

PUBLIC SECTOR
Miscellaneous Dept.

23-2-79

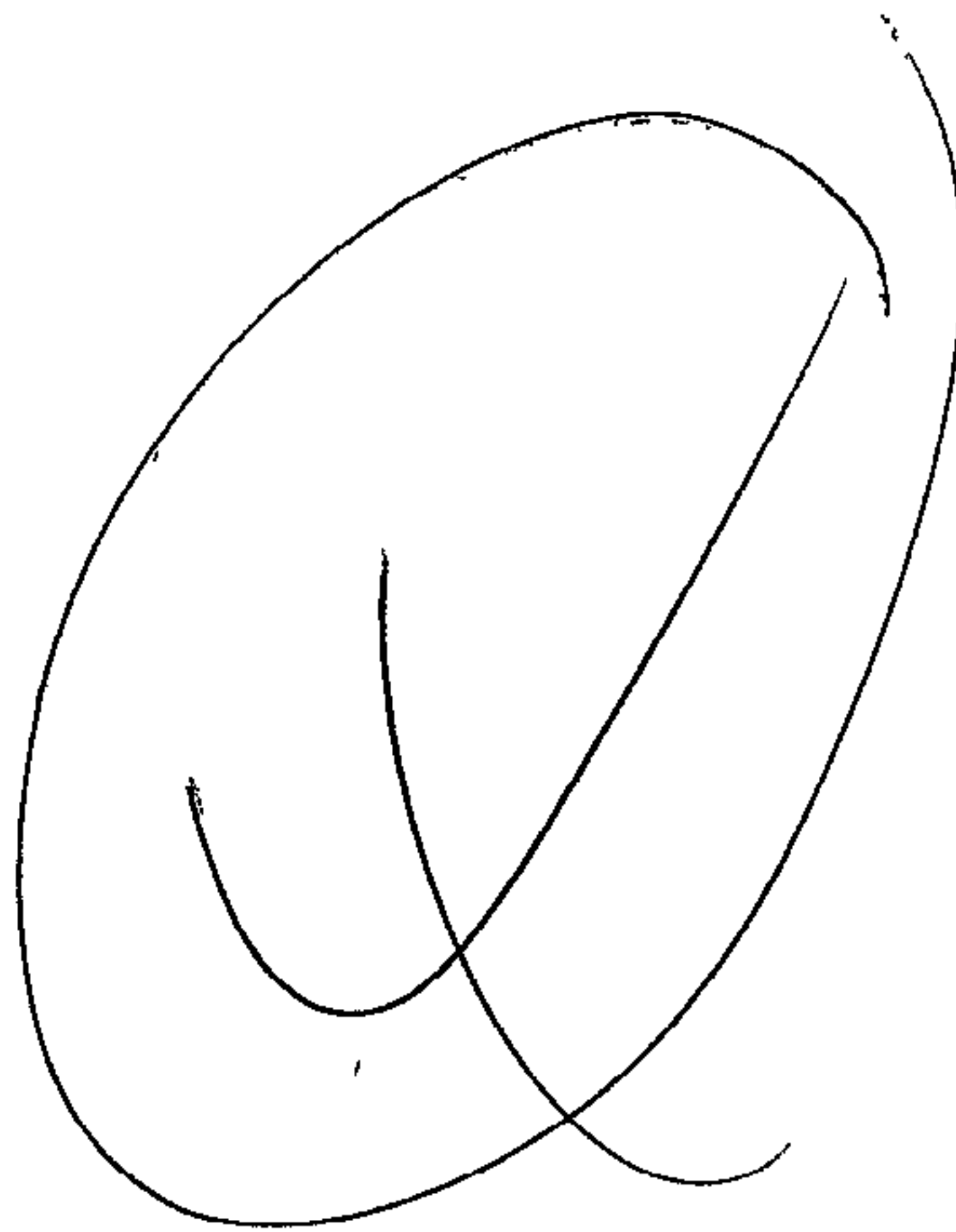
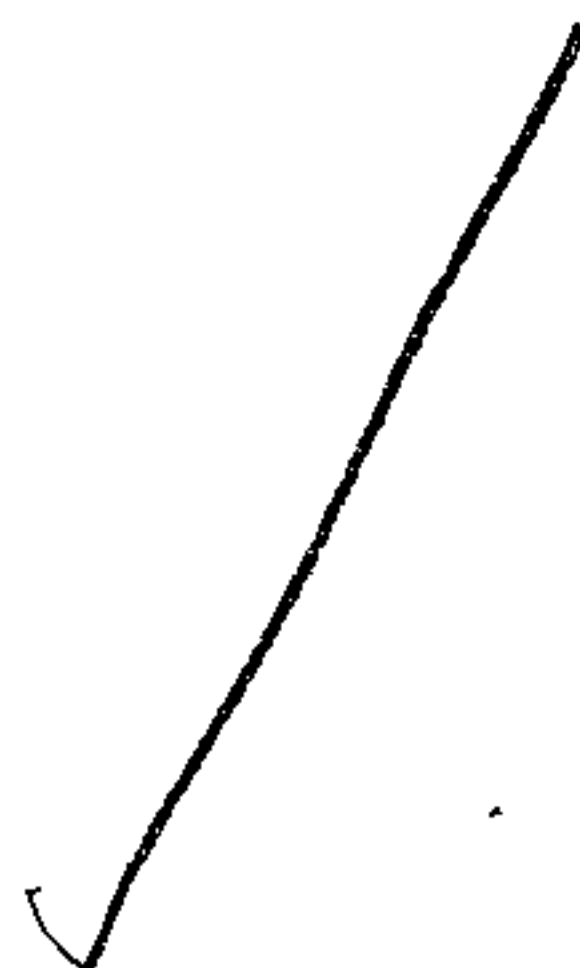
~~19 JUNE 1979~~

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Extent of water cuts to be left to local bodies

St. 18/6/79



Mr Raubenheimer, Minister of Water Affairs
a five percent cut in consumption from
Vaal River is needed.

By Hugh Leggatt,
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — It would
be up to local authorities
in the Pretoria-Witwaters-
rand-Vereeniging complex
to determine how to
achieve a five percent cut
in water consumption from
the Vaal River, the Mini-
ster of Water Affairs, Mr
Raubenheimer, said last
night

The cuts become effec-
tive from June 1

Mr L M James, chief
engineer of the Rand Water
Board — which sup-
plies domestic and indus-
trial water in the Vaal
area — said the board
would look at ways of re-
ducing consumption

This could be done
through a publicity cam-
paign or through restric-
tions on watering gardens

Commenting on the cuts
he ordered yesterday, Mr
Raubenheimer said he did
not regard the measure as
harsh. It would be up to
bulk users such as munic-
ipalities to decide whether
steps such as a ban on the
use of garden hoses at
certain times were neces-
sary.

It was prudent to re-
duce water consumption
because during the dry
summer the runoff into
Vaaldam was seriously re-
duced and consumption
was going up. The levels
of Vaaldam and Bloemhof
dam were satisfactory at
86 percent and 60 percent
but the drought could
persist

In yesterday's an-
nouncement Mr Rauben-
heimer said he was plac-
ing a restriction of five
percent compared with
last year's consumption on
the amount of water
drawn from the Vaal be-
tween Standerton and the
confluence of the Orange
River

It was estimated that
the total demand for
water from the Vaal River
had increased to
1 820-million cu metres
this year and would
increase to 2 200-million
cu metres over four years
to 1984

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was reviewed in an announcement made by the hon the Prime Minister in the House of Assembly on 4 June 1979. As far as recommendation (3) on page 58 of the said Report is concerned, the Public Service Commission and other departments concerned are being requested to conduct the necessary investigations and to report back to the Government.

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR AND IMMIGRATION

The Government's decision regarding the Supplementary Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the Former Department of Information

*5 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior and Immigration

Whether the Government has decided to take any steps in regard to Recommendation (3) on page 58 of the Supplementary Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the Former Department of Information, if so, (a) in respect of which persons and (b) what steps in respect of each person

Commission of Inquiry into Alleged Irregularities in the Former Department of Information: Supplementary Report

the Colonial Mutual Life financial assistance.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men the

selected diseases included in Fig 6. ctious and Parasitic Diseases, a to the implementation of relatively

of the improvements indicated.

mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50%

a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the

percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to

approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the

categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expecta-

tion of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approx-

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For full text see
Acts 1979



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL 168]

CAPE TOWN, 19 JUNE 1979

[No. 6527

KAAPSTAD, 19 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 1366

19 June 1979

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 88 of 1979: State Trust Board Bill, 1979.

No 1366.

19 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No 88 van 1979: Wet op die Staatstrustraad, 1979.

ACT

To provide for the enforcement of all rights, the liquidation of all assets and the fulfilment of all liabilities of the State created by or arising from any agreement concluded by or on behalf of the former Department of Information or from the application of secret State funds, and for that purpose to establish the State Trust Board; for the constitution, object, rights, duties, powers and disestablishment of that board; and for matters incidental thereto.

*(English text signed by the Acting State President)
(Assented to 15 June 1979)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Definitions

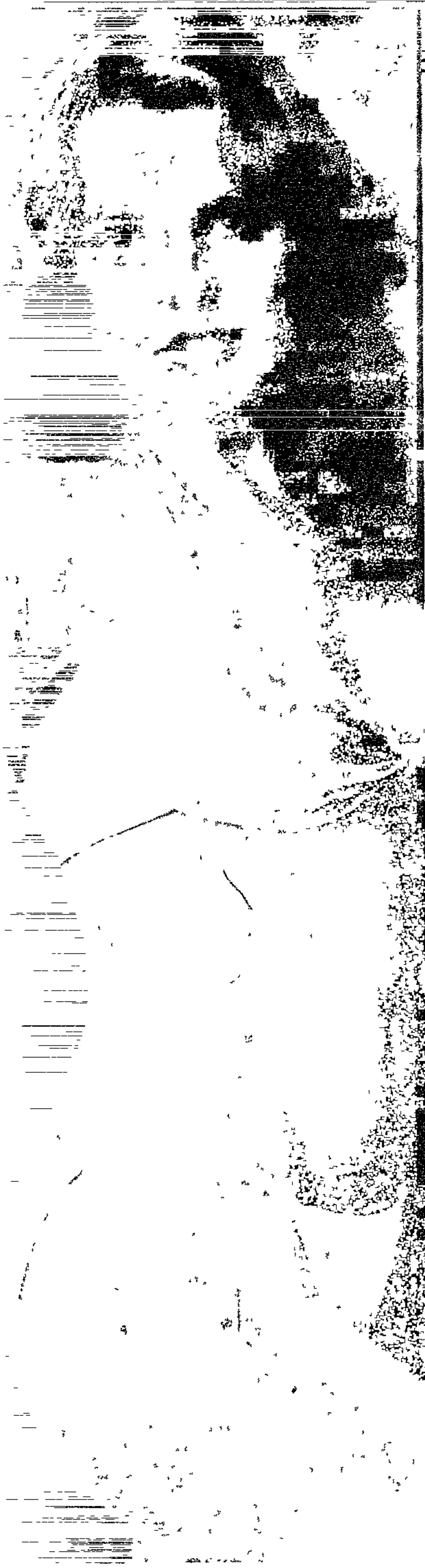
1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise indicates—

- (i) "affected company" means any company of which one or more shares are affected shares, and includes any subsidiary of such company; (ii)
- (ii) "affected share" means any share in any company acquired through or by virtue of the application of secret State funds; (ii)
- (iii) "application", in relation to secret State funds, means the lending out or making available by the former department of such funds to any individual, organization, company or other body or persons, whether directly or through the agency of another individual, organization, company or other body of persons; (i)
- (iv) "board" means the State Trust Board established by section 2, (vi)
- (v) "former department" means the former Department of Information abolished on 30 June 1978; (vii)
- (vi) "Minister" means the Minister administering the Information Service of South Africa; (iv)
- (vii) "secret State funds" means all money, except any money appropriated for the former department by any appropriation Act, applied for any project initiated by the former department, any interest and any other income which at any time accrued or accrues to any person by virtue of the application of money received by him from the former department. (v)

Establishment of State Trust Board

- 2. (1) There is hereby established a board to be called the State Trust Board
- (2) The board shall consist of not fewer than three and not more than five members who shall be appointed by the Minister, one of whom shall be designated by the Minister as chairman.
- (3) The chairman of the board shall be a full-time member, and the Minister shall determine whether the other members of the board shall be full-time or part-time members.

The secret life



Search is on for the fairest of them all

THE 1979 Miss South Africa contest is in full swing — and the search is on for 18 finalists

The winner of the coveted title will receive thousands of rands worth of prizes — and could also be launched on an international modelling career

Prizes include a trip to Europe with Iberia airlines and an Alfa Romeo sports car

The winner and her princesses will also be given luxury Tissot watches worth more than R1 500

The winner will make personal appearances at Greentmans stores and will be introduced to leading model agencies in Europe

She will also be given a screen test

The 18 finalists will star in a variety show at Johannesburg's Colosseum theatre on August 25

Entries from beauties of all races can be sent to the Sunday Times and Rapport, and the finalists will be chosen by a multi-racial panel of judges

Entrants must be South African citizens between 17 and 26, never married and not mothers

We require two photographs — one head-and-shoulder, the other full-length in a swimsuit

They must be clearly identified and include details of bust, hip, waist and height measurements and the colour of hair and eyes.

Other details required are full name, age, address, work and phone numbers, birth-place, occupation, personal interests and hobbies and details of any previous competitive successes

There is also a prize of R250 for the winner's photographer

Entries should be sent to the Sunday Times, PO Box 1090, Johannesburg 2000

The contest closes on July 15

This is YOUR chance to join the supergirls!



Durban model Elizabeth "Liz" Van Coller, 20, is another entrant in this year's Miss South Africa contest. Despite a string of past successes she's still nervous. "South Africa has so many beautiful girls. I only hope my luck lasts," she said

...ly Ross, an 18-year-old part-time model from the ... is determined to follow the example set by ... aret Gardiner by bringing back another beauty ... title to the Mother City Picture TERRY SHEAN

e of Dr Smit

STARTLING new facts about the secret life-style of Dr Robert Smit, the murdered Nationalist politician, were disclosed to the Sunday Times this week.

The bizarre murder of the prominent economist and his wife Jean-Cora in their home in Springs during the 1977 election campaign — in which Dr Smit was a candidate — remains unsolved after 18 months

Fresh details of the shadowy life of Dr Smit include these:

- He told his local church minister, Dominee Geyser, that he was using false names and passports to travel abroad, and that he was concerned because he thought the CIA had stumbled to his activities

- He told Mr Geyser he had negotiated a deal for South Africa to obtain oil from Iran and feared that the CIA had discovered this by tapping his telephone in Washington

- Several people say the police investigating the murder of Dr Smit and his wife Jean-Cora have visited them more than once and have made searches to trace missing documents

- On the afternoon of the double murder Dr Smit had separate appointments with two close women friends in Springs. The women have told the police all they know, but have not been publicly identified

Witness

- In September 1977, three months before he died, Dr Smit was a specialist witness for the Industrial Development Corporation in a R100-million case in Europe which was held in camera. Dr Smit refused to tell even his closest relatives details of the case which was held before the Court of Settlement in terms of the regulations of the International Chamber of Commerce, to the manager

Murdered economist was involved in oil deal

By NEIL HOOPER and EUGENE HUGO

of the IDC, Mr A J van den Berg

- Dr Smit held at least three passports in his own name — an ordinary South African passport, a diplomatic passport, and "another government passport." A close friend says she saw the three passports.

He was at one stage the South African GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) negotiator in Switzerland and later the South African Ambassador to the International Monetary Fund in Washington. These jobs entitled him to a diplomatic passport.

- Shortly before his death, Dr Smit was desperately trying to raise funds and had persuaded a member of his family to sell a Free State farm — which they had jointly inherited — for R40 000, a price well below the market value. He was murdered before the deal was concluded.

- Although Dr Smit left the public service in 1976 to become joint managing-

director of a new banking venture, he was seldom in his office and, according to colleagues, brought virtually no business to the new organisation. However, he was continually travelling overseas.

- When he was campaigning for the National Party in Springs he told close friends and relatives that "things are far worse in South Africa than I thought" and later that he had uncovered something "worse than Watergate"

Concerned

Mr Geyser, formerly minister of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk at Springs, and now of Lynnwood Ridge in Pretoria, said this week that he had had several lengthy conversations with Dr Smit, the last shortly before the murder.

"He said he was concerned about using false names and passports on his travels and that he was convinced that the CIA had stumbled on his



DR ROBERT SMIT

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Tuesday, November 22, and before he met Mr Geyser at 5.30, Dr Smit had appointments to meet two women in Springs. A top security source disclosed this week that he had been discovered during an extensive investigation into Dr Smit's private life to ascertain whether there could have been a "personal-revenge" motive for the murder.

Relatives said this week that Dr Smit was very reticent about his business and private life.

Movements

This appears to have made it difficult to trace his movements during the hours before his death. It is apparently still not known where he went after leaving the National Party office shortly after 8pm.

Although several of Dr Smit's relatives and friends say that Dr Smit had uncovered something that would "rock the nation", they are all unanimous that he did not disclose what he had found out.

While speculation had it that the murders might be connected with either the Information scandal or a major international currency racket that Dr Smit had uncovered, the police have said they have found any proof to support these rumours. They said, however, that they will investigate all leads.

activities. He feared that they had found out about a deal he had negotiated for Iranian oil, where he had arranged for certain government "blocs" to vote for supplies to South Africa," Mr Geyser said.

"He was also convinced that when he was living in Washington as the South African Ambassador and chief representative to the IMF, his telephone was being tapped by the CIA and this was how they had found out about the oil deal," he said.

The Sunday Times contacted Mr Geyser after a close relative of Dr Smit had said that he had confided to a church minister that he had received death threats while living in America.

However, Mr Geyser said that he did not remember Dr Smit making such a remark. Nor did Dr L M le Roux, minister of the Pretoria East congregation, where Dr Smit and his family were members before moving to Springs.

On the afternoon of

„Jy weet, Robert Smit, „Robert het baie onderhandelinge in die buiteland gevoer, onder meer oor olieverskaffing.”

Die tapyt gaan na een van die Smitkinders, Robert of Liza, wat op Ficksburg op skool is. Mnr. Smit is as hul voog aangewys.

Rustig vat Iaan Robert se lewensloop van Boshof af, deur die Vrystaatse Universiteit tot aan Oxford en weer terug Pretoria toe, waar sy bekwame werk by die Departement van Landbou- ekonomie en -bemarking dr. Verwoerd se aandag getrek het. Daarna het opdragte gevolg, in Madrid, Genève, Tokio, Washington. Heeltyd te doen met handel en finansies.

Die familie Smit was bloed- lonaliste, oom Blackie Swart 'n vriend van pa; oud-minister Johan van der Spuy was 'n loseerder aan huis, getroud met die buurmansdogter.

Iaan dien jare reeds in Nasionale besture in die Vrystaat. Robert het hoeka sin in die aktiewe politiek gehad, maar hy het so lank vasgestaan in Regeringsdiens, hier en oorsee, dat dit vir hom ondoenlik was om in plaaslike komitees en distriksbesture van die Party te dien.

Ná vele omswerwinge bevind Robert hom in 1977 in Johannesburg. Op 'n Augustus-dag in 1977 het die twee broers rustig in 'n restaurant op die stasie gaan eet. Ná jare in Regerings- diens het die jonger broer besluit om hom in die private sektor te begewe, by 'n groot versekeringsaak. Daar was meer vrye tyd en hy was lus vir die politiek.

„Wat sê jy van Springs?” was Robert se vraag, en met so titteltjie verwyf: „Jy't mos altyd weet te vertel ek moet onder begin?”

„Ja, maar,” het Iaan geskerm, „Jy praat darem nou van tien en meer jaar terug. Dit was voor jou openbare loopbaan en jou geskifte en die televisie jou bekend gemaak het. Van- dag kan Springs 'n appel in jou skoot wees.”

Met dié het 'n koerantverkopertjie met The Citizen verbygekom en Robert het opgemerk: „Jong, terloops, het jy geweet dis ons koerant?”

„Bedoel jy jy het aandeel daarin?” wou Iaan weet.

„Nee, dit behoort aan ons, die Party.”

Op sigself was dit 'n nietige medede- ling, waarop Iaan dié dag nie eens ingegaan het nie, maar in die lig van die laaste tyd se onthullings is dit nou vir hom duidelik dat Robert baie meer op die hoogte was met wat in binne- kringe aangegaan het as wat hy bereid was om na buite te kenne te gee.

Enige jare toe al, sê Iaan, was Robert



MNR IAAN SMIT, broer van die vermoorde, vertel hier wat Robert kort voor sy dood aan hom gesê het

bekend met geheime op die hoogste vlak en doenig met sensitiewe projekte. Hou maar ingedagte sy werk as Suid- Afrika se alternatiewe direkteur by die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds en onderhandelinge met die oielande



WYLE ROBERT SMIT was nog betreklik jonk toe hy reeds Suid-Afrika by die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds en ander belangrike liggame in verband met handel en finansies verteenwoordig het. Hier gesels hy met die minister van finansies, wyle dr. Nic Diederichs, en die sekretaris van nywerheid, mnr. August Kotzenberg

**„Ek hoop
net
Connie
weet
wat
aangaan”**

,Hier's vuilgoed in die land..

„Ek glo daar's mense in Suid-Afrika wat geweet het Robert en Jeanne se moorde word beplan — of dit aangehits het. Ek is so oortuig daarvan dat ek dit my plig ag om R10 000 by RAPPORT se beloning van R25 000 te voeg om dié mense te laat praat sodat die moordenaars opgespoor kan word.”

S6 begin die storie van Iaan Smit van Waterbron, Clocolan, die man wat negentien maande lank stilgebly het. Dis sy broer, Robert, en skoonuster, Jeanne, wat die aand van 22 November 1977 in 'n huurtuis in 'n voorstad van Springs vermoor is.

Die moord op sy enigste broer het Iaan diep geraak. Iets wat hy nie goedkoop op plakkate wou laat uitstal nie. Inligting waarvoor hy beskik, het hy aan die polisie toevertrou. Die res is net met sy naaste familie bespreek.

Iaan Smit het geglo en vertrou dat reg en geregtigheid sou seëvier. S6 'n gruweldaad durf nie ongestraf bly nie.

Maar toe die moordondersoek sonder vrug uitrek ná maande, en later meer as 'n jaar, het daar al hoe meer twyfel in Iaan se gemoed gekom. En al hoe meer dinge wat vooraf gebeur het of gesê is, het hom algaande begin hinder of vars betekens gekry.

Onder meer Robert se woorde aan hom twee maande voor sy dood: „Hier is dinge aan die gang wat ons land sal ruk, wat ek openbaar gaan maak.” Op 'n ander keer het Robert gepraat van „vuilgoed” wat in die land is, en gesê hy verwag dat 'n vooraanstaande Regeringsman vermoor gaan word.

RAPPORT se inisiatief om die Smit-moorde te help oplos, sê die 58-jarige mnr Smit, is die eerste van 'n koerant wat hy heelhartig steun. Hy het koerantonderhoude geweier omdat hy nie belang stel in „stories wat bloot nuuskierigheid prikkel en bespiegelinge laat botvier nie”.

Hy glo dat RAPPORT, met die grootste oplaag in Afrikaans, die geskikste publikasie is om diegene te bereik wat die sleutel tot die geheim het. Hy is verheug dat die Polisie ook 'n beloning van R5 000 uitgelooft het. As nog mense of instansies wil bydra, welkom. Hoe groter die beloning, sê mnr Smit, hoe sterker die moontlikheid dat iemand sal praat.

„Ek wil baie graag weet wie vir Jeanne en Robert vermoor het,” sê Waterbron se fris baas. „Ek wil weet wat aangegaan het, of dit net buitelanders was en of van ons land se mense

ook daarby betrokke was. Want dit sal darem 'n baie groot skok wees.”

Iaan Smit—gedoop Jacobus Adrian, trek na sy oorlede broer. Ook die hare en die taamlike lyf herinner aan Robert. Iaan en Robert Smit skeel tien jaar, maar uit hulle kindertjare op Boshof het tussen die twee halwe broers 'n besondere gehegtheid gegroei. Robert het sy lewe lank sake met sy ouboet bespreek en sy raad gevra.

Op Waterbron, teenaan die Lesotho-grens, het Iaan agtergebly om met vee en graan en aartappels te woeker, terwyl Robert die akademiese en geld-wêreld ingeklim het.

Robert het nie net 'n goeie kop gehad nie, vertel Iaan, hy het ook uitgeblink in rugby en swem. 'n Bakkeier was hy nie, maar sterk en vinnig. En as jy aan hom loop slaan het, het jy moeilikheid gesoek. In elke geeselskap kon hy sy man staan.

In sy studentejare aan die Pembroke-Kollege, Oxford — soos later by die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds en ander organisasies waar hy Suid-Afrika verteenwoordig het — was die rysige Robert Smit volgens sy broer as 'n „hard-liner” bekend.

Hy het nie geskroom om Suid-Afrika se belange te verdedig nie, reguit en eerlik. En dit, glo Iaan, mag 'n faktor in sy vroeë dood wees.

In die woonkamer van Waterbron se massiewe sandsteen-opstal sit en gesels ons op 'n duur Persiese tapyt wat in die paleiskompleks van die oud-sjah van Iran geweef is. Robert het die ná een van vele reise ootsee uit Teheran saamgebring,



DIE geheimsinnige woorde RAU TEM wat ná die moord op dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou, Jeanne, met spuitverf in die kombuis geskryf is. Tot nou toe kon niemand dit verklaar nie.

Iaan, loop 'n hoë Regeringsman hom by met 'n halwe beskuldiging: „O, dan is jy Robert Smit se broer? Hy is mos die man wat ge-coach' word as die volgende Minister van Finansies. Ander is té lig bevind vir die pos, maar jou boetie gaan hoëkop daar inloop.”

Iaan sê sy humeur is maar vlak en hy was op die punt om die man in te klim toe dr Connie Mulder tussenbeide tree. Volgens Iaan het dr Connie 'n potensieel plofbare situasie besonder taktvol hanteer.

Einde September het Iaan vir Robert in Springs gaan kuier om te kyk hoe vlot voorbereidings vir die verkiesing. Hy wou sommer ook sien hoe pas sy broer 'n paar kunsies toe wat hy by die Yanks afgekyk het.

Robert het moeg gelyk en daar was swart kringe om sy oë. Hy het hom in weerwil daarvan oënskynlik verlustig in die verkiesingsstryd. Van Springs het hy gehou: „Hier is baie dinge aan die gang — van nou af is dit my 'home town', ou broer,” was Robert se woorde.

In die lig daarvan was dit nie vir Iaan snaaks dat Robert hom by dié geleentheid oor 'n lening van R30 000 gepols het om 'n huis op Springs te bou nie. Finansiële het Iaan Robert se hand van studentejare af gewilliglik gevat.

Maar oor die huis-storie, sê Iaan, het hulle die dag nie klaar gepraat nie.

Robert het vertel dat hy en Jeanne 'n huis in Wendalaan, Selcourt, gehuur het, en hoe dankbaar hulle was dat dit ná lank se pak en trek nie nogmaals nodig was om die twee kinders uit die skool te haal nie. Robbie en Liza kon in Pretoria bly en skool klaarmaak.

Die broers het hiervan en daarvan oor die politiek en oor persoonlikhede gepraat. „By the way”, val Iaan in, „jy't laas my mening oor Connie Mulder gevra” — en hy vertel van die voorval in Bloemfontein.

Waarop Robert toe sê: „Jong, ek hoop net Connie weet wat gaan in sy departement aan.”

„Nou wat gaan in sy departement aan?” wou Iaan weet.

„Jong, dinge is nie reg nie.”

Iaan was oorbluf.

„Waarvan praat jy, Robert?”

„Jong, dinge is nie reg nie. Hier is dinge aan die gang wat onbehoorlik is, wat ons mense gaan skok. Ek is nou jammer, maar op die regte tyd gaan ek daarmee uitkom.”

Net daar het Robert van die onderwerp afgestap. Iaan het sy broer goed genoeg geken om die saak nie verder te voer nie.

Iaan sê as hy en Robert van „vuilgoed” gepraat het, het hulle bedoel sommige ongewenste uitlandse elemente in die Republiek, insonderheid



ROBERT en Jeanne Cora Smit in hul jonger dae, toe hy Suid-Afrika in 'n handelsending oorsee verteenwoordig het.

WAT GEBEUR HET

IN die vroeë aand van 22 November 1977 het 'n 43-jarige vrou van 'n huurhuis in Springs af haar man se kantoor opgebel om te laat weet dat sy gaste aangekom het.

Wat die daaropvolgende anderhalf uur voorgeval het in die teëldakwoning in Wendalaan, Selcourt, hou die sleutel tot ons heel grootste moordgeheim.

Meer as agttien maande ná die onopgeloste moorde op dr. Robert Smit, 44, en sy vrou Jeanne Cora is dit deur elke volwasse Suid-Afrikaner bespreek, tot van politieke verhoë af en in die Parlement.

Van sy skooljare in die Vrystaat af tot Oxford is van die slim Robert van Schalkwyk Smit gepraat. Hy was een van ons voorste ekonome wat in Regeringsdiens hier en oorsee vername werk gedoen het. Ná sy aanwysing as kandidaat in die kiesafdeling Springs het kenners voorspel dat hy nog Minister van Finansies sou word.

Maande lank het Robert en

Jeanne Smit onvermoeid in Springs vir die party georganiseer. 'n Week voor stemdag, die Dinsdagaand, is sy vroeërg huis toe. Robert het nog 'n laaste paar werkies op kantoor te doen gehad voor hy sou huis toe gaan om besoekers te ontvang wat nooit geïdentifiseer is nie.

Ná sewe het Jeanne kantoor toe gebel om 'n boodskap vir Robert te laat dat sy mense aangekom het. Dit was die onskuldige voorspel tot 'n dubbele tragedie wat tussen half-agt en nege-uur die aand plaasgevind het.

Sewe-uur die anderdagoggend is die egpaar se bebloede lyke in die voorvertrekke van hul tydelike huis gevind. Albei was met vuurwapens geskiet; sy veertien keer met 'n skerp voorwerp gesteek.

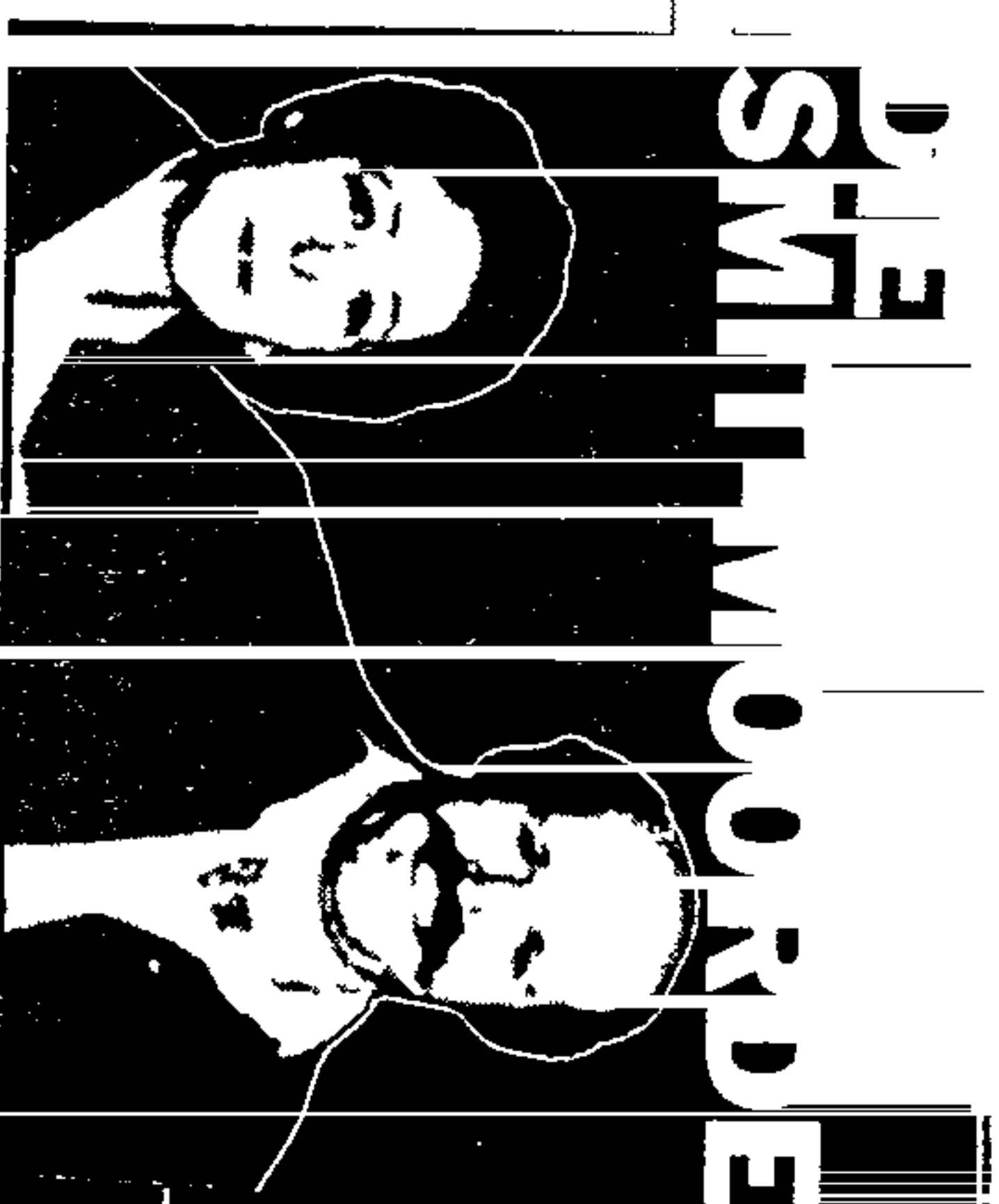
Die land was geskok oor 'n skynbaar motieflose moord op twee beminlike mense. Van die volk se leiers het hulde gebring. By die begrafnis was Kabinetslede en dié destydse Eerste Minister, mnr. John Vorster.



DIE knap student, Robert Smit (derde van regs in die voorste ry) ontvang sy doktorsgraad op Stellenbosch.

„ek verwag 'n moord op 'n hoe man'

MY BROER, ROBERT SMIT, SE LAASTE WOORDE



Ook dié naam het agterna vir laan ekstra betekenis gekry, omdat daar ná die moorde sprake was dat Robert dalk 'n laaste afspraak met ene MacDougall sou gehad het. Na laan se wete was MacDougall 'n fiktiewe naam waarmee sy broer van Oxford af teruggekom het, soos Van Der Merwe, of oom Dirkie, 'n karakter in die familie wat altyd alle sake buiten sy eie kon behartig.

Op 1 November 1977 het laan weer 'n heen-en-weertjie by Robert op Springs gaan inloer. Hy was effens verbaas toe Robert by dié geleentheid opmerk: „Jy weet, laan, ek verwag 'n moord.”

Half spottend antwoord laan nog: „Moet tog nie vir my sê hulle gaan ons Berste Minister doodmaak nie?”

Nee, was Robert se antwoord, 'n man soos Pk Botha Op sy lewe, het Robert bygevoeg, sou hy geen sent waag nie.

Sondag, 20 November, twee dae voor die moord en 'n week voor die verkiesing, was laan andermaal op Springs. Sy broer en skoonsuster was merkbaar gedaan. Wat aanvanklik as 'n tussenverkiesing uitgeskryf was, het in Springs later in 'n algemene verkiesing ontaard, met die gevolg dat Robert en Jeanne dubbel aan die gang moes bly.

Robert het vir laan sigbaar afgerem voorgekom en daar was afmating in die fyn Jeanne se gelaat.

Toe maar, het laan by homself gedink, nog net 'n week

(Word vervolg)

Besonderhede het Robert noot bereek nie, nie eens met hom wat laan nie.

Nog 'n vraag van Robert die dag aan el op die Johannesburg-stasie was: „Wat dink jy van Connie Mulder?”

aan het outwykend geantwoord, idat hy nie persoonlik kennis had van

Transvaalse leier nie.

Nie lank ná hulle op die stasie nie, t Robert vir laan op die plaas gebei te sê dat hy as NP-kandidaat in rings aangewys is uit elf kandidate.

te stembert... by 100 % ...

Die eerste aflevering in RAPPORT se reeks – deur KOOS VAN DER MERWE

van die Skandinawiese lande, Engelse, Amerikaners, Hongare en van die Portugese wat ná April 1974 uit Afrika-gebiede herheen gevlug het. Robert het buitelanders van ander oortuigings gereeld Waterbron toe gestuur sodat laan met hulle kon gesels en help met insigte.

In die gesprek in Springs, minder as twee maande voor die moorde, het laan sy broer uitgepra na die bewering dat hy vir die finanspos geskool word.

Robert het gesê: „Kyk, laan, ek aspieer nie om die finanspos of enige

ander pos nie, maar as die Regering my bekwaam genoeg ag, sal ek dit neem. Ek dink ons het 'n goeie finans-minister en ek dink hy is, above board.”

Volgens laan het „above board” tussen hom en Robert beduie 'n man is eerlik.

Robert se verwysing na „vuilgoed” het dié dag by sy broer nie danig ingang gevind nie. Eers ná die moord, en ná 'n gesprek wat hy met 'n party-organiseerder in die kiesafdeling gevoer het, het dit vir hom van kritieke belang geword.

Die kêrel het vir laan vertel dat Robert hom die middag voor die moord genooi het om hom die aand tuis te gaan help.

„Maar Robert,” het die man teëgekop, „ek dag dan ons het besluit ons gaan nie meer vergaderings by die huis hou nie?”

„Nou maar wie dan?”

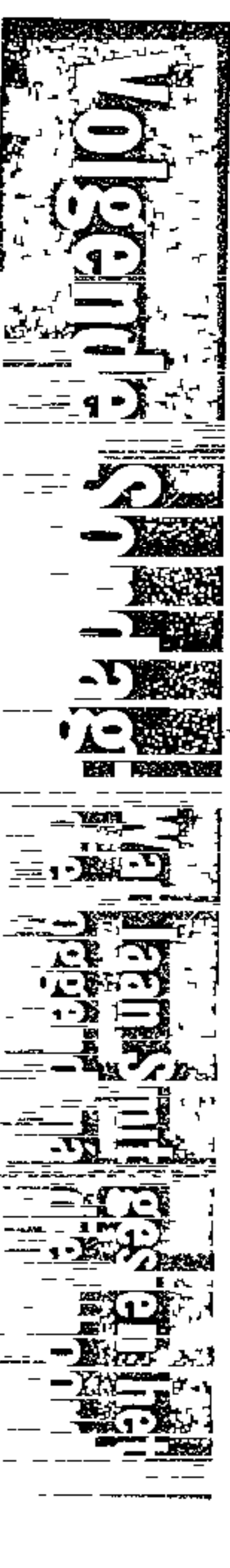
„Oom, ek sê vir jou, vuilgoed kom vanaand vir my kuier, vuilgoed.”

Met laan se September-besoek het Robert na iemand in die party se kantoor gevrys en grappend gesê: Daar loop MacDougall

„Maar dis nie Nasionaliste wat my soek nie, oom,” het Robert geantwoord.

„Nou hou jy dan nou vergadering met die Proegee?”

„Ag, my oom, was dit maar Proegee.”



Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

HIER'S dr. Eschel Rhoodie se eie uiteensetting van die yslike R440 000 wat hy tussen 1971 en 1978 as staatsamptenaar verdien het. Daar is, sê hy, geen enkele skelm sent by betrokke nie.

Dis 'n verhaal wat begin by 'n diplomaat wat in 1971 met R11 000 in sy sak na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het.

As jy spesifieke vrae begin stel, sê hy hokaai, ek het nie my bankstate voor my nie. En wanneer jy hom uitvra oor geld wat tussen hom en sy broers verwissel is, is hy ewe ontwykend.

Nietemin, hier's dr. Rhoodie se uiteensetting nadat ek hom gekonfronteer het met die bevindinge van die Erasmuskommissie oor sy geldsake.

● Ná sy diens as diplomaat het hy en sy vrou in 1971 R11 000 uit Nederland na Suid-Afrika laat oorplaas

● In 1971 het hy R1 000 van sy skoonpa gekry, in 1972 R4 000 en in 1973 R5 000. In 1974, voor sy skoonpa se dood, het hy weer R6 000 van hom gekry

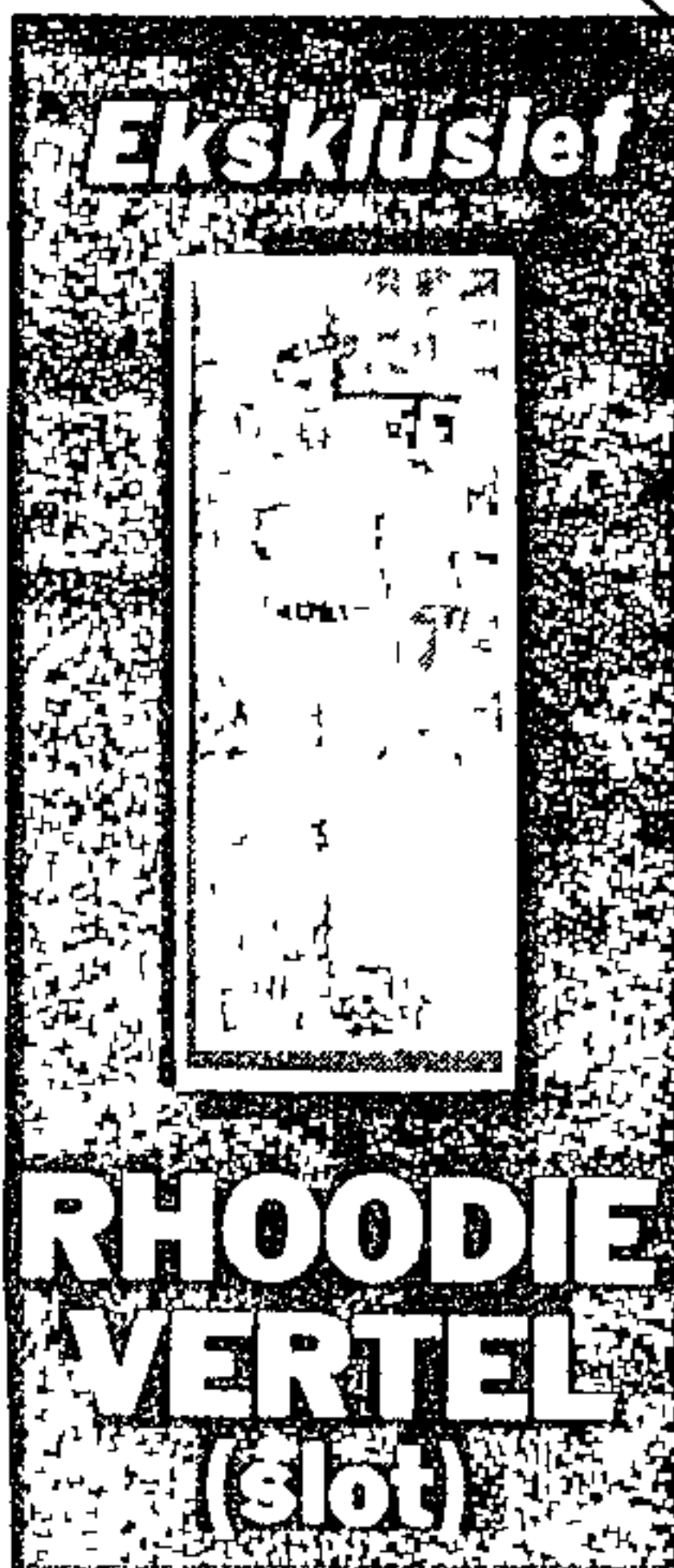
● In 1974 het hy 'n skildery aan 'n Nederlander verkoop vir R9 750. Die geld is oor 'n tydperk van drie jaar uit Nederland aan hom gestuur

● In dié sewe jaar het hy ongeveer R13 000 aan outeursgeld ontvang

● In 1973 het hy 'n Anton van Wouw-beeld aan 'n bank in Suid-Afrika verkoop vir R4 500

● In 1974 het hy van sy skoonma, soos aangeteken in die boedel, R10 000 ontvang, en in 1975 'n verdere R2 000.

● In 1975 is sy motor vir



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R5 000 aan mnr Les de Villiers verkoop.

● In 1976 verkoop hy sy woonstel op Plettenbergbaai vir R44 000.

● In 1975 het hy posseëls ter waarde van R10 070 aan mnr Jussen verkoop en in 1976 R33 000 s'n. In 1976-'77 was sy inkomste uit posseëls R9 000

● Op 15 September 1975 het hy 'n lening van R50 000 van mnr David Abrahamson van Hortors gekry „om

my te help met die betaal van my aftreehuis in Kaapstad". Later volg nog R25 000 uit dieselfde bron. Dié R25 000 is kontant aan dr Rhoodie betaal.

● Dr Rhoodie se salaris-inkomste van 1972 tot 1978 het ongeveer R60 000 beloop

● Die rente op die gesin se spaarrekeninge vir die sewe jaar het R4 800 beloop.

● Dr. Rhoodie se inkomste uit Queenswood Development, 'n maatskappy wat woonstelle in Pretoria besit, was R3 500.

● In Mei 1978 het hy R69 000 uit sy skoonma se boedel ontvang.

● Met sy uitrede as Sekretaris van Inligting het hy altesame R41 000 aan verlofuitbetalings en gratifikasie ontvang

Dr Rhoodie sê: „Wat my betref, is die groot bedrae geld wat in ons bankrekenings inbetaal is, glad nie snaaks nie. Ek twyfel sterk of die R123 000 kontant waarna die kommissie verwys, werklik as kontant inbetaal is.”

Hoeveel kontant meen hy is in sy rekening inbetaal? „Sowat R60 000. Dit sluit die geld vir my motor in, 'n deel van die seëlverkope en mnr. Abrahamson se lening.”

Op 'n vraag waarom seker bedrae kontant aan hom betaal is, het dr Rhoodie gesê hy wil nie in besonderhede ingaan nie. Iemand kan dalk in die moeilikheid beland by die Reserwebank oor valuta-oortredings

Volgens dr. Rhoodie het hy by geleentheid met groot somme geld by die huis gesit wanneer hy geheime medewerkers moes betaal. En wanneer hy op reis was, moes hy soms duisende rande met sy eie American Expresskaart betaal. Die geld het hy dan later teruggeëls.

RAPPORT „Het hierdie stelsel van betaling hom nie geleen tot 'n verwarring tussen wat staatsgeld en wat u eie is nie?”

Dr. Rhoodie: „Moontlik. Hoewel ek, wat my persoonlike geldsake betref, 'n baie ongeorganiseerde persoon is, het ek wel op kantoor 'n behoorlike rekord gehou van die betalings aan geheime medewerkers. Tydens die ondersoek van die Kemp-komitee kon ek van elke bedrag verslag doen.”



DIE Rhoodies in 'n kunswinkel. Skilderye wat hy verkoop het, het hom duisende rande besorg, sê hy



DR ESCHEL RHOODIE en sy vrou in Europa Groot bedrae geld in hul bankrekenings is nie snaaks nie, sê hy

RAPPORT 1/7/79

So het ek

R440 000

gebank, sê

Eschel

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DR. ROBERT SMIT

**DIE SMIT-M
Deur IAAN SMIT, dr. Robert Smit
se broer, soos vertel aan KOOS
VAN DER MERWE.**

Geld speel

rol

MY bitter spyt is dat ek die Sondag nag twee dae voor die moord nie by Robert en Jeanne oorgeslaap het nie. Soos 'n mens maar is, dwing jy jou nie aan ander op nie, al is dit ook jou broer en al wou hy jou hoe graag daar hê.

Ek en Robert het altyd vir mekaar iets oorgehad, maar ek het so gereken: die man en vrou is moeg, hulle het lank verliesing geveg, hulle is nie in hul eie huis nie. Laat die bedrywigheid eers agter die rug kom, dan kan ons ons agterna uitgesels.

Ek is vervolgens na 'n neef, ook in Springs, en toe hy nie tuis is nie, het ek deurgery Pretoria toe.

Vandag verwyf ek myself omdat ek nie daardie nag by Robert vertoef het nie. In die lig van vorige uitlatings teenoor my, meen ek hy kon wel in daardie stadium van iets onheil-

spellends bewus gewees het. As iet hom gehinder het of as hy bedreig gevoel het, sou hy dit beslis vir my gesê het. Sulke dinge het ons nie vir mekaar weggesteek nie. Wie weet, dalk het Robert daardie aand 'n woord laat val wat die ontknoping van die moord heel eenvoudig sou gemaak het.

(23) RAPPORT 117179

MOORDE



WYLE ROBERT SMIT (links) by 'n vergadering van die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds Hy was te uitgesproke, sê sy broer.

Die dag ná die moorde het ek omstreeks vyf uur die middag in Springs aangekom. Die lyke was reeds verwyder. Aan die bloedermerke op die vloer was dit duidelik dat Robert gesleep is van waar hy geskiet is. Jeanne is blykbaar geskiet waar sy gebuk het om by die foon haar man huis toe te ontbied. Niks in die huis was versteur nie.

Op soek na leidrade het ek in die agterplaas op 'n splinternuwe plastiek-

asblik afgekom. Ek het dit oopgemaak en bo-op 'n leë Martell-brandewynbottel gekry wat ek teen die lig gehou het vir moontlike vingerafdrukke.

Agter my het ek 'n polisie-offisier hoor vra of my broer 'n drinker was. My antwoord dat Robert 'n wynkenner was wat altoos drank aangehou het, maar selde gedrink het, het tot 'n gesprek gelei. 'n Verslaggewer wat afgeluister het, het die indruk probeer wek dat ek en die polisie haaks was.

Dis nie so nie. Ek was heeltyd dalk meer as ander begerig dat die saak opgelos word. Wat ek kon doen en inligting waaroor ek beskik het, het ek net so aan die polisie besorg.

Weke ná die moorde het ek in Pretoria aangebly. Ek het deur Robert se papiere en goed gegaan en met party-organiseerders en vriende van hom en Jeanne gesels om op die spoor van iets te probeer kom.

Sy vennoot, mnr. Colin du Preez, is ook so gedreig. Van die ander mense wat gedreig is, is onder meer daar is reeds genoeg gerugte in omloop dat ek my nie ook daaraan hoef te

c) Ander lede:
Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davie
Professor J.J. Degen
Mnr René de Villiers



Nuwe feite dui daarop dat 'n deeglik beplan-
ter beset is, is vooraf
Rees dood en vier
selektarstempel waarin
du Preez, is ook so gedreig.

RAPPORT

11/7/79

Ek het sterk vermoedens dat die motief vir die moorde te doen het met Robert se aard as hartstogtelike vaderlander. Dáárhoor het 'n buitelandse afgevaardigde hom eenmaal by die vergadering van die Algemene Ooreenkoms vir Tariewe en Handel (GATT) in Genève toegesnou: 'You're the biggest bastard in the universe!'

Voor sulke reaksie het Robert nie teruggedrems nie. Inteendeel. Met Brittanje en die groot moondhede het hy gereeld 'n byltjie te slyp gehad. Sy standpunt was konsekwent ons moenie toelaat dat hulle ons intimideer nie; kyk hoe maklik stoot 'n niksbeduidende eilandjie soos Kuba vir Amerika rond.

Robert was nie uittartend nie, maar gesteld op Suid-Afrika se eer en reg. Dit het hom gegrief dat Engeland so baie geld uit ons goudverkope maak. Hy het by meer as een geleentheid gepraat van blokke met ander lande vorm.

In 'n stadium het ek vas geglo dat Robert se dood deur geen ander nie as internasionale geldbelang gebied is. Want in sy werk het hy vir niks en niemand gestuit nie. Hy het sy opdrag namens sy land deurgaans vreesloos aangepak en deurgevoer.

Hy het onderhede, het hy nie met hulle bespreek nie, maar ek weet dat hy kort voor sy dood nog oor buitelandse lenings onderhandel het. Hoewel hy in sy laaste jaar of wat met versekering doenig was, weet ek dat hy nog getruk op hoe vlak vir die owerheid gewerk het. Dit is verstaanbaar vanweë die hoe aansien wat hy geniet het en die goeie kontakte wat hy deur die jare in internasionale geldkringe opgebou het.

Ek het 'n sterk vermoede dat hy in sy werk as finansmens op onreëlmatighede afgekom het of onwetend die belange van ander benadeel het, en hulle het weerwraak geneem.

Daar moet onthou word dat die heffingsfoë op miljoene der miljoene se buitelandse lenings naardige sommetjie beloop. As 'n lening ons kant toe kom, beteken dit verliese vir 'n

● Vervolg op bl. 11, kol.

Gedagvaar op 1 Augustus in hof te verskyn

DR. CONNIE MULDER WORD VERVOLG

In die dagvaarding word beweer dat dr. Mulder artikel 6 van die Kommissiewet oortree het deurdat hy, nadat hy gedagvaar was om op 26 April voor die Erasmus-kommissie te getuig, as getuie geweier het om die eed af te lê of 'n bevestiging te doen toe die voorsitter hom daarom versoek.

Die wet maak voorsiening vir hoogstens R100 boete of ses maande tronkstraf, of albei, ná skuldigbevinding weens oortreding van artikel ses.

Dit sal die eerste vervolging wees ná die finale verslag van die Erasmus-kommissie omtrent onreëlmatighede in die ou Departement van Inligting.

Tevore wou regter Erasmus-hulle hê dat genl. Hendrik van den Bergh weens minagting van die kommissie vervolg word, maar daarvan het niks gekom nie, ondanks vertoe en 'n landwyse petisieveldtog. Die generaal self het die versoekskrif geteken.

Regter Erasmus het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dit sal nie nodig wees dat hy by die verhoor van dr. Mulder getuig nie.

Hy het dr Mulder se geval na die Prokureur-generaal verwys, maar met die voorwaarde dat gewag word van

Van FRIK BADENHORST

DR. CONNIE MULDER, gewese Minister van Inligting, moet op 1 Augustus in Pretoria in die hof verskyn. Die oud-Minister word gedagvaar omdat hy na bewering geweier het om vir 'n tweede keer voor die Erasmus-kommissie te getuig.

By die verhoor sal dele van die getuienis voor die Erasmus-kommissie vir die eerste keer geopenbaar word. Hiervoor moes die voorsitter, regter Rudolph Erasmus, spesiale verlof gee.

Die dagvaarding is Vrydag aan dr. Mulder beteken, in die politieke opwindning rondom sy voorneme om 'n nuwe party regs van die N.P. en links van die H.N.P. te stig.

Twee dae tevore was die oud-Minister juis op 'n "geheime" vergadering in Pretoria, waar hy en nog twee oud-L.V.'s van die Nasionale Party, mnr. Cas Greyling en Sarel Reynecke, en ander oor

die finale verslag voordat opgetree word.

Wat nou sal gebeur, is dat die sekretaris van die kommissie, mnr. J. Geyser, die tersaaklike dele van die getuienis by die hof sal inlewer.

Nasionale Uitvoerende komitee van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut, Kaapstad (Januarie).
Kase Vergadering van die Religious Sisters' Union (April).
van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging (afgevaardigde Justus).



