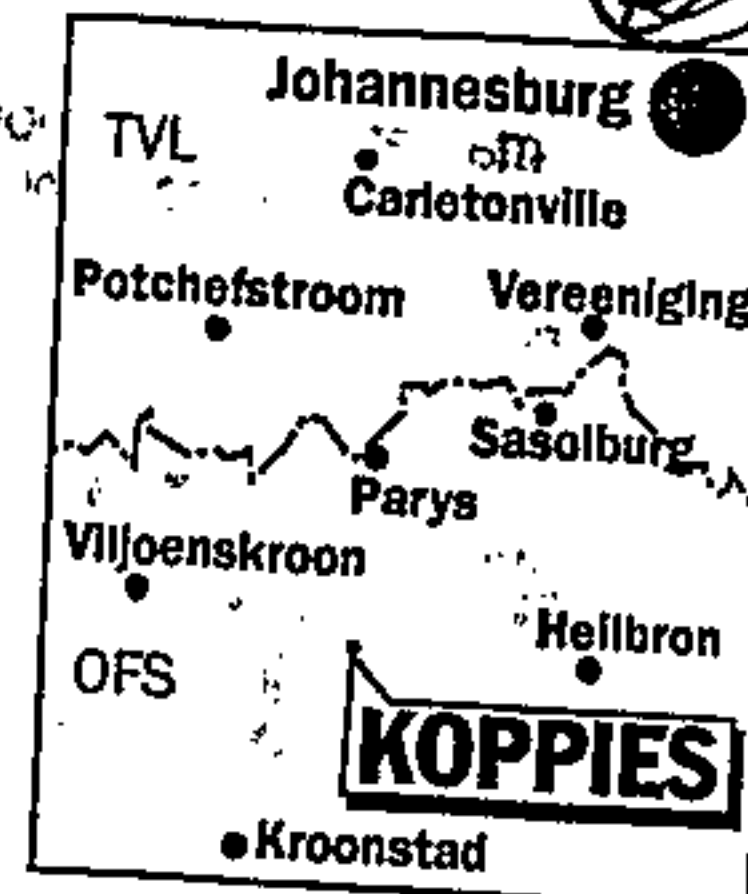
Free State police late last night persuaded armed white residents of the small town of Koppies to abandon roadblocks they had manned for 17 hours to keep out residents from neighbouring KwaKwatsi.

The residents blockaded roads into Koppies from about 4.30 am yesterday, in retaliation against an ANC-led boycott of white businesses.

Free State police spokesman Captain Johnene van der Merwe said white residents had told police they would bar black residents from the town until the boycott ended.

However, after protracted negotiations — due to continue today — they agreed to go home.

Van der Merwe said the white residents manning the blockades num-



bered about 300 and were heavily armed, although their weapons were concealed.

The boycott started after the ANC Women's League was denied permission to march into Koppies on June 16.

Van der Merwe said it was granted permission to march only to the border of Koppies and KwaKwatsi.

It is not clear whether roadblocks will be re-established today or when KwaKwatsi residents will be free to enter Koppies.

Star 29.16.193

Papers stolen during siege

It was relatively simple for World Trade Centre organisers to repaint walls and replace windows after Friday's invasion — but yesterday they had to work out which negotiating documents had been stolen.

During their occupation of the Negotiating Council chamber at Kempton Park, right-wingers stole documents from delegates' tables, along with personal effects such as spectacles and pens.

Documents belonging to The Star's political correspondent, Esther Waugh, were among

those stolen. A photograph published in the Saturday Star clearly shows a uniformed woman paging through the file at Waugh's seat in the chamber.

Security was stepped up yesterday at the World Trade Centre following Friday's storming of the building.

The gates — which were previously left open — are permanently closed and now all visitors must identify themselves before they are allowed enter.

More policemen have been placed on guard in the chamber. — Political Staff.

Bop TV head's suspension 'temporary'

BOP Broadcasting Corporation spokesmen and employees were tight-lipped yesterday about the suspension of director-general Jonathan Procter.

Spokesman Peter Godson and various staff members refused to furnish any information on his suspension. Godson said he could not comment as it was an internal matter.

An official Bop Broadcasting statement said Procter had "been relieved temporarily of his position at Bop Broadcasting to facilitate the ongoing

inquiry into staff grievances in the corporation". Seven other heads of department were previously suspended to facilitate the work of the commission.

The inquiry, ordered by Bophuthatswana Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting Minister M Masilo, had been in progress since May 24. The committee was expected to conclude it in a week and submit the report.