DR. CONNIE MULDER.
hof toe

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Gordon Winter

Deur FRIK BADENHORST

GORDON WINTER, gewese Johannesburgse joernalis, veiligheidsnuusdraer, tronkvoël en lid van die berugte East End-bende wat nou sy mond in Brittanje vol het oor sogenaamde Suid-Afrikaanse veiligheidsgeheime, was altoos 'n grootbek.

Hy was altyd laat blyk hoe goed hy ingelig is, hoe hoog sy kontakte strek en hoe 'n groot vertroueling van mense in hoe posities hy is — maar verselfdertyd was hy ook die indruk laat van stille waters.

Nou het hy land-uit gevlug en weet hy in Londen in 'n TV-onderhoud te vertel dat hy 'n agent van die ou Buro van Staatsveiligheid was en dat mnr. Koos Kemp sy skakel was.

Hy beweer dat die Buro betrokke was by die Jeremy Thorpe-geval om, die Britse Liberale Party te diskrediteer.

● Dat die Buro in 1975 in Putney 'n bank deur 'n dubbeltanger van Peter Hain laat beroof het om Hain in die moeilikheid te bring.

● Dat die Buro vir Keith Wallace, 'n joernalis wat in Johannesburg gewerk en na Londen gegaan het, vermoor het omdat hy as Suid-Afrikaanse agent alles wou uitlap.

● Dat hy weet wie dr. Robert Smit, en sy vrou, Jeanne, vermoor het.

Genl. Hendrik van den

Bergh met wie Winter as voormalige hoof van die Buro goed bevriend was, sê dis bogstories. Winter was niks meer as 'n blote nuusdraer nie, sê die generaal.

Onder sy kollegas het Winter geen vertroue ingeboesem of geniet nie. Op toere of perskonferensies is hy betrap dat hy mede-joernaliste foto-grafeer vir sy eie leggestelsel, wat omvangryk was.

Ek het hom in die vroeë jare sestig ontmoet. Dit was die veelbewoe Pogo-dae. In dié tyd het hy die rol gespeel van 'n ultra-regse, wat net

me te rym was met sy agtergrond nie.

Toe het die stories oor sy verlede begin deursyfer — sy jeugverbinde met die East End-bende van Harry Prince en dat hy om sy lewe na Suid-Afrika moes vlug om die wraak van die bende te ontvlug. Hy was 'n selfverkende

Was altoos

grootbek

internasionale skurk.

Hy het toegang tot baie mense verkry en indruk op hulle gemaak. Maar sy verlede het hom snel ingehaai toe hy in 1963 verbind is

het begin versprei.

Johnny Bradbury, wat die motor op die aand van die moord bestuur het, is ter dood veroordeel, maar sy vonnis is tot tronkstraf versag. Win-

verhouding en later poging tot moord beskuldig het Toe die Thorpe-skandaal vlam vat, is Winter se naam genoem.

In Londen het hy gesê dat

met die opspienbarende Waldeck-moord.

Die welgestelde mnr. Thomas Waldeck is deur die East End-bende in sy voordeur met Winter se vuurwapen doodgesket. Sy eertydse medebendelede het voor die moord in Winter se woonstel bymekaargekom en allerlei stories

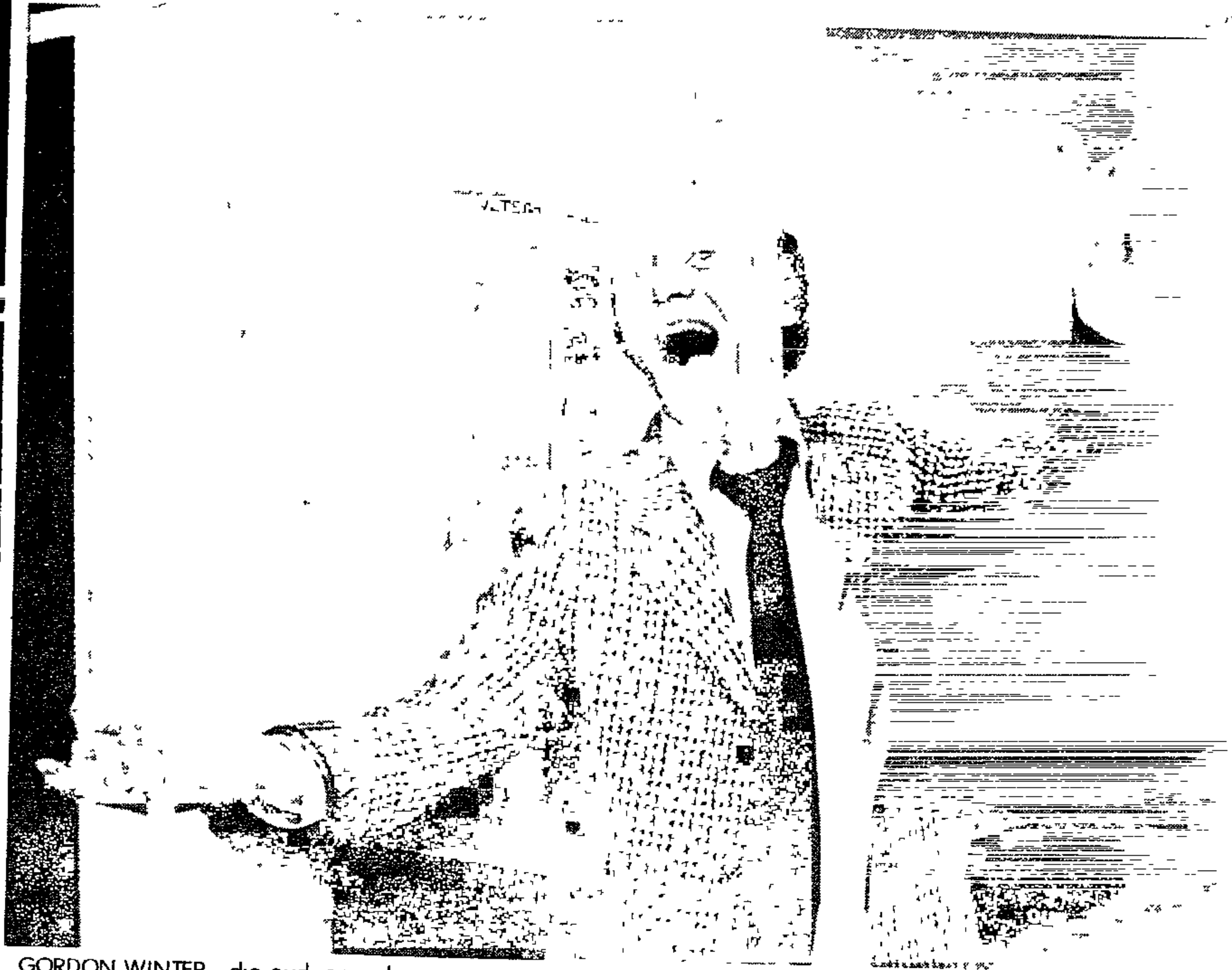
ter is eers as getuie aangehoor en later na Brittanje gedepoteer 'n Paar jaar lank het hy vryskutwerk gedoen en pro-Suid-Afrikaanse artikels vir kleiner koerante geskryf.

In die tyd het hy deurmeekaar geraak met Norman Scott, die model wat Jeremy Thorpe van 'n homoseksuele

hy seks met albei geslagte ewe veel geniet. Terwyl hy in Londen was, het hy ook vir Suid-Afrikaanse koerante berigte gestuur.

Met 'n permit is hy weer in Suid-Afrika toegelaat en hy het sy loopbaan as joernalis by die Citizer voortgevoert. Op kantoor het hy

Die arm man se James Bond!



GORDON WINTER, die oud-joernalis wat nou in Brittanje beweer dat sy bedrywighede as een van genl Hendrik van den Bergh se spioene die dood van verskeie mense veroorsaak het. Toe die Inligting-skandaal begin oopbreek, het hy bandopnames begin maak van sy gesprekke met topmanne van die ou Buro vir Staatsveiligheid. Nou vlek hy alles oop, sê hy.

'n James Bond aangegaan met leggers waarin foto's van die onskuldigste mense was. Hy het van byna elke telefoon-gesprek bandopnames gemaak en soos 'n wafferse Russiese agent sy aantekeninge versnipper en die snippers in

verskillende snippermandjies weggegooi om die waas van geheimsinnigheid om hom te verskerp.

Maar êrens het iets skeefge-loop. Hy het as 'n breker lank in 'n Britse tronk gesit en hy moes later haastig padgee

uit plekke soos Marokko en Tangiers.

● Dis die man wat sê dat hy baie goed bevriend was met genl. Van den Bergh en dat hy nou met 'n reeks ont-hullings oor sy bedrywighede as Suid-Afrikaanse spioen

gaan kom.

Toe die Inligting-skandaal op die lappe begin kom, het hy bandopnames van sy gesprekke met die Buro-manne begin maak, sê hy. Hy het al sy leggers by hom en hy gaan nou alles oopgooi, sê hy.

2597

DIE SMIT-MOORDE

Doodsvrees oor hul twee



MEV JEANNE SMIT

kinders



LIZA, die Smits se dogter

DIE vermoorde mev Jeanne Smit het in doodsrees vir die Mafia geleef. Sy het 'n manne gehad dat haar kinders saans donker tuis moes wees. In die agt maande voor haar dood het sy ook vas geglo dat daar luister-apparate in haar huis is. Om dié rede het sy geen vertroulike gesprekke oor die telefoon gevoer nie.

Dié opsenbarende inligting is dié week aan RAPPORT verstrekk deur mev Joyce Minnaar, enigste oorlewende suster van wyle mev Smit.

Mev Minnaar het vir die eerste keer haar siliwye van die afgelope negentien maande teenoor RAPPORT verbreek en aanstaande week vertel ons wat sy weet van die gebeurde rondom die moorde.

● Een van haar verrassende stellings is dat die woorde RAUTEM op die muur van die moordhuis nie deur die moordenaars nie, maar deur mev Smit self gesputter is.

'n Jarelange vriendin van mev Smit wat enkele minute voor haar dood met haar

oor die foon gepraat het, steun hierdie vermoede.

Hieroor vertel ons aanstaande week meer.

Intussen het ons beloning vir inligting wat sal lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die Smit-moordenaars gegroei tot R42 250. Dis nadat 'n leser van Bloemfontein nog R1 000 belooft het.

Só lyk die beloning nou RAPPORT het R25 000 bygedra en mnr Iaan Smit, broer van die oorledene, R10 000. Daarby kom R5 000 van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie en R1 000 van mnr Anthony Malherbe, 'n Kaapstadse sakeman. Mnr /Dokkie Nel, bestuurder van mnr Malherbe se vleisaak, het R250 bygedra. Die Bloemfonteinse wat vandeeweek R1 000 bygedra het, wil naamloos bly.

● Die R42 250 sal betaal word aan die eerste persoon wat aan ons inligting verstrekk wat lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die moordenaars.



ROBBIE, seun van die vermoorde egpaar.

Beloning is
nou R42 250

alfae
ur vir
pge-
et sy
a vir

Stories oor vroue met skindery

• Vervolg van bl. 10

ander party. Daar is geld en prestige op die spel vir lande, groepe en individue. Ek laat my nie vertel dat moord in sulke gevalle uiters gesluit is nie.

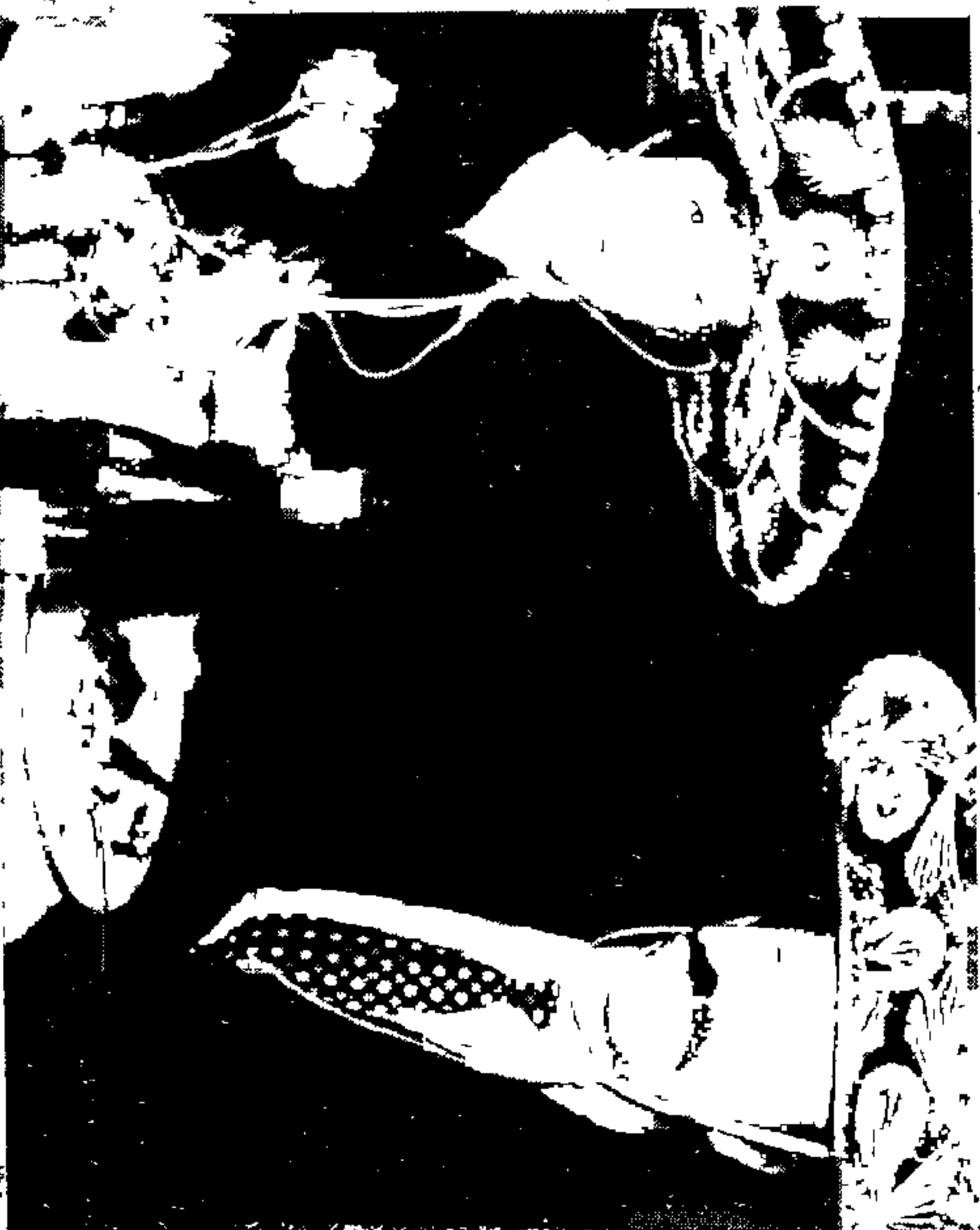
Robert was uitgesproke. As hy op die een of ander samevinding of konkelwerk agetekom het, sou nemand hom kon omkoop om stil te bly nie. Daarby hy sou kennis gegee het dat hy dit openbaar gaan maak. In die Parlement of waar ook al. Die skuldiges het dit geweet en myns insiens het hulle stappe gedoen om hom uit die weg te ruim. Voordat hy tot Volksraadslid verkies word.

Ek glo geld het 'n groot rol gespeel. Of die moordenaars in die buiteland gewerf was of nie, gesonde verstand sê vir my hulle is deur mense binne ons land

gewerf of bygestaan. Dit is geen twyfel nie dat die moord besonderlyn beplan was, die moordenaars was professioneel en goed vertroud met die omgewing. Buiten graffiti op die muur het hulle geen spore gelaat nie.

Jeanne was doodmoeg toe sy die aand van die Nasionale Party-kantoor af huis toe is. Robert, wat lief was om 'n bietjie te draai, sou nog 'n paar laaste werksaamhede verrig voordat hy ook huis toe gegaan het.

Nadat Jeanne haar motorbestuurder, Daniel, kos gegee het, het sy die deure van die huis in Wedzaan gesluit, haar in 'n gemakstoel opgevoel — sy was 'n klein ou mense — 'n sigaret aangesteek en Die Metse van Avignon op TV gekyk.

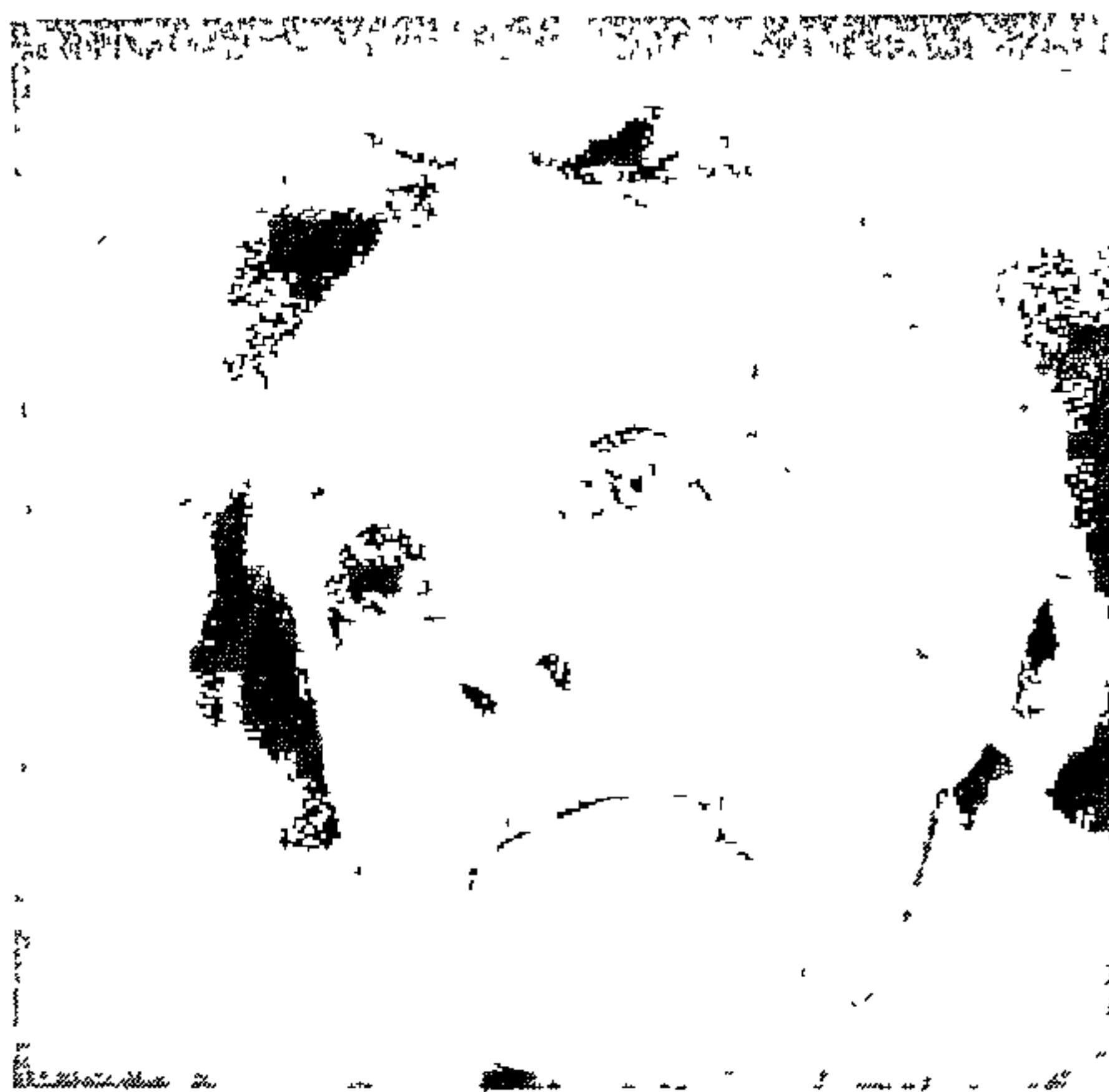


UIT die familie-album van die Smits. Robert en sy vrou by 'n vrolike geleentheid oorsee.

Robert 'n boodskap te los dat „sy besoekers aangekom het.”

Jeanne is van agter deur die kop geskiet net toe sy die foon neersit. Sy is twee keer geskiet en veertien keer met 'n skerp voorwerp gesteek. Die baie steekwonde, glo ek, was nie die werk van 'n sadis of om die polisie op 'n dwaalspoor te lei nie.

Hulle wou net seker maak dat sy stil lê wanneer Robert aankom. Hulle het geweet Robert is groot, sterk en vinnig en dat hulle uit sy hande moes bly. Hulle het hom op 'n afstand van drie, vier tree geskiet. Hulle het hom nie 'n kat se kans gegee nie. Die moordenaars het die huis deurgesoek, maar niks versteur nie.



MEV. JOYCE MINNAAR — sy sê haar vermoorde suster, Jeanne, het die Mafia gevrees

lief vir die vrouegeslag was en dat sy moord die werk van 'n jaloerse man of minnaar kon gewees het.

Ek het Robert geken as 'n man wat van vrouegeselskap gehou het, maar nie meer as die gewone man nie. Wangedra het hy hom nooit.

Ek was op heelwat onthale saam met Robert en teenoor vroue was hy altyd 'n heer. Daar sal onomstootlike getuienis moet wees voor ek dié moontlikheid kan oorweeg. Dit klink vir my net na die soort kwaadwillige skinderstorie wat jy by 'n onopgeloste saak soos dié moet verwag.

Wilde bewerings soos dié wat 'n refleksie werp op 'n man en twee mense wat na my wete goeie lewens gelei het en met hoe idealisme besield was, maak my net meer vasbeslote om vas te stel wie die moordenaars was, en wat agter die moorde skyn.

Rhodie really bugged me, says angry Wally Waldeck

Sun. Express

11/17/79

(254)

EX-EMPLOYEE LAYS CHARGE OF CRIMEN INJURIA AGAINST ESCHHEL

FORMER senior civil servant, Mr J F (Wally) Waldeck, who lost his job at the height of the Information scandal, yesterday laid charges of crimen injuria against his former boss, Dr Eschel Rhodie, the runaway former Secretary of Information.

He has alleged that Dr Rhodie eavesdropped on his private telephone conversations by using an electronic bug called a "Japanese spider."

Mr Waldeck was administrative chief and Deputy Secretary of the former Department of Information and has an unblemished 41-year career record.

He was the first person to detect irregularities in Dr Rhodie's secret funding operations and warned the Auditor-General.

But he was retired prematurely for his efforts and had to wait a year before he was totally cleared of involvement in the secret funding operations by the Erasmus Commission.

The commission found Dr Rhodie and his brother Denys, former deputy Secretary of Information, thought Mr Waldeck should be "got rid off" because he

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE BY KIT KATZIN

had applied the brakes on secret spending.

The commission recommended Mr Waldeck be compensated by the Public Service Commission for loss of earnings.

Dr Rhodie is known to have used the "Japanese spider" extensively to eavesdrop on private telephone conversations made by his staff.

It is a tiny transmitter/microphone which can be planted in a room, a briefcase or even under a telephone. Its signal can be picked up and recorded.

Mr Waldeck, in a sworn affidavit, referred to a report in last week's edition of the Sunday newspaper, Rapport, in which Dr Rhodie conceded he had used the device and confirmed he had recorded some of Mr Waldeck's conversations with departmental officials abroad.

He said he done so as a result of enquiries Mr Waldeck had been making into secret funds.

Dr Rhodie said in the article the device was used when officials spoke to

secret collaborators. This was done to protect the officials as large sums of money were paid out to the collaborators.

But according to Mr Waldeck's evidence to the Erasmus Commission, Dr Rhodie used the bug to check on the loyalty of members of the former Department of Information.

"Whenever Dr Rhodie doubted anybody's loyalty to him, he would plant a 'Japanese spider' in the person's office," Mr Waldeck said.

Mr Waldeck testified he himself taped recorded conversations with his superiors after he was accused by Dr Rhodie, in the presence of Dr Deney's Rhodie, of misconduct.

Mr Waldeck had bluntly told Dr Eschel Rhodie that Dr Deney's Rhodie was incapable of doing his work.

In his petition yesterday, Mr Waldeck referred specifically to the period January-June 1978, and said he knew without doubt that Dr Rhodie was recording his conversations with departmental officials.

He attached a copy of the Rapport interview as proof of the allegation made by him, and made a statement under oath that he knew the facts to be correct.

According to an official spokesman at Brooklyn Police Station, Pretoria, the charge will be referred tomorrow to Central Police Headquarters, Pretoria.

Mr Waldeck has submitted to the PSC details of his loss of income, said to be about R30 000, he claims were suffered as a result of his premature retirement.

The commission is expected shortly to evaluate his circumstances in the light of the recommendation of the Erasmus Commission that the State grant Mr Waldeck relief on the grounds he had unfairly lost his job.

Mr Waldeck has held back a petition to Parliament for compensation pending the outcome of the PSC investigation.

The Erasmus Commission said of Mr Waldeck: "He was a restraining element in the Department of Information and his testimony, substantiated by other witnesses, shows how the rot can set in when brothers are appointed to high posts in Government administration."

Mr Wally Waldeck leaves Brooklyn Police Station, Pretoria, yesterday after laying a charge of crimen injuria against Dr Eschel Rhodie

Rhodie: State claims R860 000

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Cape Times
3/7/79.

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — An urgent application for provisional sequestration of Dr Eschel Mostert Rhodie's assets was granted by Mr Justice Le Roux in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The application, brought by Mr S J Mynhardt of the State Attorney's office, on behalf of the State Trust Board, claimed that Dr Rhodie owed the State at least R860 646,09 because of "various irregular and illegal actions".

The application is also aimed at forestalling a possible claim of R196 000 by Mrs Rhodie against her husband.

Mr Mynhardt said "If such a claim by Mrs Rhodie succeeds, the assets of Dr Rhodie will be sold to the benefit of only his wife."

An order granting the provisional sequestration was served on Dr Rhodie's attorneys, Mr Mervyn Gross and Mr Etienne le Roux, because "Dr Rhodie left South Africa in December 1978 and is still somewhere in Europe address unknown."

"It is not known if or when he will return and his wife and a child have also left for overseas."

The application said Dr Rhodie was Secretary of the Department of Information from 1972 to 1978. During his service the department was responsible for various secret projects on behalf of the State. The department made use of a secret fund to finance these projects.

The special fund used by the department came out of the

"This was provided to Dr Rhodie and he used it as a part payment of a flat at Plettenberg Bay."

"This money was never repaid to the State although Dr Rhodie sold the flat in September 1976 for a profit."

"The other transaction was R825 000."

"One approved secret project was the making of films for the black people of South Africa. This was to include the erection of theatres."

"Expressly and exclusively for this project R825 000 was

letter of demand sent to his lawyers, by saying he could not pay his debts."

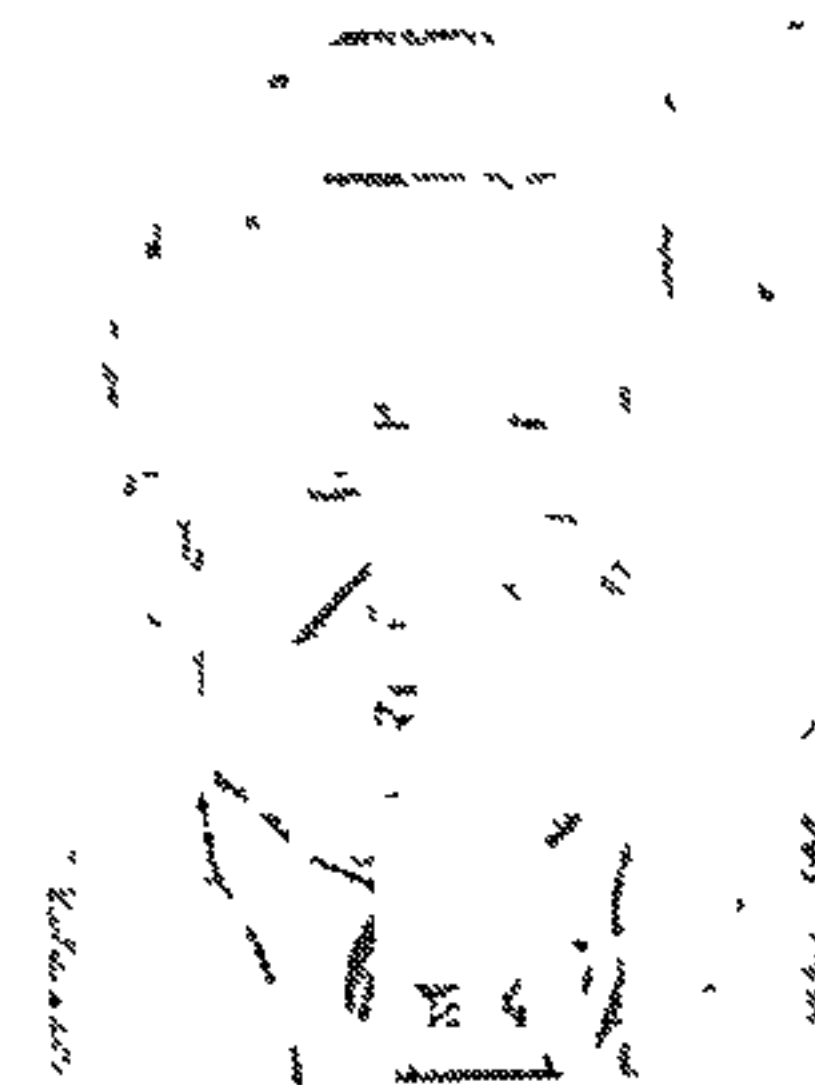
On May 25 the State Trust Board received another letter from Mr Mervyn Gross saying that Dr Rhodie also owed Mr Abrahamson R1 700, the Standard Bank R22,19, the Pretoria City Council R119,11, the telephone account R58,80, and the Receiver of Revenue R1 418,21.

Mr Gross said in the letter "These are only the debts of which we are aware and you will appreciate that there may be other outstanding accounts."

Mr Mynhardt said in the affidavit "Dr Rhodie is outside the Republic and is staying away for the purpose of avoiding or delaying payment of his debts."

Dr Rhodie's assets were listed as fixed property to the value of R146 000 (an erf in Menlo Park, Pretoria, two at Bantry Bay in the Cape, and another at Knysna), cash deposits of R20 000 at various banks, furniture of R20 000, a luxury car of R6 000 and shares of R15 000.

Mr Mynhardt said that although the Rhodies were married in community of property, Mrs Rhodie had a large inheritance from her mother on condition that it was not part of the communal estate.



Dr Rhodie

drawn from the secret fund on September 20, 1976 and deposited in the Carlton Centre branch of Barclays National Bank. This formed part of a

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special Defence Fund of the Department of National Security.

It is claimed that Dr Rhodie was accountable for the use of this money.

The commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of the Interior, under Mr Justice Erasmus, and the Pretorius Committee, reported on the activities of the Department of Information to Parliament.

"As a result of these reports it is clear that Dr Rhodie owes the State at least R860 646,09.

"This amount is obtained as follows:

"On January 14, 1976, Dr Rhodie asked Mr Braam Fourie, accountant of the department, for a cheque for R33 205

large amount which had been made available for this project.

"Because there was no immediate use for the money it was put on fixed deposit. During January 1977 Dr Rhodie agreed to the money being used as collateral security against the financial obligations of the Film Trust Company of Andre Pieterse.

"This company had nothing to do with the establishment of the black film industry.

"Later the money was used to discharge Film Trust's commitments when various financial institutions called in the collateral security.

"A dividend from this liquidation, if there is any dividend, will not cover this debt."

Dr Rhodie responded to a

possible claim of R196 000 against her husband. If it succeeds the assets will be sold and only she will benefit."

Mr Justice Le Roux set the return date as August 21, 1979.

● Legislation to establish a State Trust Board was passed during the session of Parliament that ended last month, and the State Trust Board Act was gazetted on June 19. One of its aims is to recover State assets alienated through the secret operations of the former Department of Information.

Rhodie owes the State R 860 646 court is told

Pretoria Bureau

The estate of Dr Eschel Rhodie was yesterday placed under provisional sequestration in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

The order was granted by Mr Justice D le Roux in an urgent application brought by Mr S W van der Merwe of the State Trust Board.

In papers before the court Mr van der Merwe said Dr Rhodie had left South Africa in December 1978, and his present address was not known. He said Dr Rhodie, his wife, and one of his children were somewhere in Europe and two attorneys, Mr Mervyn Gross and Mr Etienne le Roux, were Dr Rhodie's representatives in South Africa.

FLAT BOUGHT

He alleged Dr Rhodie, Secretary of the former Department of Information, was responsible to the State for at least R860 646.

According to the papers, Dr Rhodie asked the department's accountant, Mr Braam Fourie, for R33 205 on January 14, 1976. The money was drawn and used to pay for a flat in Plettenburg Bay.

The flat was bought in Dr Rhodie's name and was registered in his name until September 9, 1978. The flat was sold for R51 800 in December 1976.

It was also alleged

R825 000 was given to Dr Rhodie for an approved project for black orientated films and theatres. The money was placed as collateral security for the financial obligations of companies controlled by Mr Andre Pieterse, but these had since been placed in liquidation.

It was claimed that on May 25 this year the State Attorney received a letter from Dr Rhodie's legal representatives saying Dr Rhodie's debts in South Africa totalled only R3 318 including R22,19 to the Standard Bank, R119,11 to the Pretoria City Council, R58,88 for a telephone account and R1 418,21 to the Receiver of Revenue.

The State Trust Board claimed Dr Rhodie owed the State R33 205 plus 11 percent interest from Jan-

uary 16, 1976, and R825 000 plus 11 percent interest from January 27, 1977.

Mr van der Merwe said Dr Rhodie had in South Africa fixed property worth about R146 000, movable property worth about R207 000, R20 000 in cash, furniture worth R20 000, a R6 000 luxury car and shares worth R15 000.

He said that if Dr Rhodie had no evil intentions (kwade bedoeulings) he saw no reason why he should not make his overseas address known or return to South Africa.

He asked that Dr Rhodie's house in Menlo Park, Pretoria, be confiscated as it was one of the most valuable assets.

Mr Justice le Roux ordered a return date of August 21.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U K, en professor J L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mr J G. Benfield
Mr H L. Kennedy
Mr P G. T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (*dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J F Brock
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean

ers
er Merwe
Welsh
son

SMIT-



A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and distorted, possibly due to a mask or severe disfigurement. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy or a scan of a document.

MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE



JEANNE, met Robbie en Liza toe hulle nog klein was. Die foto is in Switzerland geneem, waar ouma Kachelhoffer vir hulle gaan kuier het

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die polisie, beëdigde verklarings, 'n nuuskierige pers wat nooit rus nie.

Ná meer as negentien maande is ons nie nader aan 'n oplossing nie. Alles bly gissings. Ons vra aanhoudend nog die vraag van Woensdag die 23ste: wie kon so 'n gruweldaad gepleeg het, wáárom?

Jeanne en Robert was twee spontane mense, lief vir die alledaagse genietinge. Maar nadat Robert sulke skouspelagtige opvang gemaak het tot in internasionale geldkringe, het hulle leefstyl merkbaar verander.

Jeanne het dit gereeld gehad oor geheime organisasies, van die Mafia en die Russiese KGB. Meer as eenmaal het sy gewaarsku dat die KGB op ons grens is.

Ná jarelange verblyf in Amerika en deeglike kennis van die omstandighede daar, het sy baie vertel van die Mafia wat Amerika so te sê in die holte van die hand het. Op 'n keer het sy in Washington in 'n motor met 'n vrou gesels. Dié gesprek is in die geheim op band opgeneem. Dit het later op die lappe gekom en haar hewig ontstel. Daarna was sy doodversigtig vir luister-apparate.

Dit was of Jeanne 'n manie omtrent geheime organisasies ontwikkel het. Partykeer was dit saans nog lig, dan moes die kinders al in die huis wees.

In die laaste maande voor haar dood, terwyl sy en Robert met die verkiesing in Springs besig was, het sy vas geglo haar telefoon word afgeluister. Hier in Pretoria, as sy iets belangriks mee te deel had, het sy, soms somer met 'n broekpak oor haar nagklere, in die motor geklim en van Roperstraat af na my toegery. Haar pistool het sy pal by haar gedra. Een van my kinders moes by verskeie geleenthede snags by haar gaan slaap.

vlak onderhandel het en vertrouwd was met gevoelige projekte. Hy het oor staatsgeheime beskik. Ek weet vir seker dat hy drie verskillende paspoorte in sy naam gehad het, wat heeltemal strook met diplomatieke gebruik en met die soort opdrag wat hy behartig het.

Vandag wens ek so dat Jeanne my meer in haar vertrouwe wou neem, dan het ons nou dalk geweet wie die skuldiges is. Dat Robert se vaardigheid en kennis vir die Regering handig te pas gekom het lank nadat hy die staatsdiens verlaat het, ly geen twyfel nie. Ons gesin het by verskeie geleenthede toevallig daarvan bewus geword.

Mammie vertel van die aand, in Junie 1977, toe sy 'n rukkie by Robert en Jeanne in Roperstraat, Brooklyn, ingewoon het. Laasnag het die lig in Robert se studeerkamer nog gebrand toe sy daar verbyloop. Sy het ingegaan en hom hard doenig met papierwerk gevind. Op 'n vraag hoekom hy dan so laat werk, was sy antwoord dis 'n taak wat vroeg die anderdagoggend by die Uniegebou besorg moes word.

Die volgende oggend het Mammie vir Jeanne gevra hoe dit dan was dat Robert nog vir die Regering werk terwyl hy meer as 'n jaar al in diens van Santam Internasionaal was. Jeanne het iets gepraat van afrondingswerk.

Afrondingswerk, ná ses-tien maande? Ek weet van mense wat kan getuig van waardevolle en sensitiewe werk wat hy tot kort voor sy dood in landsbelang verrig het. Hy het die wêreld vol gevlieg, na byna elke land wat die naam werd is in die Westerse wêreld.

As mense vra wie die moorde kon gepleeg het, staan my verstand eenvoudig stil. Onder die name wat ek aan die polisie

kandidaat agtermekaar te kry. Jeanne het agterna nog lank oor die onverklaarbare wegrâak van die kaartjies gepraat.

Die moord was besonder fyn beplan. Die moordenaars het Robert en Jeanne se gewoontes en hulle bewegings geken. In Roperstraat sou hulle nie so maklik reggekry het wat hulle in Selcourt in Springs gedoen het nie. In Pretoria was daar twee bediendes wat ingewoon het, twee kinders met 'n gedurige kom en gaan van maats. Ek en Jeanne het ook dikwels oor en weer gekuier, en in Pretoria het sy en Robert baie onthaal.

Twee dae voor die moord was Robert en Jeanne in Pretoria. By dié geleentheid het ek hulle nie gesien nie, maar die Sondagaand het hulle Mammie vir ete uitgeneem, buite Pretoria. Mammie sê dit was vir haar opmerklik dat Jeanne feitlik heelaand haar hand vasgehou het.

As my kar nie daardie naweek gebreek het nie, was ek die Dinsdagaand van die moord by Jeanne en Robert op Springs. Woensdag, die 23ste, sou daar 'n karnaval op Springs wees en Jeanne het my spesiaal oorgenooi om die Dinsdagnag oor te slaap en die Woensdag se verrigtinge by te woon.

My motortjie breek toe, en deur 'n bestiering kan dit nie betyds reggemaak word nie.

'n Vraag wat my byna stapelgek gehad het en wat ek oor en oor aan die polisie gestel het, was: Het Jeanne vrees geken voor sy doodgemaak is?

Niemand kan my sê nie, maar ek vermoed so. Daar was 'n skietwond aan haar duim, wat vir my daarop dui dat sy probeer keer het. Dit moet die waansinnige wees wat haar ná die doodskoot veertien steke in die liggaam gegee het.

die voorwendsel dat sy wou gaan water drink is sy kombuis toe. Sy het die kraan oopgedraai en terwyl die water aan loop was, gou die kannetjie spuitverf gegryp om 'n boodskap in kode vir Robert te verf. Robert sou oudergewoon te lank die huis stilhou en die huis deur die kombuis binnekom. Die boodskap was op die opvallendste plek — bo die wasbak. Hy móes dit eenvoudig sien en bedag wees om nie in die moordenaars se net in te loop nie. Ongelukkig het hy voor ingekom, waar hulle hom te wagte was.

Dis te verstane dat Jeanne spuitverf in die huis gehad het; hulle was met 'n verkiesing besig en plakka-

met my haarspuit teen my kamermuur gespuit, binne enkele sekondes.

Van die begin af was Robert en Jeanne se dood vir my die een skok op die ander. Niemand het ons eens persoonlik in kennis kom stel dat hulle vermoor is nie. Ons moes dit oor die radio hoor. Mammie ook 'n bejaarde hartlyer, was in die Pretoriase middestad toe sy dit oor die lug hoor.

Van 23 November 1977 af was droefheid en onsekerheid ons spyse. Valse gerugte is die wêreld ingestuur. Kwaadwillige stories het vermenigvuldig. Vir my en my gesin was dit die eerste ruk, en lank daarna nog 'n trauma wat nie wou end kry nie. Besoeke van

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Oor Robert se veiligheid was sy voortdurend besorg. Ek onthou die naweek — was dit nou in 1976? — toe sy byna dood was van bekommernis oor Robert se besoek aan Cabora Bassa in Mosambiek. Sy het nie gesê wat Robert alles gaan doen het nie, want na buite het sy nooit oor sy werk gepraat nie. In belang van sy opdrag moes Robert partymaal gevaarlike plekke besoek. Twee van die lande waar hy moes heen, onthou ek, was Iran en Turkye.

Mense lag dalk, maar in ons familie kry ons dikwels voorgevoelens. Die oggend ná die moord, voor die tyding ons bereik het, het ek 'n eienaardige beklemming gehad. Ek moes gaan vleis koop, maar ek kon net nie uit die huis kom om dit te doen nie. My man moes my later hard aanpraat.

My tant Bybie het vertel dat sy kort ná die moord in 'n droom gesien het hoe Robert en Jeanne se moordenaars tussen Krismisrose wegkruip. Toe sy later saam met my na die moordhuis gaan, het sy na die Krismisrose voor een van die vensters gewys en gesê dis presies soos sy dit in haar droom gesien het.

Iewers in die pers is berig van Robert se „secret life-style” en „shadowy life” asof iets sinisters aan hom gekleef het. Teen hierdie tyd is dit tog duidelik dat iemand soos hy op hoë

Aanstaande week

NÁ sy onlangse bewering dat gehuurde Duitsers per vliegtuig aan die Rand geland het om die egpaar Smit om die lewe te bring, het oud-regter Joe Ludorf talle telefoonoproepe en briewe ontvang. Dit het hom op die spoor gebring van interessante nuwe inligting wat hy aanstaande week in RAPPORT onthul.

genoem het, is dié van twee mense vir wie Jeanne nie kon verdra nie en met wie Robert ook gehaak het. Vir een, het Jeanne my gesê, was sy positief bang.

Iets wat Robert en Jeanne 'n paar maande voor hulle dood gehinder het, was die verdwyning van hul lidmaatskapkaartjies. Dit was kort ná sy benoeming as kandidaat vir Springs, en een van die dinge wat Jeanne my persoonlik kom vertel het, uit vrees dat haar telefoon afgeluister word. Robert was daardie tyd juis vir belangrike samesprekings in Parys, Frankryk.

Jeanne het hom daarheen gebel en dit het Robert twee weke voor die tyd laat terugkeer om sy sake-as

Ná die moord het ek deur al Robert se papiere gegaan op soek na 'n leidraad. Ek het hul klere deursoek, elke kwitansie en stukkie papier wat van belang mog wees.

Ek kan my nou nog nie met die gedagte vereenselwig dat hulle uit persoonlike wraak vermoor is nie. Ek sê dit nie omdat hulle my familie was nie, maar Robert en Jeanne het nie in vyandskap met mense geleef nie. Hulle het met al wat leef, goed klaargekom.

Steeds met die woorde RAU TEM in die gedagte het ek ná die moord menige dag deurgebring om die geheim van die moord te ontrafel. Ek het ure met die Webster's Dictionary gesit en woordkombinasies geprobeer. Ek het drie boeke oor die Mafia gelees tot ek nou al amper 'n deskundige oor die organisasie is.

Uit telefoongidse het ek mense en organisasies probeer koppel, letterlik honderde, om te kyk of ek nie by iets aanneemliks uitkom nie. Ek het woorde nagegaan in Frans en Duits, wat Jeanne magtig was. Op aanbeveling het ek tot The Capitalist gelees, oor die werkinge van die internasionale geldmag.

Sover alles vrugteloos. Maar ek het nie moed opgegee nie. Ek glo nie Robert en Jeanne se moord sal ongestraf bly nie. Dit sal uitkom, al bring die kraaie dit uit.

Mennonite Central Committee se konferensie oor. 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsonwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

RAU TEM: NUWE TEORIE

DIE vermoorde mev. Jeanne Smit het self die woorde RAU TEM teen haar kombuis-muur gespuits — om haar man te waarsku. Hierdie verrassende stelling kom van wyle mev. Smit se enigste oorlewende suster, mev. Joyce Minnaar.

In die derde aflewering van ons reeks oor die Smit-moorde (op bl. 6 en 7) gee

mev. Minnaar die redes waarom sy so dink. Sy vertel ook van haar suster se verskriklike vrees vir die Mafia en die Russiese KGB.

Joyce is die oudste en Jeanne was die jongste dogter van mnr. „Chief” Kachelhoffer, in lewe die voorsitter van die Staatsdienskommissie. Dit was Joyce wat vir Robert Smit aan haar sus Jeanne voorgestel het.

• Die reuse-beloning wat RAPPORT uitgeloof het vir inligting wat lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die Smit-moordenaars, styg steeds. Nog twee lesers het bydraes belowe: mnr. Attie Smit, 'n boer van Hoopstad, het R1 000 aangebied, er mnr. Pedro le Grange van Clocolan R50. Daarmee groei die beloning tot R43 300.

Mense wat die polisie en ons in die soektog na die Smit-moordenaars kan help, word gevra om mnr. Johann Becker te skakel. Sy telefoonnommer is Johannesburg 725-5260 of 46-8323 (saans). Of skryf aan RAPPORT, Posbus 8422, Johannesburg.

aff. 8/7/79 (259)

LIDMAATSKAP

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die S-program bygedra dr Sheila T. van der Horst mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en prof. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Integreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b)

'n Man

sterf

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en sy

vrou verdwyn skielik in niet



Deur oud-regter JOE LUDORF, soos vertel aan Koos van der Merwe

As wetsman oor meer as veertig jaar, twintig daarvan op die regbank, is die moord op dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou Jeanne die eienaardigste waarmee ek al te doen gehad het. Tot enkele maande gelede was my kennis daarvoor oppervlakkig en op koerante aangewys.

Toe nader 'n oud-gevangene my met die storie dat sy lewe in gevaar was, en hy vra om beskerming. Ek het die man, Sydney Excell, skrams van lank gelede af herken, maar sy storie nie geglo nie. Eers nadat ek hom deeglik in kruisverhoor geneem het, en al die ander getuienis ondersoek het, was ek oortuig van sy wesenlike vrees dat sy lewe in gevaar was.

Ná my ondervinding in die oorlogsjare, toe ek deur die Ossewa-Brandwag ter dood veroordeel is, het ek dit in Excell se belang geag om sy storie wêreldkundig te maak.

'n Deel van Excell se storie was dat hy deur Stuart Pegg as lyfwag gehuur is — dieselfde Pegg van Hortors-faam wat in die Erasmus-verslag genoem was. Excell het te vertel gehad dat hy op allerlei eienaardighede afgekom het. In sy storie was ook besonderhede van twee gehuurde Duitsers wat per vliegtuig Suid-Afrika toe gekom het om die egpaar Smit 'n week voor die algemene verkiesing in 1977 te vermoor.

Met die bekendmaking van gegewens, het ek gedog, was my plig teenoor 'n kliënt gedaan. Hoofde van die polisie het egter die hele openbaring as snert afgemaak.

Daar is verder beweer dat alles op hoor-sê-getuienis berus en dat ek

„bedekte motiewe” sou hê.

Bedekte motiewe? Ek was verstom Goeie genade, êk, 'n afgetrede regter wat gemaklik leef, geen politieke of ander ambisies meer het nie, wat oor die veertig jaar al glad te veel publisiteit beleef het.

Dié reaksie het my genoeg om meer oor die eienaardige geval Smit te wete te kom.

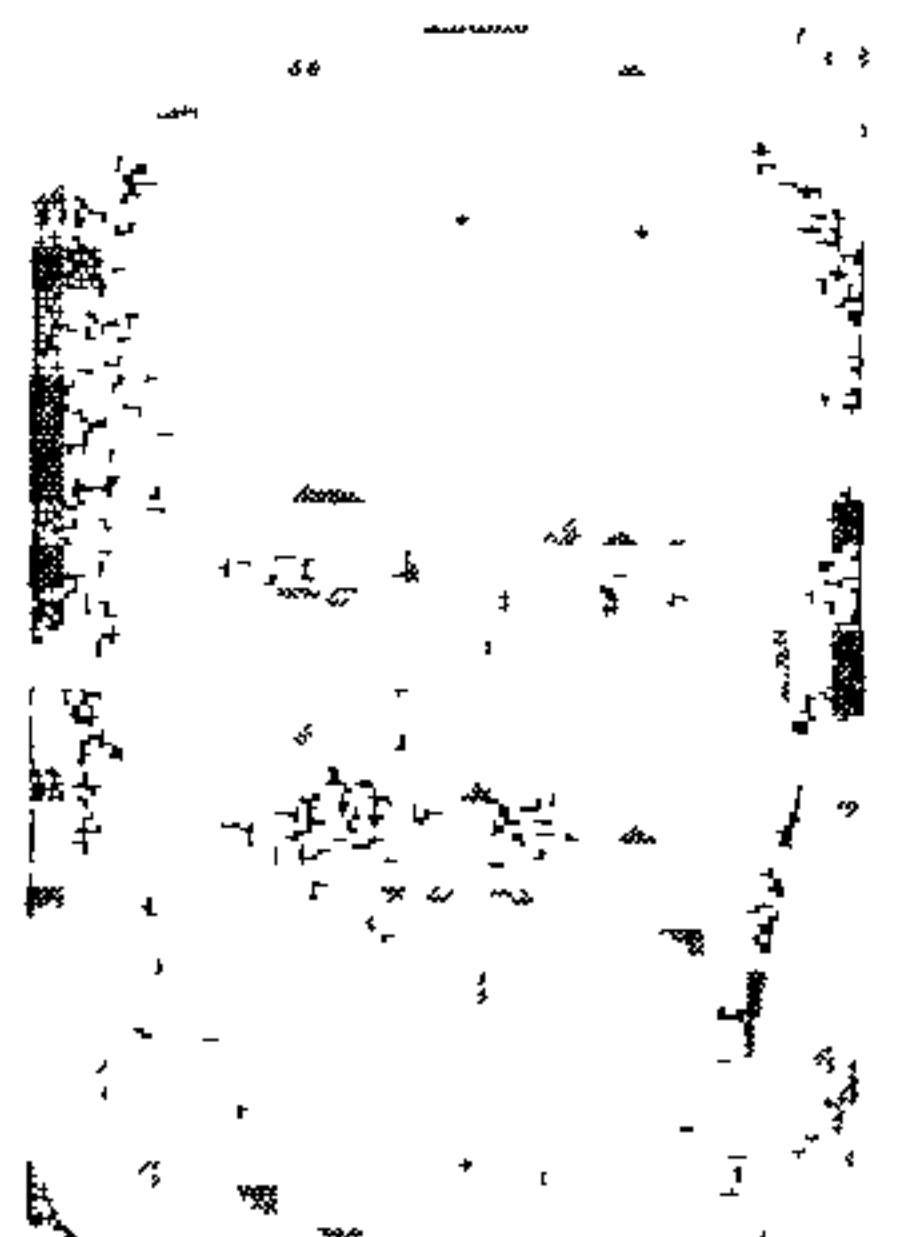
Ná my bekendmaking van daardie gegewens was daar nogal heelwat reaksie van die publiek. Party het gebel, ander het my by die woonstel kom spreek. Talle moes ek in die geheim ontmoet, in kafees, op straathoeke of waar ook al. Dit was verstommend water belangstelling die moord ná meer as 'n jaar nog gaande gemaak het.

Ewe verbasend is dit hoeveel mense in die Republiek in vrees leef oor die gruweldaad van November 1977. Wat diegene nog meer vrees, is dat hul name dalk in koerante kan verskyn. Dis 'n jammerte dat party

Drie gesigte van Robert...



ROBERT SMIT as skoolseun.



LINKS Die belovende jong ekonoom REGS Dr. Smit kort vóór sy dood

my by die woonstel kom spreek het op 'n tydstip toe dit daar van die koerantmanne gewemel het. Nadat hul name in die koerante verskyn het, of uit vrees dat dit sou verskyn, het baie skoon verdwyn.

Nie al die versamelde inligting was ewe nuttig nie, en dit kos ook tyd om die egtheid van getuienis na te gaan en vas te stel. Maar wat ek wel van Maart af verwerk het, dui vir my

reeds onteenseglik daarop dat groot internasionale belange nie los staan van die Smit-moorde nie.

Hoe dieper ek op die saak ingaan, hoe meer glo ek dat goudtransaksies, internasionale belange en die Smit-moorde moontlik in noue verband met mekaar staan.

Ferte en omstandighedsgetuienis dwing my tot die gevolgtrekking dat die Regeringsbesluit om goud in Zurich te verkoop, en die

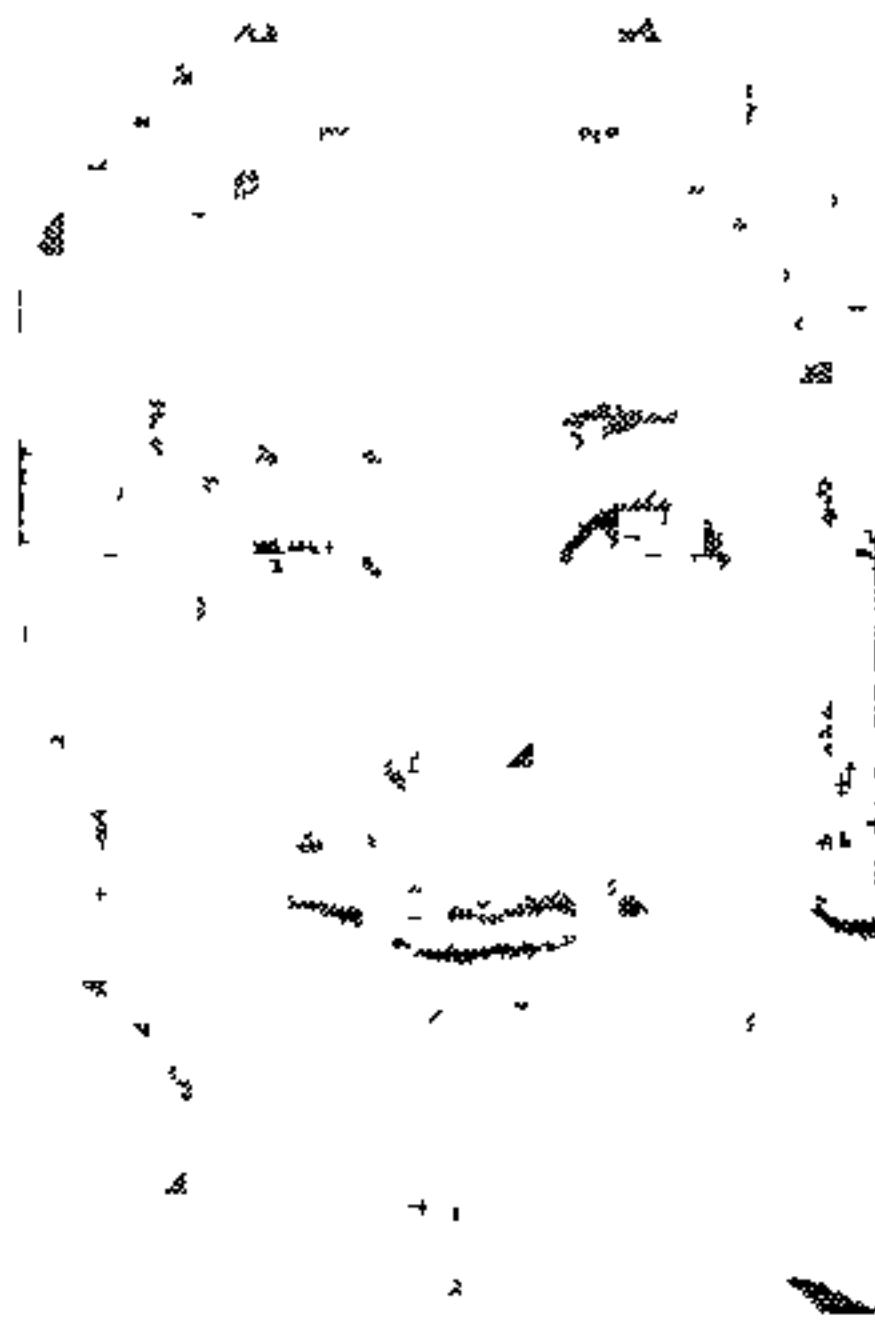
net meer in Londen nie, iets te doen het met die motief vir die Smit-moorde. Om dit te begryp, moet ons 'n bietjie in die verlede teruggaan, toe die huidige oliekrisis aan ontwikkel was. Ons het met 'n negatiewe handelsbalans geleef. Mense het eenkant probeer om ons beeld buitelandse te verbeter, terwyl ons ekonome goud nie alleen as enorme bron vir buitelandse valuta wou behou nie, maar terselfderd die monetêre waarde daarvan wou verstewig. Geheime fondse het in die Republiek tot stand gekom. Die Arabiere was getig om olie vir goud te soos hulle teweens nog. Daarmee moes dr. Verwoerd se besluit onder 'n verband gehou het om goudverkope van Londen na Zurich te verskuif. Daar was internasionale "heeling and dealing" op 'n baie skaal. Sommige bevestigings in die proses met 'n bevoordeel, terwyl ander miljoene skade het.

Verwoerd, en 'n baie vermoede, is dat dr. Smit, 'n briljante man, 'n groot naam wat op die hoogvlak met die Republiek geldsake vertrou was, was van die omvang in die internasionale koninkry. Dié wat hom geken het, sê sonder teenspraak dat dr. Smit 'n eerbare man is wat die knoery aan die kaak sou gestel het dra hy in die Parlement. Toe sy vyande van sy 'n orname hoor, het hulle 'n komplot gesmee en gevoer om hom die swye te lê.

Dis na my mening die agtergrond van die gruwel van 22 November 1977.

Wat die uitvoering daarvan betref, het sedertdien 'n voorval dat ek hoef te wyk van my weergawe dat twee Duitsers gehuur is vir 'n party sê nou dis Arabiere wat van oorsee gestuur is na die Smits in Springs te vermoor nie.

In dié verband is daar getuies wat betrekking het op 'n partytjie wat vir 'n huursoldate in Johan-



JEANNE SMIT (geb. Kachelhoffer) op verskillende tye in haar lewe, links ongeveer die tyd toe sy met die jong Robert Smit getroud is en, heel regs, 'n maand of wat vóór haar dood

...En van Joanne Smit

nesburg gegee is om byspellers te kies vir die rolprent Wild Geese. Die prent is laat in 1977 in Noord-Transvaal opgeneem met onder andere Roger Moore en Richard Burton in die hoofrolle.

Op die partytjie het 'n boodskap rondgegaan dat daar 'n „kontrak” was in die taal van die huursoldaat beteken dit een ding dat iemand teen betaling gelikwedeer word.

Wie die sogenaamde „hit men” is, weet ek nie. Dit kan moontlik wees om hulle op 'n uitkenningsparade te identifiseer. Maar hul identiteit as sodanig gaan my nie aan nie. Ek stel eerder belang in die moontlike medepligtiges in hierdie land wat die komplot help smee het.

Intussen is ook interessante besonderhede ontvang oor twee private vliegtuie. 'n Lear Jet is in 1974 in Braamfontein by Strathmore Services eers onder 'n Suid-Afrikaanse en, op 23 November 1977 in Londen, onder 'n Amerikaanse nommer geregistreer. Dié straler het sowat 'n week vóór die Smit-moorde van die lughawe Luton vertrek, waarheen weet ek nie met sekerheid

nie. Dit was wel net voor 23 November in Helsinki.

Op 23 November het dit onder 'n nuwe registrasienommer weer op of naby Luton geland. Daar is gebruik gemaak van 'n landingstrook naby Luton wat aan Rolls Royce behoort en waar vliegtuie van die fabriek gediens word.

Die ander vliegtuig, 'n vier-motorige Lockheed Star, het ook omstreeks 21/22 November na Suid-Afrika vertrek en kon ewe goed die Smits se moordenaars vervoer het.

Hoe meer inligting beskikbaar word, hoe sterker my begeerte om 'n paar sleutelfigure in die getuiebanc te mag ondervra.

Toe een van die vlieëniers deur koerante opgespoor word, was hy vinnig om te sê dat hy deur middel van betaalstrookies en tjekteenblaadjies kon bewys waar hy op vasgestelde tye was. Hy wou my gegewens oor die beweerde moordvlug van Engeland na die Republiek afmaak as „tegnies moontlik, maar onwaarskynlik”.

Uit die brokkies getuies het daar vir my oor die afgelope drie maande tot vandeeweeke 'n duidelike prentjie voorgekom van

die omstandighede van die Smit-moorde. Weliswaar is die meeste omstandighedsgetuies, maar daar is vordering, danksy onder meer 'n immer wakker pers wat dit nie in vergetelheid laat verval het nie.

Ek sou baie graag met party van die getuies in aanraking kom wat van Maart af met my in verbinding was, en toe net so verdwyn het. Een van hulle is 'n vrou wie se man se vriend met Robert Smit bevriend was en, volgens haar, bewus was van onreëlmatige transaksies waarop dr. Smit afgekom het. Op pad terug van 'n besoek aan Europa het die man in die Lufthansa-ramp van 20 November 1974 op die lughawe van Nairobi gesterf.

Sy het my alles vertel en toe skielik verdwyn voordat ek met haar hulp die nodige ondersoek kon instel. Sedertdien het ek nie weer van haar gehoor nie.

Daar is ontbrekende inligting van kritieke belang in die oplossing van die Smit-moorde, soos die bewering dat die egpaar op hul laaste bootvaart huiswaarts van lyfwagte vergesel was, opsigtelik of in die geheim. Indien wel, deur wie, en hoekom?

Wie weet, dalk kom die antwoorde waarop die hele land wag in die nabye toekoms uit.

Aanstaande week

RAPPORT kry nog steeds telefoonoprope en briewe na aanleiding van ons reusebeloning vir inligting wat lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die Smit-moordenaars.

Ons is besig om die korrels van die kaf te skei. Veral een oproep, van 'n man van Oos-Londen, skep die indruk dat hy interessante nuwe lig op die moorde kan werp. Ons het reeds 'n man op pad na Oos-Londen om dié inligting te ondersoek.

Intussen is Koos van der Merwe nog besig met sy eie ondersoek. Hou RAPPORT dop vir nog 'n interessante aflewering in ons boeiende reeks oor die Smit-moorde.



MINDER as vier maande vóór haar dood, is Jeanne Smit saam met haar mense vrolik by 'n troue. Heel regs is haar moeder, mev. Georgie Kachelhoffer. Langs Jeanne is mev. Joyce Minnaar. Links sit mev. Minnaar se skoondogter, Dawn, en haar dogtertjie Natalie.

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T-MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE • Smit-Moorde

RAPPORT, 15 Julie 1979 — 15

RAPPORT se beloning van R25 000 vir inligting wat lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die Smit-moordenaars, het gegroei tot R43 300 — danksy bydraes van verskeie lesers. Die grootste bydrae het gekom van mnr. laan Smit, broer van die vermoorde Robert Smit. Die polisie het ook 'n beloning van R5 000 uitgelooft.

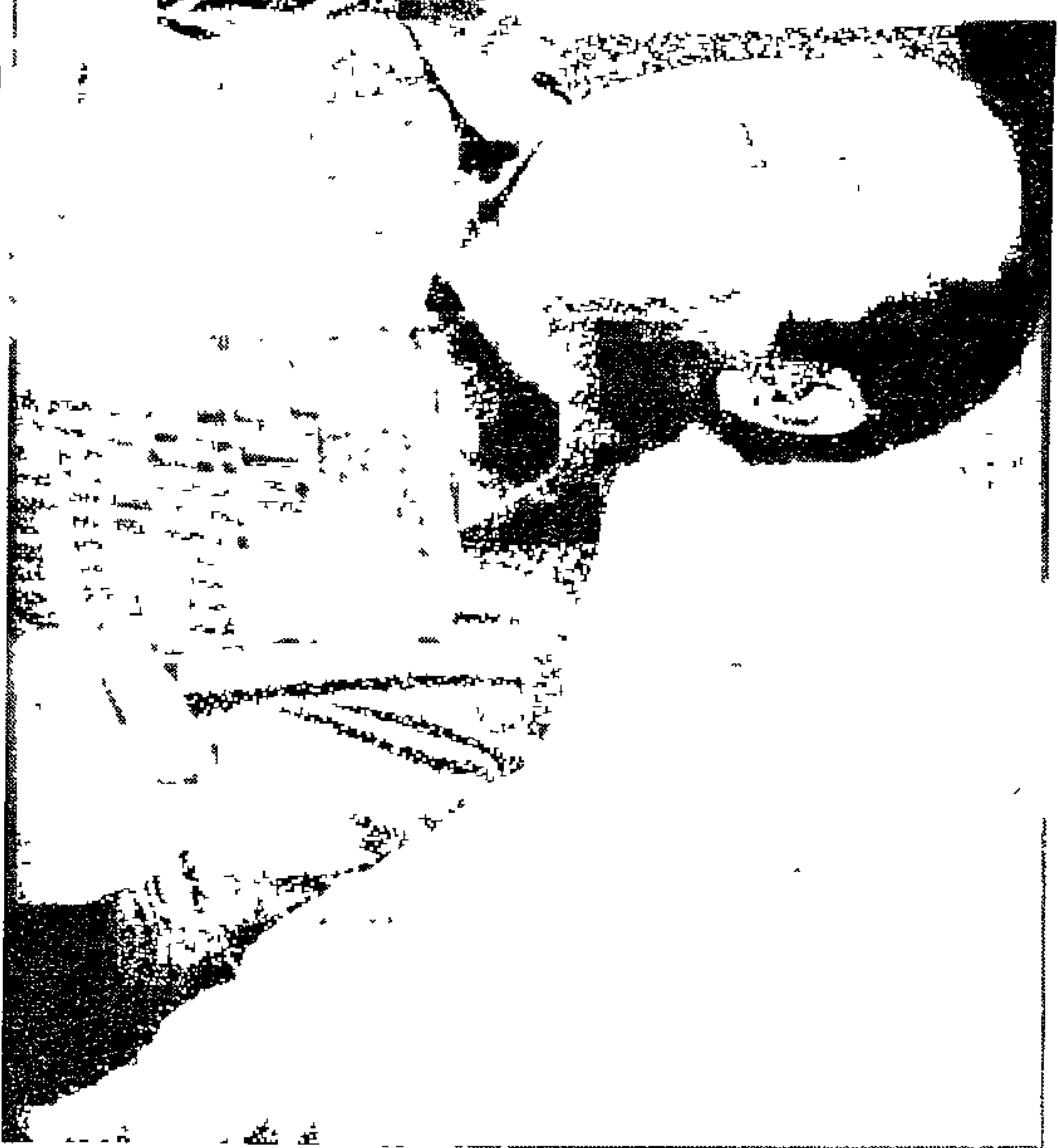
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SMIT-MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE • SMIT-MOORDE •

Ek's nie verbaas dat Robert Smit vermoor is nie

— sê professor wat lank met hom gewerk het

JAARVERSLAG



PROF. PIET NIEUWENHUIZEN, oud-kollega van die ekonoom Robert Smit, lees The Billion Dollar Killing Volgens koerantberigte is daar 'n merkwaaardige ooreenkoms tussen hierdie boek en die raaiselagtige moorde op dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou, Jeanne.

HY is glad nie verbaas dat Robert Smit vermoor is nie.

Dit was sy presiese woorde die dag toe hy van Robert se dood gehoor het, en hy staan daarby, sê prof. Piet Nieuwenhuizen, 'n oud-kollega van die vermoorde ekonoom en die atgelope vyf jaar professor in ekonomie aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit.

Maar die dubbele moord die aand van 22 November 1977 op Springs kan met die politiek te doen hê, en nie met internasionale geldbelange nie, voeg hy by.

Prof. Nieuwenhuizen se reaksie volg op oud-regter Ludorf se beweringe verlede week in RAPPORT, dat Robert en Jeanne Smit se moord deur internasionale geldbelange gebied kon gewees het, en moontlik verband hou met die oorplasing van Suid-Afrika se goudverkope van Londen na Zurich.

Intussen het prof. Nieuwenhuizen weer die blitsverkoper, The Billion Dollar Killing, deurgelees om vas te stel of daar 'n ooreenkoms kan wees tussen dié komplot en die omstandighede waarin die egpaar Smit gesterf het.

Billion Dollar Killing gaan om internasionale geldbelange wat probeer voordeel trek uit 'n lekkaasie dat die Amerikaanse dollar gedevalueer gaan word, met 'n gepaardgaande styging in goud. Die boek eindig met die moord op een van die hoofkarakters, dr. Walter Hofer, en sy vrou.

Robert Smit en Piet Nieuwenhuizen het in 1959 as jong amptenare feitlik gelyktydig by die Departement van Handel en Nywerheid begin werk. Die Robert van daardie dae en dié wat Piet agttien jaar later — ses maande voor sy dood — by 'n arbitrasiehof in Frankryk dopgehou het, was twee mense.

Die Robert van Mei-Junie 1977, sê prof. Nieuwenhuizen, was nie die selfversekerde patriot wat sy kollegas geken het nie. Dr. Smit se pleitstuk van 44 bladsye, wat saam met al die ander

vertroulike dokumente na die saak vernietig is, het gewemel van negatiewe en aanvegbare stellings. In kruisverhoor deur die Britse regsgeleerde dr. Mann het hy as verteenwoordiger van die Republiek nie danig indruk gemaak nie.

Dit was die laaste keer dat Robert Smit en Piet Nieuwenhuizen mekaar te sien gehad het en, streng gesproke, ook Robert se afskeid aan die geldwêreld wat hy met soveel onderskeiding gedien het voor sy toetrede tot die politiek.

By die tyding van Robert se moord was prof. Nieuwenhuizen se eerste gedagte dat daar 'n politieke motief agter steek, wraak of iets. Hy het Robert geken as 'n man wat deur sy reguit manier vyande gemaak het, hy was die soort van wie jy baie gehou het, of glad nie.

As kollega wat Robert Smit se belangstelling en sy studierigting in die ekonomie gedeel het, het prof. Nieuwenhuizen die motief vir die moord aanvanklik in die internasionale geldwese loop soek.

Hy het Erdman se boek, The Billion Dollar Killing, nagegaan. Dit het so ses jaar gelede verskyn. Vir Suid-Afrikaanse oë is daar aspekte in die boek wat enersyds die Inligting-skandaal en andersins die Smit-moorde vooruitloop.

Paul Erdman was 'n voor- aanstaande Switserse bankier voordat hy, begin sewentig, betrokke geraak

Smit-briewe verwoes ná die moorde

Rapport 15/7/79

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DIE vermoorde dr. Robert Smit se „semi-amptelike” briewe aan top-ekonome soos wyle dr. Nico Diederichs en dr. Piet Riekert, voorsitter van die Riekert-Kommissie, is deur 'n senior amptenaar van die Departement van Finansies vernietig.



DR. ROBERT SMIT — Hy het verskeie briewe aan dr. Nic Diederichs, gewese Staatspresident, en ander geskryf

olitiese Verandering in Suid-Afrika
paar jaar gelede aangepak 'n Onder-
saking bevolking van die Kaapse Skier-
n aantal tydelike navorsings-

Onder die dokumente wat die amptenaar agt dae ná die gruwelmoord uit die Smits se studeerkamer in Pretoria verwyder het, was ook lêers oor dr. Hendrik Verwoerd en mnr. John Vorster.

Dr. C. P. Croeser, wat amper tien jaar saam met dr. Robert Smit by die Departement van Finansies gewerk het en nou dr. Smit se pos beklee, het vandeeweek ná talle navrae 'n verklaring aan die polisie gedoen oor die verwydering van die dokumente.

In 'n onderhoud met RAP-PORT het dr. Croeser beklemtoon dat daar niks sinistres aan die dokumente was nie. „Maar dis tog dokumente wat 'n mens nie by 'n huis laat rondlê nie.”

Die polisie het ook die dokumente twee keer gelees voordat hy dit verwyder het.

Dr. Croeser, vriend van die Smits, het agt dae ná die gruwelmoorde op 22 November 1977 na die Smits se huis in Pretoria gegaan om die kinders se groot voorat hulle Vrystaat toe sou gaan.

Dr. Smit se broer, Jaan, het na 'n doos dokumente gewys en gesê dr. Croeser moet daarna kyk, aangesien dit vir hom gelyk het of daar goed is waarin die Departement van Finansies kan belang stel.

Dr. Croeser sê die meeste van die dokumente was goed wat dr. Smit vergader het terwyl hy aan sy dokterstesis gewerk het.

RAPPORT verneem ook dat daar 'n klompie private korrespondensie met verskeie mense was. Terwyl dr. Smit in Amerika was, het hy gekorrespondeer met Suid-Afrikans soos dr. Diederichs, prof. Daantjie Franzsen en dr. Riekert.

„Dis soort van semi-amptelike korrespondensie in die opsig dat standpunte wat hy anderkant opgetel het, hy hiernat toe teruggestuur het.”

Baie van die briewe is geskryf terwyl dr. Smit in Genève by Gatt was.

Dr. Croeser het gevoel dit sal goed wees as die departement die goed self opsny, want dis nie die soort van goed wat 'n mens by 'n huis laat rondlê nie.

Voordat hy die dokumente vernietig het, het hy die polisie weer genader. Hulle het gesê hy moet self weer kyk of daar iets van belang is en dit dan opseur.

Dr. Croeser sê hy het die dokumente aan 'n junior amptenaar gewys en die omslae gehou net vir geval daar navrae kom oor die aard van die dokumente.

Een lêer wat dr. Croeser gehou het, was dié oor dr. Verwoerd se beleidstoesprake. „Robert was hartstogtelik lief vir geskiedenis en hy het ook 'n lêer gehad

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Smit-briewe vernietig

VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN

oor die volgende Eerste Minster.

Hy het uitknipsels vir die lêers uit oorsese en plaaslike koerante vergader.

Dr. Croeser sê hy het al baie oor die moorde gewonder, maar die motiewe bly vir hom 'n raaisel. „Ek aanvaar in my eie gemoed dat

dit gehuurde moordenaars was, maar ek kan baie ver van die kol afwees.

„Dr. Smit was 'n reguit mens en as iets verkeerd was, het hy dit reguit vir jou gesê en basta. Hy het 'n goeie geaardheid gehad en het maklik vriende gemaak, maar hy het ook sommige mense verkeerd opgevat omdat hy baie reguit was.”

Dr. Croeser, Direkteur van

Finansies (Binnenlands) sê dr. Smit het „seer sekulêr met allehande mense te doene gehad, soos ek wat nou sy werk doen...”

„Ek het waarskynlik ook al 'n klomp ouens verkeerd opgevat deur nee te sê wanneer hulle wil hê jy moet ja sê. Ek kan werklik nie sien dat daar in sy werk goit iets was wat genoeg rede was om hom te laat vermoor nie.”

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings
bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-
logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde
van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Society of Friends

Operation Rhoodie

WE ARE NOT DRAGGING OUR HEELS — POLICE

By KITT KATZIN

CID chief General J F Kleinhaus gave a public assurance this week that the police are doing "everything possible and more" to track down and bring home fugitive former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the country's most wanted man.

But the flamboyant former propaganda whizzkid, wanted in South Africa on charges of theft and fraud, has apparently managed to remain undetected for almost eight months.

He operates an elaborate underground security network which enables him to move quickly from one hideout to another.

And it is not uncommon for Dr Rhoodie and his wife, Katie, both of whose passports have been withdrawn, to travel incognito from one continent to another.

Dr Rhoodie, whose estate has also been provisionally sequestered — the State Attorney claims he owes the Government R860 000 — is now believed to be in Europe where he has spent much of his time at a villa in Monte Carlo owned by Mr H G Jussen, former "publisher" of the pro-Government magazine *To The* which c

R14-million General Kleinhaus, who is spearheading "Operation Rhoodie", said this week that although his men had not yet made an arrest, he was taking "definite steps" to bring Dr Rhoodie back.

"I can give the assurance we are not dragging our heels."

While police continue their investigations into alleged misappropriation of State funds arising out of the Erasmus Commission reports, Transvaal Attorney-General Mr J E (Koois) Nothing declined this week to say when a decision would be taken on whether or not to institute prosecutions.

This means that after almost seven months, in terms of the findings and recommendations of the first Erasmus Commission report, and more than a month since its third and final report, the authorities have not yet decided on the fate of those involved in alleged misappropriation of State funds.

But the Erasmus Commission recommended that their activities, in relation to secret info spending, be referred to the Attorney-General for further investigation.

● Last December the commission recommended that the possibility of criminal

proceedings against Dr Rhoodie and his brother, Dr Deneys Rhoodie, formerly deputy secretary for information, be investigated.

Both were found by the commission to have been involved in irregularities concerning secret funds and the authorities withdrew both their passports.

Dr Deneys Rhoodie earlier had been found by a parliamentary select committee to have falsified airline tickets to take his wife to London at State expense.

But so far, apart from laying charges of theft and fraud against Dr Eschel Rhoodie — after he left the country in November — the State has not indicated what action it envisages in the light of the Erasmus Commission recommendations.



● A defiant Dr Eschel Rhoodie . . . and his message is still the same

No sign of action against these men

EXPRESS

15/7/79

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SEVERAL top figures in South Africa's business circles are among those whose activities Mr Justice Erasmus recommended should be referred to the Attorney General for investigation.

But no indication has yet been given of action against them.

Mr Andre Pieterse, a former film magnate, was alleged to have alienated State funds — the commission recommended that the Attorney General investigate how the money could be recovered.

Dr Eschel Rhoodie granted a R825 000 interest-free loan to Mr Pieterse to fund a project to make films for Blacks. But, it was alleged, the money had been used to make a commercial film, "Golden Rendezvous".

Although Mr Pieterse, whose company Film Trust (Pty) Ltd was liquidated in May, has undertaken to pay back every cent, the authorities have not indicated whether or not he will be prosecuted.

● Fertiliser magnate Mr Luyt received R2,9-million of South African taxpayers' money as a result of his starting The Citizen.

Mr Luyt had originally been granted a loan of R13-million by the department, but that amount proved inadequate and Mr Luyt withdrew from the scheme. Dr Rhoodie agreed that Mr Luyt should repay only R10-million and keep R2,9-million as compensation for losses.

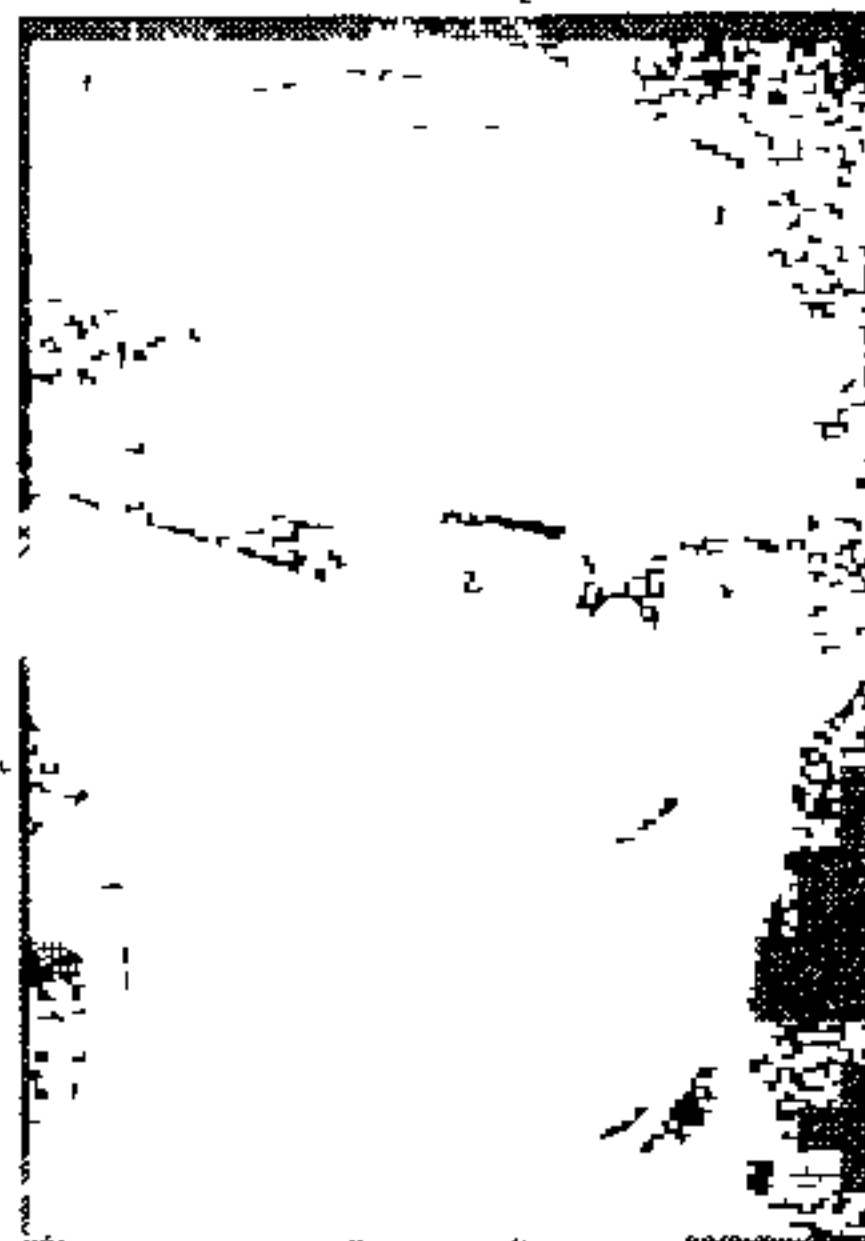
Although Mr Luyt subsequently declared he would repay every cent, the Erasmus Commission recommended that the Attorney General determine to what extent Mr Luyt had "unlawfully alienated" State assets.

● In June the commission added the names of Mr Jan van Zyl Alberts and a third Rhoodie to the list of those whose activities it believed should be referred to the Attorney General.

Mr Van Zyl Alberts was formerly managing director of the companies which controlled The Citizen and To The Point magazine.

The commission accused him of misappropriation of public money, "to the ex-

● Louis Luyt
... R2,9-m "compensation"



● Jan van Zyl Alberts
... "theft and fraud"

tent of theft and fraud"

The commission also found Mr Van Zyl Alberts had not paid tax on R222 300 of an overall income of R338 465 — which had either been paid directly to him by the Government or in the form of profits realised as a result of his involvement with projects of the former Department of Information.

But again, there has been

no indication of action by the authorities.

In Professor Rhoodie's case, the commission recommended that the Attorney General investigate to see to what extent the State's interests or assets that proved to have been affected could be secured or recovered.

The commission found that Professor Rhoodie had received at least R115 000 for work commissioned on behalf of the department by Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

It was also found Professor Rhoodie had made interest-free loans of at least R36 000 to his brothers, Eschel and Deneys, which, the commission reported "gave rise to suspicion that a most profitable partnership had been set up between the three men".

But there is as yet no indication of prosecution.

● And what of Dr Connie Mulder, the former Minister of Information?

The commission said that if Dr Mulder was to be found legally responsible for the irregularities of his department, such as the R32-million funding of The Citizen, and US publisher John McGoff's R10-million Information-backed takeover of the Sacramento Union newspaper, he should be held accountable for the losses.

About R6-million of the money is still unaccounted for.

Dr Mulder is to appear on a charge of contempt in the Pretoria Regional Court next month for refusing to testify before the Erasmus Commission.

● So far the State has recovered R15-million of the money spent on secret Information projects.



The man who caught

259

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 15, 1979

Quote

DR JOHAN STEYN

I quickly turned around, took my camera and went after him. When I caught up with him, I greeted him he didn't respond and he turned away I got my camera and as I did so, his wife nudged him and showed him I was taking a photograph I could see he didn't like it at all.



Rhodie

(WELL,
ALMOST!)

JOHAN STEYN
talks to
SUE ROBERTSON

It was a chance encounter a nudge from Kate and a



☐ A nudge is as good as a wink. Kate tips off Eschel that he's being photographed. But this time elusive Rhoodie wasn't quick enough

☐ One for the family album . . . Johan Steyn views the picture he took before Eschel's getaway in a cab

IT WAS a chance encounter of the info kind when Dr Johan Steyn of Pretoria bumped into his former tennis opponent in Cannes in the South of France last month.

So Dr Steyn lifted his camera to his eye and snapped off a couple of shots for the family album. Dr Rhoodie and his wife, Katie, hailed a

familiar face hiding behind dark glasses, but Eschel didn't respond.

Dr Steyn, describing his encounter with Dr Rhoodie, said from his Lynnwood, Pretoria home this week that he and two female travelling companions, Ina, Oliver and Nita Heyneke, had

passed cab and sped off into the Cannes afternoon.

Dr Steyn, describing his encounter with Dr Rhoodie, said from his Lynnwood, Pretoria home this week that he and two female travelling companions, Ina, Oliver and Nita Heyneke, had

been on holiday in Europe at the time. "We were staying in Nice and had decided to go to Cannes for the day to see the film festival," he said.

After spending the day there, the trio went to Cannes railway station to catch a train back to Nice. It was there that sharp-eyed Ina noticed Rhoodie and his wife pass them as they were going down a staircase.

"I quickly turned around, took my camera and went after him. When I

OT the INTO kind . . . a sneaky shot, getaway by Eschel in a Cannes cab



Rhodie hails a passing taxi outside Cannes railway station while his wife Kate looks on. Minute later South Africa's most sought after "celebrity" sped off

caught up with him, I greeted him because he used to play tennis at the Menlo Tennis Club with me.

"He didn't respond and he turned away. I got out my camera and as I did so, his wife nudged him on the shoulder and

showed him I was taking a photograph. I could see he didn't like it at all. He turned around and they moved off."

Dr Rhodie and his wife then got into a passing taxi and drove away.

Later Dr Steyn tele-

grammed his father in South Africa to tell him the news and then, while in Austria, went to the South African Embassy in Vienna where he related the incident.

He was told that as Dr Rhodie was seen in France and not

Austria, there was nothing they could do.

"Seeing Dr Rhodie made my day. I was really very surprised to see him. Before I left on my holiday, friends jokingly told me to look out for him. They couldn't believe it when I came back and said I had."

Dr Steyn returned to South Africa with his two precious slides to start his national service. Last year the doctor was in Antarctica and so had missed "all those Info scandals".

Dr Rhodie was unavailable for comment this week.

OWN Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — Mr Hubert G Jussen, 65 — founder and owner of To the Point and one-time chairman of The Citizen — has only one regret about the Muldergate scandal that Mr Vorster did not use his full power as Prime Minister to keep it under wraps.

The white-haired, bespectacled Dutchman whose name has surfaced frequently in the unravelling of the Muldergate story has retired from the chaos of government-sponsored publishing to live at Biot, about halfway between Nice and Cannes on the Cote d'Azur.

As owner of African International Publishing Company Ltd, he is still owner of To the Point, but he has withdrawn from the day-to-day management of the company and its pro-Government magazine.

Mr Jussen has been almost entirely silent since Muldergate broke, but has now granted an interview to Nieuwsnet, a six-month old Dutch weekly published by his former employers, the conservative VNU group.

Portraying himself as "the apostle of apartheid", Mr Jussen made no attempt to deny his whole-hearted support for

net it would have cost around R1.2-million a year to print and distribute 35 000 copies in the United States — a plan which never got beyond the market study stage.

In spite of his "business agreement" with Dr Rhodde concerning foreign distribution, Mr Jussen claimed, his magazine was totally objective and independent.

Mr Jussen said his 10 months as chairman of The Citizen were the result of "a gentleman's agreement at top level". He was called in to rescue the newspaper from financial ruin and did not make a cent out of it "I never even submitted a lunch bill," he said.

Though adamant that he played no part in the Muldergate affair himself, Mr Jussen

Jussen's One Regret on Info

South African Government policy

He insisted, however, that he was never a part of the Mulder-Rhodde propaganda network.

He abandoned a successful career in Holland to emigrate to South Africa, he said, in response to a plea from Dutch expatriates for a South African equivalent of Amsterdam's Elsevier's magazine — a flighty VNU weekly for which he designed the original editorial blueprint.

His answer to the plea was To the Point, which he launched in February 1972.

Mr Jussen would not enlarge on the details of his later cooperation with the Department of Information in the distribution of his magazine abroad. But he hinted at the costs involved when he told Nieuws-

was highly critical of the way it was handled.

"The South African Government, and Mr Vorster in particular, were stupid. As soon as the Rhodde projects leaked out at top level an inquiry should have been ordered."

He added "Vorster need only have said that it concerned secret government operations and put it down to national security. Then nothing like so much would have been made of it — every government has its secrets."

"Vorster made his biggest mistake in delegating the influence of public opinion to the Department of Information. He should have left it to the secret service, to BOSS. That's what the Americans do with the CIA — not to mention the Russians."

The Nieuwsnet interview has fuelled speculation here that Dr Rhodde is using his extensive contacts in the Dutch Press to put across his point of view and the point of view of his friends VNU's Elsevier's magazine recently published a lengthy interview with Rhodde and now his former colleague has used Nieuwsnet for a similar exposition of his innocence.

But Mr Jussen's views have left Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the Information scandal, unimpressed.

He said "Yesterday that even if Mr Vorster had used greater power to cover up the Information scandal, he would have been unlikely to succeed."

"A vigilant Press and a vigilant Opposition would have brought it out in any case."

Referring to Mr Jussen's argument that BOSS and not the Department of Information should have controlled the Government's secret projects, Mr Schwarz said:

"The type of operations conducted by the Department of Information were not the sort of thing secret services normally indulge in — like running party political newspapers."

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method Assume the tax rate remains 42%

other items causing

be disclosed in the 19.7, ended 31 December

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COUNTING PRACTICE

PLES

Dr Rhoo die arrested

25-9-76
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JOHANNESBURG — Dr Eschel Rhoodie, South Africa's fugitive former Secretary for Information, was arrested at his hideout in the South of France yesterday.

South Africa's acting Minister of Justice, Mr F. W. de Klerk, last night gave the assurance that immediate steps would be taken for his extradition. Dr Rhoodie is a key

figure in the Information scandal and faces criminal charges if he is returned to South Africa. He is being held in the world perfume centre of Grasse — near the place where he was arrested.

The first report of the Erasmus Commission — which probed the Information scandal — recommended that the Attorney-General investigate irregularities with money from the Information Department secret fund with a view to possible criminal charges against Dr Rhoodie.

Charges of theft and fraud were later formulated.

Mr De Klerk had not heard officially of the arrest "... but if the news reports are correct, I can give the assurance that the necessary steps will be taken immediately to ask for Dr Rhoodie's extradition."

"Extradition can be arranged irrespective of whether South Africa has an extradition agreement with France or not. We will explore every possible avenue to ensure Dr Rhoodie's appearance in

court in South Africa," he said.

Ian Hobbs reports from London that Dr Rhoodie's arrest was set in motion three weeks ago when the South African Embassy made a formal application to the French Interior Ministry, official sources said.

The sources refused to state the charges made against Dr Rhoodie by South Africa and the reasons for the French Government's unusual co-operation.

Rhoo die must file an appeal against extradition within a seven-day period, but usually an extra week is given, which means he has 14 days to fight his case.

It was suggested in Paris that Dr Rhoodie would protest fiercely that his arrest was motivated by political considerations.

It is highly unlikely the arrest will be brought to Paris. Once the Supreme Court of the Riviera in Grasse has handed down a verdict accepting South

Africa's extradition request the court can still be overruled by the French Government on humanitarian or political grounds.

The arrest was building up to a news sensation in France, as word spread to media outlets, and it is expected there will be huge headlines today seeking a full explanation for the French Government's co-operation with Pretoria.

In South Africa police refused to comment on the arrest. Asked whether any

South African officials were overseas now that an international warrant of arrest had been effected, a senior police spokesman in Pretoria said he could not comment.

He said officials had been sent overseas before in similar cases but added that it was not always advisable to send an official overseas immediately, as the arrest and ensuing procedures first would have to be cleared by the country's legal processes and these could sometimes take weeks. It is understood,

however, that a senior police officer from Johannesburg was recently overseas in an attempt to get Dr Rhoodie back to South Africa.

The Commissioner of Police was not available for comment last night. Judge Rudolph Erasmus, whose commission investigated the Information scandal and whose first report led to the formulation of charges against Dr Rhoodie, said: "Rhoo die must come back to South Africa and account for what he has done."

Speaking from his Bloemfontein home minutes after hearing the news of the arrest he said: "He has to be sent back to us. The whole country expects it and I do not see any way he will get out of coming back."

Judge Erasmus said Dr Rhoo die's previous allegations that he would not receive a fair trial in South Africa were "total nonsense."

"He will be given a good trial. But what is important is for him to be brought back. The trial

will be fair but he has to account for all he has done here," he said.

The South African Embassy in Paris had not been officially informed of the arrest last night.

Judicial procedure in France is that a court gives an advisory ruling on whether or not there are grounds for extradition.

If extradition is recommended, it is then up to the Foreign Ministry to decide whether it should be carried out. — SAPA-AP-DDC

Eschel has good lawyers — Nic

JOHANNESBURG — When Professor Nic Rhoo die first heard last night from a journalist of his brother Eschel's arrest he thought it was "just another hoax."

"But then I saw it was the main item on the television news and that it was true. It was a bolt from the blue," he said.

"It is obviously an intimate personal affair and am really not prepared to make a statement. I don't think anybody could expect me to make a statement in cold blood."

"I don't have any details. It is all a question of timing up tomorrow and finding out what happened. At this stage it would be pointless for the only to rush in and try to contact him. I am sure him the next couple of days all the relevant facts

will be communicated to us."

"My brother has competent lawyers in Pretoria and he will be in good hands. There would be no sense in any member of the family charging over to France."

He said the family had not tried to reach Dr Rhoo die's wife, Kate, and her two children, who are believed to be holidaying in the South of France.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on the Information scandal, said the arrest of Dr Rhoo die was a "sad end to the whole affair."

"It would have been far better and more acceptable if Dr Rhoo die had come back of his own accord instead of being brought back by police," he said.

Mr Schwarz said —

Rhoo die should have "had the courage" to come back to South Africa and take his chances on a trial.

"I am sure his trial, supposing this does result in one, will be fair and just. I am confident he will be able to put his side," Mr Schwarz said.

It was important, he said, for Dr Rhoo die to be treated in the same manner as anybody who was brought to trial and not to allow the emotional circumstances of the Information scandal to affect anybody's judgment — DDC

Mr Schwarz said —

It was decided not to request a further grant from SFW this year, but to wait until next year or 1981, and to request their support for the next

Ludi Romani.

Miss Frater agreed to contact Miss Smalhorn, a UCT student, with a view to arranging a film show at UCT, proceeded to contact Miss Smalhorn, with a view to financial situation.

6. Programme

6.2 The Latin Reading Competition

Arrangements had been made
Judges would be Prof. Baumbach, Mr. Whiteford & Mrs. Gelder (Std. 8)

6.2 Slavery Seminar (Sat. 5th May)

In view of difficulties find
1. Introduction (Mr. Sang)
2. Legal Aspects of Roman Slavery
3. The Economics of Slavery
4. Comparison of Ancient Slavery (Mr. Wor

There would be a break for re
question-time would be at the

6.3 Teachers' Workshop of Tues. 29

It was pointed out that the o
as the following day was a pub
decided upon.

The first session, for recent
place from 4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
a) objectives of the Latin Me
b) selection of a Latin course
c) the problems of the new te

Miss Armstrong and Dr. Atkinson
subjects, but the emphasis wou
After the first session there
of the committee would arrange
cutlery and crockery from UCT)

There would then be a second se
Mrs. Claassen would be asked to
entary schools scheme used in t
children with home language pro
Bruwer from U.S. would talk on
a Latin course.

Rhodie threat to let out all his secrets

From MERVYN REES

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Es-
chel Rhodie publicly
pledged that his secrets
would be revealed if some-
thing happens to me,
death, sudden disappear-
ance, or forceful return to
South Africa for trial

And he promised that if he
was extradited and tried in
the Republic it would be one
of the most sensational tri-
als in South African history

Dr. Rhodie, in a series of ex-
clusive interviews with me
while he was in hiding in
Ecuador earlier this year,
said he had lodged in two
European bank vaults his
tapes and secret documents
with instructions to his law-
yers to release them if any-
thing untoward happened to
him.

He also said he would not get
a fair trial in South Africa
because the Erasmus Com-
mission had condemned him
out of hand without giving
him the chance of cross-ex-
amination or the chance to
call witnesses or documents
I know that if I went back
and stood trial against the
trumped up charges against
me, I would end up on Rob-
ben Island

"If I am ever tried in South
Africa," he asked, "what
chance would I have of a
public hearing? Could I tell
all I know? Would they let
me have access to every-
thing I know exists, or
should exist, in secret files
in Pretoria?"

When I left Dr. Rhodie in Eu-
rope in March, he was in
such a bitter frame of mind
that his last word to me
were "Here, take my last
rand. I'll never be needing
that money again."

(J.F.)

UCT student, with a view to
improve the branch's

akers to introduce these
(S.A. J.A.)

which the lady members
Sang would lay on
; J.F.; J.A.; J.S.)

rest to all teachers.

sign language in Elem-
measure to assist

Ekelenberg and Dr.
background material into

'Caught... off guard'

By TED OLSEN

FRENCH POLICE, armed with an international warrant, arrested Dr Eschel Rhoodie as he left his secret villa in a Riviera resort town near Nice yesterday.

The dramatic move was the result of months of negotiations between the South African and French governments for the extradition of the former South African Secretary for Information.

The Cape Times learned from sources in Nice last night that at noon South African three French policemen arrived at the Rhoodie villa in the seaside town of Les Pins, situated near Antibes, midway between Nice and Cannes.

Dr Rhoodie, who has been living freely on the French Riviera for several months, is leaving his house when a police arrived and, according to sources, "was caught completely off guard"



Mrs Eschel Rhoodie

will consider an application for Dr Rhoodie's extradition — the process could take up to 12 days — and then refer its decision to the Ministry of Interior in Paris.

Dr Rhoodie will appear before the court to hear its advisory decision. As bail is alien to the French system, Dr Rhoodie will probably be held in the cell till the court reaches a decision.

South Africa's Acting Minister of Justice Mr F W de Klerk, said last night that his department would take immediate steps to seek Dr Rhoodie's extradition.

The Cape Times learned from legal sources in France, however, that the process could take months. The Aix-en-Provence court decision could be bogged down in the bureaucratic machinery of the Ministry of Interior, where officials could deliberate for a long time.

Mrs Rhoodie, shocked by her husband's sudden arrest, immediately established contact with top European attorneys who act on behalf of the Rhoodies in France, Holland and Switzerland. Last night they were busy making urgent representations to the French Government.

A spokesman for the French Ministry of Interior refused to speculate on the outcome of the extradition application, and taken to the town of Grasse, about 50 kilometres from Nice, where he was locked in a prison cell.

The Cape Times learned that #.

Mr J C Lotter, a spokesman for the South African Embassy in Paris, said the embassy had not been officially notified of the arrest. He confirmed that the South African Government had formally asked the French Government to arrest Dr Rhoodie if found on French soil and to extradite him on charges of fraud or, alternatively, theft. Mr Lotter could not give details of the charges.

Grasse, the picturesque town where Dr Rhoodie is in custody, nestles in the foothills of the French Alps and is renowned for its perfume manufacture.



Arrest could lead to 'bombshell'^{CT 20/4/79 (259)}

By TED OLSEN

IN THE wake of the arrest of Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the former South African Secretary for Information, the French and British media have already raised the possibility that his arrest could provoke further disclosures from sources close to him, who, they claim, have been primed to release "bombshell documents" implicating highly-placed South Africans in the event of "arrest or accident".

If this should occur the "Info scandal" could revive both in South Africa and abroad. Mrs Kate Rhoodie and her two children were

in hiding on the French Riviera last night, meanwhile, away from teams of French and foreign journalists who have laid siege to their villa in the resort town of Juan Les Pins.

They remained in indirect contact with Dr Rhoodie through top European lawyers, who late last night continued urgent attempts to secure a quick release for the former Secretary for Information.

Eschel Jun, a pupil at an elite European school, and Annamarie, who remained in South Africa to complete her university education when her parents left South Africa, were both

on holiday with their parents when French police took Dr Rhoodie into custody and spirited him away in a police Peugeot to a prison in Grasse, about 60 kilometres from Juan Les Pins.

The Cape Times learned that Mrs Rhoodie and the children left their villa within an hour of the arrest, and last night were believed to be in hiding in a luxury apartment about 30 kilometres from Juan Les Pins.

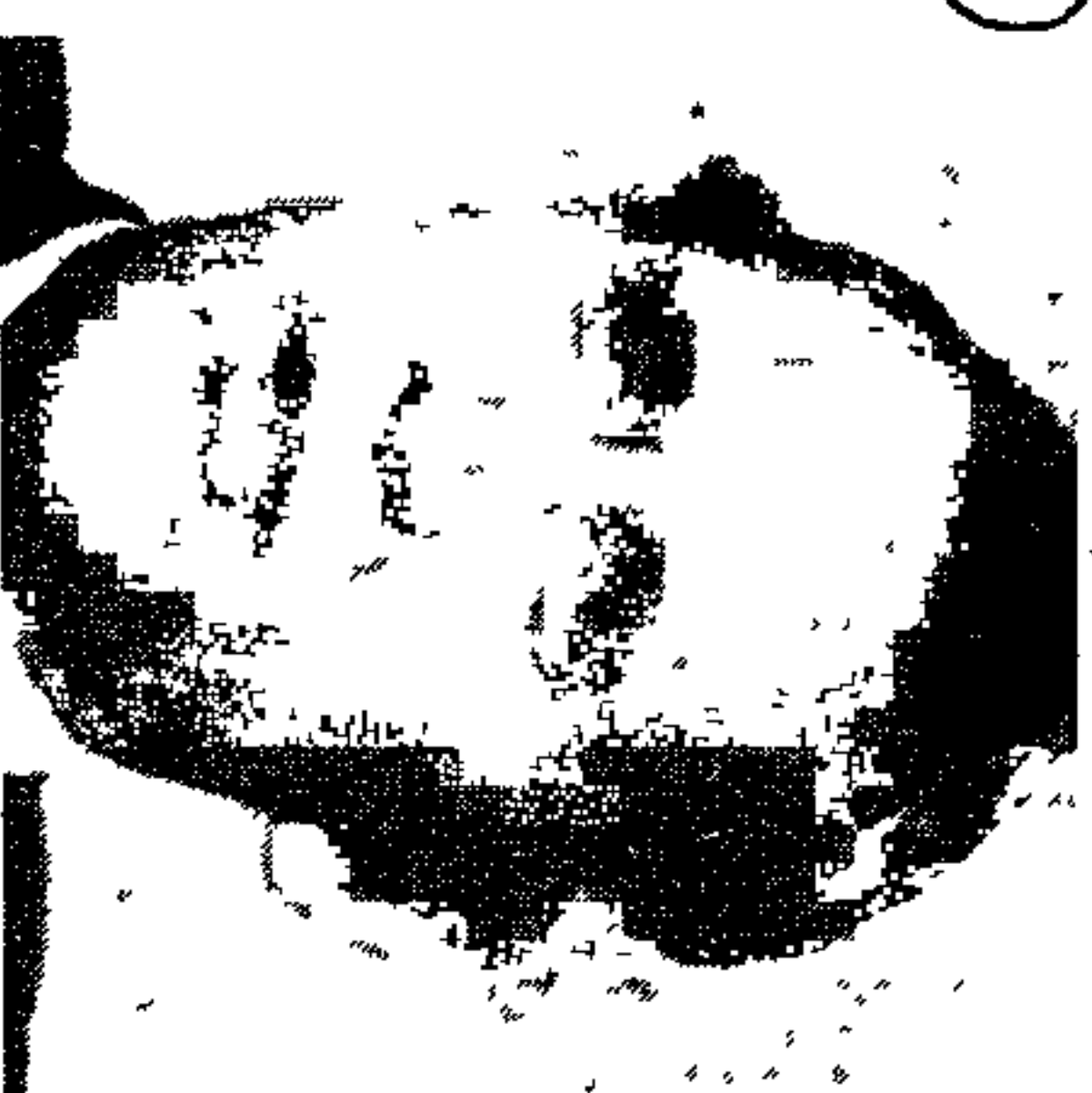
A source in Nice said the villa was in darkness, but more than a dozen journalists — covering the biggest news event in France and

possibly in Europe last night — camped outside in the hopes of interviews with the family should they return.

● Mr Justice Rudolph Erasmus, chairman of the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the Information scandal, which published allegations of fraud perpetrated by Dr Rhoodie, said last night that he was "very happy" to hear of the arrest.

"I hope it is true and I hope they bring him back to South Africa so he can answer the charges against him," he commented.

Rhoodie's threat — page 2



Rhoodie threatened

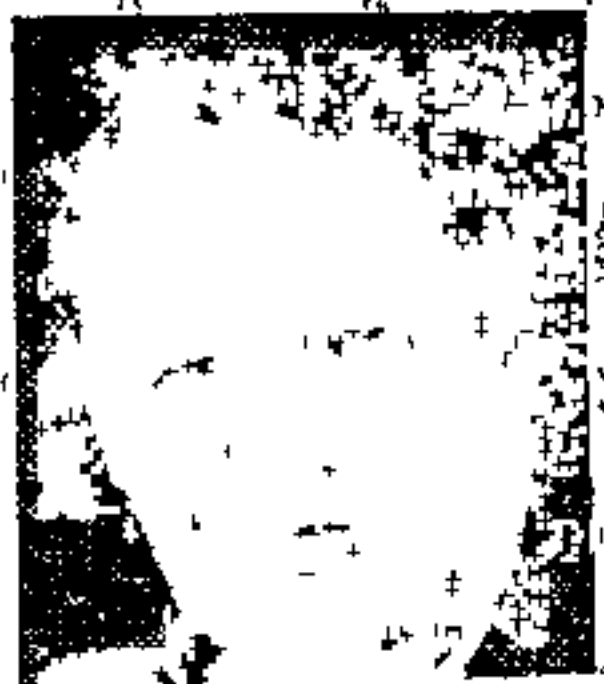


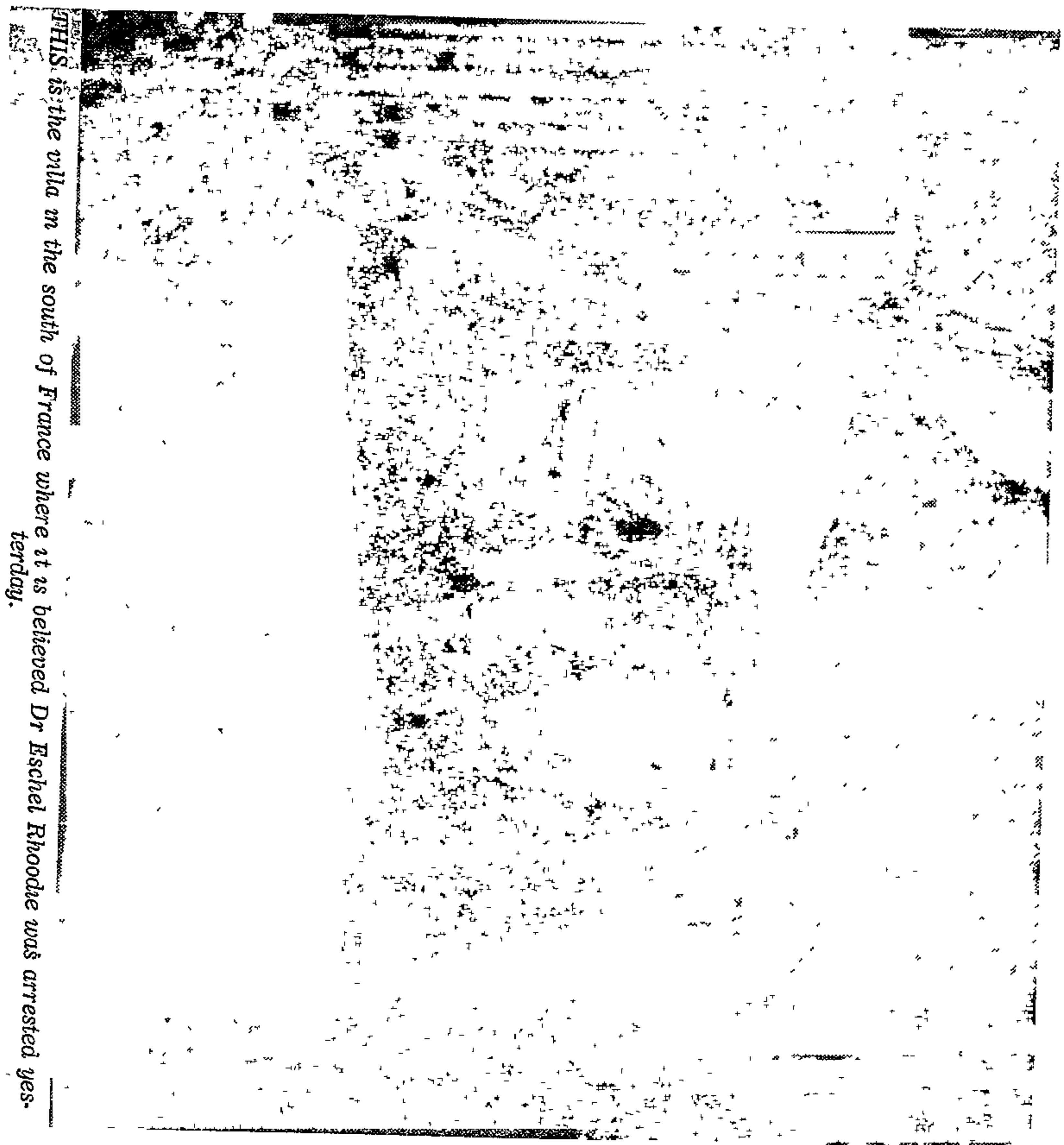
big Info trials

Argus Correspondent.