MARCIA KLEIN

Reports of Koevoet activity worry ANC

WILSON ZWANE

THE ANC said yesterday it was "extremely disturbed" by reports that former members of the Namibian police unit Koevoet were operating in the PWV region.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation was investigating the matter, which he said was "unacceptable" to the ANC which had been assured that the notorious unit was being disbanded.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman said the reports were incorrect as the unit had been disbanded "many years ago".

Opperman said four former Koevoet members were temporarily assisting members of the SAP's stock theft unit at Midrand.

He said there was no special base in the area for the four and the men were living on a plot belonging to a policeman.

"There is nothing sinister. These ex-Koevoet members are excellent trackers. Because of their work a number of arrests in connection with stock theft have been affected."

He said ex-Koevoet members were used as and when the need arose. This was, however, a temporary measure pending the incorporation of the members into other police units.

Koevoet became notorious during the Namibian war when its members allegedly tortured Swapo-supporting villagers in Ovambo.

93

its at

April	30 April
1993	1992
000	R000

360	26 177
000	4 000
160	491
120	30 668

174	9 645
146	21 023

132	25 360
-----	--------

07 JUL 1993

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant
No. 5111

Vol. 336

PRETORIA, 30 JUNE 1993
JUNIE 1993

No. 14959

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

MINISTRY OF LAW AND ORDER

No. R. 1218 **327** 30 June 1993

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1953

DECLARATION OF UNREST AREAS AND UNREST REGULATIONS, 1993—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R. 963 OF 28 MAY 1993

Under section 5A of the Public Safety Act, No. 3 of 1953, I, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister of Law and Order, hereby amend Schedule A in respect of Regulation 4A to Government Notice No. R. 963 of 28 May 1993, by the substitution for the area mentioned in Schedule A of the description in Schedule A hereto.

SCHEDULE A

Column 1

Column 2

(a) The Magisterial District of Alberton, including the areas known as—

(i) Kattlehong, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 2671 of 31 December 1954, as amended;

(ii) Tokoza, as demarcated and described in Government Notice 511 of 10 April 1959, as amended;

(b) The Magisterial District of Boksburg, including the area known as Vosloorus, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 1599 of 18 October 1963, as amended;

(c) The Magisterial District of Kempton Park, including the area known as Tembisa, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 563 of 19 March 1954, as amended.

(a) The areas known as—

(i) Kattlehong, as referred to in Column 1;

(ii) Tokoza, as referred to in Column 1;

(b) The area known as Vosloorus, as referred to in Column 1;

(c) The Magisterial District of Kempton Park, including the area known as Tembisa, as demarcated and described in Government Notice No. 563 of 19 March 1954, as amended, as referred to in Column 1.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister of Law and Order.

22523—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

MINISTERIE VAN WET EN ORDE

No. R. 1218 30 Junie 1993

WET OP OPENBARE VEILIGHEID, 1953

VERKLARING VAN ONRUSGEBIED EN ONRUS-REGULASIES, 1993—WYSIGING VAN GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING No. R. 963 VAN 28 MEI 1993

Kragtens artikel 5A van die Wet op Openbare Veiligheid, No. 3 van 1953 wysig ek, Hermanus Jacobus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, hierby Bylae A ten opsigte van Regulasie 4A, by Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 963 van 28 Mei 1993, deur die gebied in Bylae A deur die omskrywing in Bylae A hierby, te vervang.

BYLAE A

Kolom 1

Kolom 2

(a) Die landdrostdistrik van Alberton, insluitende die gebiede bekend as—

(i) Kattlehong, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 2671 van 31 Desember 1954, soos gewysig;

(ii) Tokoza, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 511 van 10 April 1959, soos gewysig;

(b) Die landdrostdistrik van Boksburg, insluitende die gebied bekend as Vosloorus, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 1599 van 18 Oktober 1963, soos gewysig;

(c) Die landdrostdistrik van Kempton Park, insluitende die gebied bekend as Tembisa, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 563 van 19 Maart 1954, soos gewysig.

(a) Die gebiede bekend as—

(i) Kattlehong, soos bedoel in Kolom 1.

(ii) Tokoza, soos bedoel in Kolom 1.

(b) Die gebied bekend as Vosloorus, soos bedoel in Kolom 1.

(c) Die landdrostdistrikte van Kempton Park, insluitende die gebied bekend as Tembisa, soos afgebaken en omskryf in Goewermenskennisgewing No. 563 van 19 Maart 1954, soos gewysig, soos bedoel in Kolom 1.

H. J. KRIEL,
Minister van Wet en Orde.

14959—1