JOHANNESBURG. — Trials of two prime movers in the Information scandal — Dr Eschel Rhoodie and his former Minister, Dr Connie Mulder — may burst the affair wide open again and implicate more people.

'I have said in Parliament before and I still say it, the Information affair is not yet over and more worms may come from the can,' Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on Information said today.





THIS is the villa in the south of France where it is believed Dr Eschel Rhodie was arrested yesterday.



A RARE glimpse of Dr Eschel Rhodie walking in a Paris street.

The may claim that the charges are

PRETORIA — If Dr Escobedo can persuade the French Government he will face political charges on his return to South Africa, he will not be extradited.

Political offences do not fall within the ambit of the extradition agreement between the two countries.

The former Secretary for Information could use the threat of political charges to oppose the extradition application, or he could submit there are procedural irregularities contained in the application by South Africa.

There is no reason why Dr Rhodde should not be extradited if our application complies with the provisions of the extradition treaty, a spokesman for Foreign Affairs said this morning.

He is expected to fight the extradition order in the French courts when his appeal is heard in the judicial centre of Aix-en-Provence, near Marseilles, within the next fortnight.

Rhodde's extradition will be granted. In Bloemfontein, the chairman of the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of Information, Mr Justice Rudolph Erasmus, said last night he was very happy to hear of Dr Rhodde's arrest.

The Erasmus Commission found Dr Rhodde responsible for 'gross irregularities.' The arrest has also been welcomed by the two main Opposition parties.

It is reported from Durban that Mr John Malcomess, MP, the New Republic Party spokesman said today. 'It is about blooming time. Everyone in South Africa has been convinced the Government could have found Rhodde earlier if it had wanted to.' However, Mr Japie Basson, MP, Progressive Federal Party Information spokesman, said he did not blame the Government for the delays and thought it has tried its best.

Rhodie, Muller

'political'

Rhodde had not returned to South Africa of his own accord.

Mr Malcomess said it was now important that Dr Rhodde's trial 'should be held in public and not in camera.'

'South Africa should be allowed to know about the secrets which Dr Rhodde has maintained he has, provided, of course, it

would not harm the interests of South Africa.

'By this I mean South Africa's interests and not the interests of the National Party.'

'The Government must leave no stone unturned to ensure he is extradited and appears in court in South Africa as soon as possible' — Argus Correspondents and Sapa.

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259

Dr Rhodie, former Secretary for Information, was arrested by French police yesterday under an international warrant outside his villa in Juan-les-Pins on the Riviera near Nice.

He is wanted by the South African Police, to face charges of fraud or theft arising from his role in the Information scandal.

Appeal court

French legal sources said he was due to appear before the Appeal Court at Aix-en-Provence within 15 days. The court would decide on the validity of the arrest warrant and might recommend extradition.

South Africa is pressing for Dr Rhodie's extradition because of his alleged involvement in the scandal which forced the resignation of former Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, from the State Presidency.

Next month the trial of Dr Mulder on a charge of allegedly refusing to testify to the Erasmus Commission, will begin.

Tapes

This, together with a possible trial of Dr Rhodie, could implicate more people. Dr Rhodie has threatened to release tapes and confidential documents if he was ever forced back to South Africa.

Dr Mulder

A secret trial of Dr Rhodie could be held to try to conceal some of his sensational disclosures.

Mr Schwarz said on facts so far known: 'I do not think that a trial in camera would be justified.'

He said a secret trial of Dr Rhodie would be justified only if it was in the interest of State security, and not to protect other people from being implicated.

Challenge

Dr Rhodie's arrest comes the week after Dr Mulder challenged the Government on why it had failed to trace Dr Rhodie while the Press had succeeded.

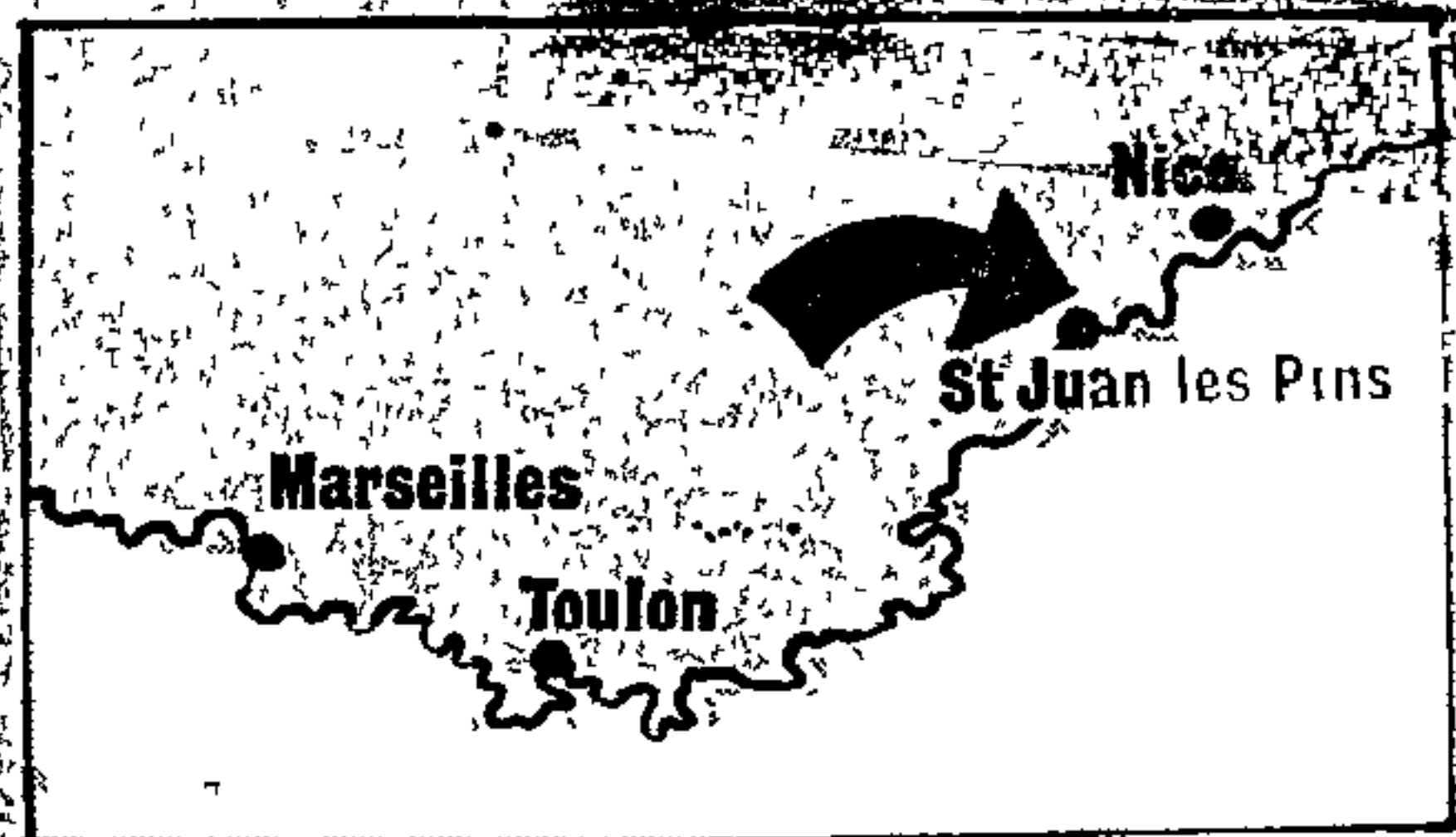
Dr Mulder has posed a political threat to the National Party by announcing the possibility of forming a rival party.

Dr Rhodie's wife Katie and their two children, left their apartment last night for an unknown destination after the arrest.

Soon after the arrest, Dr Rhodie appeared

(Continued on Page 3, col 8)

● RHODIE wanted on seven charges — Page 4.



THE map shows the position of Juan-les-Pins on the French Riviera where Dr Rhodie was arrested.

briefly before a local magistrate in Grasse before being transferred to prison.

Further developments in the information affair could come when a parliamentary select committee recommends what evidence given to the Erasmus Commission should be made public.

The commission also recommended that inquiries be made into the financial affairs of Dr Rhodie's brother and former deputy secretary, Dr Deneys Rhodie and Mr van Zyl Alberts.

Erasmus

Mr Justice Rudolph Erasmus, chairman of the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of Information, said today he was pleased to hear of the arrest.

It shows that the mach-

Rhodie

(Continued from Page 1)

inery of the law is working,' he said.

But Mr Roland Hepers, formerly head of Panorama magazine in Berne, Switzerland, who claimed that Dr Rhodie had caused him to be dismissed from his post, said the arrest would hurt South Africa more than Dr Rhodie.

'The case against Dr Rhodie will be blown up out of all proportion in Europe and will harm South Africa more than it will harm him,' he said.

Passport

Sapa reports that Dr Rhodie left South Africa last November, just before his passport was officially withdrawn. Soon after his departure, he was named

in an official inquiry as a prime mover in illicit use of millions of rands of public money by the Information Department, which was entrusted with waging a global propaganda war for South Africa.

Lived openly

Local residents at Juan-les-Pins said Dr Rhodie had lived openly at his villa since he left South Africa.

In interviews with news media in Europe, he claimed he possessed documents and tape recordings which proved that South Africa had paid millions of rands to influence legislators and journalists in Western countries.

SA could lose Rhodie in legal wrangle

'Politics plea will not help Eschel'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Deputy Political Editor

ANY PLEA against extradition by Dr Eschel Rhodie on the grounds that he is wanted in South Africa for political reasons is unlikely to succeed, Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa said yesterday.

Prof Wiechers was commenting on speculation that the former Secretary for Information would base his appeal against the bid to get him extradited from France on the argument that he was a political fugitive from South Africa.

But that line of defence would be difficult to sustain, as Dr Rhodie was wanted in South Africa on allegations of fraud and theft, not for alleged political crimes, Prof Wiechers said.

"If Dr Rhodie were wanted on allegations of offences under the Internal Security Act or the Terrorism Act, it would be a different matter entirely.

Where extradition treaties existed between two countries requests for extradition were usually granted on condition that it was not for a political crime but for an alleged crime recognised as such in both countries.

"Dr Rhodie is wanted for alleged common law crimes of fraud and theft which are also recognised as common law crimes in France.

Another possible defence against the extradition request would be that the extradition treaty was inherited by the Union of South Africa from the old Cape Colony, but that it became invalid in 1961 when South Africa left the Commonwealth.

Prof Wiechers, however, doubted whether it would be fruitful. The South Africa Government he said could simply affirm the existence of the treaty by saying it was still in effect for the Republic.

On balance, Prof Wiechers thought that legal argument against extradition was unlikely to succeed and that Dr Rhodie's fate would be determined by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute for International Affairs, said yesterday: "I can not think of a reason why the French Government would not agree to the request, unless there is something it doesn't want Dr Rhodie to disclose."

Mr Barratt, however, raised another complicating factor — the possibility that Dr Rhodie has been travelling on a non-South African passport.

"If he has the passport of another country he is entitled to the protection of that country's government. If that government doesn't want him extradited, it would create problems for both South Africa and France."

Although Dr Rhodie has been reported to be in possession of several passports, including a French one, Mervyn Rees, the Rand Daily Mail man who has travelled with Dr Rhodie during his self-imposed exile, believes he has only a South African passport.

Mail Investigations Team

It is not certain South Africa will win its legal battle to extradite the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhodie, through the French courts.

Dr Rhodie's legal advisers could well decide to attack the validity of the agreement between South Africa and France on the grounds that it was a treaty entered into between France and the United Kingdom in the last century.

It originally applied to the Cape Colony and is regarded by many countries as having lapsed since South Africa became a Republic in 1961.

It is understood the SA Department of Foreign Affairs regards the treaty with France as being in force and apparently their consultations with French officials before taking the step of asking for the arrest of Dr Rhodie — pending extradition proceedings — led them to believe the French Government shared their attitude.

But the French courts may take a different view should Dr Rhodie's legal team decide to attack the treaty on the grounds that it has lapsed since South Africa chose to leave the Commonwealth in 1961.

Scores of South African fugitives from justice have settled in comfortable exile in countries that no longer recognise extradition arrangements with the Republic.

The United Kingdom, for example, no longer regards itself as having any extradition arrangements with South Africa, even for Common Law crimes such as fraud and theft, which are the charges on which the former Secretary for Information's extradition is being sought.

The last successful extradition senior police can remember — other than from neighbouring states — is that of Jack "Baby Face" Goodwin from the United States about 30 years ago.

Embassy officials pointed out that extradition arrangements were extremely complicated at the best of times but the position relating to South Africa was more complicated than normal.

Extradition must be sought in terms clearly complying with extradition treaties and the extradited person may face only charges specifically named in the documents in which his extradition is sought.

Those consulted at foreign embassies in Pretoria said the position seemed to hinge on the attitude of the country concerned towards South Africa

and the agreements it had entered into when South Africa was still part of the Commonwealth.

Many of those sought overseas include people whom the SA courts would deal with as common criminals but who are regarded in their countries of exile as political refugees. One source said the Rhodie case was not entirely free of political overtones.

One example of where complications arose was the case in which South Africa sought the extradition of Maurice Savell, former chief of Sidarel Investments, which was involved in a R10-million collapse in the early 1970s.

Although South Africa had an extradition agreement with Israel, Savell managed to escape being sent back because of a technical loophole, and now, as an Israeli citizen, appears to be safely in his new country.

Savell's is in fact one of the few cases in which South Africa went to the extent of seeking extradition. In most cases the authorities have not bothered over wanted men, such as Chaim Warner and a host of others, because other countries regard their extradition arrangements as having lapsed.

Deportation which, unlike extradition, does not necessarily entail the fugitive's return to his country of origin, is not generally favoured by the police as a means of bringing back a wanted man.

This is because where deportation is involved, the person being deported has the choice of opting to go to another country should he find one willing to accept him.

To people of means this often presents few problems.

Officials at the French Embassy in Pretoria were tight-lipped yesterday about what arrangements existed between South Africa and France in the extradition field. A spokesman said even if South Africa did enjoy such a treaty with France, the embassy here could not offer any comment without the prior consent of its government.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs was equally reticent in the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, and Mr Brand Fourie, the department's Secretary.

No one at the department would go on record as saying what the actual position was, although those consulted said they believed the arrangement between the two countries had never been "abrogated" and so was still effective.

RAND
Daily Mail
Rhodie puzzle

- 86 -

THERE is something very curious about the sudden arrest of Dr Eschel Rhodie in France

It is quite right, of course, that he should be brought home to answer for his kingpin role in the Information scandal. Justice must be done

But the puzzle is — why only now?

We have difficulty believing that the South African authorities could not have picked up Dr Rhodie any time they wanted to over the past few months. This newspaper was able to trace him way back in February. Others, including Nationalist papers, have since been in touch with him too. Even the Erasmus Commission made contact

Indeed, of late the Rhodie family was living quite openly on the French Riviera. Last month sports reporters covering the Coetzee-Spinks fight in Monte Carlo talked to Dr Rhodie.

So why, after months of apparent indifference, was there this sudden decision to grab him now? What caused the change of attitude?

It makes little sense. Why wait until the Info scandal is beginning to fade from the news and recede from the public mind, and then revive it with a whole new drama which could and should have been disposed of long ago?

What makes it doubly curious is that the Government has been bitterly accusing the Press of over-exposing the Info scandal and dragging it on for too long, to the national detriment.

The Government argued angrily that the matter should be brought to an end as

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

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that we could get it behind us and the Government could get back to the real problems and business of running the country.

Yet here is the Government reviving the whole thing itself, just when it really was getting behind us. A Rhodie trial could see it blow up bigger than ever — to say nothing of his threat to release those tapes and secret documents that are allegedly locked away in European bank vaults.

So inexplicable is this that it makes one wonder whether there are not political considerations involved — perhaps not unrelated to the bitter power struggle now raging in the all-important Transvaal branch of the National Party.

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JOHANNESBURG — It is by no means a foregone conclusion that South Africa will win its legal battle to extradite the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, through the French courts.

Dr Rhoodie's legal advisers could well decide to attack the validity of the agreement between South Africa and France on the grounds that it was a treaty entered into between France and the United Kingdom in the last century, which originally applied to the Cape Colony, and is regarded by many countries as having lapsed since South Africa became a Republic in 1961.

I understand that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs still regard the treaty with France as being in force and that apparently their consultations with French officials before taking the step of asking for the arrest of Dr Rhoodie — pending extradition proceedings — led them to believe that this was also the attitude of the French Government.

However, the French courts may take a different view should Dr Rhoodie's legal team decide to attack the treaty on the grounds that it has lapsed since South Africa chose to leave the Commonwealth and become a Republic in 1961.

The fact that many countries regard the colonial treaty signed between Britain and various countries and

which applied to South Africa as having lapsed has been given as the major reason, apart from cost, why scores of South African fugitives from justice have remained in comfortable exile in countries that no longer recognise extradition arrangements with the Republic.

The United Kingdom, for example, no longer regards itself as having any extradition arrangements with South Africa, even for common law crimes such as fraud and theft, which are the charges on which the former Secretary for Information's extradition is being sought.

The last successful extradition that senior police consulted could remember with a state other than one of South Africa's immediate neighbours on the African continent was that of Jack "Babyface" Goodwin for the United States about 30 years back.

Embassy officials pointed out that extradition arrangements were

extremely complicated at the best of times, but that the position relating to South Africa was more complicated than normal. Those consulted at foreign embassies in Pretoria said that the position would largely seem to hinge on the attitude of the country concerned towards South Africa and the agreements it had entered when South Africa was part of the Commonwealth.

Many of those sought overseas include persons whom the South African courts would deal with as common criminals. But who are regarded in their countries of exile as political refugees, and one source said that the Rhoodie case was not entirely free of political overtones.

Even where firm extradition arrangements exist, the legal path to extradition is fraught with pitfalls for countries seeking a fugitive from justice. Extradition must be sought in terms clearly complying with extradition treaties and the ex-

tradited person may only face charges specifically named in the documents in which his extradition is sought.

One example, of where complications arose was the case in which South Africa sought the extradition of Maurice Eldred Savell, former chief of Sidarel Investments, which was involved in a R10 million collapse in the early 1970s.

Although South Africa had concluded extradition arrangements with Israel, Savell managed to escape being sent back to South Africa on a technical loophole, and now, as an Israeli citizen appears to be safely in his new country.

Savell's is in fact one of the few cases in which South Africa went to the extent of seeking extradition. In most cases the authorities in South Africa have not bothered to seek extradition of wanted men, such as Cham Wainer, and a host of others, because, as the police put it "They don't

SA may have to battle to get Rhoodie back

co-operate with us and regard their agreements with us as having lapsed."

Deportation, which unlike extradition does not necessarily entail the fugitive's return to his country of origin, is not generally favoured by the police as a means of bringing back a wanted man. This is because where deportation is involved, the person being deported has the choice of opting to go to another country should he find one willing to accept him.

To persons of means this often presents little in the way of problems.

Officials at the French Embassy in Pretoria were tight lipped yesterday about what arrangements existed between South Africa and France in the extradition field. A spokesman said that even if South Africa did enjoy such a treaty with France, the Embassy here could not offer any comment without the prior consent of its government.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs was equally reticent in the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha and Mr Brand Fourie, the Department's Secretary. No one at the department would go on record as to what the actual position is, although those consulted said they believed that the arrangements between the two countries had never been "abrogated" and was therefore still effective — DDC

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1979

LET RHOODIE SPEAK

SOMETHING like eight months after his flight from South Africa and in spite of several newspaper interviews which highlighted his movements about the world, the man the State has found it so difficult to track down, Dr Eschel Rhodie, has finally been detained in France. The last spree of the tax-financed playboy who was at the centre of the Information Department scandal is rapidly drawing to a close.

Hopefully it will not be long now before the law takes its course and in addition to recovering some portion of the vast sums of taxpayers' money, as yet unaccounted for, we will be afforded answers to a lot more of the unanswered questions surrounding the whole sordid affair.

Shocked and disillusioned by the disclosures of the original Mostert Commission evidence, two reports of the Erasmus Commission and a number of lengthy debates in Parliament, South Africans are entitled to hear Dr Rhodie's own version of things.

And what better place than a court of law where the cut and thrust of cross-examination will lay bare whatever remains of deceit or calumny?

There are most certainly those who must fear the consequences of Dr Rhodie's return but what the cause of truth cannot now afford is a trial in camera justified by some spurious plea that certain disclosures might endanger the security of the State.

In fact there is no danger of that at all for as the Government's own Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, pointed out several months ago in a letter to the same Dr Rhodie, the Attorney-General can ensure the details of secret projects are not disclosed in any court.

He told the former Secretary for Information that he was "entitled to a reasonable and fair chance" to defend himself. What we would add is that the country is just as entitled to hear what he has to say so that it can be measured against what has been said by others.

Rhodie

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may blow

secrets

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — The arrest of former Information secretary Dr Eschel Rhodie, by French police in the Juans les Pins seaside resort on Thursday, could blow up in the South African Government's face — by unleashing a bank vault full of hitherto unpublished Muldergate secrets.

A tactic

This is seen as a tactic by the South African Government to prevent Dr Rhodie advancing a broad semi-political defence at the extradition hearing.

Muldergate-watchers here have voiced astonishment that Mr P W Botha should want to reopen the scandal just when it seemed to be dying down.

The only explanation they can advance for the decision to seek Dr Rhodie's extradition is that Dr Rhodie is sitting on major Muldergate secrets which he might disclose at any time.

If the disclosure were linked with current right-wing agitation against Mr Botha in South Africa, led by Dr Mulder, the situation could assume major political dimensions.

Mystery is building up over

Dr Rhodie would face seven charges of fraud or theft if extradited, the acting Minister of Justice, Mr F W de Klerk, said in Pretoria yesterday, according to a correspondent.

The warrant for Dr Rhodie's arrest was issued on June 6 by Pretoria's Chief Magistrate at the request of the Transvaal Attorney-General.

The alleged misdeeds took place between January 14, 1976 and February 11, 1977, the minister said.

It is understood the government is satisfied that if Dr Rhodie should come to trial, and evidence given which could harm State security, the situation could be dealt with by existing legislation.

SA could lose Rhodie
page 2

Dr Rhodie's lawyer, Mr E W J van Breukelen, confirmed at his office in Heerlen, Holland, yesterday that Dr Rhodie had lodged documents and tapes relating to Muldergate in vaults of two unnamed Continental banks.

Dr Rhodie instructed that the material was to be released to the press "if something happens to me — death, sudden disappearance or forcible return to South Africa for trial."

"I know about these documents," Mr Van Breukelen said. "But I have had no instructions from Dr Rhodie since his arrest and I cannot comment at this stage. I will discuss the situation with him when I am granted access to him."

The material is believed to go beyond anything Dr Rhodie has revealed already about Muldergate.

But secrets could also spill out from the extradition hearing expected in Aix-en-Provence. The charge sheet which the South African authorities have forwarded to the police in France accuses Dr Rhodie of theft and embezzlement but, it is understood, it relates only to a specific property in South Africa.

the Rhodie arrest. For instance, South Africa has no extradition treaty with France, yet the South African authorities appear to expect no problems in having Dr Rhodie extradited. This has given rise to speculation that Pretoria has a "deal" with the French Government.

On the other hand, the French Government could simply deport Dr Rhodie and waive an extradition hearing. This would avoid a revelation of secrets before the world's press.

Meanwhile, Mrs Rhodie and her children have disappeared from their Juans les Pins flat. The world's press have not been able to find her.

The extradition of Dr Rhodie was requested by the South African Embassy in Paris three weeks ago, and granted by the Interior Ministry three days ago. The arrest was made after an international warrant of arrest, a French warrant of arrest and the South African Police charge sheet had been sent to the police in Nice.

The Nice police, apparently to the surprise of the South African Embassy, knew where to find Dr Rhodie. They had been keeping "tabs".

Info bomb fu

From baby duck to horsemeat . . .

NICE — Dr Eschel Rhoodie was "ambushed" by five French plainclothes detectives in the fashionable French resort of Juan les Pins on Thursday morning while he was walking to a beach frequented by topless girl bathers

Dr Rhoodie, suntanned and athletic, was wearing a dark T-shirt and light-coloured trousers. His luxury flat at 27 Avenue Maréchal Joffre is less than 100 m from the beach where a new fashion has been seen lately — girls in transparent G-strings

This weekend, South Africa's former Information Secretary is being held incommunicado in the shabby prison of Grasse, along with the usual summer crop of vagabonds, drunks, druggies and prostitutes who are culled by the police from the beaches

Conditions in the prison, one of the worst in France, are dramatically different from Dr Rhoodie's glamorous life-style set on the 50 km stretch of the French Riviera between Cannes and Monaco

With his well-fitting clothes and Gucci shoes, Dr Rhoodie was a well-known figure on the Riviera. He went to Cannes for the film festival and to Monaco for the Grand Prix which was won by his friend, Jody Scheckter

Dr Rhoodie and his blonde wife, Katie, have been living on the Riviera for the past few months since he flitted secretly between Ecuador in South America and western Europe

Residents of Juan les Pins say he seemed to be "financially comfortable". He was just enjoying the start of the Riviera summer season when he was arrested

After arresting Dr Rhoodie, the French police handcuffed him and drove him to their headquarters in Nice where he was refused permission to telephone his wife or lawyer. Then he was driven to Grasse, the judicial capital of the Riviera region, 30 km inland

On arrival at the shabby old prison, Dr Rhoodie, who had no personal effects with him, was stripped and searched. Then he was put into a cell with two others

Dr Rhoodie's usual lunch at a luxury restaurant near his flat was a whole baby duck roasted in a raspberry vinegar sauce and washed down with a R40 bottle of wine

Today, his lunch was a quarter kg of bread, beans, horsemeat and a 30c flask of rough Algerian wine — DDC

LONDON — The dramatic arrest in France of Dr Eschel Rhoodie could blow up in the South African Government's face.

It could unleash a bank vault full of unpublished information scandal secrets

The former Information Secretary's lawyer, Mr E W van Breukelen, confirmed at his office in Heerlen, Holland, yesterday that when Dr Rhoodie fled from South Africa last year one of the first things he did was to lodge all his documents and tapes relating to the scandal in the vaults of two unnamed banks on the Continent

Dr Rhoodie gave instructions that the material was to be released to the press "if something happens to me — death, sudden disappearance or forcible return to South Africa for trial"

"I know about these documents," Mr Van Breukelen told me. "But I have had no instructions from Dr Rhoodie since his arrest and I cannot comment at this stage"

"I will discuss the situation with him when I am granted access to him. We will have to wait and see. I cannot say anything at the moment"

The material in the bank vaults are believed to go beyond anything that Dr Rhoodie has revealed already. They deal with secrets at present only guessed at. But even before Dr Rhoodie triggers off this time-bomb, Info secrets could spill out from the extradition hearing which is expected to be held in Aix-en-Provence

The charge sheet which the South African authorities have forwarded to the police in France accuses Dr Rhoodie of theft and fraud, but, it is understood, it relates only to a specific property in South Africa

This is seen as a tactic by the South African Government to prevent Dr Rhoodie advancing a broad, semi-political defence at the extradition hearing

But Mr Van Breukelen said yesterday that if there was a "political angle", he would enlist the support of South African lawyers, because "they know more about the situation than I do". He would also bring in

circles in Britain and France that Mr Botha is playing with fire. The only explanation they can advance for the unexpected decision to seek Dr Rhoodie's extradition is that Dr Rhoodie is sitting on major secrets which he might disclose at any time

If disclosure of the secrets were to be linked with the current right-wing agitation against Mr Botha in South Africa, led

and waive an extradition hearing. This would avoid an embarrassing revelation of Info secrets by Dr Rhoodie before the world's press at the Aix-en-Provence hearing

Meanwhile, Mrs Rhoodie and her children have disappeared from their Juans les Pins flat

The world's press have covered on the seaside resort, but have not been able to establish Mrs Rhoodie's whereabouts

The arrest was made after an international warrant of arrest, a French warrant of arrest, and the South African Police charge sheet had been sent to the police in Nice. The Nice police, apparently to the surprise of the South African Embassy, knew immediately where to find Dr Rhoodie

They have been keeping "tabs" on him

The next step, according to the French police, is for the South African authorities to identify Dr Rhoodie. This could be done by South African policemen flying to France to carry out the identification

From STANLEY UYS Dispatch London bureau chief.

French lawyers

"If the funds which Dr Rhoodie is accused of embezzling were spent with the South African Government's approval," said Mr Van Breukelen, "then there can be no charge of embezzlement"

Dr Rhoodie has said repeatedly that the Information Department operations were carried out with the knowledge and sanction of Mr Vorster, Dr Diederichs (former Finance Minister), Senator Owen Horwood (present Finance Minister) and Dr Mulder, and that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was aware of them

Information scandal watchers here have voiced their astonishment that Mr Botha should want to reopen the scandal just when it seemed to be dying down. He is risking full disclosure by Dr Rhoodie of Info secrets, either at the extradition hearing, or by the release of the documents in the bank vaults

There is a growing feeling in South African

by Dr Mulder, the situation could assume major political dimensions

Dr Rhoodie, in an interview with a Fleet Street newspaper recently — following Mr Vorster's downfall — said "I can name other guilty men and I will do so in my own time"

A general air of mystery is beginning to build up over the arrest. For instance, South Africa does not have an extradition treaty with France, and yet the South African authorities in Pretoria appear to anticipate no problems in having Dr Rhoodie extradited. This has given rise to speculation that Pretoria has concluded a private "deal" with the French Government

On the other hand, there are apparently pro- and anti-Rhodie factions in the French Government. It has even been suggested that the French Government could simply deport Dr Rhodie

More Rhodie reports
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Use set

Rhodie's time bomb ready if he has to come home

By KITT KATZIN



FROM behind the bars of dingy French prison cell, South Africa's most wanted man, former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhodie has begun a dramatic, and probably final, fight for freedom.

If he loses, he believes he will bring the South African Government down with him.

For today the Sunday Express can reveal that the 48-year-old, flamboyant former propaganda chief — the central figure in the Muldergate Affair and the man whose activities brought down former State President John Vorster — has decided to call the Government's bluff by disclosing "every item" of his hitherto unknown Information File "timebomb" — ticking away in the vaults of at least four banks in Europe.

Marooned, imprisoned and cut off from his family, this is the first major decision Dr Rhodie has taken in his dramatic battle to remain in France and beat the South African Government's extradition request.

In the event of his appeal

SECRET FILES 'WILL TOPPLE GOVT'

failing, he has committed himself to releasing 41 tapes and documents on highly sensitive State projects to the international Press.

This, he believes, will show how far Cabinet Ministers and Mr P W Botha the Prime Minister, were involved in Information projects.

But worse, the tapes and documents, whose contents are known also to the former Information Minister, Dr Connie Mulder and retired BOSS chief General Hendrik van den Bergh, will lift the lid on the entire international operation — implicating heads of state, top politicians and at least 13 foreign governments.

Dr Rhodie's arrest on the French Riviera on Thursday — and his determination to fight back by revealing all — has set off a chain reaction of shock waves in South Africa.

Any disclosure of the "time bomb" packages, which deal with bribes and payoffs to Government leaders and international diplomats, would "smash the P W Botha Government within days", according to Dr Rhodie.

At least one other source who has studied the contents of the documents and listened to the tapes agrees that if they were divulged, "the Government would be brought to its knees".

From the Dutch town of Heerlen yesterday, Dr Rhodie's attorney, Mr E W J van Breukelen, told the Sunday Express London office that any attempt to remove Dr Rhodie from France against his will would constitute a case of "international kidnapping".

"And if that happens," he added, "then in terms of my brief the dynamite packages will be released immediately."

In a series of dramatic



developments following Dr Rhodie's arrest, the Sunday Express can also reveal that

● Dr Rhodie is also considering appealing to the French Government for political asylum. He will do so, according to close friends and relatives, on the grounds that the charges he faces in South Africa — theft and fraud — are linked

to political Government instructions.

"Many of us feel that political asylum is his only hope," one relative told me. "It's the only card he has — and he must play it. But it's an ace."

● The South African Government, through its Department of Foreign Affairs, had also asked the French Government to consider deporting Dr Rhodie to South Africa to avoid a protracted extradition hearing.

This was the original plan decided on by Pretoria — and discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

● To complicate matters, the former Information Secretary is definitely in possession of a French passport, obtained from Mr Jimmy Mancham, former President of the Seychelles, and several other international travel documents. His lawyers will insist that, as a passport holder, he is entitled to French Government protection.

Dr Rhodie's entire case, I am told, will be presented in political terms — and on

the basis that French law does not allow extradition for political offences.

Strong rumours were circulating in Johannesburg yesterday that the French Government, at the request apparently of the authorities in Pretoria, was considering declaring Dr Rhodie's passport invalid (it has been withdrawn by the South African Government) and putting him on the first available flight to South Africa.

But this possibility was discounted by legal sources in Paris who said that Dr Rhodie's arrest would have to run the full course of "due process of the law".

● Meanwhile Dr Rhodie, who is said to be in good shape, is due to be transferred from the local jail in the world perfume centre of Grasse, to a prison in the judicial centre of Aix-on-Provence, near Marseilles, where his appeal is expected to be heard within the next 10 days.

His wife, Mrs Katie Rhodie, has visited him in the Grasse prison.

Lawyer says Eschel in good form

YESTERDAY Mr E Vincent, an attorney who has acted for Dr Eschel Rhodie, said South Africa's former Secretary for Information had confidence in the French legal system and was taking his first taste of prison life with ease.

"He is in good form and good health, both physically and emotionally," Mr Vincent told Agence France Presse.

Dr Rhodie, who has asked the best legal brains in France to represent him, is not short of cash, in spite of the fact that his estate has been provisionally sequestered. The South African State Attorney has claimed Dr Rhodie owes the Government R860 000.

Dr Rhodie has declared he intends

to ask the French Government for asylum but a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said yesterday there was no legislation for such requests.

He said asylum was likely to be granted in cases where foreign nationals would be in danger of their lives in their countries of origin.

While this would not appear to be so in Dr Rhodie's case — although he has said he fears the Mafia and South African agents — all cases were considered individually and on merit.

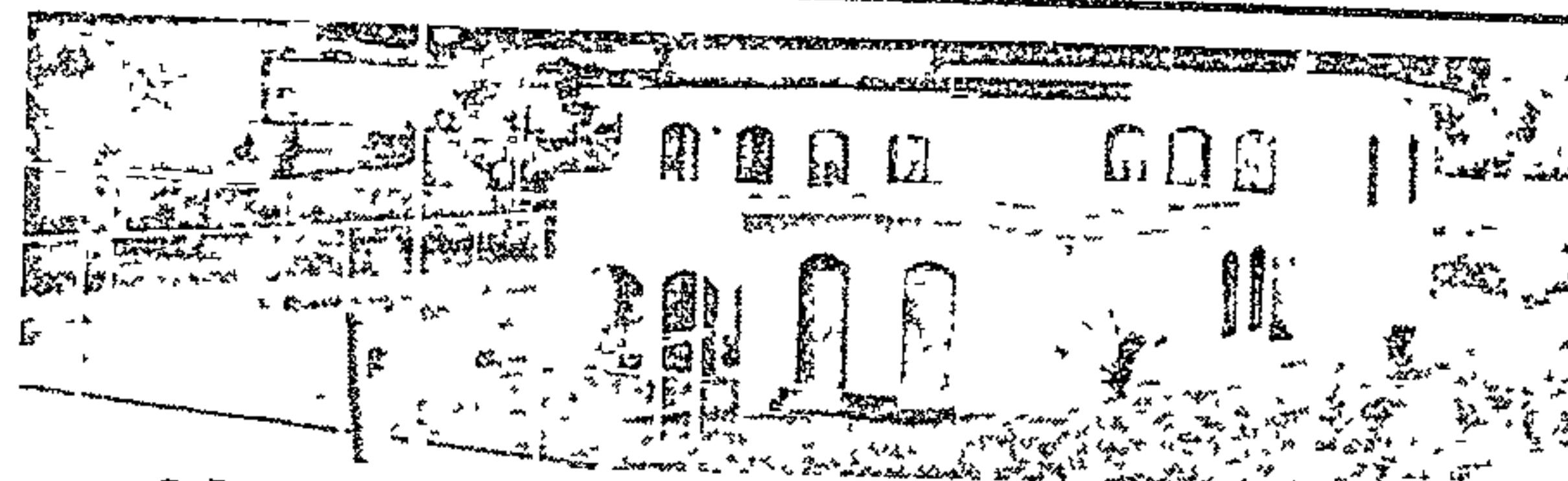
Dr Rhodie has said he believes that if he is brought to trial in South Africa the provisions of the Official Secrets Act will prevent him giving evidence in public.

This is one reason why Dr Rhodie intends releasing his tapes and documents of the events leading to South Africa's Information Scandal to the international Press.

● Last week the Sunday Express reported CID chief General J F Kleinhaus as saying the police were "not dragging their heels" in tracking and arresting Dr Rhodie, and that definite steps had been taken in that direction.

Yesterday General Kleinhaus, who spearheaded "Operation Rhodie", said he was satisfied with developments — and hoped the public was now reassured that the police had every intention of bringing Dr Rhodie back and were capable of doing so.

FLOODLIGHTS ON HIS HOME COURT AND A TEST, SO...



● Denys Rhoodie's Waterkloof home — and the floodlit court

Is Denys all set to be a tennis coach?

IT LOOKS as if former deputy Secretary of Information Denys Rhoodie is going to become a tennis coach

So far Dr Rhoodie has passed an elementary tennis coaching course, but whether he will coach or is already — even part-time — he won't say. Nor will he discuss whether he intends becoming a registered professional coach.

He has, however, installed floodlights at his home tennis court.

At the spacious home, in Drakensberg Drive, Waterkloof, Pretoria, he said this week: "I'm not prepared to discuss my private life with newspapers."

There are no restrictions governing his coaching tennis on his private court but he is not allowed to coach on any municipal or club court unless he is registered with the South African Tennis Union — and he needs to

By MARIAN SHINN

pass the professional examination before he can register.

On his own court he can coach for any fee he wants to.

The two-evening course he passed is run by the Northern Transvaal Tennis Coaches Association and is the stepping stone to the intermediate course which must be passed before anyone can attend the professional coaching course.

Association secretary Mrs Marlene Marais refused to discuss Dr Rhoodie's membership or plans, but said the course he had passed was only "a beginner's exam." She said Dr Rhoodie had not told the association if he planned to coach tennis for a living.

He played league for the Menlo Park Tennis Club and has been described by Mr Reef Hudson, who is in charge of examining prospective tennis coaches,

as being "a reasonable tennis player" with the potential for becoming a coach.

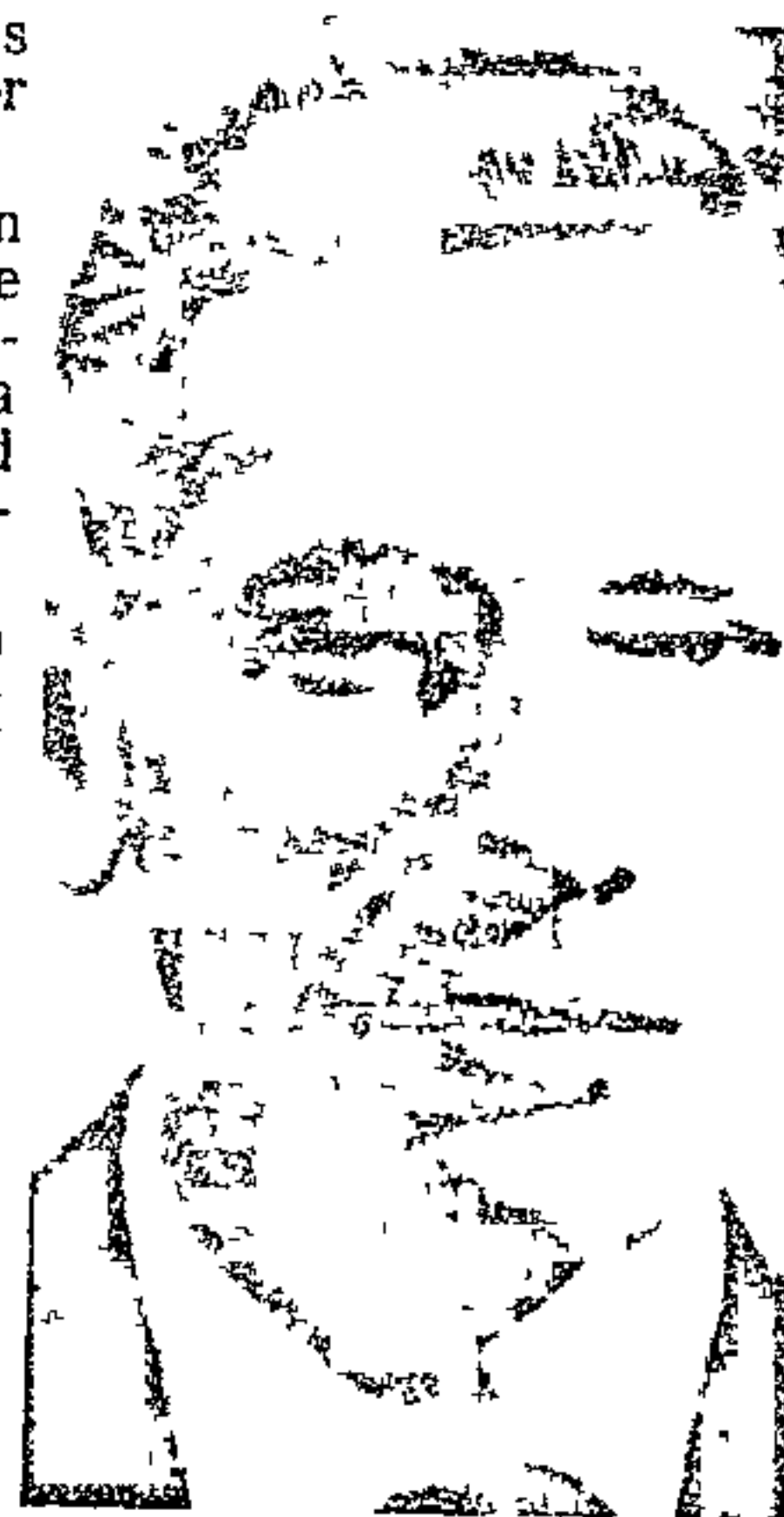
South African Tennis Union secretary Louis Janssens said he had not been told of Dr Rhoodie's plans, but if he became a professional Dr Rhoodie would have to be registered with the SATU.

Dr Rhoodie was retired from the former Department of Information last year on a pension of about R600 a month and a lump sum payment of R25 000.

He was one of the department's officials who had taken six overseas trips in six months to "evaluate" the services of staff working abroad.

These trips were described by former Auditor General Gerald Barrie as "unnecessary, probably wasteful and extravagant."

On some of these trips it is believed he watched the world's top tennis players at Wimbledon.



● Denys Rhoodie
... tennis coach?

Marat non-regstryd begin in Frankryk

Maandag 22/7/79

259

JOU OUVLUGVOET!

Dr. Rhoodie is nog lank nie vas

Van MARILYN ZEELIE, Parys, en
FRIK BADENHORST, Pretoria

AS Suid-Afrika vir dr. Eschel Rhoodie teen Krismis uitgelewer kan kry, kan hy sy hoed agterna gooi.

Ou vlugvoet en sy regsgeleerdes sit oorgehaal om met elke middel binne bereik terug te veg, en Franse regsgeleerdes sê dis die stryd kan tot in die nuwe jaar duur — en dr. Rhoodie R100 000 kos.

Alles dui daarop dat hy hom onder meer daarop gaan beroep dat die kriminele aanklagte teen hom net 'n rooksterm is om hom om politieke redes terug in Suid-Afrika te kry. As die Franse met hom saamstem, vervel alle uitewerigsooreenkoms en bly hy net waar hy is.

Ook kan hy hom daarop beroep dat die stokoute ooreenkoms tussen Frankryk en die destydse Britse kolonie aan die suidpunt van Afrika nie meer wettig is nie.

Só verloop sake aan Franse kant.

Die eerste stap in sy verhoor begin Vrydag, wanneer hy vir die eerste keer in die hof verskyn. As gevangene sal hom 'n week gejig word.



DR. ESCHEL RHOODIE, met die Erasmus-verslag vasgedruk onder die arm, in 'n straat in Nice. Kort ná Nardus Nel se foto neem

Wat nou van sy bande?

Altyd 22/7/79

Van THINUS PRINSLOO
JUAN LES PINS
„DIE polisie behandel my man goed. Ons is nooit deur hulle mishandel nie,” sê mev. Kate Rhoodie glister in die Rhoodies se spogwoonstel aan die Franse Riviera in Juan Les Pins.

RAPPORT het dit in landsbelang geag om die dinge nie te publiseer nie en het die aanbod van die hand gewys om die geheime bande te hoor en foto's van die dokumente te neem.

Dr. Rhoodie het die aanbod gedoen nadat ek aan hom gesê het daar is twyfel of die bande regtig bestaan en dat die geheime wat hy soos 'n swaard bokant die kop van die Suid-Afrikaanse Regting probeer hou, net 'n blutspeël is.

Dr. Rhoodie het heftig hierop gereageer en gesê as ek vir hom en sy vrou treinkaartjies na Zürich koop en hul verblyfkoste betaal, kan ons dadelik na die bank gaan.

Dr. Rhoodie het gesê ek kan foto's neem van sy geheime bande en dokumente in die kluse van die bank in Zürich.

Dr. Rhoodie het my ook duidelik laat verstaan dat hy die geheime laat dupliseer het en dat die duplikate op twee

Dan sluit sy haar mond ferm. Vir die res van die verhaal wil sy groot geld hê. Tussen R50 000 en R60 000 „Because I need the cash”.

Toe ek gistermiddag laat die voordeurkloke van die Rhoodies se woonstel lui, was mev. Rhoodie aanvanklik baie bitter. Sy het oor die interkomstelsel gesê sy het opdrag van haar prokureurs om niks te sê nie.

Oor dr. Rhoodie se geheime bande swyg mev. Rhoodie ook en die groot vraag bly nog steeds: Wat gaan dr. Eschel Rhoodie met sy bandgeheime doen?

Toe ek hom 'n maand gelede in Parys en Nice ontmoet, het dr. Rhoodie aangebied om my na 'n bank in Zürich te neem sodat ek self kon sien dat die bande en ander geheime wel bestaan.

Hy het dinge laat deurskemer wat my hare laat rys het. Hy het die name van hoe Suid-Afrikaanse politieke figure en selfs dié van mense in die private sektor gekoppel aan sake soos die oorlog in Zaire, die verkiesings in Rhodesië en Suidwes en projekte in Amerika.

of drie ander plekke bewaar word.

As hy iets onnatuurliks sou oorkom, het regsmanse opdrag om dit bekend te maak.

Toe ek hom hieroor uitvra, het hy glimlaggend gesê as hy byvoorbeeld in 'n vliegtuig-ongeluk saam met honderde ander mense, sou dit nie as 'n „onnatuurlike” dood beskou word nie. Maar as hy doodgaan in omstandighede wat enigszins verdag lyk, sou die geheime uitgeblaker word. Sederdien het sy regsvaardigder in Frankryk laat blyk dat die geheime ook uitgeblaker sal word indien dr. Rhoodie onder dwang na Suid-Afrika teruggebring word.

Dr. Rhoodie het vertel dat hy sommige van die geheime self uit die land geneem het. Sekere mense het daarna vir hom die res uitgebring.

Toe ek hom vra hoekom hy nog nie sy bandgeheime uitgelap het nie, ondanks uitdagings uit Suid-Afrika om dit te doen, het hy gesê hy sal dit doen sodra dit duidelik is dat hy al sy elendom in Suid-Afrika aan verloor.

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

soek te betwis.

As die hof eger daar en dan ten gunste van hom beslis, stap hy uit as 'n vryman. Indien nie, kan hy verskeie appelle tot by die Franse Conseil D'Etat (Staatsraad) aanteken. Dit kan maande duur.

Breyten

In dié verband verwys die Franse na Henri Curral, dié man wat as geswore vyand van Suid-Afrika 'n solidariteitsbeweging begin en 'n vals paspoort aan Breyten Breytenbach uitgereik het.

Curral is vier maande lank by 'n hotel in die Suid van Frankryk ingeperk terwyl die Staatsraad sy appél aanhoor het. Hy het die saak gewen en is vrygelaat — net om 'n paar maande later in 'n sluipmoord-aanslag buite sy huis in Parys te sterf.

Die registrasie kan verder vertraag word deurdat die meeste Franse appélhowe in Augustus vir vakansie gesluit is. En aan Franse kant word dr. Rhoodie as 'n „spesiale geval” beskou omdat diplomateke kanale gebruik is om vir sy uitlewering aansoek te doen.

Dit kan dr. Rhoodie se aanspraak versterk dat hy nie in misdadiger is nie, maar in man wat vlug vir politieke en diplomateke vyande.

Aan Suid-Afrikaanse kant is alles reeds in werking gestel om te bewys dat die aansoek om uitlewering op kriminele aanklagte berus en nie op die politiek nie.

Vir dié doel sal daar Vrydag op die skilderagtige Franse dorpie Aix-En-Provence gesertifiseerde afskrifte van beëdigde verklarings oor die beweerde misdrywe (sewe aanklagte van bedrog of diefstal) by die hof ingedien word.

Daarby word 'n geldige lasbrief vir sy uitlewering en

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Man in RAPPOR grys pak het Smit se papiere

Deur
KOOS VAN DER MERWE
WIE is die man in die grys pak wat 'n dag of wat ná die Smit-moorde persoonlike dokumente by die slagoffers se woning in Pretoria kom haal het?

Mnr. Jaan Smit, broer van die vermoorde ekonoom, wil baie graag weet, want hy het self die stukke aan die man gegee. En nou is hy spyt dat hy hom nie behoorlik geïdentifiseer het nie.

Die man het hom bygeval ná die lees van dr. C. P. Croeser se vertelling verlede week oor ander dokumente wat hy agt dae ná die moord verwyder het. Die stukke is later vernietig.

Mnr. Smit gee dr. Croeser gelyk dat daar geen geheime in daardie dokumente was, of iets wat op die ontkenning van die moord geheim dui nie. Hy het die dokumente self aan dr. Croeser aangebied nadat hy dit nagegaan het. (Dr. Croeser is dr. Smit se opvolger by die Departement van Finansies.)

Van die man in die grys pak vertel mnr. Smit: „Dit was 'n dag of wat ná die moord. Ons hele familie was in 'n geskokte toestand en met tientalle reelings doenig toe die man daar aankom met die storie dat hy magtiging het om Robert se papiere in besit te neem.

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Finansier deur die Abe
testament van Sir Abe
gystreer as The Abe Bailey
ies Limited (Beperk deur
ek deur garansie en sonder
he Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet

Man met grys pak vat Smit se goed

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

„Ek kan nie sy naam ont-
hou, of wie hy gesê het hy
verteenwoordig nie. Hy mog
van die Tesourie gewees het,
maar ek kan nie sweer nie.

„Dit weet ek wel: Hy was
nie van die polisie se onder-
soekbeamptes nie, en ook nie
van Robert se ou departement
nie. Daardie mense het ek
ná die tragedie baie goed leer
ken.

„Voordat ek tyd kon kry
om die dokumente behoorlik

deur te lees, het ek 'n hoop
daarvan wat in 'n kartondoos
was, net so aan die man ge-
gee. Hoe vertroulik die stukke
was, weet ek nie. Noudat ek
besef dat daardie papiere
dalk die sleutel tot die moord
kan bevat, is ek jammer dat
ek nie weet wat daarin staan
of wie die bode was nie.

Mnr. Smit sê hy het nooit
weer iets van die man gehoor
nie.

* Lees ook op bl. 10 en
11: Ek is nie verbaas dat
Robert Smit vermoor is nie,
sê professor.

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die
Sentrum vir Intergrasies studies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor
sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de
verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag
in 1977 vervang deur 'n oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

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Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
SENTROM VIR INTERGRASIES STUDIES

1978

JAARVERSLAG

DIE vyfde aflewering in ons reeks oor die Smit-moorde deur KOOS VAN DER MERWE

het by 'n kakao-skandaal van miljoene rande wat sy loopbaan beëindig het. Daarna het hy afgetree op 'n plaas in Kalifornië en begin boeke skryf met die geldwese as tema.

Na The Billion Dollar Killing se groot sukses het 'n tweede boek van Erdman verskyn, The Crash of 79, waarin hy die krisis in Iran en die val van die sjah aktuerend voorspel.

Volgens prof. Nieuwenhuizen is Billion Dollar Killing so goed dat dit vir ekonomiese studente op 'n graadse vlak voorgeskryf kan word.

Die verhaal, gegrond op Erdman se ervaringe in die Switserse bankwese, wettel om geheime transaksies tussen groot bankinstellings in die Weste. In die voorlaaste hoofstuk kom dit uit dat dr. Walter Hofert, hoof van die fiktiewe General Bank of Switzerland, 'n slag geslaan het van meer as vier biljoen dollar as gevolg van 'n geheime ooreenkoms wat met die Suid-Afrikaanse regering aangegaan is.



word. Hy was 'n energieke man met 'n vertierende ambisie. Ná twintig jaar of wat was daar in die ekonomie nie meer vir hom vergesig te nie.

Sy optrede in 'n arbitrasiessaak voor die Internasionale Kamer van Koophandel in Parys teen die middel van 1977 getuig daarvan. By daardie geleentheid was dit vir sy Suid-Afrikaanse kollegas duidelik dat sy belangstelling nie meer in die monetêre rigting was nie.

Sy kop het politiek toe gestaan. Maar, waag prof. Nieuwenhuizen, dis 'n ander spel met ander reëls. Moontlik het hy op wagnpraktjke afgekom wat sy gewete hom nie toegelaat het om te aanvaar nie. Hy kon gemeen het om in die politiek reg te maak soos wat in 'n meer eksakte vak soos die geldwese neema-le moontlik is. En hy het die fout gemaak om te glo... en te sê... die manier is om dit op die lappe te bring.

In een opsig raak oud-regter Ludort volgens prof. Nieuwenhuizen dalk aan die waarheid — dat die moordenaars gehuurde

professionele van oortsee was. Dit kon ewenwel die Matha wees wat in opdrag opgetree het.

Prof. Nieuwenhuizen sê hy was die dag op Uitenhage toe die nuus van die Smit-moorde bekend gemaak is. Merv Smit se dood was vir hom 'n groot skok, maar, dis nou naer om te erken, Robert s'n was hy half en half te wagte. 'n Haldosyn of meer noue we het oombliklik by hom opgekom. Robert was 'n reguit soort mens wat, as dit daarop aankom, sy dood tege-moet sou geloop het, dit selfs uitgelok het.

Die ironie van die hele aangeleentheid, sluit die professor af, is dat Robert Smit op 'n kritieke tyd in sy loopbaan 'n verkeerde besluite geneem het. Hy was die één man wat op die professionele vlak moes gebly het en hom nie in die politiek begewe het nie. As ons kyk wat net die afgelope week in die internasionale geldwêreld gebeur het, dan is dit 'n tragedie dat die man wat Suid-Afrika se saak op dié geleentheid die beste kon gehanteer het, Robert Smit, in sy graf lê.



WYLE Robert Smit in sy studentedae aan die Universiteit van Oxford, waar hy 'n uithaler-student was.

DAAR wag 'n beloning van R43 300 vir die eerste persoon wat inligting aan ons verstrek wat lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die Smit-moordenaars. R25 000 daarvan word aangebied deur RAPPORT, R5 000 deur die polisie, R10 000 deur mnr. laan Smit, broer van die vermoorde Robert Smit, en die res deur RAPPORT-lesers.

Mense wat die polisie en ons in die soektog na die Smit-moordenaars kan help, word gevra om mnr. Johann Becker van RAPPORT te bel. Sy telefoonnummers is Johannesburg 725-5260 (kantoor) of 46-8323 (huis). Of skryf aan RAPPORT, Posbus 8422, Johannesburg.

OUDE-REGTER Joe Ludort wys RAPPORT op 'n ongelukkige fout wat verlede week ingestuip het in sy vertelling rondom die Smit-moorde. Daar is na kapl. Sydney Excell verwys as 'n oud-gevangene. Dit moet lees: oud-aangehoudene.

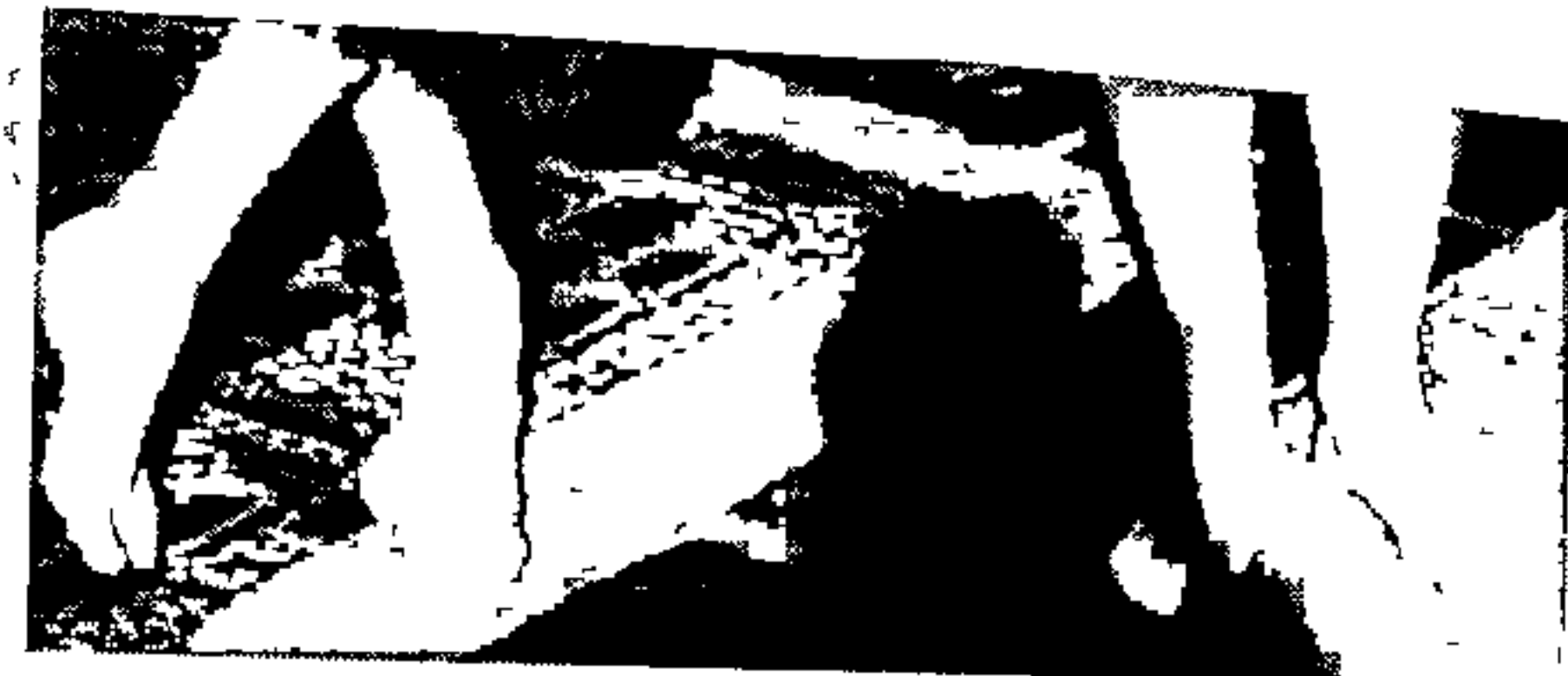
ar is 'n ooreenkoms in werkinge van die fiksionele General Bank of Switzerland en die Union Bank of Switzerland, en Erdman het erken dat een as model vir die ander gedien het.

'n Filiaal van die Union Bank, Thesaurus, was deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering gebruik as kanaal vir sommige van die Departement van Inligting se projekte.

Billion Dollar Killing eindig waar dr. Hofer en sy vrou deur gehuurde moordenaars „wat na Arabiere lyk” om die lewe gebring word nadat sy skema om groot geld te maak, in duie stort.

Erdman se boek is geskryf kort ná dr. Diederichs se besluit om Suid-Afrika se goudverkope van Londen na Zurich oor te plaas.

Prof Nieuwenhuizen skets die agtergrond. Einde 1967, toe die Amerikaners daarop uit was om goud te laat demonitiseer, en hulle



NOG 'n foto uit die Smits se familie-album. Robert en Jeanne by 'n vrolike geleentheid afgeneem.

Aanstaande week: 'n boeiende aflewering in ons reeks oor die Smit-moorde

Suid-Afrika wou verplig om sy goud op die vrye mark teen 35 dollar per ons te verkoop, het dr Diederichs by die Switsers gaan hulp soek.

In 'n stadium toe die sogenaamde tweebeestel vir Suid-Afrika baster onveilig was, het dr

Diederichs 'n verbintenisse met drie Switserse banke aangegaan waaruit die goudagentskap ontwikkel het.

Ná die Switsers onderneem het om vir ons agttien maande lank 'n voorskot teen goudlewering te gee, het dr. Diederichs meer as 90 persent van ons goudverkope van Londen na Zurich oorgeplaas. (Ons het later wel 'n klein persentasie na Londen teruggeplaas om die historiese verband te behou.)

As die Switsers Suid-Afrika nie in daardie onseker tyd te hulp gekom het nie, sou ons lelik in die knyp gewees het. Vir hulle was dit voordelig en dit het ons gepas om ons goudsake te laat behartig deur mense wat op absolute geheimhouding ingestel is.

'n Aspek waar The Billion Dollar Killing wel aan die werklikheid raak, sê prof. Nieuwenhuizen, is die bestaan van 'n geheime Switserse bankrekening wat ons in staat gestel het om deur Thesaurus te werk.

Prof. Nieuwenhuizen sien egter niks sinistres in die ooreenkoms met die Switsers nie, allermens wat tot moord kon lei.

Uit die aard van dr. Smit se werk by GATT in Genève, by die Internasionale Monetêre Fonds en ander geldinstansies, het prof. Nieuwenhuizen elke moontlikheid nagegaan waar sy veiligheid bedreig kon gewees het. En niks gevind nie.

Oorsee het dr. Robert Smit 'n harde en moeilike taak gehad, maar daar was geen risiko aan verbonde nie. Dis meestal institusionele werk wat in komiteekamers verrig word, ver van 'n gevaarlike klimaat verder.

VUURWARM WENK NA POLISIE

DIE vuurwarm wenk oor die Smit-moorde wat ons verlede week uit Oos-Londen bereik het, is toe deeglik ondersoek deur 'n verslaggewer wat ons soontoe gestuur het.

Die inligting wat daar aan hom verskaf is, het RAPPORT aan die speurdiens oorhandig. Genl. Jan Kleinhaus, speurhoof, het agterna aan RAPPORT gesê dat die inligting baie deeglik geëvalueer is — „maar ons kon geen grondige bewyse kry dat enige van die beweringe waar is nie.”

Bowendien, herinner prof. Nieuwenhuizen, in al die jare dat Robert Suid-Afrika by die IMF en elders verteenwoordig het, was ons posisie internasionaal so delikaat dat dit onverstandig sou gewees het om by enige agterbakse transaksies betrek te geraak het. As 'n deskundige op sy gebied, het Robert dit goed geweet. Trouens, by vele monetêre instansies en in vergadersale is Suid-Afrika in daardie jare nie eens sitting gegun nie, wat nog te sê inspraak.

Prof. Nieuwenhuizen meen die motief vir die moord moet eerder in Robert Smit se karakter en persoonlikheid gesoek

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Hy's die Romeo van die Riviera

Van MARILYN ZELIE

PARYS.

SOWAT 'n halfdosyn jong speurders in sportdrag was agter dr. Rhoodie aan: Na Sandstrande, by gas en partye oral aan die dertig myl lange Franse Riviera-kus, speeplek van miljoeners tussen Cannes en Monaco.

Almal het hom bewonder as 'n vriendelike, gulante, gesofistikeerde heer wat in die hoogste kringe welkom was. Immer om hom was lieflike welgeskepe meisies in blikkies of aandabberds met lae halse.

Ben van die skone, die twintigjarige model Juliette, dogter van 'n Franse bankier, het

aan RAPPORT gesê:

„Ons het almal gedink hy's net die man. Donker en aantreklik. Die meeste van ons het gemeen hy kom van Suid-Amerika. My is vertel hy's 'n Argentyen.”

Al het die polisieanne hom onder mekaar die Romeo van die Riviera genoem, sê hulle: Sover hulle weet, was sy gedrag onder die vroeë onbeterspelt.

„Sy vriende hieso dink almal dat hy gou uit die tronk sal wees om weer soos 'n „playboy” te lewe. Die voorral sal nie maak dat deure in sy gesig toegelap word nie,” sê 'n ryk nyeraar.

Woonstel alleen kos R2 000 per maand

Van JAN BREYTENBACH KAAPSTAD

DAT die Rhoodies hoog gelewe het in die buiteland, is nie te betwyfel nie. Lewers het hulle 'n neseier gehad, want op 'n dag het Kate vir dr. Rhoodie gevra of hy bank toe gaan om geld te trek.

Só gesels Petrova Metelerkamp, die Huisgenoot-joernaliste wat onlangs 'n paar dae saam met die Rhoodies in Frankryk deurgebring het om stot in te samel vir 'n artikel reeks waarin mev. Rhoodie haar saak stel. Dit word in aanstaande week se Huisgenoot vertel.

„Eschel het volgehou hy verdien hul geld met sy skryfwerk,” vertel Petrova.

Sy het bereken dat die Rhoodies met hul twee kinders vir die vakansie by hulle,

minstens R200 per dag nodig gehad het. Die woonstel in Juan Le Pins, waar hy gevang is, het R2 000 per maand gekos.

„Hulle het aanhou sê dis die duurste plek in Europa. Ek het hulle verskeie kere gevra hoekom hulle dan hier woon. Op die ou end, ná allerhande ontwykende antwoorde, het Kate gesê dit is om naby hul Franse prokureur te wees.”

In die hotel in Nice waar Petrova tuis gegaan het, het die Rhoodies ook 'n ruk lank gewoon. Dit kos R26 per dag per persoon.

„Die Rhoodies se bure vertel van partytjies en naglewe. Maar ek het nie daardie indruk gekry nie. Hulle ken nie Frans nie en het geen vriende nie. Maar hulle gee maklik geld uit en vlieg waar hulle wil wees.

„Kate sê hulle sal weer in Suid-Afrika kom woon, maar net as Eschel sy naam skoon kan kry. Sy glo onwikkbaar dat hy onskuldig is.

„Maar sy sê klein Eschel sal sy voete waarskynlik nooit weer in Suid-Afrika sit nie. Sy beskou hom klaar as 'n emigrant.” (Hy is in Engeland op skool).

* Vandesweek is in persberigte vertel dat dr. Rhoodie se gevang is toe hy opnuut op pad was om na die bostuklose meisies op die strand te gaan kyk — en dat hy baie gehou het van die Franse naglewe en ywerig gedobbel het.

HEELOO Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, Romeo van die Franse Riviera, kyk na die tolle bostuklose meisies op die strand. BO. MEV. KATIE RHODIE waai nog plesierig. Dit was voor die Franse polisie haar man skielik gearrester het.



RAPPORT
22/7/79



ANNEMARIE RHOODIE — sy het probeer om nie spore agter te laat nie

Dogter se kêrel

Deur JAN TERBLANCHE

„DIE volgende tien dae gaan baie lank wees,” sê Chris Kern, 21, Annemarie Rhodie se vriend, vandeeweek op Germiston. Maar hy glo vas dat sy meisie, soos telkens tevore, ook hierdie episode sal oorleef.

„Sy is baie sterk,” sê hy, en die trots lê vlak in sy oë. Met die Inligtingskandaal wat om haar pa se kop losgebars het, is ook Annemarie deur 'n moeilike tydje. En telkens was dit maar Chris wat moed ingepaat het.

Nou, met dr. Eschel Rhodie agter die tralies in Frankryk, sê Chris steeds. „Ek staan by haar.” Hy voel baie

jammer vir haar en haar moeder, maar hy weet dat sy nie sal gaan lê nie. Wat ook al binne die volgende twee weke mag gebeur, sy sal terugkeer, sê hy.

Chris is saam met Annemarie 'n student van die RAU. Hy ken haar reeds sedert begin verlede jaar en hul verhouding het in die loop van die jaar ontwikkel.

SELFVERWYT ONNODIG

Van Frik Badenhorst
PRETORIA

ANNEMARIE RHOODIE, 19 kan maar enige selfverwyt dat dit sy was wat die Franse polisie na haar vader, dr. Eschel Rhodie, se luuksueuse wegkruipplek aan die Franse Riviera gelei het, van haar afskuif. Haar opwagting was maar net die laaste spyker wat vir die Franse polisie bevestig het dat die Rhodie-gesin 'n tyd lank by dieselfde adres sou wees.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie het toe reeds geweet waar die voortvlugtige voormalige Sekretaris van Inligting was en het dié kennis aan die Franse polisie oorgedra. Al onskuldige bydrae tot haar vader se inhegtenisneming wat Annemarie gelewer het, was 'n finale bevestiging.

Tog het sy die voorafgaande weke voorsorgsmaatreels getref om nie spore te laat nie. Sy het 'n vroeë bespreking vir 'n vlug na Frankryk gekanselleer en toe sy tog verlede week na Nice gevlieg het, was haar plek bespreek in die naam van Annemarie van Wyk.

Voor haar het haar broer, Eschel jr., op 30 Junie al uit Brittanje, waar hy op skool is, in Frankryk aangekom. Sy was die vierde lid van die gesin wat aangekom het om die reunie te voltooi.

Genl Jan Kleinhaus, Suid-Afrika se speurhoof, sê die polisie het daadwerklik na dr. Rhodie gesoek vandat die lasbrief vir sy inhegtenisneming op 1 Junie deur die hooflanddros in Pretoria uitgereik was.

Nadat die polisie vasgestel het waar dr. Rhodie was, is vertoe deur diplomatieke kanale tot die Franse owerhede gerig. Die polisie het reeds 'n tyd gelede snuf in die neus gehad oor waar dr. Rhodie was, maar moes versigtig te werk gaan sodat hy nie onraad sou merk en van adres verander nie, soos hy so dikwels in die verlede gedoen het.

Dit was juis sy beweeglikheid wat die polisie soveel hoofbrekens besorg het. „In Europa is dit nou maar so dat 'n man net die straat kan oorsteek en dan is hy in 'n ander gebied. Die procedure om hom vas te trek, moet dan weer van nuuts af begin word,” sê genl. Kleinhaus.

Hoe die polisie op dr.

Rhodie se spoor gekom het, is om die boer die kuns af te vra, sê hy. „Dr. Rhodie was klaarblyklik nie so toeganklik vir 'n onderhoud met die polisie as met koerantmanne nie,” sê hy.

In Frankryk is gesê dat die Franse geheime diens hand bygesit het om dr. Rhodie op te spoor en dat hulle hom reeds geruime tyd voor sy inhegtenisneming Donderdag onder oë gehou het.

Ná al die formaliteite vir sy uitlewering afgehandel is, sal 'n Suid-Afrikaanse polisie-man, een van die ondersoek-beamptes op die personeel van kol. Theo Sherman van die Handelstak in Johannesburg, dr. Rhodie gaan haal, sê genl. Kleinhaus.

McLeod

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Living
the
good
life in
the
South
of
France

Katie Rhoodie's threat IT'S STILL INFO SHORTS



Mrs Rhoodie goes shopping for the hungry fugitives

By
SUZANNE VOS
on the French Riviera

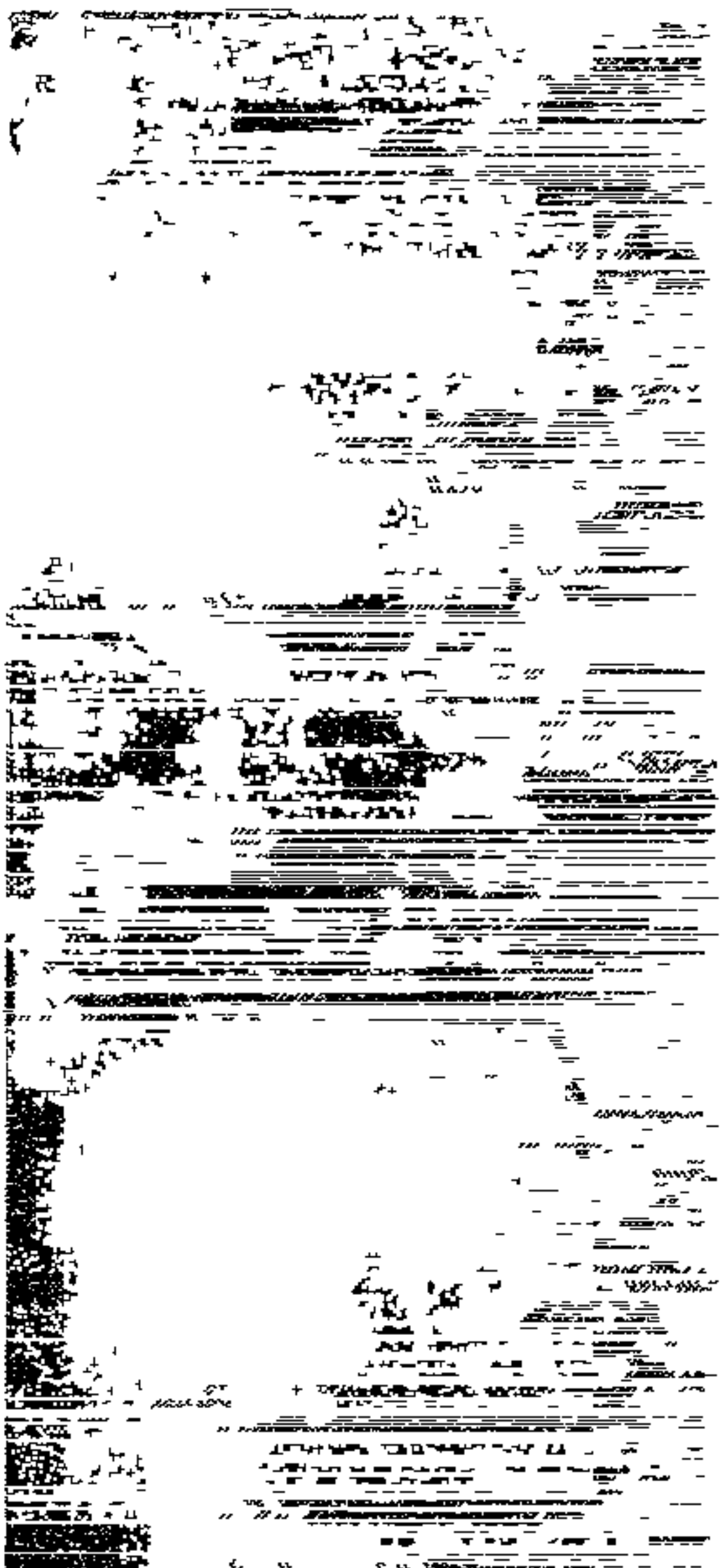
A DISTRESSED Mrs Katie Rhoodie, her husband locked up in a Riviera jail, has threatened to reveal all her husband's information secrets.

Enraged by his arrest after an application from South Africa to have him extradited from France, she is ready to sell her husband's tapes to the highest bidder.

In an interview yesterday, Mrs Rhoodie said...

Judge's daughter weds terror trial Indian

IT WAS a forbidden affair that blossomed in a court room... Lynette Sotha, the daughter of a Transvaal judge, will marry a married man...



The Rhoades snapped at their sunny Rivera hideaway

They have come this far, now I'm going to sell the whole story." She refused to say with whom she was negotiating.

The high life of the Rhoades family — the former Secretary for Information, his wife, son and daughter — took a dramatic turn for the worse on Thursday.

Dr Eschel Rhoades, a fugitive from South Africa since last November, was arrested on an international warrant by five top French police officers as he strolled towards the beach at Juan les Pins, one of Europe's most luxurious Mediterranean resorts.

Good splits

Dr Rhoades, central figure in the Information scandal, is now in the central prison at Grasse, about 25 km from Nice.

Mrs Rhoades, who saw her husband for 30 minutes on Friday, asked me to "tell everybody in South Africa" that her husband was in reasonably good spirits.

"He is not being badly treated, as some people are saying," she said. "He is not having to live in appalling conditions."

Mrs Rhoades added that she could not say much more since, in future, she was going to require payment for interviews.

The secrets she plans to sell are, presumably, those contained on tape-recordings made by her husband.

They are said to contain confidential information about operations of the former Information Department.

Mrs Rhoades and her two teenage children are hiding in the luxury flat of a friend in Cannes. The front door is kept chained.

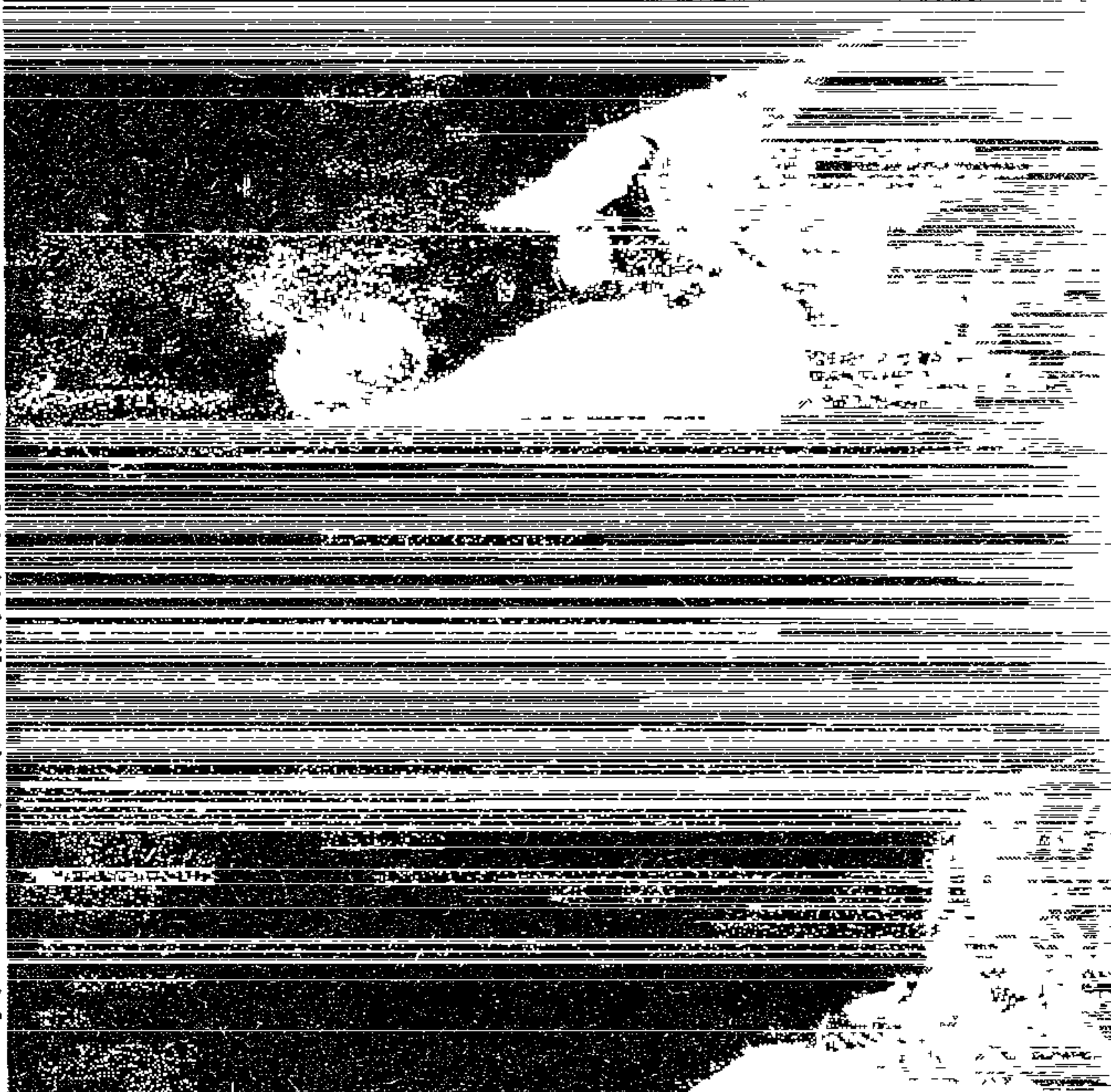
While the sun shines on the beach only a few yards away, she is keeping herself a virtual prisoner in the apartment, with the curtains drawn.

"I need money now," she told me, adding that her husband denied the allegations of fraud being made against him in South Africa. She said he was pinning his faith on French justice.

Dr Rhoades is expected to appear before the appeal court at Aix-en-Provence near here, in the next week. If the court rules that he should be sent back to South Africa, the final extradition decision will rest with French Justice Minister, Mr Alain Peyrefitte.

It is believed two South African police officers will be flying here to identify him, formally.

Mrs Rhoades told me there was no truth in the rumour that Dr Rhoades was going to be taken secretly to Paris and then placed on a flight to Johannesburg. "That is ridiculous," she



There's still a smile on the faces of the high-life couple who came to grief

PICTURES: HUBBARD

Rhoades could face

up to 50 years in jail

By KEVIN STOCKS

DR ESCHEL Rhoades could face an awesome list of charges carrying combined maximum penalties (on conviction) of up to 50 years in prison if the Government succeeds in extraditing him from France.

This is the opinion of legal experts analysing the possible charges that may be brought against the former Secretary for Information.

The man who will probably have to formulate the charges, Transvaal Attorney-General Mr J. N. M. Nkomo, would not comment on the Rhoades arrest.

However, according to lawyers there is a possibility that Dr Rhoades's trial, or a portion of it, could be heard in secret if charges under the Official Secrets Act are included. Section 12 of this Act provides that a court may agree to hear charges behind closed doors if this is considered to be in the country's interests. The South African war-

rant for Dr Rhoades's arrest was issued on charges of theft and fraud while, according to reports from France, the warrant upon which he was arrested referred to "misuse of public funds".

These charges presumably refer to matters raised by the Erasmus commission of inquiry which said it had found evidence pointing to theft and fraud by Dr Rhoades.

- He drew more than R30 000 which he said was for the Citizen newspaper but which he used to buy a flat which was registered in his name and was subsequently sold at a profit, to a foreign collaborator of the Department of Information.
- He obtained five cheques totalling R40 000 drawn on secret information funds and paid them into his personal bank accounts or those of his wife. The Erasmus commission said it could find no evidence that this money had been withdrawn for use on secret projects.
- He and his wife paid
- To Page 2

GIRL, 8, SURVIVES AIR CRASH: THREE DIE

By Sylvia Vollenhoven and Ivor Wilkins

UNROUNDED BY the bodies of three dead people, a seriously-injured eight-year-old girl spent almost 24 hours trapped in the wreckage of a crashed aircraft in freezing conditions in a remote area near Beaufort West this weekend.

The dead are a man and woman and another child, presumed to be her family. Their names have not been released, because next of kin have not been informed, according to Civil Aviation sources.

The girl was discovered by chance when a local farmer, travelling through pouring rain along a little-used track, spotted the wreckage in a field. The child, who according to first reports is Canadian, was found in a field.

of the coldest nights of the Boland this year.

In the past few days, there have been heavy snowfalls, accompanied by rain and mist in the area. It was so cold yesterday that a farmer who tried to get to the wreckage found the diesel in his truck had frozen overnight.

Late last night a Beaufort West ambulance rushed the injured child to Cape Town's Groote Schuur Hospital.

According to ambulance sources, both her legs were broken and she received multiple injuries.

The aircraft, which was a four-seater with a single engine, is understood to have been on its way from Witwatersrand to George on Friday morning when it crashed in mountainous terrain and foul weather conditions.

Mr R. Truter, owner the month from Hatterport and

Girl arrives at Groote Schuur

ABOUT 10 pm last night a Beaufort West ambulance arrived at Groote Schuur with the badly-injured, lone survivor of the crash.

The unconscious and heavily-banded Alletta Fourie was rushed into the aere unit where a hospital team was waiting to take her in for an emergency operation.

Hospital authorities refused to comment on her condition, but it was obvious as they carried her in on the stretcher, that she

FRENCH MAY EXPEL RHOADES PAGE 2

error am AC.
Miss Botha was a judge's registrar when she fell in love with the man in the dock Mr Lligam Moodley, who has since asked for political asylum in Britain, and is leader of a black-consciousness movement.

The story of their relationship and marriage in exile in a registry office in London is on Page 3.

Lynette Botha

"One of the world's great tastes - superbly matured brandy."

VICEROY LIQUOR BRANDY

THE BOTTLE OF QUALITY

MYSTERY ²⁵⁹ R28m IN SWISS ACCOUNT

Sunday
Express

Former Supreme
Court judge goes to
police with
'sensational'
new allegations

By KITT KATZIN

POLICE are investigating allegations — reported to them by a retired Supreme Court judge — that a former top official of the South African Government has deposited R28-million in a secret Swiss bank account.

The money, said to consist mainly of Government funds, was allegedly accumulated in a numbered account at the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich. It is believed the money is still in the bank.

The Union Bank featured prominently in the Information Scandal. It was used extensively by Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the former Information Secretary arrested in France this week, to 'launder' loans and payments worth millions for secret, Into-inspired State projects abroad.

But further references to the bank's alleged involvement with Government funds have cropped up again. Mr Joe Ludorf, a former Rand Supreme Court judge who shocked the country in April with allegations about the murders of Dr Robert Smut and his wife, has been given comprehensive details about the claim on the R28-million.

Mr Ludorf said the allegations about the money were made by a client, whom he described as a financial proker with a direct interest.

Mr Ludorf discussed the issue at length with his client and handed a file to the police, who are investigating.

Mr Ludorf served on the Transvaal Bench for many years. (He sent schoolteacher John Harris to the gallows for planting a bomb in the Johannesburg station.)

He says the allegations could have widespread economic and political repercussions for South Africa.

He told me that although he did not yet have

• To Page 2 ➔

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259

Ex-judge told: Woman was front for R28-m bank account

From Page 1

documentary evidence to back his client's allegations, he believed, for reasons he could not disclose, that they were authentic — "and sensational, to say the least"

"And that is exactly why, in addition to making my own investigations, I decided to report the matter to the authorities"

Mr Ludorf told me:

- The former Government official on whose behalf the R28-million was deposited had been a wellknown public figure (his name is known to the "Sunday Express").

- Mr Ludorf knew the number of the bank account.

- The account was not opened by or operated by the former Government official, but by a second person acting as a "front". This person is a woman who

lives in Britain

- Most of the money is said to consist of Government funds, though not necessarily emanating from the former Department of Information.

And though Mr Ludorf is continuing personal investigations into certain aspects of the Smit murders, which are still unsolved after nearly two years, there is also not necessarily a link between the murders and the alleged R28-million bank account.

But the former judge does not discount the possibility that the money may be linked to another issue the illegal flight of gold bullion from South Africa and the unorthodox transfer of gold supplies from London to Zurich.

Mr Ludorf is probing allegations that gold was used as payment in certain foreign currency deals and

that this, together with the transfer of certain consignments, could be linked to the Smit murders — in the sense that this is what Dr Robert Smit uncovered from sources in Washington, where he was stationed for three years as South Africa's representative to the International Monetary Fund

Some of the illegal shipments occurred when gold reserves were transferred from London to Zurich where, again, it is alleged, the Union Bank of Switzerland was involved.

Some of the profits resulting from the transfer flights are said to have been deposited in banks on the Cayman Islands

- Mr Ludorf believes the full story of the R28-million secret bank account will be made public at a later stage

And I understand that legal claims against a portion of the money may be instituted soon in South Africa.

Rhodie will win — lawyer

Sun. Trib. 22/7/79

(259)

**SOME
SAY
YES,
SOME
SAY
NO,
BUT
WILL
HE —
OR
WON'T
HE —
COME
HOME
TO
FACE
IT
ALL?**

Dr Eschel Rhodie . . . once all the doors were open to him, now he's behind locked doors wondering if he'll be returned to South Africa to face the Information music.

SENIOR South African policemen are today standing by to fetch the fugitive former Secretary for Information Dr Eschel Rhodie from jail in France.

But their wait may be in vain. Dr Rhodie's French lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, said yesterday there was "no chance" that Dr Rhodie would be returned to South Africa.

And, from the Grasse Prison, where he is being held pending an extradition bid by the South African Government, Dr Rhodie was insisting "I didn't do it".

He was denying seven specific charges of fraud and theft detailed in the extradition request made by South Africa.

Dr Rhodie's long and glamorous life on the run — which led him to some of the most exotic spots in the world — appears to have ended.

No option

He now has no option but to throw himself at the mercy of the French judicial system.

If Dr Rhodie can convince a French judge at the Chambre D'Accusation in Aix-en-Provence, where he will be taken this week, that the alleged offences are political, then he will be spared extradition.

The last successful extradition by South Africa was 30 years ago when Jack "Baby Face" Goodwin was extradited from the United States.

Many countries believe that extradition treaties with South Africa fell

**By JEAN-JACQUES
CORNISH
in Grasse and
Tribune Reporters**

away at independence in 1961 with the declaration of the Republic.

And his lawyer said: "When Dr Rhodie appears in court he will win his extradition case so he will not be returning to South Africa."

"He must appear in court now that he has been arrested and will win because there are no real legal grounds for extradition."

Not worried

"And we are not at all worried about deportation. It would be unlawful for them to deport him," he said.

It is understood the extradition request was pitched on charges relating to one property in South Africa — in an attempt to stop Dr Rhodie claiming they were political.

And many South African legal experts — including Professor Marinus Wiechers, Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of South Africa — believe the application will succeed.

"One hardly expects Dr Rhodie's lawyer to say anything else. While the application will not be plain sailing from South Africa's point of view it looks a very clear-cut case and the application is likely to succeed."

Professor Wiechers said the fact that a warrant for Dr Rhodie's arrest had been issued in South

Africa would be taken into account by a French court.

Dr Rhodie is being held in the 57-cell, 136 prisoner Grasse Prison. He is understood to be sharing a cell with two other men.

A prison spokesman yesterday refused the Sunday Tribune permission to speak to Dr Rhodie on the telephone.

"He is in good health and is eating well. His wife has visited him. I do not know whether he will appear in court in France," the spokesman said.

Dr Rhodie appears to have played out his hand.

Once Dr Rhodie hoped that 21 tapes detailing his activities as Information chief would save him from action by Pretoria.

But events appear to have undermined the value of this material deposited in Switzerland and in Cannes.

Before the downfall of ex-President John Vorster people were coming to him to buy his silence. Mr Vorster's departure has apparently defused Dr Rhodie's bombshell.

Tapes secret

Observers believe the Government considered this when they asked the French authorities to take Dr Rhodie in.

His lawyer will not talk about the tapes. Mrs Rhodie, who has quit her luxury beachfront apartment, also reportedly refuses to say exactly what she will do with the material that her husband once threatened could bring down the Government.

His Holland-based lawyer, Mr E. W. van Breukelen, says he is awaiting instructions from Dr Rhodie.

Rhodie's step falters in the gloomy world of a Middle Age jail

From John Bagealey
for The Star

GRASSE — It is necessary to go inside Grasse prison to realise why Dr Eschel Rhodie's jaunty step has faltered — perhaps for the first time since he fled South Africa

Stepping out of the bright French Riviera sunshine, the air tinged with both the perfumes that make Grasse international-ly famous and the natural scent of alpine flowers, Dr Rhodie entered the gloomy world of the French mainland's oldest mason d'arret.

Grasse prison is the least well equipped in France, so that even for a short stay within its walls, the prospect is bleak. Facing Dr Rhodie as he went in, beyond the

THE SILENT PRISONER

From London
Staff Reporter

Jean-Jacques Cornish GRASSE — Mrs Kate Rhodie, seeking ready cash, holds what remains of the Muldergate bombshell.

Her former Information Secretary husband, Dr Eschel Rhodie, once warned the material could destroy the South African

Government.

Mrs Rhodie told me yesterday she was completing negotiations for the sale of the story. While she didn't say who would publish it, or what they would pay, she declared "I won't talk until someone puts down a lot of money."

With Dr Rhodie in the overcrowded

offices, are the cells and two grim dormitories — a home almost unimaginable after the quiet wealth of Juan-les-Pins where police picked him up last week or the more tawdry but

still glittering luxury of Cannes, one of his favourite haunts

Grasse prison, the composed and worldly wise Mrs Rhodie is left with two children and a luxury beachfront apartment — rent about R2 000 a month — to maintain.

Mrs Rhodie stressed the material she was selling was her own story. "The tapes are my husband's department.

He will decide when to release them," she said.

Her husband's tapes were held by two different attorneys in two different countries, she stressed.

Dr Rhodie is due to appear this week at Aix-en-Provence before a judge who will decide on the merits of the South African

Government request to have him extradited.

If that judge says "no," the bronzed former civil servant will be able to rejoin the jet set.

And if the judge rules against him, Dr Rhodie's freedom will rest in the hands of the French Government. Facing this tremendous pressure Mrs

Rhodie maintains a considerable charm.

"Feel free to ask me anything you want, but I cannot promise to answer you," she said.

Mrs Rhodie would not say when her husband would be moved to Aix-en-Provence or how often she was visiting him at the Grasse prison

Officials here as-

A thick woollen pad covers the metal mesh of the bed.

The inmate of the bottom-bunk has to lower himself into bed, about 50 cm off the floor. To reach

the top bunk, about 1,75 m from the ground, cross-bars at the ends of the bunks provide a ladder

Besides the two dormitories, which each take up to 16 detainees, Grasse

sued me that there had been no visits since last Friday

Asked if she had any message for the people of South Africa she replied, with only a touch of bitterness: "The people in South Africa wouldn't be interested in a message from me but thank you for asking."

of the prison — with its, surly mutter of French, North African and Portuguese tongues — must fill him with misgivings about his future.

For most of those taken to Grasse, the chance of being alone is remote.

The cells measure four metres by 2,2 metres. Invariably three men occupy each one, sometimes four, with the luckless last arrival sleeping on a mattress on the floor

One 25w bulb lights the cell, throwing a shadow over the future of a man more used to such-luxury as at Paris airport's Sofitel Hotel where he was such a short time ago.

For a man like Dr Rhodie, used to the company of the wealthy, the articulate and the powerful, the enforced company

Dr Eschel Rhodie — far from the luxury of the French Riviera.

frequency of inter-tiltment contact would have increased and with it the probability of fission would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread

French bid to expel Rhoodie' says report

Argus Bureau

LONDON.—A French Government plan to expel Dr Eschel Rhoodie as an illegal immigrant is understood to have been cancelled at the request of the South African Government, according to The Guardian newspaper.

In a front-page report today, it says that for several hours there was a contingency plan to divert Friday night's direct South African Airways flight from London to Johannesburg to a French airport — thought to be Marseilles — to collect Dr Rhoodie.

'SAA is understood to have been asked to hold the flight by the South African Embassy in Paris,' says the paper. 'But after a two-hour delay at Heathrow, the Boeing 747 left on its scheduled twelve and a half hour non-stop flight to Johannesburg.'

'Passengers were told the delay was caused by

the French air traffic controllers' work to rule.

The report says the French offer to deport Dr Rhoodie was made on the ground that his passport had been cancelled in South Africa and he was, therefore, an illegal immigrant in France.

'The French Foreign Minister, Mr Alain Peyrefitte, is understood to have received legal advice that his country's courts might hold there was no valid extradition treaty between France and South Africa and, therefore, it would be impossible to execute the warrant alleging that Dr Rhoodie misappropriated the Information Department's secret funds.'

'South Africa, however, is believed to have insisted it did not want further adverse publicity that would result in getting Dr Rhoodie out of France by a backdoor method.'

APPLICATION

The formal application for extradition is expected to be made by the South African Government this week.

The Guardian says attempts to change French laws to make expulsion easier are being held up in the French Senate. If they are passed, deportation will be the sole responsibility of the police with no appeal to the judiciary as at present.

● In Johannesburg, South African Airways have denied The Guardian report.

● Mrs Rhoodie won't talk till she's paid — Page 15.

outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipsen, 1977). However, the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaile to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

produced fast rates of expansion.

2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model. Different input populations had little effect on the rates for advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, in which populations inputs being spread over a large area. In which small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore taken to reach the critical population density was short and this

Nkope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipsen (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis (Phillipsen, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwaile were

From a Staff Reporter

GRASSE. — Mrs Katie Rhodie, seeking ready cash, holds what remains of the information bomb-shell.

Her husband, Dr Eschel Rhodie, once warned that the material could destroy the South African Government.

Mrs Rhodie said yesterday that she was completing negotiations for the sale of the story. While she didn't say who would publish it or what they would pay she declared 'I won't talk until someone puts down a lot of money'.

R2 000 RENT

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Mrs Rhodie stressed that the material she was selling was her own story.

'The tapes are my husband's department. He will decide when to release them,' she said.

ATTORNEYS

Her husband's tapes were held by two different attorneys in two different countries she said.

Dr Rhodie is due to appear this week at Aix-en-Provence before a judge who will decide on the merits of the South African Government re-

Rhodie's wife won't talk till she's paid

quest to have him extradited.

If the judge says 'no,' the bronzed former civil servant will be able to rejoin the jet set.

And if the Judge rules against him, Dr Rhodie's freedom will rest in the hands of the French Government.

CHARM

Facing this tremendous pressure Mrs Rhodie maintains a considerable charm.

'You must understand, there is nothing personal, I have to do this,' she said as she refused to answer question after question.

'Feel free to ask me anything you want but I

cannot promise to answer you,' she said pleasantly.

Mrs Rhodie would not say when her husband would be moved to Aix-en-Provence, or how often she was visiting him at the Grasse Prison.

NO VISITS

Officials here assured me that there had been no visits since last Friday.

Asked if she had any message for the people of South Africa, Mrs Rhodie replied, with only a touch of bitterness 'The people in South Africa wouldn't be interested in a message from me but thank you for asking'.

From luxury flat to France's worst prison...

From a Staff Reporter

GRASSE. — It is necessary to go inside Grasse Prison to realise why Dr Eschel Rhodie's jaunty step faltered... perhaps for the first time since he fled South Africa.

Stepping out of the bright French Riviera sunshine, the air tinged with both the perfumes that make Grasse internationally famous and the natural scent of Alpine flowers in this hilly Alpes Maritimes province, Dr Rhodie entered the gloomy world of the French mainland's oldest maison d'arret (house of arrest).

Grasse Prison is the worst in France, so that even for a short stay within its walls right in the heart of town, the prospect is bleak.

GRIM DORMITORIES

Ahead, facing Dr Rhodie as he went in, beyond the offices, are the cells and two grim dormitories — to be a home almost unimaginable after the quiet wealth of Juan-les-Pins where police picked him up last week, or the more tawdry but still glittering luxury of Cannes, one of his favourite haunts.

The prison was built in 1845, an era of brutality and thick walls. Its only French rival for age is the prison at Bastia, on the Mediterranean island of Corsica, built in 1515.

Planned to accommodate 57 detainees, the solid edifice now with 136 has long had double the original number. There have been some concessions to 20th century life, but not many.

TOILETS 'UPDATED'

Central heating was put in nearly four years ago, showers have been installed and the toilets 'updated.'

But the two dozen or so warders looking after the inmates, including South Africa's number one wanted man, carry keys stamped with the middle ages — great metal instruments that grated as they turned another page in Dr Rhodie's life.

Against the flat, painted walls, bare of decoration, in the dormitories stands a row of ugly metal bunks. A thick woollen pad covers the metal mesh of the bed. Sheets and blankets complete the picture.

The bottom-bunk inmate has to lower himself into bed, about 50 cm off the floor. To reach the top bunk, about 1.75 metres from the ground, cross-bars on the supporting scaffold-structure at the end of the bunks provide a ladder.

HEAVILY BARRED

Besides the two dormitories which each take up to 16 detainees, or more if necessary, Grasse Prison has 34 cells — each heavily barred.

For a man like Dr Rhodie, used to the company of the wealthy, the articulate and the powerful, the enforced company of the prison — with its surly mutter of French, north African or Portuguese tongues — undoubtedly vies with his misgivings about his future.

For most of those taken to Grasse or to any of France's other 134 prisons, the chance of being alone is remote.

The cells measure four metres by 2.2 metres. Invariably three men occupy them, sometimes four, with the luckless last arrival sleeping on a mattress on the floor.

One 25 watt bulb lights the cell, spotlighting its bleakness and throwing a shadow over the future of a man more used to luxury hotels.

CT 25/7/79 (259)

Rhodie's fight to halt return

Own Correspondent

GRASSE — Dr Eschel Rhodie's fight to halt his return to South Africa will revolve around two key questions. The validity of the extradition agreement between France and South Africa, and the fact that his requested extradition is "politically motivated".

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Henri Vincent, the tough, Cannes advocate, appointed to represent the fugitive former secretary for Information, who was arrested last Thursday on an extradition warrant alleging charges of fraud, alternatively theft, said to have been committed between January 1976 and February 1977.

Mr Vincent said the defence he would bring before the French Chamber of Accusations appeal court in Aix-en-Provence would be that there was no extradition agreement between the two countries, and that the previous treaty had lapsed when South Africa became a Republic in 1961.

He would also ask the court to turn down the extradition

warrant on the grounds that it was politically motivated.

Explaining the complicated French procedures that would be applied, Mr Vincent said that Dr Rhodie would eventually be transferred to Aix-en-Provence when the prosecution had prepared the case put forward by the South African Government. Only at that point would Dr Rhodie be informed of the charges that had been made against him.

• Mrs Kate Rhodie visits the jail overlooking the centuries-old perfume centre, four days a week, and has to leave her apartment at Juan les Pins early in the morning to catch the train to Cannes.

From there she boards a bus to Grasse, 17km away. She then walks from the town up a steep hill to the old, high-walled prison where Dr Rhodie shares a cell with two other awaiting-trial prisoners.

Once there she queues in the sun outside a barred window with the relatives of other prisoners. Upon production of her photograph, she is given an appointment and a number and is told to report back later in the day.

Articles in Dutch magazine could blow information scandal wide open again

Rhodie tells of Horwood and R400000 for cartoons

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Senator Horwood the Minister of Finance, authorised spending of R400 000 on strip cartoons to promote government policy among South Africa's blacks, according to a letter given to a Dutch magazine by Dr Eschel Rhodie.

The letter is reproduced in the magazine Elsevier's the first of a series of four articles that threaten to blow the Information scandal open all over again



Left: This is the front page of this week's edition of Elsevier's magazine announcing the first instalment of a series on the Info scandal, based on exclusive interviews with Dr Eschel Rhodie



Charges known today

London Staff Reporter
AIX EN-PROVENCE — Dr Eschel Rhodie is expected to learn early today from an Appeal Court prosecutor exactly what the South African Government is accusing him of

His lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, is coming from Cannes formally to receive the details of the charges on which Dr Rhodie is being held pending an extradition hearing

It is not yet clear whether Dr Rhodie will make a court appearance for this purpose

But he has insisted on public proceedings for the main hearings

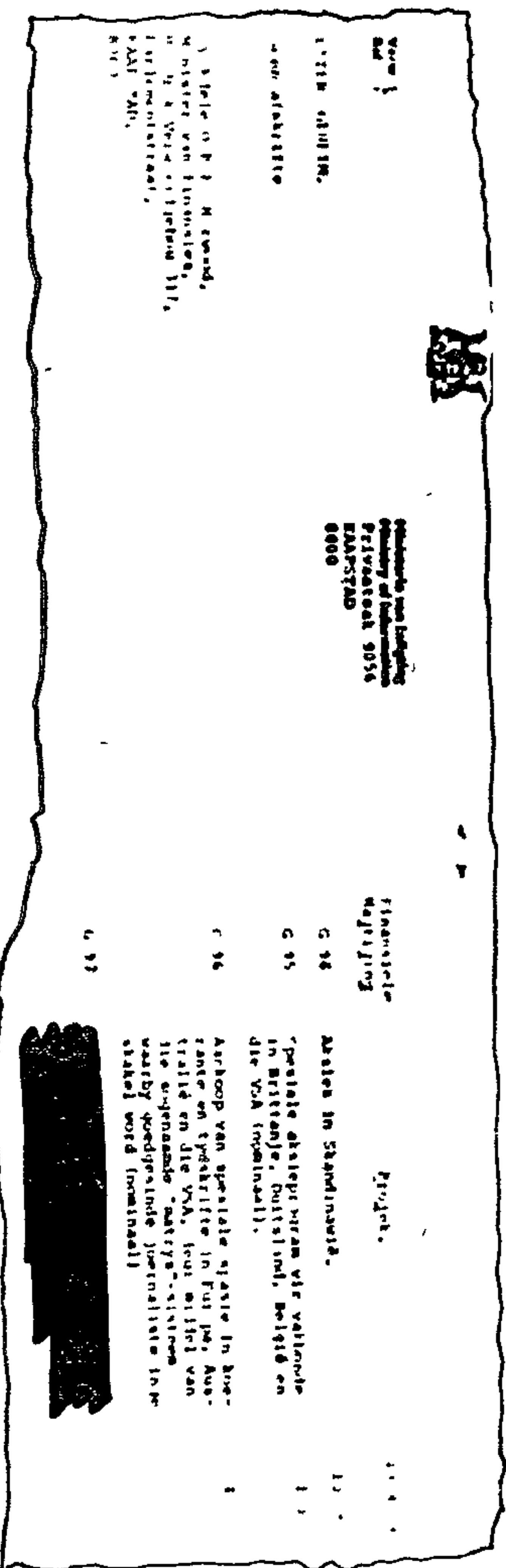
Observers believe that the publication today of some of Dr Rhodie's secret-project details could be used to illustrate the political nature of the affair

The French court will rule against extradition if it perceives a political motive behind the extradition bid

Mr Vincent's case will strive to emphasise the political nature of the matter.

ABOVE: Dr Eschel Rhodde during his interview with Elsevier's editor-in-chief, Ferry A Hoogendijk. The exclusive interview took place in Cannes on the French Riviera shortly before Dr Rhodde was arrested last Thursday.

LEFT This is part of a photocopy of one of the top secret documents which Dr Rhodde made available to Elsevier's magazine to be published with the exclusive interview he gave the weekly's editor-in-chief. The document is another letter from former Information Minister Dr Connie Mulder to Finance Minister Owen Horwood requesting approval for the funding of secret propaganda operations. The document is initialed and signed by Senator Horwood showing he agreed to the project mentioned. The censoring of one of the sections of the document was done by Dr Rhodde himself.



The 14-page interview, which was apparently made in anticipation of Dr Rhodde's arrest, is being seen in Holland as an attempt by Dr Rhodde to avoid extradition to faces a political charge. The detailed revelations increase the risk that Dr Rhodde could be tried for treason, as threatened recently by Senator Horwood.

The French authorities are unlikely to grant extradition if Dr Rhodde faces a political charge. Dr Hoogendijk insists in the article that the interviews, which ended two days before Dr Rhodde's arrest, were not paid for. He said he had been trying without success to see Dr Rhodde since his arrest.

Dr Connie Mulder, the former Minister of Information, could not be reached today. A relative said he was on a farm in the Northern Transvaal. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, today said he would not comment on "unproven allegations" made by the former Information Secretary, Dr Eschel Rhodde, in the magazine. Observers believe Mr Botha might deal with Dr Rhodde's position when he makes a keynote address at Uppington on Saturday afternoon.

In the interviews with Dr Hoogendijk, an old friend of Dr Rhodde, detailed information on the plan to buy the Washington Star is given. Dr Rhodde claims the agent in these dealings, American publisher Mr John W. G. ... was ...

mentions of project G49, a purchase for propaganda purposes. The expenditure up to March last year totalled almost R1,4-million. The letter from Dr Mulder to Senator Horwood refers to the "Rhodesia Action Programme" and includes items blacked out in the Elseviers reproduction. This information appears intended to help Dr Rhodde fight charges of stealing Government money still not accounted for.

Project G48 is described as "Bernard (Christian League of South Africa)" and discloses that a man of that name was paid an annual salary of R13 200. Total expenditure on this post was R229 314,81 out of the secret fund. In the interview, Dr Rhodde refers to a letter he received from former Defence Force chief, Admiral H H Biemann, confirming that all expenditure from the Defence budget special fund had been discussed with Mr Botha and approved by him.

Another document given to Elseviers by Dr Rhodde, and reproduced by the magazine, refers to "Parliamentary activities, African League of South Africa" and discloses that a man of that name was paid an annual salary of R13 200. Total expenditure on this post was R229 314,81 out of the secret fund. In the interview, Dr Rhodde refers to a letter he received from former Defence Force chief, Admiral H H Biemann, confirming that all expenditure from the Defence budget special fund had been discussed with Mr Botha and approved by him.

These articles are of interviews Dr Eschel Rhodde former Secretary of Information, gave shortly before his arrest in France, to Dr Ferry Hoogendijk, editor of the magazine. The magazine has reproduced a letter to Senator Horwood said to be from the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, dated April 26, 1978. PW BOTHA

Countersigning the letter, Senator Horwood purportedly authorised spending of R10 000 on "activities in Scandinavia" R400 000 on strip cartoon publications to promote government policy among South Africa's blacks, and R11 000 to pay to "sympathetic" journalists abroad. Dr Rhodde also claims payments were made to the Christian League of Southern Africa, a right-wing church organisation, and these payments had been personally authorised by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha. The payments included R10 000 to the Rev Fred Shaw, founder of the league, for his defence in a pending court case, and also included the total funding of the league's international magazine, Encounter, according to Dr Rhodde.

THE RADIOCARBON C

The rates derived from the simulation model provided the fastest rates of expansion characterised by a lower rate of expansion the whole tradition. A comparison of the models with values derived from the radio test of the appropriateness of the two mo

METHOD

Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates pro which a site was occupied. Radiocarbon d associated with them and it was decided t not be calculated directly from the dates used. Linear regression analysis provided from a least squares analysis (McCall, 19 Some sites had more than one date associ (Huffman, 1977) was used to provide a be was used only where dates clustered and with pre Iron Age events (Huffman, 1977) recent than the earliest occurrence of th not used in the analysis as the analysis of spread of the Early Iron Age.

DATA

Regression analyses for both of th to Silver Leaves and Kwaile to Silver Le regression lines were calculated, the v culture and the values for the two pos earliest date was set at a distance of to other early sites was measured. Th and rates of expansion were derived fr The sites and associated dates us in tables seven, eight, and nine.

RESULTS

The regression line for the Urewe culture had a slope of 0.54 with the origin at 92 years (Fig.4). This gave a rate of expansion of 0.57 Km/year. The slope for the Urewe to Silver Leaves expansion was 0.116 with the origin

Dutch publish new Info details

Own Correspondent

GRASSE. — Extradition proceedings against Dr Rhodie in France are expected to be dramatically influenced by yesterday's disclosures in the Netherlands of the fugitive former secretary for Information's decision to take the lid off the department's world-wide propaganda projects.

Publication of the projects in the Dutch magazine Elsevier is the first sign that Dr Rhodie was serious about carrying out his earlier threats to disclose the explosive secrets which he said were contained in documents and tape-recordings locked away in two European bank vaults

Yesterday, in the first of four major articles to be published over the next month, Dr Rhodie disclosed some unpublished facts and documents, one finally apparently exposing the Christian League of South Africa as a front organization, but promised that the major fireworks are to come

The league, usually highly active and responsive, had closed down its London office yesterday with only an answering machine to take calls

The previously unpublished details in Elsevier are similar

to secrets Dr Rhodie gave to the Cape Times earlier this year, but which were not published in agreement with Dr Rhodie after he had been persuaded against disclosure by General Hendrik van den Bergh

He had threatened to release the secrets if he was returned to South Africa against his will, if he died mysteriously or met with a sudden accident

It is now believed that Dr Rhodie had already given the secrets to the editor of the Dutch magazine before his arrest and that they would have been published regardless

It is also possible that the publication of the secrets was carefully orchestrated by Dr Rhodie to coincide with his anticipated arrest so that he could fight the case on a political basis

He is now awaiting trial for

extradition on a warrant alleging purely criminal charges — fraud and theft His lawyers could, however, argue that if he were returned to South Africa he could face more serious charges, possibly even treason, for having leaked details which could affect the security of the State

Jaap Theron, the Citizen's political correspondent, wrote in an article last Saturday and quoted an "informed source", that the South African Government was not frightened over Dr Rhodie's anticipated return nor about anything he might say

The article went on to say that the source was well acquainted with the secret projects launched by Dr Rhodie

To page 2

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The groups that were hived off would have moved some distance and settled and they could have acted as nuclei for further expansion. Because more than one

and described reports that he allegedly possessed tapes and other material containing political dynamite as "non-sense"

The source said that should Dr Rhodie dare disclose matters of significance on South African security he might find himself confronted with the State's strict security laws, and further charges

"If certain reported threats by Dr Rhodie are correct, he would have to tread carefully not to land himself in the category of being a traitor," it said

Earlier this week, Mrs Kathie Rhodie said her husband had been expecting a confrontation of some sort after learning in June that a warrant for his extradition was being issued by the government She said this was why they had returned to France, believing that he would get a fair hearing and that they would see that the charges were "politically motivated"

Yesterday it was established in Grasse that Dr Rhodie had been secretly transferred to Aix-en-Provence where he would face extradition proceedings at the Chamber of Accusations

Security-conscious police and prison authorities would not say exactly when he was transferred from the Grasse prison

Mrs Rhodie, who is believed to be out of town, did not know late yesterday that her husband had been transferred and his lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, could not say when Dr Rhodie would appear in court to have the formal charges read to him for the first time

It is expected, however, that it will only take place next week — although the lawyer could be given details of the charges earlier to give him the eight days he is allowed to prepare the defence case

Rhodie's secrets published

26/7/79
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GRASSE — Extradition proceedings against Dr Rhodie in France are expected to be dramatically influenced by yesterday's revelations in Holland of the fugitive former Secretary of Information's decision to take the lid off the department's world-wide propaganda projects.

Publication of the projects in the Dutch Magazine, Elsevier, is the first sign that Dr Rhodie was serious about carrying out his earlier threats to reveal the explosive secrets which he said were contained in documents and tape recordings locked away in two European bank vaults.

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It is also possible that...
"He scaled 100.8 kg on that occasion when actually we had aimed for 99 kg. Gerrie weighed 87.5 for his first professional contest and 97.5 when he fought Dale Ibar Arrington.
"So work it out for yourself. It will be between 100 and 105 kg."

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The article said the source was well acquainted with the secret projects launched by Dr Rhodie and described reports that he allegedly possessed tapes and other material containing political dynamite as "nonsense".

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"If certain reported threats by Dr Rhodie are correct, he would have to tread carefully not to land himself in the category of being a traitor," it said.

Earlier, this week, Mrs Katie Rhodie told me her husband had been expecting a confrontation of some sort after learning in June that a warrant for his extradition was being issued by the South African Government. She said this was why they had returned to France, believing he would get a fair hearing and the French would see that the charges were "politically motivated".

Yesterday it was established in Grasse that Dr Rhodie has been secretly transferred to Aix-en-Provence, where he will face extradition proceedings at the Chamber of Accusations.

Security conscious police and prison authorities would not reveal exactly when he was transferred from the Grasse prison, but it can only have been late on Tuesday night or before dawn yesterday.

It is likely that he was handcuffed and transported by train.

preparing for his preliminary fight on the October 20 bill against Kallie Knoetze, as Tucker added that there was a possibility a third spar partner — a South African heavyweight — would be added to the

Dreaded island jail for Rhodie

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS.

DOCTOR Eschel Rhodie was transferred to France's maximum security prison on an island outside Marseilles yesterday — to prevent an armed attack to rescue him according to French law sources.

Dr Rhodie was handcuffed and bundled into a police car at dawn yesterday at the central prison in Grasse but, instead of being taken to the local prison at nearby Aix en Provence, he was driven to the dreaded island prison of "Les Baumettes".

In the past, convicts waited there to be transferred to Devil's Island. It is no holiday camp. Europe's most hardened criminals are taken to "Les Baumettes".

In the case of Dr Rhodie, it can mean only one thing.

The French authorities have obviously decided that he is likely to be detained in France for many months.

The prison at Grasse is notorious for the number of prisoners who have escaped from it.

The prison at Aix en Provence is also described by the French as "porous" — in other words, unauthorised people can get in and out without too much trouble.

Why then should Dr Rhodie be at this stage be-

The hearing

By MERVYN REES
'Mail' Man on the Spot

DR Eschel Rhodie, awaiting trial for extradition to South Africa to face fraud, alternatively theft charges, is now expected to appear in court for the first time next Tuesday.

Although French authorities are tight-lipped about the details of the hearing, it is understood that Dr Rhodie will appear briefly in the Aix-en-Provence Chamber of Accusations Court on Tuesday, where he will hear for the first time details of the charges put forward by the South African authorities. He will then have eight days in which to prepare his defence.

The court, one of the finest examples of architecture in France, is in sharp contrast to the maximum security prison at Marseilles where Dr Rhodie is now being held. That building tones in with the tough port which attracts drug pushers and criminals from all over the world.

taken to Marseilles, when he is due in court soon? Normally he would be held at Grasse.

The reason, according to law sources, is that it is feared that powerful pro-Rhodie supporters might try to spring him from Grasse. It is not possible from "Les Baumettes".

But if Dr Rhodie has powerful allies in France, he also has enemies.

The confidential weekly newsletter "Lettre d'Afrique" has been faithfully denouncing him for the past two years.

"But nobody ever appeared to listen to us," an editor said yesterday.

"From his prison cell he has sent one message — it is to the effect that if France does not expel him to a country of his choice, we presume South America, he will denounce highly-placed French politicians, including two cabinet ministers, as well as bankers and journalists who have accepted South African funds," the editor said.

"All this makes a dangerous situation, and we are not surprised that he has been transferred to Marseilles prison."

The "Lettre d'Afrique" is no ordinary newsletter. Its editors are senior advisers accredited to African heads of state. It has scored numerous scoops in the past — it was the first journal in the world to report that there were Russian generals in Angola — it actually named them — and that there was massive East German penetration in black Africa to boost the Cubans.

Because of the high-level gossip in the newsletter — usually uncannily accurate — many observers in France believe there is direct French intelligence collusion.

Mennonite Central Committee, Inc. Koningsdijk 100, Die

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MULDERGATE

McGoffgate

pm 27/7/77
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The Muldergate chickens are continuing to come home to roost. Thus American businessman John McGoff's showing in the final report of the Erasmus Commission has hampered his efforts to add two television stations to his flowering media empire.

On June 1 last year McGoff closed a

with selected major categories of disease. Clear hypothetical situation. However, these competitors only provide an indication of the relative importance of the three communities, but also, a proportionally linear relationship between the reduction in life of the three communities, any improvement in life expectancy, any improvement in mortality associated with any of the diseases indicated by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and System in men, the 'coloured' community stand directed at the control of any of the selected. Of particular importance are the infectious diseases which are frequently amenable to the simple methods of prevention.

deal with Michigan Television Network to buy two of its stations WGTU and WGTQ. In December he applied to the Federal Communications Commission to have the broadcast licences transferred to his Panax Corporation. On May 31 his application was granted.

But a few weeks later the FCC spotted the Erasmus Report and decided to set aside its decision pending an investigation. Under FCC regulations, no company with a board member representing a foreign interest is entitled to receive a licence.

What the FCC wanted to know was whether McGoff was acting as a front for SA and whether SA money was behind the deal with MTN. So it has launched an enquiry of its own into McGoff, separate from those already instigated by the Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

According to the FCC, McGoff paid \$925 000 for the stations, which serve 135 000 households and are affiliated to the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), but it has been learnt from station employees that the figure was actually closer to \$2m.

It is also understood from station employees that McGoff decided to add a local news staff to his acquisitions, which had previously depended on MTN and ABC.

FCC officials add that a number of SA citizens may be questioned. In recent weeks McGoff has strenuously denied the findings of the Erasmus Report and has insisted that he was in no way connected with the SA government.

Legal expert joins Rhodie

Staff Reporter

ONE OF South Africa's top academic lawyers, Professor S A Strauss, last night flew to France with Mr Mervyn Gross, Dr Eschel Rhodie's Pretoria lawyer.

Prof Strauss is a lecturer in criminal law at the University of South Africa and an expert on human rights, which entails an in-depth knowledge of international law and to laws pertaining to the rights of the individual.

He has been helping Mr Gross with preparations for Dr Rhodie's extradition hearing in France next week.

The two men left Jan Smuts Airport last night to join lawyers representing the former Secretary for Information, who is expected to appear in court in Aix-en-Provence, in the South of France, on Tuesday.

Mr Gross has been acting in South Africa for Dr Rhodie since late last year. Prof Strauss has apparently helped Mr Gross' legal firm on cases before.

Dr Rhodie's defence will rely on a clause in the extradition treaty between SA and France that no one can be extradited if any political factors can be found in the circumstances surrounding extradition, the Rand Daily Mail has learnt from members of the legal team.

A spokesman for Mr Gross' legal firm confirmed yesterday that Mr Gross planned to join Dr Rhodie's legal team in France at the weekend.

However, it was denied that Mr Gross would be taking with him documents pertaining to the Biko inquest or cases of other South African political detainees.

It is understood from Dr Rhodie's legal advisers that about 90% of the preparation for the hearing has been done in South Africa.

It has been found that extradition arrangements do in fact exist between South Africa and France.

The arrangements, in the form of a treaty between France and the United

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Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober)

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudings as 'n lid van die Weslaap-

navorsings-Fellows het a program bygedra, dr Shemmede-professor van Ekonomie Boshoff, gewese Rektor v

LIT

Soos voorheen gemeld, is geregistreer as 'n maatskappij Statute van Vennootskap benoeming van eenhonderd hulle sluit die volgende in.

Kingdom on behalf of South Africa in the last century, were in fact confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic letters between the two countries after South Africa became a republic in 1961.

According to a member of the legal team there is therefore no doubt of the validity of the agreement which until now has been queried in some reports.

● See Page 2

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaar- verslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Unversiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

Professor G. J. N. Ellis
Biskop A. W. Habelgaarn
Mr E. V. E. Howes
Professor M. F. Kaplan
Ds W. A. Landman
Mr G. K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S. J. Saunders
Professor H. W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D. J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Exclusive talk in France

Angry Eschel 'gave names to Receiver'

28/7/79 CT
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By TED OLSEN

DR ESCHEL RHOODIE has copies of confidential letters and records of negotiations which, he claims, will prove that several highly-placed South Africans loaned — or sold — their power and influence to help his secret projects.

He told the Cape Times in an exclusive interview on the French Riviera a few days before his arrest last week that he has given these names and details to the Department of Inland Revenue in Pretoria.

The Cape Times learned that he is deeply embittered because the South African Government has singled out his brother, Professor Nic Rhoodie — "one of the persons who was paid for secret work by my department" — for investigation.

Dr Rhoodie said he always paid handsomely from his info budget for services rendered.

"Why should my brother face criminal investigations and be liable for back taxes while these others go unnoticed?" he asked.

If the Erasmus Commission had failed to uncover these names, "the South African Government cannot claim it does not know who they are or the amounts paid secretly to them because I have written to the Department of Inland Revenue and furnished all the details and identities," Dr Rhoodie said.

Secret work

Among those who Dr Rhoodie says secretly worked for him are:

- Government MPs
- A top South African diplomat who owes his position to me

which pertain to private taxes," he said.

In interviews with the Cape Times at a sidewalk cafe and a luxury hotel on the French Riviera, Dr Rhoodie said that unless the government either dropped all charges against his brother, or acted publicly against those he had named, he would reveal the involvement of the others to the

press.

This would include details of "project benefits" such as air-tickets for family members on international trips and extended holidays while abroad which he, as Secretary for Information, had secretly OK'd.

"These people know who they are and I am certain some of them must be worried because they know that I know

who they are."

Dr Rhoodie, who survived till his arrest by carefully master-minding his every move, told me he would release the documents and tapes as absolute proof when he considered it "opportune."

He told me Rapport, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, had bought a series of human interest interviews under contract from him for R10 000, although a spokesman for Rapport has denied paying for the stories "other than what we paid to entertain and look after him while we were with him."

Dr Rhoodie said the reporter, Thinus Prinsloo, had told him the deal was for "uncontroversial human interest stuff" and Rapport was not interested in publishing anything from his secret project.

ON PAGE 2

- Biko deal to help Rhoodie

ON PAGE 9

- Elseviers magazine pro-SA
- Rhoodie names front publications
- OAU spy claim denied

To page 2

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the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwaale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict

fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association

files

These files, stashed safely away in bank vaults in at least three European cities, include tapes, letters and copies of top-secret government reports which Dr Rhoodie claims will prove beyond doubt that several "very highly-placed South Africans were involved in controversial projects which were secretly financed by my department"

Although he admitted to being "well-off at present," he told me his resources were not infinite and he would offer these sensational files to the highest bidder

• The second Erasmus Commission report found that large amounts of money had flowed freely from secret funds into bank and building society accounts of Dr Rhoodie, his wife, Kate, and his two brothers, Professor Nic Rhoodie and Dr Denys Rhoodie, then deputy secretary for Information

The report found that "the hand of the one Rhoodie washed the hand of the other", and said the large bank balances of an academic and two civil servants posed many unanswered questions and gave rise to suspicions that "a profitable partnership" had been set up

Others who have received generous payment from the Department of Information for their services include

• Gary Player — Dr Rhoodie said he paid the golfer R30 000 to act as tour host to a

Biko deal to help Rhoodie

By TED OLSEN

MRS KATE RHOODIE has gathered details of an alleged plot to assassinate her husband and compiled a file on the death of South African detainees in an attempt to block the extradition of Dr Rhoodie when he appears in court next week

Last night she was still at work, trying to learn more of an alleged incident a few weeks ago in which two men were held by French police as they attempted to enter France through an international airport and were later expelled from the country

Sources in France say Mrs Rhoodie has information which could link the incident to a plot by South Africans to assassinate her husband

She will pass this information on to her legal team — of top South African and European lawyers — who will attempt to prove that the South African government was politically motivated in seeking Dr Rhoodie's extradition

Cape Times sources have also confirmed that Mrs Rhoodie has a file of newspaper clippings and documentation which cover the deaths in detention of Mr Steve Biko and other South African political prisoners

Mrs Rhoodie also has letters from prominent individuals in

South Africa which she hopes will be accepted as character references and substantiation of her claims that her husband's extradition would be political

Last night, one of South Africa's top academic lawyers, Professor S A Strauss, flew to France with Mr Mervyn Gross — Dr Rhoodie's Pretoria lawyer. He is a lecturer in criminal law at UNISA and an expert on human rights

Extradition arrangements exist between South Africa and France in the form of a treaty between the United Kingdom and France on behalf of South Africa in the last century, confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic letters between the two countries in 1961

Mervyn Rees reports that Mrs Rhoodie, close to breaking point while preparing the determined fight to prevent the extradition from being carried out, disappeared briefly this week and is believed to have been gathering material to be used in her husband's defence

She refuses to consider the possibility that Dr Rhoodie could soon be back in South Africa

"I cannot think negatively. All I can say is that the lawyers are confident that they will succeed on the basis that this is a political matter and nothing more," she said yesterday.

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group of American businessmen who visited South Africa in 1975, although Player has denied he was paid that much. Dr Rhoodie told the Cape Times that Player's public admission on SATV that he had been paid by the Department of Information was "quick thinking" as it defused public reaction to the secret project

• Mr J Van Zyl Alberts — called the "trusted associate who lined his pockets" in the Erasmus report. Following commission findings, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal ordered investigations into Van Zyl Alberts' finances. It was found that he had been secretly paid R222 300 by the Department of Information and had not paid taxes on this amount. The commission also found that large sums of money had been channeled into Van Zyl Alberts' bank accounts in a secret bid by General Hendrik Van den Bergh to float the Citizen, which was near financial collapse

• Mr Cas de Villiers — head of the Foreign Affairs Association, which was a front organization for the Department of Information. The commission found that Mr De Villiers and his secretary, Miss Hester Lamprecht, who was also his intimate friend, had almost unlimited access to secret information funds. "To Cas de Villiers, Miss Lamprecht and their friends, FAA was an unexpected source of income and unearned pleasure," the Erasmus report reads

should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

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• The son of a senator.
Dr Rhodie said he had written to the Department of Inland Revenue to start inquiries into the financial affairs of people named by him.
His bitterness stemmed from the current criminal investigations into the affairs of Professor Rhodie, who, while head of the Department of Sociology and its Institute for the Study of Plural Societies at the University of Pretoria, received nearly R116 000 for secretly helping his brother.
"Not only is Nic being investigated by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, he has also suffered the disgrace of being dismissed from his post at the university."
Last night the Cape Times contacted Professor Rhodie in Pretoria. He said that the Department of Inland Revenue had not yet contacted him.
"If they should (begin investigations) I will — like any other taxpayer or citizen — have the legal right to ask others for affidavits, whether they be in a similar position to me or not. Any statement which could alleviate or explain my position will be important to me."
He would not comment on whether he knew of his brother's plans to write to the Department of Inland Revenue.
The Cape Times also spoke to the deputy secretary for Inland Revenue, Mr J van Vuuren, who said he "could not comment" on whether or not he had received a letter from Dr Rhodie.
"We do not discuss matter

Elseviers magazine pro-SA

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam-based Elseviers magazine, the biggest in Holland, which this week published the first of a four-part series on Dr Eschel Rhoodie's personal account of the Muldergate scandal, has long been sympathetic to the aims of the South African Government and, to an extent, to the aims of Dr Rhoodie's propaganda network.

In an editorial this week, Elseviers said "One may call his (Dr Rhoodie's) behaviour illegal, but not illegitimate. The same government members who now want him, knew about his activities, which had but one goal. To propagate South Africa's point of view in as wide an international circle as possible."

Remarkable

Dr Ferry Hoogendijk, editor-in-chief of Elseviers, achieved a remarkable coup in gaining Dr Rhoodie's trust — and his story.

At his home in Wassenaar recently, Dr Hoogendijk told me he had succeeded in reaching Dr Rhoodie before his arrest because he was a superior

journalist who had beaten the world's press to a major story.

He admitted, however, he had become friendly with the South African when Dr Rhoodie was press attache in the Hague and had met him again later in South Africa. Dr Hoogendijk has visited South Africa at least twice, once to interview the then prime minister, Mr John Vorster.

In Dutch political terms, Elseviers is a conservative magazine. With a weekly circulation close to 150 000, however, it is also the most successful of the so-called opinion magazines. The publication last year of an article written by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, (formerly Minister of Sport) on advances in South African sports policy underlined the ideological gap between this magazine and its array of left-wing competitors.

The magazine has been surprisingly uncritical of Dr Rhoodie's statements, and has made no secret of its opinion that he is the scapegoat for politicians who have survived Muldergate in spite of their own involvement.

Rhoodie names 8 front publications

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In his interview with the Dutch magazine Elseviers, Dr Rhoodie listed eight publications which he said had been bought by the South African Government.

Some of the publications had been exposed as Info fronts before.

The publications Dr Rhoodie named were:

- Encounter, the world-wide religious publication
- Prescon Business Agency
- Universite Libre, a Paris university newspaper
- France Eurafrique, the Paris monthly
- Le Monde Moderne, a French intellectual, political publication
- Pace, the Johannesburg-based black magazine
- African Development, aimed at English-language countries of Africa

• Investors Review. Dr Rhoodie said 58 percent of this London journal had been owned by the South African authorities.

Dr Rhoodie said the film "Tigers Don't Cry" starring Anthony Quinn, had been financed by the government.

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Claims: Magazine staff are angry

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Pace magazine, was this week still negotiating to avert a crisis with its black staff after allegations by Dr Eschel Rhodie that he and the chairman of Hortors, Mr David Abramson, — which owns Pace — reached an agreement on editorial control for the running of the magazine.

According to an interview with Dr Rhodie published in the Dutch magazine, Elseviers, in terms of the agreement the magazine would be pro-capitalist. The magazine was launched because of the agreement to present such a viewpoint, according to Dr Rhodie.

I understand that the management of the magazine has been at pains to emphasize that no Info money went into the magazine and that the editor, Mr Jack Shepherd-Smith,

has no knowledge of any such agreement.

It is also being pointed out that Mr Abramson has been in London for several months and is not in effective control of Hortors.

Another factor raised by the management is that even though government money was used in the purchase of Hortors, this went to the original holders of the shares of the company which is not being run out of any funds received from the government.

However, there has been an extremely adverse reaction from black staff and the situation is not expected to be clarified before Monday.

Top sources confirmed that no Department of Information money went into Pace and said that there was no reference to it as a project in any of the files of the former department.

Rhodie gives taxman list of top names

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brother

Last night Professor Rhodie said in Petoria that the Department of Inland Revenue "has not yet been in contact with me". The Deputy Secretary for Inland Revenue, Mr J. van Vuuren, said last night he "could not comment" on whether or not he had received a letter from Dr Rhodie.

"We do not discuss matters which pertain to private taxes," he said.

Involvement

In the interviews with me at a sidewalk cafe and a luxury hotel on the French Riviera, Dr Rhodie said that unless the Government either dropped all charges against his brother, or acted publicly against those he had named, he would reveal the involvement of the others to the Press.

This would include details of "project benefits" such as air tickets for family members on international trips and extended holidays while abroad which he, as Secretary for Information, had secretly OK'd.

"These people know who they are and I am certain some of them must be

worried because they know that I know who they are."

These files, stashed safely away in bank vaults in at least three European cities, include tapes, letters and copies of top secret Government reports which Dr Rhodie claims will prove beyond doubt that several "very highly-placed South Africans were involved in controversial projects which were secretly financed by my department".

Although he admitted to being "well-off at present", he told me his resources were not infinite and he would offer these sensational files to the highest bidder.

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Dr. Eschel Rhodie has copies of confidential letters and records of negotiations which, he claims, will prove that several highly-placed South Africans loaned — or sold — their power and influence to help his secret projects.

He told me in an exclusive interview on the French Riviera a few days before his arrest last week that he has given these names and details to the Department of Inland Revenue in Pretoria.

Dr. Rhodie is deeply embittered because the South African Government has singled out his brother, Professor Nic Rhodie — "one of the persons who was paid for secret work by my department" — for investigation.

Dr. Rhodie said he always paid handsomely from his Info budget for services rendered.

"Why should my brother face criminal investigations and be liable for back taxes while these others go unnoticed," he asked.

Identities

If the Erasmus Commission investigators had failed to uncover these names, "the South African Government cannot claim it does not know who they are or the amounts paid secretly to them because I have written to the Department of Inland Revenue and furnished all the details and identities," Dr Rhodie said.

Among those who Dr Rhodie says secretly worked for him are:

- Government Members of Parliament,
- A top South African diplomat "who owes his position to me" and
- The son of a senator

Dr Rhodie said he had written to the Department of Inland Revenue to start inquiries into the financial affairs of people named by him.

His bitterness stemmed from the current criminal investigations into the affairs of Professor Rhodie, who while head of the Department of Sociology and its institute for the study of plural societies at the University of Pretoria, received nearly R116 000 for secretly helping his

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Swiss connection in Info scandal

A TOP Swiss banker lent Dr Eschel Rhodie and the former Department of Information the services of a major finance company to channel money around the world for secret projects.

At times the company functioned almost as the department's private Swiss bank.

The banker was Mr Bruno Saager, formerly a general manager of the giant Union Bank of Switzerland who retired shortly after the Information scandal began to leak in South Africa.

Mr Saager was a close personal contact of the late Dr Diederichs and he took the lead during the '50s in establishing the Swiss financial links with South Africa which culminated in switching the bulk of South Africa's gold marketing from London to Zurich.

On at least one occasion he personally signed a letter giving false information to enable Dr Rhodie to conceal the Department

of Information's funding of the Citizen.

He also wrote letters to the front company, Thor Communicators, asking that previous letters be burned and he organised loans for the Department of Information that were not authorised by the Treasury or approved by the Reserve Bank.

The finance company concerned is Thesaurus Continental Securities Corporation which was not, as has been theorised, only a front company for the Information Department but a long-established subsidiary of the Union Bank of Switzerland with a large

volume of business.

"Thesaurus was probably chosen because it was possible to hide information transactions in its total volume of business," a Swiss bank source said.

Thesaurus' involvement in the Information scandal surfaced again this week when the Dutch magazine, Elseviers, reported Dr Eschel Rhodie as saying the \$10-million sent to American publisher, Mr John McGoff, for the attempted purchase of the Washington Star, had been channelled through the company.

The involvement of Thesaurus in the Information scandal so far includes the following

Hortors

- It handled the transfer of funds, and the loans, which Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg used to buy control of the printing company, Hortors, Ltd.

- It channelled funds from the Special Defence Account to Mr John McGoff for his attempt to buy the Washington Star. This money was subsequently used to buy the California newspaper, the Sacramento Union.

- It granted loans to the Department of Information that were not authorised by the Treasury or approved by the Reserve Bank.

- It granted the loans the Dutch businessman, Mr Henri Merckx, which, he claimed, he used to buy control of the quoted South African company, Empisal Ltd, through Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg.

Letters

- It wrote a letter, signed by Mr Saager, to Mr Louis Luyt saying it had lent him R12-million for the establishment of the Citizen.

At that stage, Mr Luyt told the Sunday Times he had already been in possession of the R12-million for some months and had never heard of Thesaurus. He said the letter had seemingly been given to him so that he could show a source for the money and that someone from the Department of Information had flown to Switzerland to collect the letter from Mr Saager.

- It lent R3.5-million to the front company, Thor Communicators, at the behest of the Department of Information.

- It wrote letters, some to Thor and some to Dr Rhodie's home address, advising that previous letters should be burned.

- It handled the transfer of money from the secret funds for the purchase of shares in the British publishing company, Morgan Gramplan, by Information front-men Mr David Abramson and Mr Stuart Pegg.

MR JOHN MCGOFF
US connection

MR LOUIS LUYT
Received letter

A spine-chilling call to Katie Rhoodie

MRS Katie Rhoodie lives in fear of hired killers.

In the fullest interview she has given since her husband, Dr Eschel Rhoodie's, arrest in France last week, Mrs Rhoodie disclosed for the first time that she had been warned that her husband would be killed if he ever returned to South Africa.

And she described a life wandering "penniless" through Europe in fear of an assassin's bullet.

Speaking to the Sunday Times at her flat at Juan les Pins, near Cannes, she said she had been terrified for his safety and that of her two children since her husband's passport was withdrawn.

"On the day his passport was withdrawn and he was ordered to return to South Africa, I received a spine-chilling phone call telling me not to forget what had happened to Dr Robert Smut and his wife."

She immediately telephoned her husband from Pretoria to where he was in hiding in Switzerland and begged him not to come back to South Africa.

"We have one of the best marriages I know, but I told him I'd divorce him if he came home," she said. "My life is nothing if anything happens to him."

Soon afterwards when her passport was also withdrawn, a man came to her home offering to get her another. "He told me to get out and join my husband and stay away," she said.

"I'll never forget the way he said 'Your husband's a dead man over here'."

In their travels through Europe, often moving every day, Mrs Rhoodie said her husband knew he was a target for hired killers.

Knows too much

"He knows too much, but I want to make it clear to people in various countries in which my husband worked for South Africa that he will never say anything which will endanger the lives of his family or the security of his country," she said.

"He told me he won't release the highly sensitive material involving various governments. He knows they won't stand for it."

Mrs Rhoodie added that she had been told that one of the main reasons her husband had been transferred late this week to another prison from the remand prison at Grasse was for security reasons.

Dr Rhoodie is now in the maximum security prison in the tough French port of Marseilles.

On Tuesday he is expected to be taken from the prison to appear in court at Aix en Provence where, for the first time, he will hear the charges against him. He will then be given eight days to reply to the allegations and I was told that the case, with expected pleas for more time, could drag on for months.

Dr Rhoodie's South African lawyer, Mr Mervyn Gross, and Professor S A Strauss, of the University of South Africa, who is an expert on human rights and law lecturer, arrived in Cannes yesterday to assist his French advocate in preparing his defence.

Mrs Katie Vincent, told me "he was Rhoodie and staggered by the complexity of the case and had to cancel his leave to



If he comes home — we'll kill him

SPECIAL REPORT BY SUE VOS IN CANNES

ernment has taken everything we have — our home, furniture, his pension, my inheritance.

"The government officials have told me they know I can prove that about R145 000 was my inheritance from my father. They say I can claim it against the estate."

"But if they say Eschel owes millions, what will I get back? Nothing."

"My father gave us a lot of money over many years — now we have nothing. We have lived off the generosity of friends since arriving in Europe."

Mrs Rhoodie said her husband had only decided to

release certain information when he was told her passport had been seized.

"We never thought we'd see each other again," she said. "It's only human nature to retaliate — but Eschel knows there are certain things he can't never reveal."

Writing

She said Dr Rhoodie had been spending nearly all his time since arriving in Europe writing three books. One on the constitutions of the world, another on discrimination against women, and a novel.

"He was trying desper-

ately to provide for us in the only way he knew how — "Why didn't they leave us alone?"

Mrs Rhoodie said she would "fight until my last breath" to defend her husband.

When you first meet Mrs Rhoodie you are struck by her size. A petite woman with fine, delicate features, she looks vulnerable and alone.

And then she speaks and you know that here is a determined woman who doesn't give up easily.

"My husband and my children are all I have. I'm

finished without him. I can't bear to think of him in prison.

"We've agreed that my time now is better spent helping his defence than trying to get to prison on visiting days."

Grim jail

The Marseilles prison has grim, high, stone walls, in many places double topped with broken glass. The outside walls feature figures in grotesque poses.

Standing outside the prison's steel front doors yesterday, I saw a pathetic procession of men being taken in by policemen when the doors were

dragged open, I glimpsed a small courtyard ringed by rooms with steel bars.

Even under the cramped conditions in his prison cell, Mrs Rhoodie said her husband was working practically nonstop on his defence. He was being well treated and helped as much as possible with writing and other materials.

At the Grasse prison, where Dr Rhoodie spent nearly a week, officials openly admired Mrs Rhoodie who always arrived to see her husband looking immaculate — even after an arduous trip of several hours to get there from her apartment on the coast.

Sack 'Dirty Harry' call

By EUGENE HUGO

THE chairman of the Federal Executive of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, this week hit at the Government's failure to sever all links with people who were involved in the Information debacle.

Mr Schwarz was commenting on the fact that former Information Department Deputy Secretary Les de Villiers continued to do work for the Government despite adverse Erasmus commission findings against him.

Mr De Villiers not only

played a major role in the organisation of Dr Piet Koornhof's recent appearance at Palm Springs in the United States but also acted as a go-between for meetings with important Americans.

He was "Dirty Harry" — the man in charge of Information Department secret projects and the man the Erasmus commission found to have been "not entirely frank so far as his own negligence and remissness were concerned"

Mr Schwarz said the Government should sever all connections with people like Mr De Villiers after the Erasmus commission's final report.

"It is not understandable that adverse findings are apparently not being taken into account.

"The Government must give explanations for this state of affairs. The public would like a complete severance with all people involved in the Information debacle," said Mr Schwarz.

He demanded to know whether any contracts with people

involved in the Information affair had been renewed — and if so, when.

Mr Schwarz, who is also a member of the parliamentary commission evaluating what Erasmus commission evidence may be released to the public, said that the Government could claim that certain contracts still had to run their course.

Should such contracts be terminated by the Government the other parties to the agreement were entitled to claim damages. Nevertheless, he felt that no one subject to adverse commission findings should still be engaged in work for the Government.

As a director of the New York public relations firm, Sydney Baron, Mr De Villiers appears to have escaped the punitive action taken against other key Information figures.

Review

His continuing role for South Africa stems from the fact that the new South African Information Service, now under the wing of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, has maintained its R575 000-a-year contract with Baron.

The Baron contract has been under review for the last six months and is due to be evaluated again at the end of this year.

Mr De Villiers, after resigning from the Information Department before the Erasmus commission inquiry, was appointed as head of the Baron South African operation. Another director of Sydney Baron South Africa is the Nationalist MP for Pinetown, Dr Jan Marais.

The Erasmus commission said there was an "element of vagueness" in Mr De Villiers' evidence and that he continually evaded questions and generalised.

"As soon as a question was put to him that indirectly or directly implicated him according to other witnesses, he was negative or knew little about the matter."

Mrs Rhodie is working up to 20 hours a day gathering various documents which will be needed for her husband's defence

Late this week she flew to Switzerland to gather some information and told me she would work until she dropped

She said she believed her husband was a "sacrificial lamb"

Strange

"But I can tell you that the politicians there know what is going on

"Doesn't it strike people as strange that he is the only one being brought to court?"

"What about Connie Mulder? What about all the others who knew about the projects and what the department was doing? Do they really think that he was a one-man band?"

"My husband is a truly great South African and his history will prove that what I'm saying is true. He was doing three jobs, he worked and worked for South Africa."

Mrs Rhodie said that she was "very worried" that people in South Africa were being told that her husband was selling South African secrets.

Article

She was referring to article published this week in a Dutch magazine

"Anybody in the know realises that he isn't giving anything away," she said.

"He hasn't told me where the important tapes and documents are yet — he's protecting me."

Last week, when she told me that she was selling the story, she had been overwrought and under tremendous emotional strain, she said.

She did, however, intend to negotiate to sell her story as she needed to get money to keep the family going and to help to pay her husband's mounting legal costs.

Mrs Rhodie defied anyone to find the "so-called missing Information Department millions" it is alleged her husband has misappropriated.

"We are penniless," she said.

"The South African"

EXPRESSSCOPE

LEGAL BILLS COULD COME



Dr and Mrs Rhoodie before his arrest, they were living a life of free-spending luxury in France

Eschel death threats

GRASSE — Death threats have been made from South Africa against Dr Eschel Rhoodie, now held in France's maximum security prison, Les Baumettes, on the outskirts of Marseilles. The anonymous threats were made in letters received this week by Mr Henri Vincent, Dr Rhoodie's French lawyer.

Dr Rhoodie has often expressed fears for his safety and threatened to reveal all the details of the South African Information scandal if he should die under strange circumstances.

The threats help to explain Rhoodie's sudden secret transfer from Grasse prison this week — something that not even his wife knew about beforehand.

Dr Rhoodie, son of a prison warden and himself once a scholar of penal systems in different countries of the world, was in handcuffs when transferred from Grasse to Les Baumettes at dawn on Thursday.

Once at the maximum security prison, he was informed by a magistrate of the charges upon which South Africa is seeking his extradition.

The Rhoodie family has launched a desperate fight to prevent a return to South

AS Dr Eschel Rhoodie's legal bills mount dizzily this weekend, with at least three lawyers preparing his case against extradition from France, the biggest mystery of his flight from the law grows by the minute.

Where is all the money coming from? The former Secretary for Information lived the life of a free-spending millionaire while on the run. Careful calculations and investigation by the Sunday Express show that, at a conservative estimate, he spent at least R100 000 in eight months of freedom before the French police finally picked him up in Nice last week.

And as yet, while Dr Rhoodie waits in

Marseilles's grim Les Baumettes prison for the extradition battle to start in court this week, there is not the slightest sign that he or his family have any worries about where their next cent will come from.

This is in spite of the fact that when Dr Rhoodie left South Africa at the end of last year he was allowed to take only the customary R2 000 travel allowance with him. His wife Katie, who followed two months later, qualified for the same allowance.

As a civil servant he earned R22 000 a year, but had control of millions of State money in secret funds (and lent R800 000 of it to personal friends).

So who paid for the high-kicking activities that showed Dr Rhoodie never had to think twice about money? He was spending while

The Road to Luxury is

NOTHING BUT THE BEST FOR FUGITIVE COUPLE

on the run? Here are some details of his spending.

● Airfares: At least R25 000.

He sought refuge in at least three continents — South America, North America and Europe — and criss-crossed regularly between England and France, Belgium and Holland, and Germany and Switzerland. He travelled back and forth between South America and Europe at least three times.

His wife accompanied him on most of these trips, as she did when he was still Information Secretary.

And last week his daughter, Annemarie, a university student in Johannesburg, and his son, Eschel Jnr, 15, who is at a private school in England, joined him on the French Riviera.

● Accommodation: A minimum of R10 000.

At the time of his arrest, Dr and Mrs Rhoodie were renting a one-bedroom luxury apartment in Port la Gailiere — at R2 000 a month.

Later they moved temporarily to the fashionable

Riviera resort of Juan-les-Pins, where they rented a second apartment, for a union with the child. There a cup of coffee R1, and beef and potatoes R15 and R4 a kilo.

● Restaurant meals: At least R5 000.

The family report took at least one meal a day in a restaurant where a for two easily tops R100. Juan-les-Pins a full course costs R14, salads a small sole R13, peacocks R3 each, and the cheapest reasonable wine R7.

While he was in prison, Dr Rhoodie ordered meals from the famous restaurant, Maxime's.

A South African journalist who interviewed Rhoodies last week says he believes the couple were having to spend R200 a day on basic necessities.

● Legal expenses so far: At least R10 000.

Dr Rhoodie has attorneys acting for him in Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands and France. One of South Africa's top academic lawyers, Professor SA Strauss, flew from Johannesburg on Friday night with Dr Rhoodie's Pretoria lawyer, Mr Mervyn Gross, to help legal experts prepare Dr Rhoodie's case.

Some French lawyers predict that the extradition case could develop into a prolonged legal battle that might cost Dr Rhoodie as much as R100 000.

● Eschel Jnr, who hopes to

R100 000 IN BATTLE AGAINST EXTRADITION

of Rhoodie's on the run

BY KITTY
KATZIN



become a space engineer, is at school in Britain. Keeping him there is said to be costing the Rhoodies at least R6 000 a year. And they are also contributing towards daughter Annemarie's university expenses.

Travelling, carfare and taxi expenses have cost thousands, although Dr Rhoodie was able to borrow a Chrysler from a close friend to show his family around Juan-les-Pins.

Dr Rhoodie has spent vast amounts in international phone calls

While he was hiding in Quito, Ecuador, he was in daily contact with his wife in Pretoria — at a cost of R4 a minute.

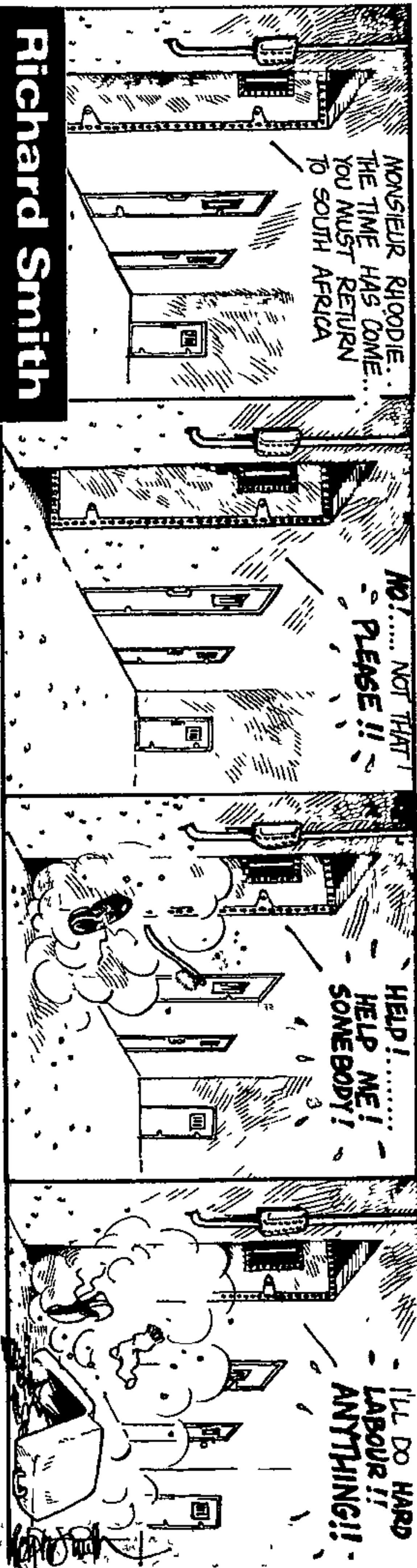
He also made dozens of additional calls to friends in South Africa.

Dr Rhoodie, who was reported to have been stylishly dressed and wearing expensive Gucci shoes when he was arrested, has always told journalists that he has been earning the money for his overseas lifestyle by writing and talking to newspapers.

In an interview with the Afrikaans magazine, Huisgenoot, he denied that he had a "nest egg".

"I am working hard," he said. "That is how I keep the front door open."

MONSIEUR RHODIE...
THE TIME HAS COME...
YOU MUST RETURN
TO SOUTH AFRICA



Richard Smith

Observers, however, are highly sceptical of this claim. They do not believe the Rhoodies would have been living in such style if they had not been confident of their financial future.

They point out that it would have been no mean feat to earn enough to pay for a lifestyle costing at least R12 500 a month, or R420 a day.

A South African Reserve Bank spokesman said yesterday that if Dr Rhoodie was returned to this country he would be asked for a detailed financial breakdown on what he spent abroad over eight months.

The Bank would also ask him for details on financial sources and whether any

monies had been sent to him from South Africa.

Dr Rhoodie could face charges of contravening foreign currency regulations if he was unable to answer the questions satisfactorily.

However, informed sources maintain that the Rhoodie financial network appears at this stage to be based largely abroad.

During his secret operations as Secretary for Information, Dr Rhoodie built up an extensive network of international contacts and agents, spending R64-million of taxpayers' money on secret projects.

Large cash supplies are now said to be reaching him from a network of "close and trusted friends".

He is also known to have a bank account in Nice, but has no access to secret funds, which he once controlled, still deposited with the Union Bank in Zurich, Switzerland.

In South Africa, the Erasmus Commission which investigated irregularities in the Department of Information spending, found that more than R400 000 had been deposited into the personal bank accounts of Dr Rhoodie and Mrs Rhoodie in a

confusing tangle of transactions.

Of this, R123 000 was in cash and the total included R54 000 received as a legacy by Mrs Rhoodie and R44 000 from the sale of a flat in Plettenberg Bay.

But the source of the overall amount, said the commission, remains a mystery. It found, however, that secret fund money intended for the department's "anonymous collaborators" ended up in various bank

accounts.

My investigations also show that Dr Rhoodie, before his premature retirement last year, actually had a personal income of R440 000 from 1971 to 1978. This included R60 000 in salary.

Among this money was also a R50 000 loan from Mr David Abramson, former chairman of the Info-backed Horrors Organisation, and a R69 000 inheritance from Dr Rhoodie's mother-in-law.

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confusing tangle of transactions.

Extradition bid can't succeed.

Elegant Eschel in handcuffs wins time

By Jean-Jacques Cornish

Aix-En-Provence

Dr Eschel Rhoodie's court battle against his extradition to South Africa was adjourned today for a week.

South Africa's former Information Secretary was handcuffed to a gendarme as he stood in the dock for the start of the proceedings

The judge, Mr J Martin, granted the request by Dr Rhoodie's French advocate, Mr Henri Vincent, for the adjournment until next Tuesday.

Dr Rhoodie cut an elegant but evidently nervous figure during the 10-minute appearance. Several times he swallowed nervously.

His every move was observed by about two dozen South African and international journalists.

'Political'

Mr Vincent said after the hearing. "My client was only advised of the charges against him last Thursday and I did not see the dossier until Friday," reports Sapa-Reuter.

"But we are expecting a short and successful hearing next Tuesday. The charges being brought against my client are politically motivated and the extradition demand cannot succeed in French law."

Johannesburg Tuesday

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South Africa's extradition request mentioned fraud and theft charges against Dr Rhoodie. Under French law, extradition may not be granted for political reasons.

If the court recommends extradition, the warrant must be signed by the Justice Minister, Mr Alain Peyrefitte, and the Prime Minister, Mr Raymond Barre.

At the hearing Mrs Katie Rhoodie stood among the pressmen crowded beyond the bar. Her husband blew a kiss at her when he first noticed her.

In a crisp brown suit, white shirt, green patterned tie and gleaming brown shoes, Dr Rhoodie stared fixedly at the judge and the two assessors throughout.

The policemen took off the handcuffs when the judge started the proceedings.

Mr Vincent said that among the difficulties being experienced by the defence was the need to obtain documents which had to be translated from Afrikaans to English to French.

Cleared

The short proceedings were translated for Dr Rhoodie.

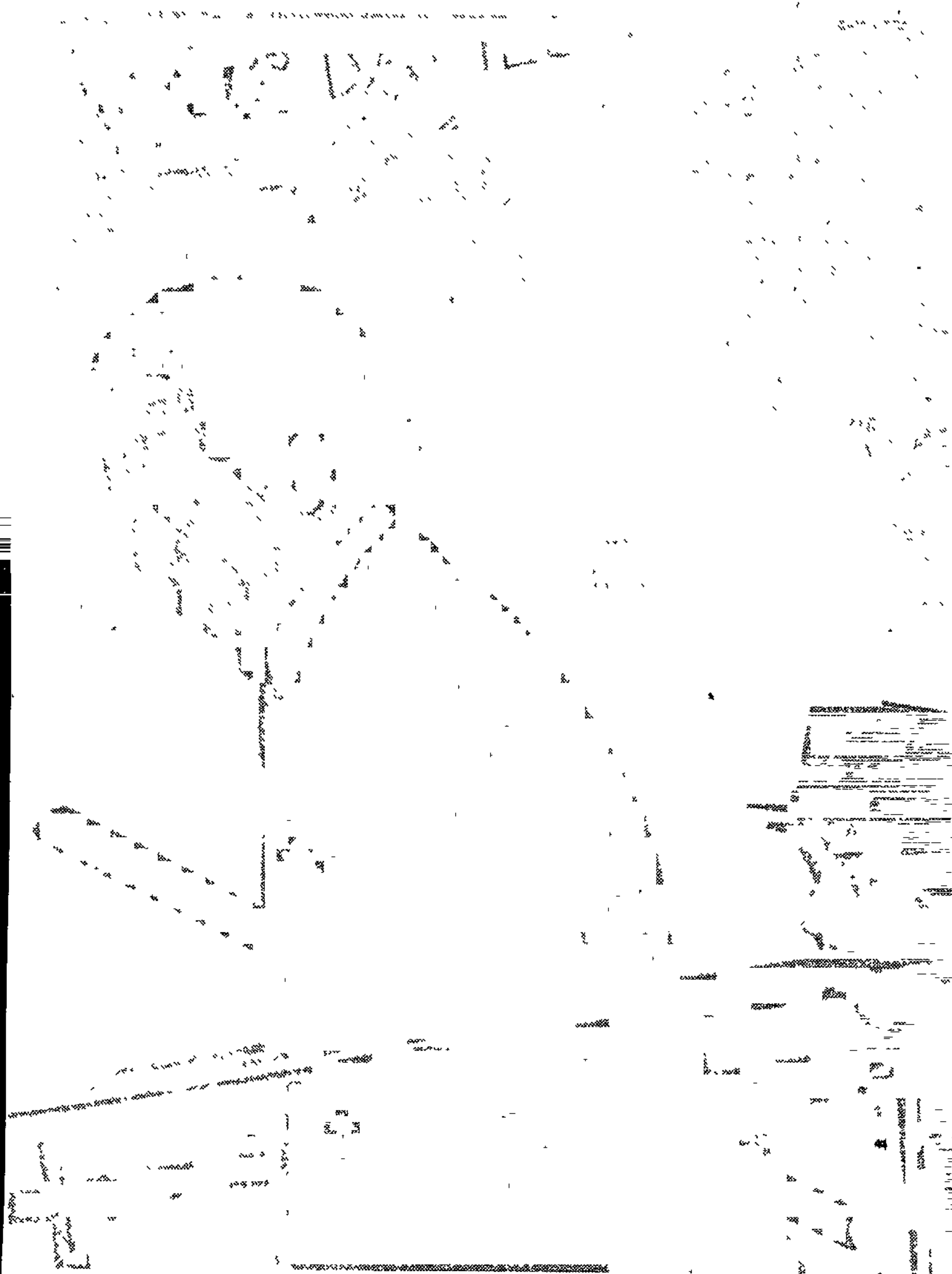
"I agree, Mr President," Dr Rhoodie replied when asked if the arrangements suited him.

As the policeman again fastened the handcuffs he looked at the judge and said "Thank you."

He smiled at the interpreter and said, "Merci Monsieur, au revoir." He waved and blew a kiss at

To Page 3, Col 6

says Rhodie's French lawyer



Dr Eschel Rhodie enters the courthouse in Aix-en-Provence in France for the hearing on his extradition which the South African Government has requested. He was wearing handcuffs when he arrived, but these were removed for the brief hearing.

Handcuffed Rhodie gains time

Star 31/7/79

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►► From page 1

his wife as she left the court. He and Mr Vincent then went into a huddle.

The chamber was cleared before he was taken into the tunnel to the small prison across the road from the impressive Greco-Roman style court building.

The more than a dozen photographers had been forced to leave their equipment outside the courtroom during the proceedings.

Mrs Rhodie and her legal team were polite but non-committal to the reporters present.

"Of course I would just love that," said Mrs Rhodie when asked if

she expected soon to be re-united with her husband.

She told reporters earlier that she had seen her husband several times in prison in Grasse, after his arrest on July 19, reports Sapa. Asked about prison conditions, she said: "He didn't complain."

Mr Vincent advised her not to speak to reporters, and she said she would not give interviews because "whatever I say is distorted by the Press."

Both the international lawyer, Professor S A Strauss, of Unisa, and Dr Rhodie's South African attorney, Mr Mervyn Gross, stressed that they were there merely in an advisory capacity.

They had been seated along with other French lawyers inside the court.

van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n hydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoornante voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huise op die laer

Mrs Katie Rhodie, outside the court in Aix-en-Provence in France today, is flanked by (from left) Dr Rhodie's French lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, her brother Mr Etienne le Roux, and Professor S A Strauss and Mr Mervyn Gross, both legal advisors from Pretoria.

Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

tot die Sentrum se
in der Horst, afgetrede
en professor J.L.
universiteit van die Noorde

trum vir Intergroepstudies
in die Memorandum en
rsiening, gemaak vir die
rans is daar 57 lede en

urende die afgelope 10
aad was (x du stigters-

Rhodie in court

AIX EN PROVENCE (Southern France) — The South African Government's request for the extradition of its former Information Secretary Eschel Rhodie on an embezzlement charge will be heard at a court here today. Mr Rhodie's French

lawyer Henri Vincent plans to ask for an adjournment of the case for five weeks on the grounds that he was not given enough time to study the file.

Indications from the public prosecutor's office here are that his application will be granted.

Mr Rhodie, one of the men behind South Africa's foreign propaganda campaign which became the embarrassing Muldergate affair because of the methods used, was arrested on an international warrant on July 19 at Juan Les Pins on the French Riviera where he was staying. He has been in prison ever since.

The French government can reverse a court decision to allow extradition but cannot reverse one to refuse it.

Rhodie in court

AIX-EN-PROVENCE. — Dr Eschel Rhodie's flight from South African law authorities brought him handcuffed into an imposing old French law court yesterday to fight an extradition request by Pretoria.

The hearing in the 147-year-old Palais de Justice in this resort town in the south of France lasted only five minutes, during which Dr Rhodie's French attorney, Mr Henri Vincent, asked for a one-week adjournment to study the Rhodie dossier.

The judge agreed and Dr Rhodie was taken back to prison. It was not known in which French Riviera town he was being held.

Arriving at the court, Dr

Rhodie looked his usual handsome, well-tailored self despite being handcuffed to a gendarme and having spent 12 days in jail. The handcuffs were removed when the session began.

His wife, Katie, arrived with two Pretoria jurists, Professor S Strauss of Unisa and Mr Mervin Gross, who said they were here to advise Mr Vincent "purely on South African legal procedures".

Mrs Rhodie arrived early and passed the time wandering through the domed, high-columned foyer of the Palais de Justice, in which Napoleon III once threw a party. She dodged questions, saying her lawyer had told her not to

speak to reporters. She complained that whatever she said was "distorted by the press".

Asked about Dr Rhodie's prison conditions, she said when she visited him in prison last week, "he didn't complain".

She could have visited him again, she said, "but I was busy with a lot of things". She said she had to take care of her two children in what she called "an overpriced two-bedroom apartment" in Juan Les Pins, a small resort town.

Dr Rhodie stood erect in the defendant's box in the small, tapestry-lined chamber. His only words were "Yes sir, I agree", when the judge asked if he was willing to put

off proceedings for a week.

An interpreter translated for him from French. Then he was handcuffed again and led away.

Mr Vincent declined to tell reporters the specific charges against Dr Rhodie.

"It is not customary in France to disclose such things before they are announced in court," he said. Nor was it customary to request provisional liberty — France's rough equivalent of bail — this early in the proceedings, Mr Vincent said.

South African officials have said the extradition request was based essentially on "fraud, or, alternatively, theft". — Sapa-AP



Mrs Katie Rhodie leaves the Aix en Provence court yesterday followed by a friend, Professor Strauss, left, and by her brother, Mr Le Roux

Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Rhodie's Africa trips

Rhodie's secret trips

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — Dr Eschel Rhodie has revealed details of a secret meeting with Senegal's President Leopold Senghor to offer technical and economic assistance, and of frequent trips to France and west Africa to set up a secret mini-summit between former prime minister, Mr John Vorster, President Senghor and President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast.

Speaking to Dr Ferry Hoo-gendijk, editor-in-chief of Holland's Elsevier's magazine before his arrest, Dr Rhodie added sensational details to rumoured Muldergate operations in black Africa.

Aided by General Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau for State Security (BSS), Dr Rhodie engineered "Operation Wooden-shoe", as they code-named the Ivory Coast meeting, which was surreptitiously tape-recorded by each of the three parties.

Then, in a search for an informer within the Organization of African Unity, they launched "Operation Playboy", travelling incognito by private aircraft to the Seychelles to pay President James Mancham, who was later deposed in a left-wing coup, two financial contributions, each of \$25 000 (about R20 000).

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — Dr Eschel Rhodie has told the Dutch magazine Elsevier's of his efforts to make contact with President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and how he was assisted by a French journalist.

The journalist was Mr Bernard Lejeune, editor of the French magazine, *Courier Austral*. The journalist also worked for the magazine *To the Point*. The Frenchman was assisted by Mr Albie Geldenhuys, former head of the Bureau for State Security, General Hendrik van den Bergh's representative in Paris, and together they succeeded in making an appointment with President Senghor. Dr Rhodie, accompanied only by Mr Lejeune, met President Senghor in a rented Paris flat.

The Senegalese leader was according to Dr Rhodie interested in the South African offer of technical and economic assistance and in a secret meeting with Mr Vorster.

The South African also enlisted the assistance of a Mr Vigneau, described as "the doyen of French journalists", in his efforts to make contact with President Boigny. Mr Vigneau is listed in one of the photo-copied documents as an "ad hoc assistant".

A group of these ad hoc helpers — including a Mr Resampe — were, according to the document, paid a total of R265 200 up to the end of March 1978. The same document shows that R7 500 was paid to a Mr B Cilliers for a trip by members of the University of Pretoria to an un-

stated destination. This amount was later repaid.

Dr Rhodie eventually travelled from France to the Ivory Coast himself. Though he had no visa for this country, he accepted Mr Lejeune's assurance that he would be safe. He was received by the Ivory Coast president in Abidjan and went on to make a number of further trips to west Africa, each time flying through Paris.

He had a second meeting with President Senghor at Dakar in Senegal and promised to suggest to Mr Vorster that a Senegalese judicial group be allowed to make a study trip to South Africa.

The go-ahead for Mr Vorster's visit to the Ivory Coast came during Dr Rhodie's fourth meeting with the president, this time at his home village of Yamoussoukrou.

After a trip to Cape Town to pass the news to an amazed Mr Vorster, Dr Rhodie returned to Senegal to tell President Senghor about the plan and then to Abidjan to finalize details of the visit.

President Boigny invited President Senghor to join the secret meeting and as Mr Vorster admired a set of Kruger rands given to the Ivory Coast leader during an earlier visit, President Senghor arrived at Abidjan in his private aircraft.

The meeting between the three leaders was a great success, according to Dr Rhodie, but President Senghor insisted he should not appear on any of the photographs. Though the meeting was in May 1974, the three parties agreed it would

not be made public till November that year. Each of the parties, Dr Rhodie said, had secretly tape-recorded the proceedings.

After this mini-summit a senior Finansbank official visited the Ivory Coast and various Ivory Coast ministers visited South Africa.

Mr Vorster followed up this visit with meetings arranged by Dr Rhodie, Dr William Richard Tolbert of Liberia and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He refused, however, even to answer a letter from President Senghor requesting permission for the judicial study trip he had proposed before the first meeting.

"I understand that President Senghor wanted to use such a visit by prominent Senegalese judicial men to protect himself from criticism by parliamentary opposition. But Mr Vorster remained adamant in his refusal and the golden thread I had so carefully spun was crudely snapped by him," Dr Rhodie said.

In spite of the success of these operations, Dr Rhodie felt he was still ill-informed on the attitudes of African leaders towards South Africa. He needed someone who could report on meetings of OAU leaders and the man he chose was President James Mancham of the Seychelles. His first meeting with the playboy president of the Seychelles was organized by Mr Albie Geldenhuys in Paris. The plan was code-named "Operation Playboy".

The Seychelles leader was concerned about OAU aid to his left-wing opposition at home and was eager for financial assistance. Dr Rhodie arranged for him to meet

the then Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, at the Hotel Intercontinental in Paris.

There it was arranged that South Africa would pay President Mancham in return for landing rights on Mahe Island after Seychelles independence.

Dr Rhodie was invited to visit the Seychelles, but only if he made up a "tourist party" and travelled incognito. Dr Rhodie, his assistant, Mr Les de Villiers, BSS official, Mr Braam Fourie, and fertilizer/king Mr Louis Luyt flew in Mr Luyt's private jet with their wives for a holiday among the islands.

It was January 1976. "On the second night after our arrival, President Mancham 'heard' about our visit and came to see us. He was wearing a flowered open-neck shirt and had a gold chain around his neck," Dr Rhodie said.

President Mancham accepted \$25 000 from the South Africans and asked for a similar amount each year. Also at his request, the South Africans bought him a four-colour off-set press for printing election material and paid for the training of two operators in Belgium. The bill just for the colour press and its operators was R60 000.

Dr Rhodie had his next "holiday" on the Seychelles early in 1977. This time he was accompanied by Mr Retief van Rooyen, Mr Les de Villiers and their families. The 1976 meeting with President Mancham was recorded on a machine hidden in a cigarette box, but the second meeting was picked up by a more sophisticated microphone hidden in the handle of a samsonte attache case. Mr Mancham offered valuable information on African politics before popping his \$25 000 into a pillow-slip and leaving the hotel.

The next evening, Dr Rhodie said, two silver Mercedes Benz limousines arrived at the hotel to take the party to the president's mansion for a banquet.

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Rhodie reveals secret trips

15 TRDAM — The former South African secretary for information Dr Eschel Rhodie, revealed details of a secret meeting with President Senghor to offer financial and economic assistance, and of frequent trips to France and West Africa to set up a secret mini summit between the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and President Senghor and President Houphouët of the Ivory Coast.

Speaking to Dr Ferry, a legendary editor-in-chief of Holland's Nieuwsmagazine before arrest, Dr Rhodie added sensational details to reported info operations in black Africa.

Aided by security chief General Hendrik van den Bergh, Dr Rhodie engineered "Operation Golden Show", as they named the Ivory Coast meeting, which was reportedly tape-recorded by each of the three parties.

Then, in search for an informer within the organisation of African activists, they launched operation "Playboy", travelling incognito by private aircraft to the Seychelles to pay President James Mancham, who was later deposed in a 1978 coup, two finan-

cial contributions, each of about R20 000.

Dr Rhodie's allegations are backed in part by photo-copied documents showing that a French journalist named Bernard Lejeune, who helped make contact with the African leaders, was paid an annual salary of R13 000 while other French writers were paid on an ad hoc basis.

Part two of the Elzeviers report on 10 days of interviews with Dr Rhodie includes his account of how General Van den Bergh came to hear from the American CIA that South Africa had been involved in the Biafran war and had sent aircraft, men and supplies to the embattled region.

General Van den Bergh had not been informed about the Biafran operation mounted by the military intelligence service until the CIA reports.

At first, Dr Rhodie said he had not believed the story, but when the Americans gave him the numbers of South African aircraft seen in Biafra as

well as the names of their crews and details of their cargoes, he was given details of the project.

This unsuccessful operation had frightened the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and persuaded him that he could never succeed in making contact with African leaders. However, Dr Rhodie said, he gave permission for Operation Wooden Shoe and agreed to travel within 24 hours of receiving an invitation to meet an African head of state.

In his efforts to make contact with President Bouigny of the Ivory Coast, Dr Rhodie made use of Lejeune who had written for him when he was working for To The Point.

The Frenchman was assisted by Mr Albien Geldenhuys, General Van den Bergh's representative in Paris, and together they succeeded in making an appointment with President Senghor. Dr Rhodie, accompanied only by Lejeune, met President Senghor in a rented Paris flat.

The Senegalese leader was, according to Dr Rhodie, interested in the South African offer of technical and economic assistance and in a secret meeting with Mr Vorster.

The South African also enlisted the assistance of a Mr Vigneau, described as "the doyen of French journalists", in his efforts to make contact with President Bouigny. Mr Vigneau is listed in one of the photo-copied documents as an "ad hoc assistant". A group of these ad hoc helpers were, according to the document, paid a total of R265 200 up to the end of March 1978.

Dr Rhodie eventually travelled from France to the Ivory Coast himself. Though he had no visa for this country, he accepted Mr Lejeune's assurance that he would be safe. He was received by the Ivory Coast President in Abidjan and went on to make a number of further trips to West Africa, each time flying via Paris.

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Mulder rejects Erasmus findings

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(Continued from Page 1)

had asked for the commission to consist of the Chief Justice and two Appeal Court judges, one English and one Afrikaans. But instead an Orange Free State judge and two officials were appointed.

Manacled

The commission had not acted properly by meeting the Prime Minister before it started its work and again while it was sitting. The chairman of the commission even said the Prime Minister cannot walk with his feet manacled and they must be removed.

Mr Kriegler said the commission had accused Dr Mulder of not acting properly in running his former department and in not always knowing exactly what was going on.

Dr Mulder, in defending himself, will say he approved every project and for every project there was a budget.

The Citizen

He said the finding that Dr Mulder took the decision to start the Citizen newspaper was not true.

He accused the commission of not putting certain evidence to Dr Mulder. A paragraph in the conclusion of the report, said Mr Kriegler, was completely wrong.

It alleged that Dr Mulder tried to get Senator Owen Horwood in tow with a slap riem.

Editor

The commission found the Citizen to be a party political newspaper, but it never called the most important witness in this respect, the editor of the newspaper.

Mr Kriegler said the commission too had rejected the evidence of Mr Loot Reynders when it affected the Prime Minister but accepted it when it affected Dr Mulder.

He said that the reports finding that the Prime Minister's hands were clean

in every respect was not acceptable in the light of the evidence.

It is strange that the commission did not ask the Prime Minister about the conference of the

Department of Information.

Yet the commission, for whatever its reason may have been, went outside its brief by taking it upon itself to clear the Prime Minister and say that he was at all times honourable, that he had acted in the best interests of the country, that he had no choice whatsoever and that he was not aware of irregularities in secret funds.

Mr Kriegler said the commission, especially the chairman, had acted incorrectly by often making public statements about its work and its problems.

Never has a South African commission of inquiry worked in the limelight to this extent, we have managed to find at least 100 examples of this.

Mr Kriegler said that Dr Mulder alleged that the Erasmus Commission erred in finding Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Finance blameless.

Money for the secret projects was taken out of Defence funds and the Minister of Defence must have been aware of the projects, said Mr Kriegler.

Willing

Dr Mulder was convinced that insight into the relevant files would provide proof that the first report of the Erasmus Commission was incorrect where it dealt with the role of Mr Botha.

Mr Kriegler said the commission's interim report was in conflict with Dr Mulder's evidence.

The court heard that Dr Mulder at all times was willing and even eager to give evidence but the position he was placed in by the commission made it impossible. Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

DR CONNIE MULDER (left) discusses a point with Dr P Kotze, part of his defence team, before going into court today. He is charged with refusing to testify to the Erasmus Commission.

Mr H.W. Midde
Erw. M.T.L.N.
Professor A.D.
Sheik A. Naja
Mr Victor No
Professor N.J.
Mr L. Phillis
Professor H.H.
Mr W.J. Sep
Mr Franklin
Mr P.M. Son
Regter J.H.
Mr R. Tobie
Professor R.
Professor J.
Mr. S. Wal
Professor F.

4
c) Ander lede:
Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido

Prime Minister was asked if he was aware that Defence money had been channelled into the Information secret fund. The Prime Minister's answer was no — and he stated it as a matter of fact, not what he believed to be true.

Limelight

Yet the commission did indeed find that Defence money was used by the Department of Information.

Mr Kriegler said the commission's brief was to investigate the irregular spending of State funds through the Department of Information or by individuals attached to the

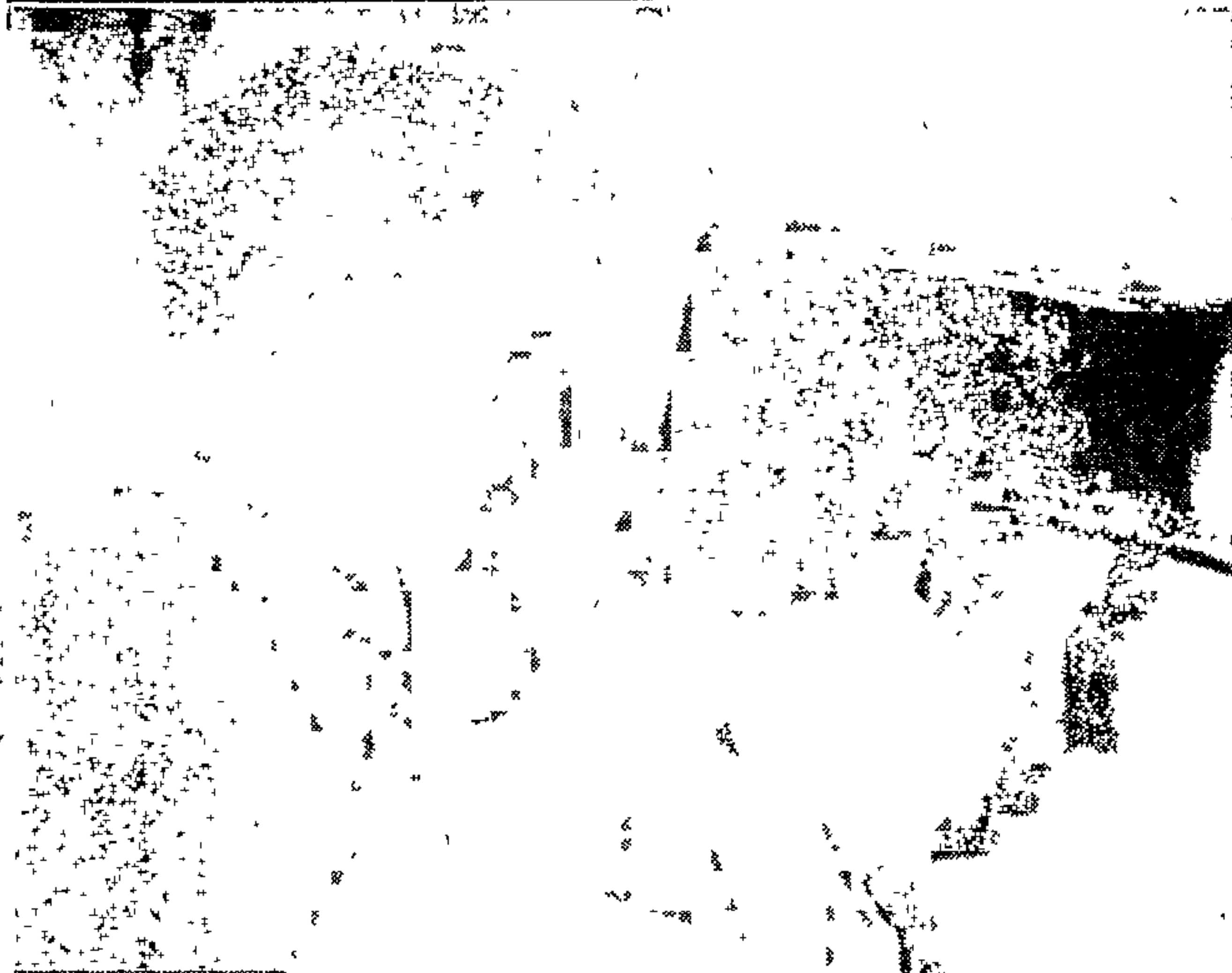
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Sentrum die
A. Mobilite
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soek onder
eiland is o

The Natal Mercury

1/8/79



AIX-EN-PROVENCE — Mrs. Katie Rhodie, wife of former Information Secretary Dr. Eschel Rhodie, leaves the court here after the postponement of her husband's extradition hearing yesterday. With Mrs. Rhodie is Professor S. A. Strauss (left) and her brother, Mr. Etienne le Roux. — (Cablecast).



Mulder trial today

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, is to appear in the Pretoria Regional Court today to face charges of contempt of commission for his alleged failure to give evidence to the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the Information scandal

Dr Mulder is facing charges under Section Six of the Commissions Act which covers failure to give evidence and failure to take the oath.

Heading his defence will be Mr Johann Kriegler, SC, who was one of Dr Mulder's legal team of four at the time he made representations to the Erasmus Commission before which he was subpoenaed to give evidence

Leading the prosecution will be Mr Chris Jansen, SC, and presiding over the Court will be Mr C. J Strydom, a Regional Court Magistrate

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — Dr. Eschel Rhoodie leaves court with a French policeman here yesterday after his first public appearance since he was arrested recently on an international warrant — (Cablecast)

Rhodie is remanded

Mercury Correspondent

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — A tense but immaculately dressed Dr Eschel Rhoodie was led handcuffed to a gendarme into court yesterday for the start of his legal fight against extradition to South Africa

Dr Rhoodie, South Africa's fugitive former Secretary for Information, stood silently in the dock, his eyes downcast, as more than a dozen South African and international newsmen crowded into the court for the brief hearing before three black-robed Judges

After barely 10 minutes the case was postponed until Tuesday

Looking as smart as ever in a brown suit, crisp white shirt, green and brown tie and gleaming brown shoes Dr Rhoodie showed little emotion and gazed down at the floor during most of the proceedings

He was noticeably nervous and alternately

swallowed and nodded as the proceedings were interpreted

Only once did he betray emotion — when he spotted his wife, Katie, standing alongside the Press

He waved at her and then turned back to the Judges

His lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, asked for a postponement of the extradition hearing which is based on an international warrant issued by South Africa alleging fraud, alternatively theft, charges against Dr Rhoodie

Mr Vincent said that among the difficulties being experienced by the defence was the translation of documents from English and Afrikaans into French

The defence needed sufficient time, he said, to prepare its case.

After being told that the requested postponement had been granted Dr Rhoodie again waved to his wife — and one of the South

African journalists whom he recognised.

No mention was made of bail for Dr. Rhodie

● Sapa reports that Dr Connie Mulder has said that Dr Rhodie does have information which could damage South Africa if released

McGoff's deadline

ANTHONY RIDER

WASHINGTON — A California judge has given Michigan publisher John P. McGoff until later this month to answer, under oath, questions about his alleged secret use of South African Government funds to buy newspapers in the United States

United States District Court Judge Charles Renfrew set the deadline after Mr. McGoff's refusal to obey an earlier injunction to disclose the source of funds he used to buy the Sacramento Union in California in 1974

Mr McGoff bought the Union after his attempt to buy the Washington Star failed.

Judge Renfrew's latest injunction orders Mr McGoff and another official of his publishing company to provide documents, records and correspondence concerning funds

He also fined Mr McGoff's attorneys R8 100 for not carrying out the earlier order.

'd kies kaalvuis kant vir Rhodie

Rapport 3/8/79 (259)

VERMOOR ONS VYVAND

— sê prof. Chris

Van ROELOF VORSTER

KAAPSTAD

„SUID-AFRIKA moet eenvoudig sy vyande vermoor. As ander lande dit kan doen, ons ook. Ek het al self teenoor Regeringsmense 'n paar name genoem van mense wat na my mening uitgewis moet word.”

Met hierdie verstommende stelling het prof. Chris Barnard die man wat wereldwijd roem verwerf het deur menseleuens te red, hierdie naweek vorendag gekom terwyl hy kaalvuis kant gekies het vir dr. Eschel Rhodie.

Só hartlik steun hy aan met die onortodokse metodes wat dr. Rhodie hulle in die stryd teen Suid-Afrika se vyande toegepas het, dat hy „sonder hulwering” vir dr. Eschel in die hof sal gaan help om sy uitwering na Suid-Afrika te verongeluk.

Dis 'n oog vir 'n oog, sê prof. Barnard. „As jou vyand oneerlike metodes gebruik om jou te elimineer, moet jy ook oneerlike metodes gebruik, anders verloor jy.”

Maak nie saak of die metode moreel, immoreel, eties of oneties, eerlik of oneerlik is nie. Voortbestaan van die spesie is 'n baie sterk

natuurwet, sê hy.

Oor die Regering se reaksie op sy moordlys sê hy dat hy nog altyd net vir 'n antwoord gekry het. Die mense is lewend minder gevaarlik as dood, is aan hom ge-

Uit steun vir die metodes van die gewese Departement van Inligting het prof. Barnard reeds 'n brief aan dr. Rhodie se prokureurs ge-

stuur waarin dr. Rhodie se talente en vermoëns besing word. Prof. Barnard hoop dat dit gebruik sal kan word om die Franse hof teen uitwering te laat besluit.

Aan my het prof. Barnard gesê dat daar net so min verkeerd is met onortodokse metodes as wat daar iets verkeerd is met die feit dat die Regering die Citizen gesubsidieer het.

The Citizen was 'n staatskoerant wat met die belas-

in die begin gesê het dit is so en wat daarvan. Dit is die geval met die heftige Inligtingsoorlog, die mense moet alles van die begin af ertien het.

Prof. Barnard sê Nixon het dieselfde font gemaak. As jy uitgewing word, moet jy nie probeer wegsteek of toestem nie. Dan moet jy eerlik o-

• VERVOLG OP BL. 4 •



PROF. CHRIS BARNARD — Ons moet ons vyande uitwis

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens n die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. uithreiding van personeel het ons die huise

a) Drie stigtterslede.

*** VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN ***

„Of hy self onortodokse
metodes gebruik het in sy
kontak met die bunteland, sê
prof. Barnard „Ek kan nie
op besonderhede ingaan nie
As ek dit doen, sal die mense

"Dit is beter om 'n bietjie
 dood te mors as wat jy bloed
 mors."

MY SA

Sunday Express

5/8/79

CONNECTION

By JAMES MANCHAM

I WAS at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris, some time in 1975, being interviewed by 'To The Point International', a weekly magazine published in Brussels which gives a lot of space to African affairs. The interviewer was particularly interested to know what our policy would be towards the Republic of South Africa when the Seychelles became independent.

I enlightened him 'No, we shall not sever our trade links with South Africa. If we did so we would be acting against our own vital interests as a small state faced with economic problems, especially inflation, which have been imposed upon us from outside and over which we had no power of control'. The fact is that South Africa not only produces a steady stream of tourists during the European summer, enabling us to operate our hotels and other facilities throughout the year, but also supplies us with consumer goods at a price

THE letter by Mr Jimmy Mancham, former President of the Seychelles, to Kiti Katzin, assistant editor of the Sunday Express:

'I have been approached for interviews by various members of the international Press about my association with Dr Eschel Rhoodie and about his visits to the Seychelles. At all times I stated I was writing my own story and intended to devote

full chapter to the South African controversy. I felt that, until my book was published, I should avoid any comment on the various allegations and counter-statements which have been, and are being, made.

However, in the light of present developments and taking into account that my book will not be published before the end of the year, I feel it important that the facts as I know

them are publicly revealed so as to shed more light on this controversy.

'I therefore attach the chapter on this matter and would kindly request you to publish it in its entirety together with this letter as a covering note.

Yours sincerely,
James R Mancham
● This chapter from Mr Mancham's book is titled 'THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONNECTION'

which helps to keep inflation down. We can not afford to forgo these benefits.

'What about apartheid?' the interviewer enquired.

'I am of course totally opposed to racialism in all its forms,' I replied.

'In South Africa the system of apartheid is designed mainly to keep power and privilege in the hands of a minority, and many countries inside and outside Africa have other systems which serve a similar purpose. The difference is that in South Africa the minority is white.'

'But,' the reporter per-

sisted, 'how will you justify this policy to your fellow members of the Organisation of African Unity, who will be particularly upset by your allowing South Africans to spend their holidays in your country?'

'Apartheid,' I explained, 'is based on the assumption that people of different races cannot live and develop harmoniously together. Seychelles, however, provides living proof that they can do exactly that. I say that the greatest contribution which little Seychelles can make for the battle against apartheid is to let South Africans come and see for themselves how

wrong their Government's belief is.

The interviewer put down his microphone, switched off the tape recorder and looked me in the face 'Mr Mancham,' he said, 'would you be willing to meet the South African Minister for Information?'

When I nodded assent he went on 'As it happens, Dr Connie Mulder is staying in this hotel, two floors above you. I interviewed him before coming here and when I asked whether he would like to meet you, he said he would be delighted. Shall I find out if he can come now?'

in all Africa.

I told Dr Mulder that I could never condone apartheid, adding half jokingly that in my view South Africa's best course was to do away with it and apply to join the OAU. As we parted he presented me with a gold Kruggerand as a memento of our meeting and a reminder of South Africa's principal export. Fleeting an impulse to hand it back, I accepted his rather tactless little gesture in the interests of diplomacy.

Some months later on a visit to Seychelles Dr Rhoodie came to see me. He

my secretary told me Dr Rhoodie was calling from Pretoria. He explained that a South African newspaper had published an article quoting one of the SPU ministers as saying in Dar es Salaam that we were about to cancel South Africa's air traffic rights in defence to an OAU resolution calling for an economic boycott of the Republic and that Dr Mulder wanted him to fly to Seychelles to discuss this and other matters with me.

I said that he could come, but not as an official visitor. He should come as if on holiday with his family and I would arrange a discreet meeting.

On the morning of Rhoodie's arrival I informed Albert Rene, who had then become Prime Minister, of his visit and the reasons for it. Rene had since the formation of the coalition come out as a firm supporter of our policy on South Africa, in spite of his party's strong links with Tanzania. He readily agreed to tell his Ministers to desist from making any statements

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And so, 10 minutes later, I was shaking hands with Dr Mulder and his chief official, Dr Eschel Rhoodie. The two leading figures in the scandal — Mulder, who was to be cast from the premiership and Rhoodie, who was to be driven out of his country like a fugitive from justice.

Mulder was plain portly and blunt. Rhoodie good looking, athletic and eloquent, but there was no doubt who was the boss.

'Mr Mancham,' Dr Mulder began in his thick Afrikaans accent, 'as you know, our Prime Minister has over the past few months taken certain initiatives in an attempt to promote a better relationship with our Black African neighbours. We believe that the essence of international understanding is communication, and we were therefore happy to learn that you supported the Ivory Coast initiative advocating dialogue with us. South Africa is your neighbour, and we could be useful to you after independence.'

'Though the Mauritian representative at the United Nations spends his time abusing us, it is we who are first on the scene when a cyclone hits the island and thousands are homeless. And the world is not very fair to us. Black African Governments are allowed to rule their countries without interference.'

'Indeed the OAU charter forbids outside intervention — and some of them oppress and butcher their subjects without an African voice being raised in protest.'

'Because of apartheid everyone is at our throats, yet apartheid is no more than a system of separate development which in fact safeguards the interests of the Blacks. I tell you, Mr Mancham, our Blacks are the most advanced and best off

vilification of South Africa which was being conducted by the 'People' — organ of the SPUP, the main opposition party in Seychelles, and said that his department was in a position to provide support if any means could be found to counteract it.

I answered that in principle I would not suppress publication in the 'Seychelles Weekly' — mouthpiece of the SDT and which I owned and controlled — of criticism of apartheid or indeed endeavour to publish any editorial that tended to justify it or condone it.

However, I agreed that there were several blatant violations of human rights in some countries in Africa which could be better exposed in order to put South Africa's situation in a more balanced perspective.

I mentioned that the 'Seychelles Weekly' could do with some new printing machines, and if Dr Rhoodie could help, I would be grateful. Dr Rhoodie agreed to look into the matter and in due course I received printing machines worth several thousand pounds. The machines were consigned to me by a company in Holland.

At the time of Dr Rhoodie's visit it had become public knowledge that the Government of Tanzania and the Dar es Salaam-based OAU Liberation Committee were generously financing the Seychelles opposition party — the SPUP — of Mr Albert Rene.

My party asked whether Dr Rhoodie could arrange for a contribution to the SDT's fund. He agreed and eventually contributed to the best of my recollection R12 000. Part of this was paid directly by him, part by a Mr Roel Goris, who was specially sent to Seychelles for this purpose and who was, I understood, working in Dr Rhoodie's office.

One morning two or three months after independence

on matters outside their portfolio. He also accepted my invitation to meet Rhoodie at dinner.

The gathering consisted of Rene, his wife Geva, Dr and Mrs Rhoodie, Rhoodie's deputy Les de Villiers and his wife, and a South African couple who were in Rhoodie's party. After dinner, Rhoodie, De Villiers, Rene and I went into another room and I assured the South Africans that it was not our intention to withdraw their traffic rights nor to sever our commercial and tourism links with them.

Rhoodie looked pleased and said that he wanted to raise two rather delicate matters. First, he wondered whether there was any possibility of getting Seychelles passports for a few South Africans to enable them to travel to African countries which were at present barred to them. Secondly, he had been asked by a fertiliser tycoon, Mr Louis Luyt, who wanted to promote his business in Black Africa if it would be possible to register an aeroplane in Seychelles.

The passport request I turned down flat. As it happened, two Hong Kong Chinese had approached us a few days before with a scheme whereby some 200 of their wealthy compatriots nervous about Chinese designs on the colony should each deposit £25 000 interest free in a Seychelles Development Bank thus securing it £5000 000 overnight, in return for Seychelles passports.

I had to tell them we were not in the passport business since our constitution clearly laid down who was entitled to Seychelles nationality and this I explained to Dr Rhoodie. On the question of aircraft registration neither Rene nor I had the position at our fingertips but we agreed to look into it.

Secret papers key to Rhodie case

Sun. Times

5/8/79

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DR ESCHEL Rhodie's French lawyer plans to submit secret documents on Tuesday, to the President of the court at Aix-en-Provence who will decide whether the former Information Department secretary should be sent back to South Africa.

Mr Henri Vincent, of Cannes, who is preparing Dr Rhodie's defence, told me today that he planned to lead evidence which would take nearly two hours. He expected the trial to be adjourned then for another week.

Numerous documents would be handed to the judge, Mr Leon Martin, but would not be made available to the Press or public because they were of "such a delicate nature".

Mr Vincent said Dr Rhodie was now being held at the prison at Aix-en-Provence, situated directly behind the Palace of Justice.

Mr Vincent told me he was fighting Dr Rhodie's case on several levels but his main defence was that South Africa wanted him extradited for political reasons. In France, there is no

By SUZANNE VOS
in Grasse
and BENNIE VAN DELFT
in Johannesburg

extradition for cases considered political.

"We are nearly ready," said Mr Vincent.

Dr Rhodie was in "good shape" and was positive that he would receive a fair hearing.

"There is no fear whatsoever that Dr Rhodie will be taken from this country against his will. You can be sure of that."

Mrs Katie Rhodie, who was at the hearing with her brother-in-law, Mr Etienne le Roux, told me that although her husband might be detained in prison for a considerable time, she would not bring her two teenage children to the court to see their father.

"I will not have them in the public eye," she said. "They are suffering enough as it is."

There were touching scenes in the court when Dr Rhodie, his eyes searching for his wife, suddenly found her.

He gave her a small wave and blew her a kiss.

The rest of the time, Dr Rhodie stood with his eyes fixed on the judge.

Several times he swallowed nervously and firmly gripped a pink file bulging with documents.

Mrs Rhodie visited him earlier this week in prison.

"He's looking well," she said. "He tells me that he's a fatalistic optimist."

Mrs Rhodie is spending more than 10 hours a day with her husband's legal team.

Meanwhile, in South Africa this week, Professor Chris Barnard slammed the authorities for conducting a political witchhunt against his close friend, Dr Rhodie.

"I will do my utmost to help my friend until there is proof beyond doubt that he is guilty of a criminal offence," said Prof Barnard.

He has sent a character reference to Dr Rhodie's attorneys to help him in his defence.

He said he would also be quite willing to go to France for the hearing.

JAAVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

BARNARD IS PREPARED TO HELP FORMER INFO SECRETARY FIGHT EXTRADITION

I BACK RHODIE, SAYS CHRIS

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

PROFESSOR Chris Barnard says: "I'm on Rhodie's side." He has come out in full support of Dr Eschel Rhodie's schemes as Secretary for Information to win friends for South Africa, and says he is prepared to help him in his fight to avoid being extradited from France.

The heart surgeon told the Sunday Tribune Dr Rhodie was a friend of his who had acted for the good of South Africa.

Except for the fact that he could not get away in the near future from his work as surgeon, he would have been quite prepared to go to France to speak on Dr Rhodie's behalf.

"If Dr Rhodie has stolen money he is a common criminal and should stand trial in South Africa as such."

Scapegoat

"But if he has not — and I have no evidence that he is a criminal — then he should not be sent back to South Africa merely because of his schemes as Secretary for Information."

Professor Barnard said he saw Dr Rhodie as the "fall guy" or "scape goat" for other people — he was a nice guy with exceptional ability.

He claimed that a column he had written along these lines to be published in July 30 in various South African newspapers — including the Natal Mercury and the Rand Daily Mail — had been turned down by these newspapers in the grounds that it was 'political'.

"But when I wrote a column about another man in difficulty, Breyten Breyenbach, they published it."

Why can't show my face, By Mr Rub

Professor Barnard said he was 100 percent in favour of all Dr Rhodie's overseas schemes — provided money did not end up in his pocket.

He had reservations about the Citizen project, but even so Dr Rhodie should not be extradited for any of his projects either here or overseas.

"Dr Rhodie was a genuine fighter for South Africa. I don't think he's afraid to come back to this country, except that he does not believe he will get a fair hearing and trial."

"If there is evidence of theft then the South African Government must present this at the extradition hearing."

Dr Rhodie had written to him a few months ago to ask him to send a letter saying that he knew him and what he thought of him.



Eschel Rhodie

Harry Relp

him "I did this and I hope it can be used to influence the French court in his favour this week."

Professor Barnard said he had written in his unpublished column that while Dr Rhodie's methods might have been unorthodox, "what he did was for the good of South Africa, and Heaven knows we need all the help we can get — irrespective of how we get it."

The editor of the Natal Mercury, Mr James McMillan, said that Prof. Barnard had a point about his column. He would reconsider it and if it were otherwise acceptable he would be happy to publish it.

And Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, said that the column would be in tomorrow's edition of the newspaper. He said he had not indicated to Prof. Barnard that it would not be printed.

Prof. Barnard said he was 100 percent in favour of all Dr Rhodie's overseas schemes — provided money did not end up in his pocket.

"a body rub is just a massage by another name." He named his dog Tiffany after his massage parlour

By Maureen Griffin

A 69-YEAR-OLD Umhlanga man whose pension helped to buy him a massage parlour, said this week he had not sought registration as a qualified masseur because the licence would have meant financial ruin.

Mr Harry William Relp, owner of Tiffany's Health Studio, paid a R50 fine this week after he was convicted of running a brothel by allowing pelvic massages and other sexual stimulation to be given to clients.

He was fined R300 (or nine months' imprisonment) by a Durban Magistrate, of which R250 or six months were suspended for three years.

Distressed

A "hurt and distressed" Mr Relp said this week that as "respected members of the Umhlanga community, he and his wife were now reluctant to show their faces in the village."

He had practised as a masseur for 30 years, of which the past 15 were spent as resident masseur at the Beverly Hills Hotel in Umhlanga.

When he retired two years ago he used his pension and a bank loan to buy Tiffany's Health Studio.

He had not applied to the South African Medical and Dental Council for registration because a licence to practise as

a qualified masseur would have restricted his clientele only to people recommended by doctors.

"I would have had one or two clients every three months. How could I live?"

"Practising as I do without a licence enables me to accept clients for what is known as a 'body rub' without their having to be medically recommended, and I break even financially."

"A body rub is just a massage by another name, but the law prevents me from calling it a massage if I'm unlicensed."

Mr Relp says he has massaged world celebrities in England and here, and has always regarded his work as a means of promoting good health.

"Massaging is excellent for the muscles and is really a wonderful thing if administered properly."

"I have always told the women who work for me that I do not allow pelvic massages to be given. When I employ a girl I tell her point blank to play it straight. But you can't be everywhere at once. And although the Vice Squad have raided my salon on several occasions, they have never caught any of my girls giving a pelvic massage."

Mr Relp said he would continue to run his salon, and hoped that the three new women he employs to give body rubs would realise the seriousness of the situation and not let him down by breaking the law.

Prof Barnard



MY SECRET SA DEALS

Sun Exp. 5/8/79

(259)

Playboy president James Mancham tells of Rhodie gifts

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By KITT KATZIN

FORMER playboy president James Mancham spoke exclusively to the Sunday Express from London this week — and for the first time lifted the lid on his secret Seychelles deals with Dr Eschel Rhodie, then South African Secretary for Information.

Mr Mancham was toppled from the Seychelles presidency in a bloodless coup not long after his meetings with the suave South African.

Now living in exile, Mr Mancham revealed for the first time his version of what

happened when jet-setting Dr Rhodie visited the islands in January '77 and spent R678-a-day on himself and nine private guests while on Government business (as exposed in the Sunday Express in April last year).

I was told in Friday's exclusive interview that Dr Rhodie

● Bought a printing press worth thousands of rands from Holland for Mr Mancham to be used by the island's Government-controlled newspaper, the 'Seychelles Weekly'

● Gave Mr Mancham R12 000 for his ruling Seychelles Democratic Party to offset 'generous' financing of the island's main opposition party by the Tanzanian Government and OAU-backed liberation movements in Dar-es-Salaam

Mr Mancham says part of the money was paid directly by Dr Rhodie and the balance by Mr Roel Goris, whom Mr Mancham understood to be working in Dr Rhodie's office and who once flew specially to the island to hand over money

● Asked Mr Mancham to arrange Seychelles passports for certain South Africans to enable them to visit Africa countries normally closed to them

Mr Mancham says he flatly refused this request and told Dr Rhodie his country was not in the passport business

Last year the man who toppled Mr Mancham, Seychelles President France Albert Rene, claimed Mr Mancham once raised with him the issue of 'black market' passports for South Africans in return

'After Eschel, I can stay silent no longer'

To Page 3

Mancham's own story (259)

➔ From Page 1

for an investment of R100 000 on the island. Both Mr Mancham and Dr Rhodie denied the claim at the time.

Mr Mancham, 39, a poet and barrister once known as "the playboy of the Indian Ocean", would not com-

ment on Dr Rhodie's claims, published this week, that while Seychelles President he accepted bribes totalling R40 000 for reporting on secret OAU meetings and giving SAA landing rights on the island.

Dr Rhodie, now in prison in France and fighting extradition to South Africa,

made the claims in a Dutch magazine and said that once Mr Mancham carried R20 000 of the money out of a hotel room in a pillow case.

Dr Rhodie said the dealings were code named "Operation Playboy" and that Mr Mancham had suggested R20 000 be paid to him annually.

Dr Rhodie said he taped the meetings at which the payments to Mr Mancham were made with a device hidden in a cigarette box and, later, in the handle of an attache case.

Mr Mancham said he had refused to give interviews to international journalists but could remain silent no longer in the light of Dr Rhodie's allegations.

He was telling the Sunday Express about the meetings since it was important that the facts should be made public.

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Missing R 83 000:

star 7/8/79

Rhodie faces French judge

259

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — Dr Eschel Rhodie, former South African Secretary of Information, was today accused of misappropriating seven cheques worth R83 205 from secret Information Department funds

One cheque was allegedly spent to buy a flat at Plettenberg Bay, which, Judge Leon Martin said, was supposedly resold to Israeli businessman Mr Arnon Milchan, in Paris, for R25 200

Dr Rhodie, who is fighting a South African request for his extradition, said he was innocent and that there was a "strong political motive" behind the extradition bid

Dr Rhodie will know his fate tomorrow when Judge Martin said he would give a ruling on the South African request

Dr Rhodie was also alleged to have misappropriated four cheques worth R8 400 each and two worth R4 200 each "to be cashed through anonymous collaborators in the Information Ministry"

ELEGANT

An unspecified amount of these funds went into Dr Rhodie's wife's and brother's savings accounts, Judge Martin read from the charge sheet

The judge then asked Dr Rhodie how he responded to the charges "I have challenged the facts," replied the elegantly tailored Dr Rhodie

He said all the cheques drawn had been spent on the secret State projects for which they were allocated

"Then how do you explain the Plettenberg Bay apartments?" asked the judge

Dr Rhodie said the explanation was complicated. He had been in possession of considerable amounts of personal cash resulting from the sale of stamps

"I gave to Oscar Hurwitz, a secret agent of the Department of Information, in the presence of the head of security of my department, an amount of money which he had to use for the project to elicit support among the Jewish people of South Africa and among influential Jewish circles in Israel and in the United States

"Thereafter, I requested the accountant, in the presence of the Deputy Secretary of Information, for compensation for this amount paid to Mr Hurwitz, and the amount was balanced out in this way

When the judge asked, "is this normal," Dr Rhodie replied "The procedure of the Ministry of Information concerning secret projects was in its entirety irregular and abnormal"

"FREQUENTLY USED"

"The principle of this method of compensation from the State for personal expenses incurred has frequently been used over many years. For this reason, the monies which I received from the State merely balanced out the amounts expended for this specific project"

Judge Martin asked Dr Rhodie if the funds for the Citizen project had been correctly directed. Dr Rhodie replied "Yes and there is correspondence on the file of the Minister to that effect"

He continued "I had made no secret of my intention to purchase an apartment. This was discussed with friends and colleagues in the department

"At a specific date — I cannot recollect exactly when it was — I told Mr Braam Fourie (Information Department accountant) that I had furnished Mr Hurwitz with funds for

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Annemarie is back home

Annemarie Rhodie, attractive daughter of Dr Eschel Rhodie, is back from France, where her father today began his battle against extradition in a court in Aix-en-Provence. Miss Rhodie has resumed her studies at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, where she was photographed. She said she had decided not to talk to the Press until the outcome of her father's fight against his return to South Africa was decided

Picture. Alf Chapman.

P.T.O

Rhodie in French court

From page 1

secret project and I d be sending a re- t to him for compen- n"

Rhodie explained. procedure used by Minister in terms of secret project was in ntirely irregular and mal"

said the witnesses in case of the Pletten- Bay apartment were all dead. d they been alive, could have confir- the situation

EVIDENCE

1 terms of the other ges, I have the neces- y documentary nce that the funds ed their objective the principle of chan- ng these funds is the

1 terms of the other ments, I believe there is testimony and re is also written nce by way of a orandum to the Mi- r of Information as ow this fund was

am not guilty Your ui, and the evidence bear me out' dge Martin asked Dr die why the South an Government was requesting his ex- tion.

y short reply is that is a very strong cal motive in this," id ked to elaborate, Dr die said he would r his counsel to give etails y had he left the blic if he were in- cent, the judge asked believe this case has totally prejudiced," hoodie replied

do not have access more to the files and lieve access will be d to me to the secret of the South African rnment"

ked to explain the reasons for his de- ture from South a, Dr Rhodie said left, at my request overnment service in middle of last year departed from South a last year in Novem- with the permission of uthorities"

said it was not cor- to say he had resig- from the department ad, in fact, requested on pension

as this a proper state ffairs, the judge

Yes," replied Dr die, "except that were political cu-

cumstances existing at the time of my resignation

"There were political reasons in the administra- tion of the Government which I felt and believed would assist the Minister of Information if I were to go on pension"

Judge Martin Were you asked to resign?

OFFERED TO GO

Dr Rhodie There were no legal grounds on which I could be forced to re- sign It followed a discus- sion with the Minister in which I offered to go on pension in order to assist the Minister and it was on that basis I made the request

Dr Rhodie answered in the affirmative when asked finally whether he thought his departure from the department had been proper

He was wearing the same brown suit that he had on for his first ap- pearance here last week

Once again, he blew a kiss at his wife, who sat on the public benches near him

The bulk of the 2½ hour proceeding was taken up by legal argument, first from the Deputy Attorney General, Mr Yves Chauvy, and then from Henri Vin- cent, Dr Rhodie's French attorney

The dark, crewcut Mr Chauvy displayed considerable histrionic prowess in his hour-long dissertation in the depressing court- room

He held that there were three extradition agree- ments under which Dr Rhodie could be retur- ned to South Africa The first was an 1876 Franco- British convention, the second was a 1927 agree- ment and the third a South African Act of 1962

He argued that while the allegedly misapprop- riated funds were for sec- ret projects, they were in fact, public money gained from the taxpayer

He presented a memor- andum from the French Foreign Ministry showing that even though South Africa had quit the Com- monwealth, the extradi- tion treaty between France and the Common- wealth still applied to Pre- toria

He said the decision to seek Dr Rhodie's extradi- tion "was not taken light- ly It followed lengthy investigations," — a reference to inquiry com- missions which have probed the information scandal

It was not the court's job to rule on the legiti-

macy of the secret fund, but to note that "these were public funds that came from taxpayers, both black and white These were not funds for an election campaign or something like that, but funds belonging to the national Treasury"

"NOT POLITICAL"

Mr Chauvy submitted that Dr Rhodie's posi- tion as Information Secre- tary had not been a polit- ical post Dr Rhodie had, in fact, been a diplomatic figure His offence had not been of a political nature, but merely an of- fence against the law of the country

He used the parallel of terrorism charges, which, he said, might be con- sidered by some to be political

NO REFUGEE

He asserted that Dr Rhodie was not a political refugee and said he had a formal guarantee from the South African Govern- ment that Dr Rhodie would not be tried on any charge other than those for which extradition had been requested

This followed Press reports that Dr Rhodie might be tried for treason

Throughout the prose- cutor's argument, Mr Vin- cent continually leapt to his feet demonstratively to consult the pile of books and documents in front of him

Many times, he shook his head, making an ex- pression of disbelief

When he rose, Mr Vin- cent described Dr Rhodie as a man divested of his possessions by a Govern- ment he had served with distinction in Washington, Geneva and The Hague

Since coming to France he had lived openly with his name on the door

Mr Vincent asked Is this the action of a crimi- nal?

Mr Vincent said Dr Rhodie, when he became Secretary for Information in 1976, "was asked to travel around the world to change South Africa's image

"That image," he said, "was of a racist regime on the verge of becoming a new Vietnam, with an un- stable government"

Dr Rhodie had had the difficult task of ameliorat- ing this image He had been very successful

But his work had been of an inherently secret and political nature

"I have no intention of

making politics, but this case is of an indisputably political nature," said Mr Vincent

He argued that the ex- tradition agreements cited by the South African Government were null and void and that Pre- toria's extradition request was therefore also nulli- fied

He gave a long explana- tion of the battle between the National Party in the Cape and the party in the Transvaal and said that Dr Rhodie had become a victim of this and other

political struggles in white South Africa

Mr Vincent said the In- formation scandal has fo- cussed on Dr Rhodie because "a victim must be found"

'Dr Chris Barnard put it perfectly He is a scape- goat," Mr Vincent said

He applied for Dr Rhodie's release on his own recognisances

The judge, however, ruled this inapplicable because the case was ex- pected to end tomorrow — London Staff Reporter, Sapa-AP

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Rhodie jailed

He will
serve
six
years

Pretoria Bureau

Dr Eschel Rhodie was jailed for six years today when Mr Justice Charl Theron found him guilty in the Pretoria Supreme Court of five counts of fraud.

Dr Rhodie was granted leave to appeal, but an application for bail was opposed by the State — and the judge is to give his ruling at 10 am tomorrow.

Applying for bail, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC (for Rhodie), suggested it be fixed at between R25 000 and R30 000. He said Dr Connie Mulder, the former Minister of Information and a Dr Kloppers were prepared to put up this amount.

Dr Rhodie's wife Katie, who returned to South Africa last night, was in court when sentence was passed. Neither she nor her husband showed much emotion.

Also in court was their daughter Annemarie and her fiancé, Mr Chris Kern. They sat through the whole seven-day trial.

Dr Rhodie, the former Secretary for Information, was found guilty on five of seven charges of fraud involving a total of R63 205.

He was sentenced to six years on the first count of fraud (involving R33 205), one year each on counts two and three, and two years each on counts four and five.

The sentences for counts two to five will run concurrently with that for the first.

Mr Kriegler applying for leave to appeal, said Mr Justice Theron may have placed more importance than was justified on a document of Dr Rhodie's main sources of income — confiscated from his home by police after an investigation was ordered into irregularities at the former Department of Information.

Mr Kriegler reminded the court that Dr Rhodie had said he paid Mr David Abrahamson and Mr Stuart

Her husband was jailed today for an effective six years, but Mrs Katie Rhodie and her daughter, Annemarie, still managed to smile for Press photographers outside the Pretoria Supreme Court.

8/8/79 259
'We need money' says Katie as trial ends

Own Correspondent

"We need money," Mrs Katie Rhodie said as she left the Pretoria Supreme Court after her husband's trial today.

She refused to elaborate further, and then asked a crowd of photographers whether they had taken enough photographs of her, daughter Annemarie and Annemarie's

fiance, Chris Kern. The three then walked down Paul Kruger Street to their car.

Several minutes earlier, the large crowd in Court C gasped in stunned disbelief as Mr Justice Theron sentenced Dr Eschel Rhodie to a total of 12 years' imprisonment.

Dr Rhodie blinked and swallowed hard, and then looked across

to his wife and daughter.

The women walked over to the dock and kissed Dr Rhodie before he was led down to the cells. Mrs Rhodie then kissed Dr Connie Mulder before she, Annemarie and Chris Kern left the courtroom.

Mrs Rhodie, who last saw her husband when he was extradited from France,

quietly slipped into South Africa last night.

She arrived at the Palace of Justice on Church Square at about 8 20 am with Mr Mervyn Gross, Dr Rhodie's instructing attorney, and was taken down to the cells below the court to be reunited with her husband.

Elegant, in a cream coloured slack suit with her red hair a

mass of curls, Mrs Rhodie looked at ease when she came up from the cells a few minutes before 9 am.

She sat next to Professor S A Strauss, an adviser to the defence team, chatting quietly and smiling easily.

The public galleries were packed — with at least 80 sitting and another 80 standing around the walls.

to R33 205 which Rhodie paid for the purchase of a flat in Plettenberg Bay in a private transaction early in 1976.

Rhodie had said he used the Government cheque to buy the flat after he had used his own funds to pay an anonymous collaborator, Mr Oscar Hurwitz, for work undertaken for the department.

Rhodie had said he had not obtained a release for the money handed to Mr Hurwitz because the collaborator did not want to be tied to the department by any documentary proof.

Judge Theron said an investigation of Rhodie's banking account at that time showed he had more than sufficient money to buy the flat.

Yet Rhodie had told the court he sold a set of stamps for R33 000 through Mr Hubert Jussen to raise funds to buy the flat.

The judge was not satisfied with Rhodie's explanation for paying Mr Hurwitz cash out of his own funds, and then using a Government cheque to buy the flat.

The judge also questioned a change of pattern in the way Mr Hurwitz received payment for work undertaken for the department.

He pointed out that up until 1975 Mr Hurwitz was paid after completing assignments — but according to Rhodie, Mr Hurwitz received R30 000 in cash as an advance payment for 1976.

Mr Justice Theron said Rhodie gave a written instruction in December 1975 for R100 000 in old bank notes to be used for payments to anonymous collaborators.

Justice Theron allowed the defence to submit an application for bail.

Mr Kriegler pointed out that Mrs Katie Rhodie had returned to South Africa last night, and that Dr Rhodie no longer had any reason to leave the country.

Mr Kriegler said the Rhodies were married in community of property, and therefore it was of great importance that they fight for their continued financial existence.

Opposing the application, Mr Nothing said the State had no guarantee whatever that

Dr Rhodie would not flee the country.

He pointed out that Dr Rhodie had made it quite clear that he had no intention of returning to South Africa and would not have done so unless he had been forced to.

"The onus is on Dr Rhodie to convince you (the judge) that he will indeed remain in South Africa."

In his judgment, Mr Justice Theron rejected as unconvincing the evidence Dr Rhodie gave regarding the first four charges.

Charge one related

Rhodie's brother Denys had with Alfresco

Mr Kriegler said Alfresco was a recognised channel for the department and he questioned the plausibility of the men trying to defraud the State by openly depositing the money in that account.

Opposing the application, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothing, said spotlighting certain aspects were not justified unless they were seen in the total context of all the evidence heard in court.

Overruling the State's opposition, Mr

Rhodie: Paris to decide

259

C. Times 9/8/79.



Dr Eschel Rhodie arriving at the court yesterday

AIX-EN-PROVENCE. — A French court yesterday recommended that Dr Eschel Rhodie should be extradited to South Africa to face charges of fraud and theft.

The Cape Times correspondent writes that white knuckles were the only emotion Dr Rhodie showed when the decision was announced.

The coldly and swiftly delivered verdict stunned most people in the court. Dr Rhodie's containment probably dwells on the fact that it is only a recommendation and can be over-ruled by the justice minister in consultation with the prime minister.

This means the whole accent of the case now shifts to Paris with the responsibility bearing on the French Government.

Three judges announced their decision at a seven-minute court appearance in this southern French city. But the decision is not binding and has to be confirmed by the Justice Minister, Mr Alain Peyrefitte, before it can be carried. An appeal is also to be lodged.

The former mastermind of the Information Department's

propaganda war walked stiffly out of court to be locked up under high security in the local prison after being refused bail pending appeal.

He had lost a major battle in his fight against what he terms contrived and politically motivated South African justice — but his attitude clearly showed that he has not surrendered.

When Dr Rhodie, still smartly dressed, entered the dock for the surprisingly brief hearing, his wife, Katie, blew kisses to him and smiling widely, tried to pass him some confectionery, though a policeman stopped her.

She went rigid with shock when the president of the three-man bench, Mr Leon Martin, announced the verdict biting her lip and fighting back tears.

Dr Rhodie's French defence lawyer Mr Henri Vincent, dismissed the allegations of fraud and said that his client was merely a political scapegoat. He said he feared his client might face a treason charge.

The decision obviously surprised the defence lawyers who were smiling and relaxed before the court appearance.

France and South Africa have no extradition treaty, but the court ruled that Dr Rhodie could be extradited on the basis of a 103-year-old Franco-British convention drawn up when

A

From page 1

"I want to go home and cry and sleep. They are set on returning my husband to South Africa. I don't know what I am going to do. The atmosphere there is so poisoned against him."

"It is all a charade to say that this is not political. What else could it be but political?"

Mrs Rhodie said she hoped to be able to visit her husband in prison here today to take him some fresh clothes.

I don't really know what the situation is. These French lawyers are all prima donnas. And you have to guess most of the time what is really going on.

As far as I am concerned this appeal seems to be a formality.

I have nothing to go back to myself. The government has seized all our possessions and will be selling them on August 21. They are after him on charges which amount to R83 000.

"I inherited R145 000 and our possessions are worth R300 000. He is just a scapegoat."

They could stone me in the streets if that would save him. But when you work people up like that, there's nothing to be done.

"They even passed a law which would allow them to take

away his pension. They haven't done it yet, but why would they have passed the law?"

"Do you think I could get a job in South Africa after this?" It is all a charade to say that this is not political. What else could it be but political?"

The decision soured the expectations of many observers present, who had spent the minutes before the hearing openly discussing how Dr Rhodie would celebrate being freed.

Pending his appeal against extradition, Dr Rhodie will now almost certainly be transferred from the town jail in Aix to a prison in Paris.

But French practice on extradition matters has varied so greatly and controversially in the past, that it is difficult to predict what the next step will be.

When German lawyer Mr Claus Croissant lost an extradition hearing brought against

him by the West German Government, charging him with involvement in the affairs of Bader-Meinhof gang, he was hurried out of France before lawyers could launch an appeal on his behalf.

The appeal was heard in Paris while Croissant was languishing in a German prison cell. He lost.

Dr Rhodie's lawyers were still in session late yesterday afternoon but it is expected that he will seek maximum exposure by appealing through France's Court of Concessions attempting to put up a more convincing case that he is not as South Africa alleges a common crook, but a victim of a political vendetta.

His only safety valve is to create publicity and impress the justice minister to try to stop the French from following the precedent of Claus Croissant — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent.

van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

South Africa was still a British colony and a 1927 French law providing for extradition where no extradition treaty exists.

Mr Martin said the judges found there was no fear of Dr Rhodie facing any charges of a political nature and that the South African authorities only wanted to try him on criminal charges.

The tribunal refused a defence request for bail and Mr Vincent said he would apply to the Paris appeals court and the justice minister both against the court's recommendation and bail refusal.

Mr Martin asked Dr Rhodie, who clutched a guide to simple French conversation during yesterday's hearing, if he understood the tribunal's decision.

"I understand, Mr President," he replied.

Dr Rhodie maintained that the government cheques he paid into his private account were reimbursement for sums of money he had paid from his personal funds to secret agents. He said this was common practice in South Africa to cover up the real source of an agent's income. Dr Rhodie was arrested at his home in Juan-Les-Pins, near Nice, on July 19.

After the hearing, Mrs Rhodie made a bitter statement about the case to journalists.

She said she was returning immediately to their French Riviera home to comfort their 16-year-old son. The son was very depressed by his father's arrest last month, she said.

"I daren't even tell him what has happened over the phone. It would make him hysterical."

To page 2

A

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Fiederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel

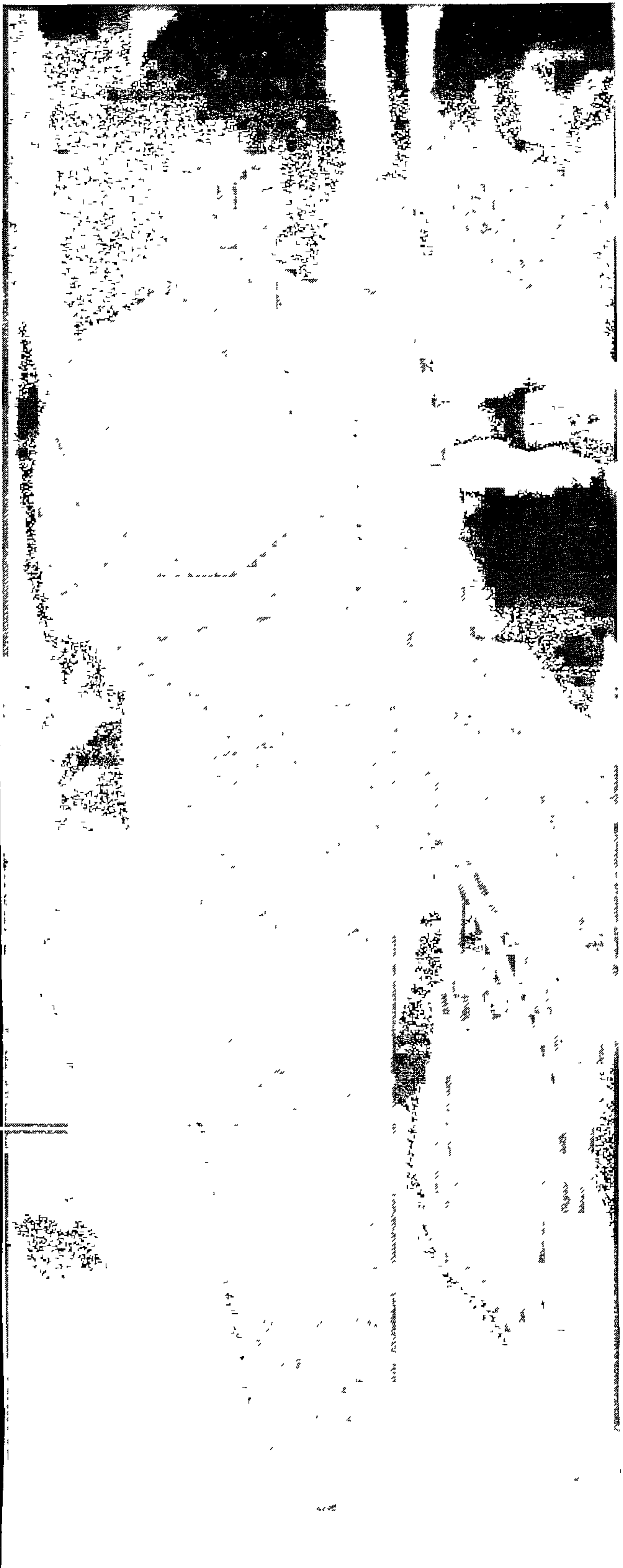
Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias

pleeg in verband met sake, wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels.

- A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
- Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-



A shaken Mrs Katie Rhodie leaves the court at Aix-en-Provence after the judges decision to extradite her husband

Star 9/8/79 (359)

The long wait for freedom

The long wait for freedom

Own Correspondent

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — It will be about eight days before South Africa's former Information Secretary, Dr Eschel Rhoodie knows whether or not he can have provisional liberty. This is the view of French lawyers.

Judge Leon Martin yesterday refused the request for Dr Rhoodie to be released in his own recognisances.

Within hours, Dr Rhoodie's French lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent had appealed against the decision to deny him provisional liberty.

Don't damage us — plea

Political Reporter

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on Information, today appealed to former Information Secretary, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, to stop making disclosures which damage South Africa.

Mr Schwarz said the country was being harmed by Dr Rhoodie's 'revelations' abroad about the activities of the former Department of Information.

He said while there once were people who had some feeling for Dr Rhoodie, he was now alienating that sympathy.

No police from SA in France

Pretoria Bureau

There are no South African policemen in France at present, said a spokesman for Police Headquarters in Pretoria today.

However, he said, it was reasonable to assume that if the French Government ruled in favour of South Africa's request that Dr Eschel Rhoodie be extradited, policemen would be sent to escort him back to this country.

Reports that South African policemen were already in France were incorrect.

Yesterday a court in Aix-en-Provence recommended that Dr Rhoodie, the former Secretary for Information, should be extradited to face charges of fraud and theft.

Looking much thinner and almost on the verge of tears, Mrs Katie Rhoodie leaves the extradition hearing in Aix-en-Provence yesterday afternoon.

The long ordeal of Katie Rhoodie

Own Correspondent

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — "Take deep breaths, it will help you relax," she urged her husband in the dock.

"Do not worry," he replied. "I am fine. Where will I see you when this is over?"

"I will be waiting right here," she assured him.

Twice she tried to pass him a sugar cube to suck as he waited. But the stern gendarme by his side would have none of it.

Minutes later, fighting back tears, Mrs Katie Rhoodie watched her husband, Eschel, the former South African Information Secretary, being led back to his cell in handcuffs.

She had just been through 15 of the worst minutes of her life.

Barely able to understand French, she had tried in vain to gain some idea of what Appeal Court Judge-President Leon Martin was saying as he ruled that the South African Government's application for Dr Rhoodie's extradition to face charges of theft or fraud had been granted.

The first indication of the worst was from her lawyer's secretary, seated beside her.

"No," whispered the woman, shaking her head. The fair-skinned Mrs Rhoodie paled visibly.

Dr Rhoodie's French attorney, Mr Henri Vincent turned to her and his expression underlined her personal tragedy.

Throughout the brief proceedings Dr Rhoodie showed no outward signs of emotion.

There was only his apparently nervous swallowing, watched by reporters during all three of his appearances in the dock, to betray his feelings.

Yesterday he wore his usual dapper brown suit, a spotless white shirt and polished brown shoes.

He responded quietly "I understand" when Judge Martin asked whether he understood the ruling.

"I love you," he mouthed at his

To Page 3, Col 5

Gardener
Connie

stays cool

If former Information Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, is worried by what might be revealed if his former Secretary, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, stands trial in South Africa, he's not showing it.

Dr Mulder was planting trees outside his Randfontein home when journalists arrived to get his views on the matter.

RHOODIE

"I've nothing to say at this stage and I cannot promise I'll have anything to say at a later date — like when Dr Rhoodie arrives."

Dressed in garden stained trousers and with soil under his fingernails, he nevertheless invited us in.

We sat round talking about the Mulders' Siamese cat and the doctor's interest in gardening.

The man, it seems, isn't worried.

The longest 15 minutes of Katie Rhoodie's life

From page 1

wife as he was led away. Outside the courtroom, Mrs Rhoodie stared past the photographers swarming around her.

"I knew it would be this way," she told me. "I have had this feeling for days."

"Eschel also knew. Now we will carry on the fight."

"Eschel is a fatalistic optimist," she added when asked how her husband would take it.

"Things cannot get any worse. I will have to re-think my whole life before I can say what I will do now."

Walking back to her hotel, she exclaimed: "They can stone me in the streets if it will help free my husband."

Later, this dignified and remarkably self-controlled woman admitted "That was rather melodramatic."

She was not allowed to see her husband before making the 180 km trip back to the family flat at Juan Les Pins to break the news to her 16-year-old son Eschel Jr.

Judge Martin ruled that

The 1876 Franco-British accord was valid in this case.

The South African extradition request was in order.

The South African arrest warrant was in order.

There was no cause to ask for additional information from South Africa.

There was no proof that extradition was being

sought on political grounds.

He accepted the South African assurance that Dr Rhoodie would not be prosecuted for anything other than the charges contained in the extradition request.

Mr Vincent said later he was confident his client could not be suddenly returned to the Republic without further processes.

This was in response to reporters who recalled the case of the Baader-Meinhof lawyer, Dr Klaus Croissant who was spirited back to West Germany in 1977 with great speed after losing an extradition battle here.

Dr Rhoodie's usually reticent Pretoria attorney Mr Mervyn Gross expressed disappointment at yesterday's outcome.

Mr Vincent himself was visibly shocked. "I was surprised by the decision issued today," he said in a carefully measured statement, adding that he would have to study the ruling in detail.

He emphasised that the decision on whether or not to extradite now lay in the hands of the Minister of Justice, Mr Alan Pevrefitte.

"I proposed to ask both the public prosecutor and the Minister of Justice to take necessary steps to lodge an appeal before the supreme court."

There is no clear indication when the outcome of the approach to the Minister of Justice will be known.

Mr Vincent said his client is in very good shape because he has nothing to reproach himself for.

'It isn't political'

Own Correspondent
BLOEMFONTEIN — Justice Erasmus, headed the commission inquiry into irregularities in the former Department of Information said yesterday he could never understand Dr Eschel Rhoodie's defence in court that the case was a political matter.

Speaking from Bloemfontein home, judge said he had comment to make on reports that a French court had ruled in favour of Rhoodie's extradition.

BY GEORGE!



"Eschel is a great South African, but he talks too much."

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. C. J. Ido
Mnr H. van der Merwe
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R. J. Davies
Professor J. J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I. D. du Plessis
Professor J. J. F. Durand
Professor J. B. du Toit
Mnr A. Fiederman
Professor R. F. Fuggle
Mnr G. J. Gerwel
Mnr D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F. A. Jacobs
Mnr H. M. Jimba

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J. L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiezing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle aanbeveel pleeg in verband met sake wat

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het Sentrum die volgende behels

A Mobiliteit en Politieke Vi
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar
soek onder die kleurling bevo
eiland is onderneem. 'n Aanta

10/8/79 DD (259)

Chikerema funds from Boss claim

JOHANNESBURG — The R800 000 used to finance the project in which Mr James Chikerema, former senior vice-president of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council was "bought" apparently came from the coffers of the Department for National Security.

A statement from one of the parties involved in the Chikerema project says that General Hendrik van den Bergh informed him that the R800 000 — used in the secret Information Department operation — came from Boss, as had other funds used by the department.

Reference was made to a sum of R800 000 in the first report of the Erasmus Commission, where General Van den Bergh is alleged to have testified that the Department of the Prime Minister owed his department R800 000.

The sources questioned General Van den Bergh on the subject, to which no further references were made in the commission's report, and asked if the R800 000 mentioned, were

the funds that had been used in the Rhodesian project.

General Van den Bergh, who together with Dr Eschel Rhodie instructed the Hortor's chairman, Mr David Abramson, to make the approach to Mr Chikerema, had, according to the source, replied in the affirmative.

According to the statement, Mr Chikerema received R400 000 of the R800 000. The other half went to another black Rhodesian politician.

On Tuesday, Mr Chikerema denied receiving funds from the South African government.

However, it is pointed out that Mr Chikerema made no denial of having received funds. It was specifically stressed in the report that the funds were disguised in such a way as to appear to have come from Switzerland, and that it was only after receipt of the money by Mr Chikerema, that he was informed the funds ostensibly came from South African business interests who wanted him to ensure continued links

between South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia after independence.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was yesterday unavailable to comment on the report and other reports quoting Dr Rhodie about his department's involvement, not only in Rhodesia but in the relations between Mozambique and South Africa.

However, sources in his department confirmed that over a period of years tension had built up between the two departments because of what Foreign Affairs regarded as blatant interference by Information in the field of foreign relations. Several reports to this effect were mentioned.

Matters such as the Chikerema affair, and the Mozambican episode, if the allegations were accurate, fell squarely within the ambit of machinations by the former department about which the Department of Foreign Affairs had felt deeply perturbed.

— DDC

Minister denies secret Swiss bank account

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings

c) Ander lede:
Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Mr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller

PRETORIA — The Minister of Police and of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday rejected as "devoid of all truth" newspaper reports alleging that the government, or a former member of the government, had transferred R28 million to a Swiss bank account.

The reports, quoting the HNP candidate for Koedoespoort, Mr Jaap Marais, alleged this had been done to finance a government in exile.

In a statement issued through the South African Information Service, Mr Le Grange said, "It is not only an old story — it has been duly investigated long ago and found to be devoid of all truth."

"The so-called documentary proof is not worth the paper on which it has been submitted. People who monger with such detestable untruths are merely out to cause undue harm to South Africa."

Mr Marais made the allegation against the South African Government during an election meeting in Pretoria on Thursday night.

"Justice Ludorf has documentary proof of the name of the senior former government member in whose account the money was placed," Mr Marais said.

"This information has been given to General Kleinhaus, chief of the CID. I challenge the government to make public this name by August 29 (the date of the by-election), failing which I will name the man."

"It is obvious from the amount involved that this was not just for personal enrichment, but to lay the foundation for a future government in exile."

Mr Marais said the manner in which the National Party Government had allowed communist governments to be formed in Angola and Mozambique and had

allowed a chaotic situation to arise in Rhodesia, indicated that it was prepared to flee.

"They are only too ready to give in, give over and get out."

Mr Marais said the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, planned to rule South Africa with a military junta.

The power that was originally held by the Bureau for State Security had been transferred to the military branch of the South African Defence Force, as part of Mr Botha's strategy.

"This is also why the Prime Minister has not given up the Defence portfolio. He is the first Prime Minister not to surrender his previous ministerial portfolio."

"Mr Botha has realised his position in the National Party has become difficult to maintain and that this is why he needs military power to carry out his personal vision of National Party policy. He needs a power instrument to govern with," Mr Marais said.

More and more would be heard of "the strategic needs of the country" as Mr Botha prepared to force South Africa to accept integration. "But I must warn Mr Botha that he will be smashed by white man's policies. We are not willing to have apartheid abandoned and our traditional way of life made a crime, as the government has done to the whites in South West Africa."

Turning to the Information scandal, which he said, should have been called the "BSS scandal" as it was the Bureau for State Security which had masterminded the whole thing, he said "Here I must tell Mr Pieter Windboks (argun) Botha that we will hound him until we have chased him from public life, in the same manner as we did to Mr Vorster" — DDC-SAPA.

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologie Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

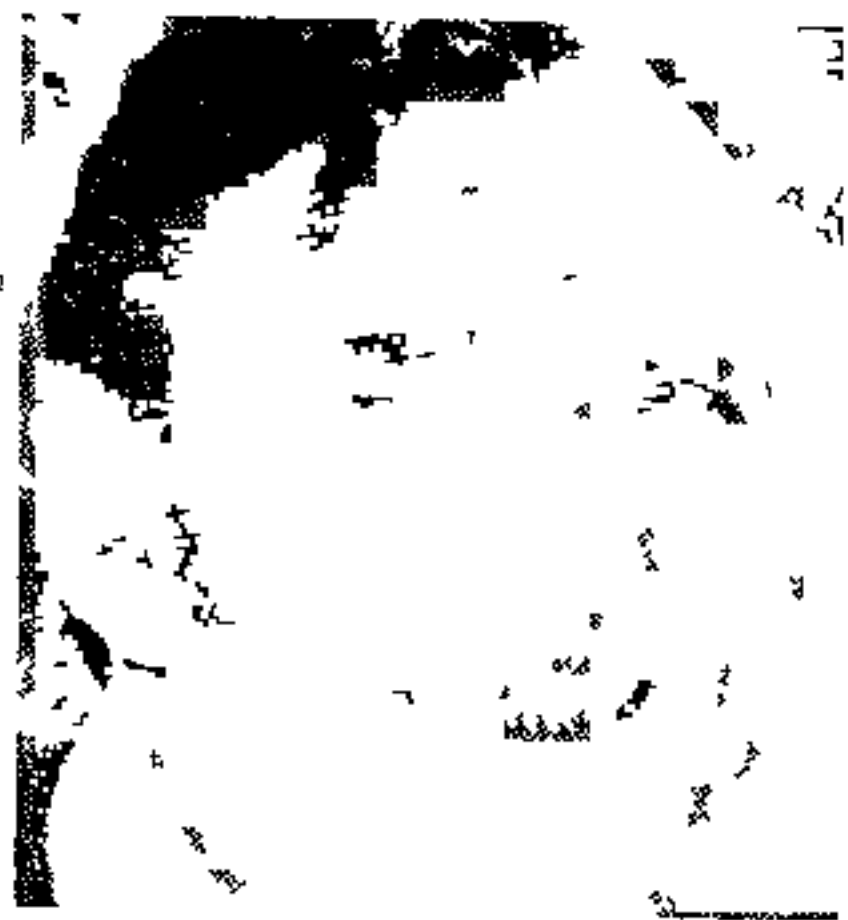
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Rhodie will face crimen injuria charge, say police

FORMER Secretary for Information Dr Eschel Rhodie will not only face charges of theft and fraud if he is brought back to South Africa, but also charges of crimen injuria

The new charges were levelled at Dr Rhodie last month by one of his former deputies and one-time close friend, Mr Wally Waldeck, who lost his job as Dr Rhodie's administrative chief at the height of the Information scandal last year

Mr Waldeck, who had an unblemished 41-year civil service career and was exonerated by the Erasmus Commission of any blame for the Information scandal, alleged in the charges that Dr Rhodie had eavesdropped on his private tele-



● Wally Waldeck
'he bugged my phone'

By KITT KATZIN

phone conversations by using an electronic bug called a "Japanese Spider" — a tiny transmitter which could be planted in a room or briefcase

Mr Waldeck has been told by police that Dr Rhodie would have to face the charges the moment he arrived back in South Africa

Commenting yesterday, he said that he found no pleasure or personal satisfaction in Dr Rhodie's present predicament "But obviously the law will have to take its course"

Earlier in the week Mr Waldeck entered another Rhodie-inspired controversy when he addressed an open letter to Professor Chris Barnard, challenging the heart surgeon to consider the consequences of passionate public statements of support for Dr Rhodie

Dr Barnard, a close friend of the fugitive former Secretary for Information, said this week that if he could have helped Dr Rhodie in his fight against the South African Government's application for his extradition, and if things had been arranged in time, he would have flown to France to speak in Dr Rhodie's defence

As far as he was concerned, Dr Rhodie had done an excellent job for South Africa

In his letter, Mr Waldeck questioned Professor Barnard's stand in offering to assist Dr Rhodie.

"Dear Dr Barnard," wrote Mr Waldeck "I feel compelled to bring a few matters to your attention

"As one who knew Dr Rhodie for 15 years, as one who knew of many of his plans and shared his enthusiasm when he became Secretary for Information and as one who had some knowledge of his co-operation with you (Dr Barnard) the charges Dr Rhodie has been called upon to answer have nothing whatever to do with the work he did for South Africa, and still less so with politics"

Acknowledging that Dr Rhodie did some good work for South Africa, Mr Waldeck wrote that in promoting the correct image of South Africa abroad Dr Rhodie had emphasised the fairness and impartiality of the legal system and courts

"What then," he asked, "could be more reasonable than to grant Dr Rhodie the opportunity to have his case heard in the very same country whose legal system he praised worldwide?"

"Dr Rhodie has nothing to fear"

"As a surgeon," he told Dr Barnard, "you did a great deal for our country and the medical profession, and I thank and respect you for that."

"But it would indeed be great pity if you were to render nought all that you have achieved by casting doubt upon the integrity of the legal system and system of government in South Africa"

Sun Times 12/8/79

Katie dares PM: Try Eschel in open

By SUZANNE VOS
London

DR ESCHEL, Rhodie's wife, Katie, this week challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to say whether her husband would be tried in open court if he were extradited.

Mrs. Rhodie insisted that her husband feared he would not get a fair trial in South Africa.

When he gave evidence to the Erasmus commission, she said, he was not permitted to answer questions fully. He had told her that when he tried to explain matters in detail he was stopped.

"He knew then that the cards were being stacked against him," she said.

"Let the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, answer this question: Will Eschel be tried in an open court?

Will he be allowed to explain extensively certain things to the court?"

"Who is going to hear my husband's own true story? It is going to be a farce — I know it, and so does Eschel.

"Just see if your paper can find out if General Hendrik van den Bergh — retired head of the former Bureau for State Security — will be allowed to give evidence whether Connie Mulder — former Information Minister — and Mr Vorster and all the others will be called.

Chance

"That's what it's all about the Information Department was dealing with millions and millions and they drum up this figure of R80 000 or something that he is supposed to have stolen. It's ridiculous.

"I know it and anybody who is allowed to study all the facts will soon realise it.

"Eschel can explain everything, but just you see if they'll give him a chance.

BAILEY-TRUST wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepoort deur garansie) — n maatskappy bepoort deur garansie en sonder n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

JARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of

Inter-Racial Studies Limited

(Bepoort deur garansie))

Posadres.

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Rondebosch

Republiek van Suid-Afrika

7700

Kantooradres:

Leslie Social Sciences Building

University Avenue

Groote Schuur Campus

Sun Times

12/8/79

259

Meanwhile, Dr Rhoodie's French lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, plans to introduce new evidence to the Supreme Court.

He said yesterday he had sound legal grounds to appeal against the ruling of the court at Aix-en-Provence in spite of a 52-year-old French law which states that decisions such as the one taken this week are final.

The court's ruling that Dr Rhoodie should return to South Africa to face charges of embezzling se-



KATIE RHODDIE
'It's ridiculous'

cret propaganda funds clearly took Mr Vincent and the South African lawyers assisting him by surprise.

Mr Vincent, Mr Mervyn Gross and Prof S A Strauss, who looked confident and were smiling before the judge gave his decision, were clearly stunned by the outcome.

Mr Vincent added yesterday that "more than ever" he was convinced that the case was political and Dr Rhoodie was innocent of the allegations of fraud. Mr Vincent will lodge his appeal tomorrow.

According to the French extradition law of 1927, now that the court has agreed that Dr Rhoodie should be extradited, the warrant must be signed by the Prime Minister.

Premier Raymond Barre now must send the signed warrant back to South Africa before September 9

Rhodie secrets a threat to three states

DR Eschel Rhodie — now in a French prison facing extradition — can release details of an Information Department secret project which could bring down three governments.

The governments are believed to be in African states.

The disclosure of their vulnerability was made to the Sunday Times this week by a party to the secret project which has apparently escaped the attention of Government investigators.

The source said that the project which could topple the governments was "so delicate" that there had been no paperwork and no signatures — "there is no documentation of any kind," he said

Gambling

Sources in the Department of Foreign Affairs have previously confirmed that Mr Botha and his Cabinet were gambling when they decided to bring Dr Rhodie to trial. They believe he was bluffing when he claimed to have enough secret knowledge to tear down the pillars of Government in this country

A Foreign Affairs source said that the Government was fully prepared to take the consequences of any

By EUGENE HUGO
and NEIL HOOPER

Rhodie disclosures even if "some things" were embarrassing

Meanwhile, top security sources and sources party to Information Department secret projects have confirmed to the Sunday Times the accuracy of Dr Rhodie's recent revelations in the Dutch magazine Elseviers including:

- An acknowledgement by Dr Rhodie for the first time that his department had indulged in bribery and blackmail in Africa — the R400 000 plot to buy the friendship of Rhodesian nationalist leader James Chikerema, code-named "Operation Chicken".

- Project C48 — revealed in a document Dr Rhodie released to Elseviers. While details were blacked out a reference to British politicians was legible. Sunday Times sources confirmed speculation that this project involved influence-buying among British politicians.

- A claim by Dr Rhodie that as Minister of Defence, Mr Botha had ordered his military intelligence service to supply arms and assistance to a group of anti-Frelimo guerrillas operating in north-western Mozambique, and that these weapons were "sabotaged" by General Van den Bergh

Mr Botha has described Dr Rhodie's allegation as "absurd".

Discovered

- An allegation by Dr Rhodie that Gen Van den Bergh had discovered that — unknown to the former Prime Minister — Mr Botha had 500 troops waiting at the Waterkloof airbase near Pretoria to go to Rhodesia in support of Mr Ian Smith's government and the white population. Informed by Gen Van den Bergh, the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, put a stop to Mr Botha's plan

Asked to comment, Gen Van den Bergh refused to confirm or deny the accuracy of the allegation.

Rhodie used

Boss man in Africa policy

MR ALBIE Geldenhuys, son of the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was the man used by Dr Eschel Rhodie to negotiate SAA landing rights in African states, a former senior Information aide disclosed this week.

Dr Rhodie revealed the plan to establish an air corridor over Africa for South African Airways aircraft, in an interview published in the Dutch magazine Elseviers on Tuesday.

Dr Rhodie said the existence of such an air corridor would have saved South African Airways R7,2-million a year.

The former aide said that Mr Geldenhuys was also involved in the arrangements for many of the visits to African states by the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and the former head of the Bureau for State Security, General Hendrik van den Bergh.

Dr Rhodie said that Gen Van den Bergh had been closely involved in the air corridor plan and had travelled extensively in Africa, visiting Zaïre, Gabon, Tan-

zania, Zambia and the Central African Republic.

Mr Geldenhuys is now export manager of the Triomf fertiliser group, headed by Mr Louis Luyt — who founded the Citizen newspaper on behalf of the former Department of Information.

Mr Geldenhuys has confirmed to the Sunday Times that he had visited African states on behalf of the Department of Information to arrange Mr Vorster's visits and those of senior State officials.

However, he refused to discuss any other activities he undertook for the department.

The aide who worked very closely with Dr Rhodie on his Africa projects said Mr Geldenhuys had become involved in the scheme to negotiate landing and overflight rights from African states about five years ago.

At the time he was employed by the Bureau for State Security, then headed by Gen Van den Bergh.

“He was Eschel's special envoy and travelled extensively throughout Africa,” he said.

“He made several visits to Senegal, Zaïre and the Ivory coast.

“One of his priorities was to obtain landing rights and overflight rights.

“On many of his trips he used Mr Luyt's personal aircraft; perhaps because Louis is a businessman, they did not have any difficulty getting permission to land or enter the countries.”

Top SAP

man's son

was envoy

When Mr Luyt first bought his luxury 22-seat BAC 1-11 jet, it was registered in America, and subsequently in Swaziland.

Its use by officials of the former Department of Information first became public last year, when newspapers disclosed details of Dr Rhodie's trips to the Seychelles.

In April last year, Mr Luyt said he had made the aircraft available free of charge to any government department that needed it.

All the departments had to pay for was fuel and landing fees.

The aircraft was fuelled free in South Africa because the flights were official, and the host countries both refuelled it and waived landing fees as a goodwill gesture.

Dr Rhodie said in his interview with Elseviers that the air corridor plan had nearly succeeded as they had obtained overflight plans from virtually all the countries that had to be crossed.

Extract from Dr Eschel Rhodie's scornful letter to the Editor of the Sunday Times which has now been vindicated

Your team of Pekinese bloodhounds are still at it and keep pestering me by telephone. If they want to know anything or to get any comments they should put their questions to me in writing.

Mancham confirms deal on passports with Rhodie

By EUGENE HUGO

FORMER Seychelles President James Mancham has now confirmed startling Sunday Times disclosures of more than a year ago that South Africa tried to arrange for a supply of bogus Seychelloise passports to enable South Africans to travel freely in black Africa.

Both President Mancham — who accepted bribes of more than R12 000 from the Information Department — and Dr Eschel Rhodie, former Secretary for Information, hotly denied the Sunday Times report when it was published.

□ □ □

Now, however, Dr Mancham says in a book he is writing that Dr Rhodie did ask him both to arrange for the passports and to register a South African aircraft so that it could also operate freely in Africa.

The aircraft, Mr Mancham says, belonged to

to the Editor that the story was “a figment of your imagination”.

The Rene Government in fact failed to find evidence of the deals, but Mr Mancham now says they were discussed with Dr Rhodie during the former Secretary for Information's visit to the islands.

Mancham says, though, that he turned down the passport idea while promising to look into the registration of the aircraft.

□ □ □

The Sunday Times report of the discussions at which the deals were proposed corresponds closely with Mr Mancham's account as told to the Sunday Express last week.

However, Mr Mancham claims that President Rene actually took part in the talks, whereas the original Sunday Times account said that President Rene was left out of the discussions because Mr Mancham did not trust him.

MR MANCHAM
Accepted bribes

Rhodie orders—if the worst happens

The Star Bureau

PARIS — "What will be, will be." Thus, Mrs Katie Rhodie told me yesterday, is her husband's attitude as he waits in prison at Aix-en-Provence.

The former South African Information Secretary knows — as does his legal team — that he could be shipped out of France at a day's notice.

This could happen even before his appeal against extradition to South Africa is heard.

Dr Eschel Rhodie's lawyers have three irons in the fire.

● An appeal for his release on his own recognisance

● An appeal on

humanitarian grounds against extradition. This is directed at the Court de Cassation and the Minister of Justice.

● An appeal on substantive law against extradition. This is filed with the Conseil d'Etat.

The latter constitutes a strong legal protest against the Appeal Court ruling in Aix-en-Provence last week in favour of the South African Government's request for Dr Rhodie to be returned to the Republic to face charges for theft and fraud involving his operation of the secret Information fund.

Mrs Rhodie said she was not sure exactly what would happen next.

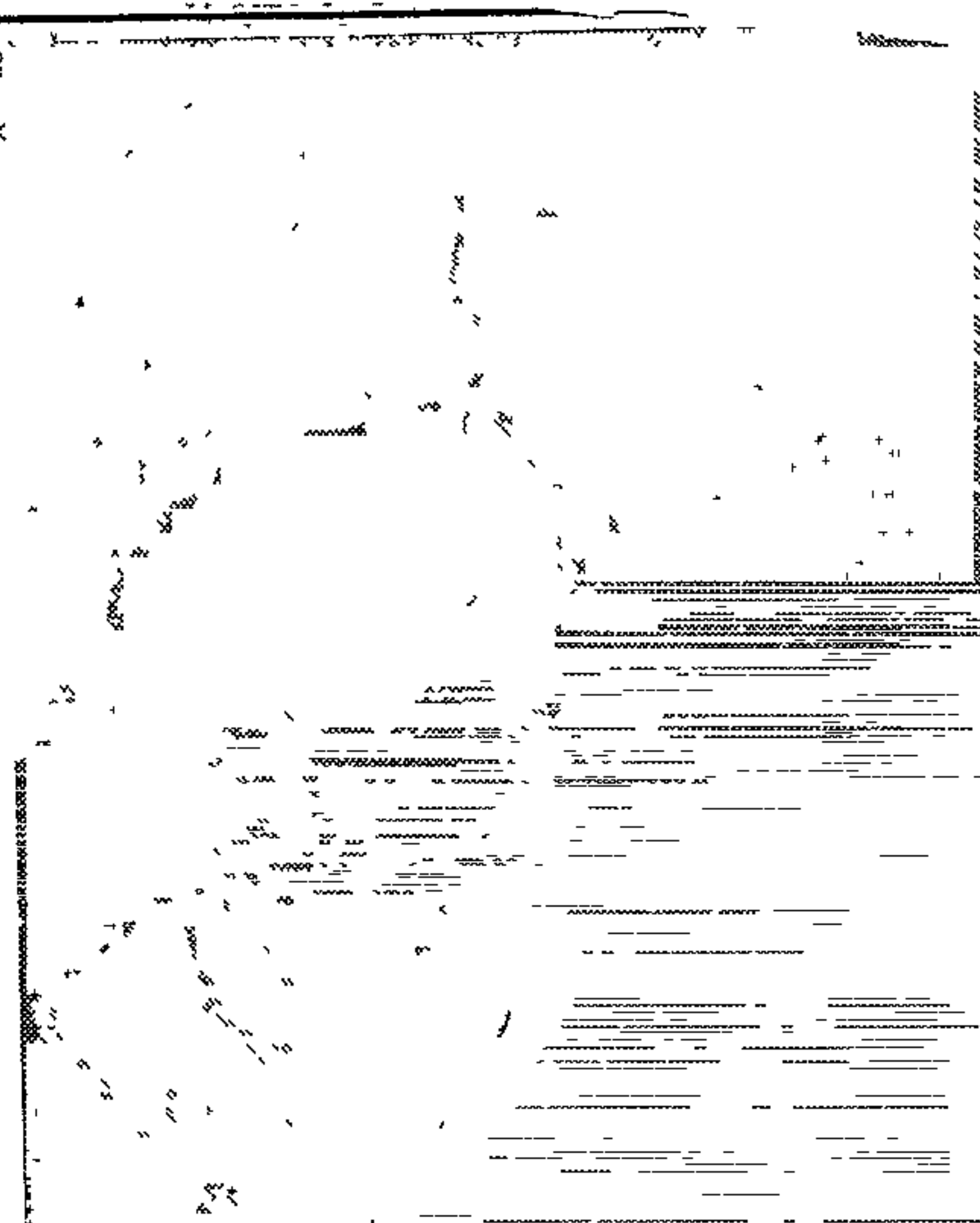
"It would be so much better if I knew, so that I could prepare for whatever it is," said the wife who is fighting grimly to make a new life for her family outside South Africa.

Dr Rhodie has written a detailed list of instructions to his wife, who saw him last on Saturday — and will travel 180 km to visit him again tomorrow.

In the instructions, he tells her what to do if the worst happens.

She maintains, only half jokingly, that the South African authorities will not be happy until she and her husband are publicly stoned on Church Square in Pretoria.

Dr Eschel Rhodie and wife Katie together — now she waits alone.



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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandelings voorlegte in werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

navorsings-fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie-studies

Lawyer ^{slur} on leave ^{14/8/79} - Eschel ²⁵⁹ waits

Own Correspondent

AIX-EN-PROVENCE — Dr Eschel Rhodie's legal fight against extradition to South Africa might be grabbing South African attention, but it can delay a Frenchman's holiday only so long.

The former South African information secretary's French attorney, Mr Henri Vincent, told me yesterday: "I am closing my office now and going to my mountain chalet. I have been working on this case 14 hours a day and I am very tired. Call me again in September."

FORTNIGHT

He has already given up a fortnight of August, the traditional French holiday month, for the case.

This development does not mean that Dr Rhodie's future is any more secure.

Mr Vincent himself refuses to comment on this, but legal experts insist that the French authorities can move at 24 hours' notice to implement the appeal court ruling here last week that Dr Rhodie should be extradited to the Republic to face charges of theft or fraud involving the secret information fund.

His legal advisers have filed two appeals against that ruling — one on humanitarian grounds and the other on substantive law.

REFUSED

They are also appealing against the court's refusal to release Dr Rhodie on his own recognisances.

While he puts his feet up, Mr Vincent will maintain close contact with Mrs Katie Rhodie. She is expected to visit her husband today in the single-storey prison at the centre of this resort town.

Professor J.F. B. ...
Mr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Bishop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Dr. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

oek 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

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Rhodie's claim on anti-WCC campaign

AMSTERDAM — The former Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr John Vorster, gave his enthusiastic support to moves aimed at countering the anti-apartheid policies of the World Council of Churches, Dr Eschel Rhodie, the former Secretary for Information, claims in the last instalment of his interview with the Netherlands magazine Elseviers to be published today.

Eschel moved to tight prison

London Staff Reporter
MARSEILLES—Dr Eschel Rhodie is continuing his involuntary tour of southern French prisons

He was moved yesterday from the slogan-daubed jail at Aix-en-Provence to the grim maximum security Les Baumettes outside Marseilles

It was not immediately clear whether this meant his extradition to South Africa was closer

Dr Rhodie is appealing against the court ruling in Aix-en-Provence last week that he should be returned to the Republic to face seven charges of theft or fraud involving the secret Information fund

Under French law he can, however, be moved before his appeal is heard.

His wife Katie was taken completely by surprise by the move

She has nevertheless been assured by her lawyer that this development does not necessarily mean the worst for her husband

She heard of it only after she had waited for two hours outside the Aix jail where she had expected to visit her husband.

Dr Rhodie told the magazine that matters came to a head when action groups based on the Presbyterian Church and Methodist Church in the United States began to obtain "alarming" results in 1974 with attempts to influence the South African economy.

The groups were campaigning against all forms of business investment and also trying to buy up shares in companies with South African interests. The idea began to gain ground that the faster a crisis developed in the economy, the faster a change of power would occur in favour of the black population, Dr Rhodie related

He put up a plan to his chief, the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, involving the support of leading churchmen in South Africa. The result, Dr Rhodie said, was the launching of an Ecumenical Organisation Bureau, which was given the task of making contacts with other church bodies opposed to policies advocated by the World Council of Churches

He said that Dr Mulder concurred with the plan and the "very religious" Mr Vorster was most enthusiastic.

He asserted that R127 000 in secret Information Department funds was subsequently made over to the new bureau and that a further sum of R50 000 had been earmarked for 1979

Dr Rhodie claims that in a five-year period beginning in April, 1974, South Africa spent about R85-million, in a secret psychological war to influence world opinion favourably

Dr. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa'

om my waa...
Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

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He said the programme went forward with the full approval of Mr Vorster, the former Finance Minister, Dr Nico Diederichs, and Dr Mulder. The present Finance Minister Senator Owen Horwood, was fully informed from the time he took office in 1975

A second five-year plan due to start this year and drafted in 1978 called for annual expenditure of R4 250 000 in pursuit of similar aims Preliminary planning included a programme to obtain more influence in the media by trying to buy TV stations in London and Washington as well as the Guardian and the Observer, both British newspapers

Dr Rhodie resigned in June, 1978, and did not comment on the current status of the alleged programme

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
London Staff Reporter
MARSEILLES: — For Dr
Eschel Rhoodie, prison
number 6835, the daily
routine at the maximum
security Les Baumettes
jail here begins with
reveille at 7 am

He struggles to com-
municate with his three
cellmates — a far tougher
bunch than he - roomed
with in Grasse and Aix-
en-Provence

He speaks very little
French and the prison
authorities do not allow
him a dictionary or Eng-
lish books

SHORT FLIGHT

The athletic and active
former Information Secre-
tary is feeling the effects
of confinement. He gets
only two hours' exercise
daily but not in the rock
quarry behind the high
stone walls

That area is reserved
for the hard-cases and
some long-term inmates

Now Katie Rhoodie queues to see jailed husband

who are Les Baumettes' speciality.

While many of them
can look forward to the
day they leave, Dr Rhood-
ie has mixed feelings. . .

If he walks out after
the Supreme Court and
Minister of Justice have
overruled the extradition
order against him, fine

Otherwise, he will have
only a 12-hour aircraft
ride to a South African
cell to await trial on
charges of theft or fraud
involving the secret Infor-

mation fund.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays the prison-
ers lunch at noon and
prepare to receive visitors

Security considerations
dictate that only 20 stran-
gers are allowed inside
the prison at a time

The visitors therefore
start queueing early

A friendly gendarme
dispenses numbered tick-
ets to avoid squabbles at
the door

Mrs Rhoodie has wit-
nessed a number of these
fracas and has even been

through a couple

But she has also ex-
perienced the camaraderie
among the inmates' relat-
ives

She shared an umbrella
and had a smiling, ges-
turing friendship at Aix
with a toothless Spanish
woman who visited a son
serving eight years for
killing a man in a fight.

The woman finally
found a friend who
claimed to speak English
Through the interpreter
she asked Mrs Rhoodie
the question that had

been bothering her for
some time "Is your hus-
band in there because he
could not pay his restau-
rant bill?"

Once inside Les
Baumettes the visitors
have an airconditioned
waiting room

Outside the doors,
however, they congregate
in the oak-shaded garden
of a cafe across the road.

A DIFFERENCE

There is a marked dif-
ference between the ex-
pressions of those going
in and those coming out.

The 30 minutes with
the loved one behind
double bullet-proof glass
turns most people pale

● Claims by Dr Rhood-
ie in a Dutch magazine
that he had paid out
R300 000 to the influential
US magazine, Business
Week, for pro-South Afri-
can supplements in the
magazine were described
by Business Magazine yes-
terday as totally untrue,
reports The Star's New
York Bureau

Desember 1978

Hendrik W. van der Merwe
Direkteur

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoe dat ek my verpligting
teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir
hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en
teenoor die personeel van die wyse waarop hulle hulle
pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen
Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van
Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die
konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer
personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te
finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning
deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort
nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik
gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder
almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belang-
stel.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuursves
was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die
ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social
Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied.

Cash to NGK: Erasmus not told

Staff Reporter

MR. JUSTICE RUDOLF ERASMUS said yesterday that the first time he had heard that the Ned Geref Kerk had received funds from the Department of Information was when a Cape Times reporter told him about it yesterday.

Judge Erasmus, chairman of the Erasmus commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of Information, said from his home in Bloemfontein yesterday.

"I was completely in the dark. This is the first I've

heard of it. The report is issued by the Moderator of the General Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk earlier this week admitting that the church had received secret funds from

the department

When asked why the church had kept the receipt of the funds a secret and why it had not reported the receipt of the funds to the Erasmus Commission, the Moderator of the General Synod, Dr E. P. J. Kleynhans, refused to answer.

Sapa reports that the assessor of the general synod of the Ned Geref Kerk, Dr Kobus Potgieter, said last night that the general synod of the church had accepted money for its ecumenical bureau from the for-

mer Department of Information "purely for church work".

Dr Potgieter said in an SATV interview that the synod had accepted the money because it was under the impression the State normally subsidised organizations which, like the bureau's, were doing research.

"On these grounds, we accepted that it would be in order and we would in this way improve the image of the church." The church had not received any information money since 1973.

Dr Potgieter said the synod had aimed from the start to use the money temporarily for work which the church wanted to do at that stage.

Leading article, page 8.

How NGK kept Info secret

By IVOR WILKINS

THE hierarchy of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk suppressed for many months a public statement admitting that the church had received secret funds from Dr Eschel Rhoodie's Department of Information.

This disclosure has sharpened the tensions within the NGK family of churches — especially between the white church and its black "daughter" churches.

Church members were stunned to discover that the statement drawn up last year was held back because the Moderature could never quite bring itself to admit its links with Dr Rhoodie's clandestine empire.

Now members are demanding to know why — if the connection was innocent — the statement was suppressed until Dr Rhoodie himself revealed that the NGK had received secret Info funds.

"The pages are yellow already," said one embittered churchman in a comment on the Moderature's mysterious behaviour.

In a letter to a Cape Town newspaper this week, Professor Ben Marais, a respected church leader, said only the Broad Moderature knew where the money came from.

Suspicious

He knew of many church members who, like him, dissociated themselves from the whole affair.

He could not imagine anything which would do the church's ecumenical relations more harm, both in South Africa and abroad.

Apart from fuelling suspicions among black churchmen that the NGK was acting in concert with the Government, the affair has led to charges that even the synod was misled about the source of funds to launch the church's new Ecumenical Affairs Bureau.

This secret was threatened from the moment that the Info scandals began to unravel and the moderature, the church's top structure, drew up a statement explaining its own role.

But the statement was not issued.

Bombshell

For months the moderature held its silence, although it "reviewed" the situation from time to time.

The bombshell burst when Dr Rhoodie told the Dutch magazine Elseviers that the church accepted R150 000.

The Moderator of the NGK, Dr E P J Kleynhans, said this week the executive of the moderature had decided on Monday to release the statement.

"I have nothing to add and I don't believe we owe any newspaper any further explanation," he said.

He referred further enquiries to Dr Frans O'Brien Geldenhuys, Director of Ecumenical Affairs — the post financed by the Information money — who was evasive about how long ago the statement was drawn up.

"I don't think that is a question I have to answer," he said.

When it was pointed out that many members regarded the question as important, he said the moderature became aware that the church could become implicated from the moment that problems in the Department of Information came to light.

That was last year. Could it, therefore, be presumed that the statement was drawn up last year?

"I cannot remember the date so precisely," he said.

Dr Geldenhuys said the Moderature had held itself ready, as events unfolded, to declare itself.

"From time to time, it was chewed over and the best course of action examined," he went on.

"From the time that the possibility existed that the church could be implicated, attention was given to what we should do. This statement is the eventual result."

He said it could not necessarily be assumed that if Dr Rhoodie had kept quiet, the church would have remained silent.

But the church was bound

● To Page 2

● From Page 1

by the agreement with the Information Department not to disclose the source of the funds

Just how Dr Rhoodie became involved in funding the church's bureau is not clear

Dr Kosie Gericke, former Moderator of the NG Kerk, and the man who announced to the 1974 General Synod that money had been made available anonymously to start the Ecumenical Affairs Bureau, said Dr Rhoodie had approached the church with an offer.

The meeting where Dr Rhoodie presented his offer was attended by the then-moderator, Dr D P M Beukes, Dr Koot Vorster, Dr Geldenhuys, Dr Gericke and Ds W A Landman.

Dr Koot Vorster, who was then a member of the moderature and who seconded Dr Gericke's motion proposing the establishment of the post, refused to discuss the matter this week.

According to the minutes of the 1974 synod, Dr Gericke's proposal to create the Ecumenical Affairs Bureau contained a note that

"Well-disposed members of our church guarantee all costs connected with this post, including office equipment, subscriptions to church magazines etc, and all travel, local as well as foreign."

That has created much ill-feeling and accusations that the synod was misled.

But Dr Gericke said the minutes did not reflect his whole proposal.

"I still have the notes of my speech and I said that an institution as well as well-disposed members had guaranteed the money."

The whole matter of State secret funding of the NGK's propaganda project is likely to have serious and long term effects.

It may damage the chances of Ds G S J Moller, editor of Die Kerkbode — official journal of the church — to succeed Dr Vorster.

One disillusioned NGK academic said

"This also explains why Die Kerkbode was so silent throughout the Information scandal."

Katie's secret

Sun. Times

19/8/79

259

KATIE Rhodie lives these days with a secret dread: that "they" will suddenly send her husband back to South Africa without telling her.

And she wants to be at his side

When Dr Eschel Rhodie left the dock of the court at Aix-en-Provence, he whispered "I love you"

The tiny redhead replied softly "I'll always be here I'll be right here"

Earlier she had whispered across to her husband from where she stood behind the bar in the court—jostled by journalists and photographers "It's going to be all right, Eschel, just breathe deeply Eschel"

The former Information Secretary, looking immaculate in the clothes his wife cleaned and pressed and took to the prison before his court appearance, swallowed nervously Mrs Rhodie never took her eyes off him.

You can do nothing but admire this woman who could easily be described as a tragic figure caught up within the machinations of power and politics But she doesn't want sympathy

Determined

Determined to look her best, she always arrives at the jail when she visits her husband wearing chic, trouser suits and in spite of obvious animosity to the representatives of some South African newspapers, remains calm and polite

Now and again you hear

She won't know OF ESCHSEL'S RETURN TO SA

By SUZANNE VOS: London

"They won't defeat me"

Alone except for her 16-year-old son, Eschel jr, she has been working up to 18 hours a day collecting documents for her husband's defence.

"My son is a great comfort to me," she says. "Now he's taken it upon himself to shop and cook for me on the days I go to the

prison When I get back he has a meal ready for me"

Anxious to say or do nothing which could prejudice her husband, she chooses her words carefully.

"I don't know what's going to happen," she said yesterday

"I half expect they will quickly put Eschel on a plane one day and take him back to South Africa I

get very frightened for him"

She says friends working in various Government departments have discreetly told her she is in their thoughts but that they can no longer be openly seen to be in touch with her

"That's the way it goes They have their jobs and families to support," she told me "I understand"

There is little bitterness, although she looks sad when

she talks of the home she left to join her husband in his self-imposed exile in Europe

"They've taken it all away So many things that were small and of little value but had so much meaning for me I've asked them to let me have back some things of sentimental value but Oh well, some people are getting their revenge"

When asked, she will talk briefly about the years

MRS KATIE RHODIE "I'll be here"



when, high on the Government's popularity list, her husband spent days and weeks away from home on his various "missions" abroad

"Don't ask me if all his work was worth it," she manages to laugh. And then she returns to the one thought she dreads. "You don't think they'll send him back without telling me, do you? You don't think I'll just arrive at the prison one day and he won't be there and I won't be able to understand them?"

This week she arrived at the jail at Aix-en-Provence only to be told her husband had been moved to Martigues. Unable to understand any French, she spent long minutes trying to find out what had happened

When an explanation finally arrived she had to quickly make arrangements to get to the grim Martigues prison within the visiting hours

"You just have to go on," was her only comment. "Think of what it must be like for Eschel..."

ers: "Why is your newspaper trying to crucify Eschel?" Funny how not so long ago they had nothing but praise for him

She told me how she felt "betrayed" by one reporter she had granted an interview before Dr Rhodie's arrest.

"She could see how we were living and still the story was all about our so-called life of luxury and my playboy husband. At that stage we were sleeping on camp beds and Eschel was doing the shopping and helping with the cleaning some jet-set playboy!"

Innocence

Katie is so convinced of her husband's innocence that her eyes flash when, rapid fire, she eloquently defends him.

"I know what the Government is up to," she says. "They're out to make him look like a petty thief—a common criminal Well, I know the truth. He's plain not guilty"

Often, in the past few weeks, I've seen Mrs Rhodie walking long distances to the various prisons where her husband has been held.

At Grasse, where he was sent first, she caught a bus and a train and then climbed a winding hill to the prison gates where she was usually made to wait outside in the blazing sun for more than an hour With her red hair and fair skin she used to hold her handbag up over her head for protection from sunburn

When Dr Rhodie was moved to Aix-en-Provence she used to get up at 5 am and catch a train from her home at Juan-les-Pins, near Cannes. Now, she is making a similar journey taking several hours by train to Marseilles

All she will say about the strain she must obviously be under is "I'm bearing

in Politieke Verandering in Zuid-Afrika

Negende werkdag van de week, 19 augustus 1979, 17.30 uur, in de vergadering

Rhodie to defend bid against his estate

Own Correspondent
The former Secretary of Information, Dr Eschel Rhodie, was granted leave today to defend an application by the State Trust Board to have his estate sequestrated.

A provisional order of sequestration was granted on July 2.

Mr M de Klerk asked Mr Justice Steyn today to extend the return date to October 2 so that Dr Rhodie could defend the action.

The court extended for 10 weeks the date of the preliminary sequestration order.

The court was told that Dr Rhodie denied he owed the State more than R850 000, as claimed by the State Trust Board.

In accordance with the provisional order, the Deputy Sheriff of Pretoria North has seized furniture, curtains, a Jaguar car (registration TP-132987), political and historical books and novels, furniture, a sewing machine, and a piano belonging to Dr Rhodie's daughter, Annamarie.

At the previous hearing, Mr Schalk Willem van der Merwe, of the State Trust Board, and an attorney in Johannesburg, said in an affidavit that Dr Rhodie, while Secretary for the Department of Information, handled several secret projects on behalf of the Government.

TREASURY

So-called "secret funds" which were taken out of the Special Defence Account from the financial years 1974 to 1978 were used to finance these projects. The funds were paid to the Department of National Security.

Dr Rhodie was subject to the requirements of the Treasury and Audit Law.

Mr van der Merwe said that according to the commissions of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of Information, it had come to light that Dr Rhodie owed the State at least R860 646.

He said that on January 14 1976 Dr Rhodie asked for R33 205 out of the

State funds. It was given to him.

According to documents relating to the cheque issued, it was used as payment for a flat. The amount was never repaid to the Government, though the flat was sold at a profit.

The affidavit said one of the secret projects handled by the former Department of Information was the making of films to be shown to blacks in South Africa. The project included the building of theatres, and had been approved.

"SECRET FUNDS"

Money was once again taken out of the "secret funds" on September 20, 1976, R825 000 was deposited in a bank account.

Mr van der Merwe said that during 1977, without authorisation and contrary to instructions, Dr Rhodie used this money as security for valid obligations of certain companies controlled by Mr Andre Pieterse.

Mr Pieterse was making a film titled "Golden Rendezvous" which had nothing to do with the intended project for the black film industry.

According to papers before court, Dr Rhodie owned several properties. It was claimed that the total value of his estate was R207 000.

The application said that, according to Dr Rhodie's attorney, Mr Mervin Gross, Mrs Rhodie had put in a claim against her husband for R110 000 for money she had lent him.

The application said further that the State Trust Board had been informed that Mrs Rhodie had summonsed her husband for R196 000, and that if she was awarded default judgment against him and had his immovable property attached, she would benefit, but none of the creditors.

Dr J.P. Durnin
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademie Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorryimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durheim
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Harcourt
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najjar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Bosman
Dr Sheila T. van Leeuwen

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Rhodie on way today report

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Eschel Rhodie, is expected at Jan Smuts airport, Johannesburg, at 11.45am tomorrow, the Transvaal reported today.

The newspaper says in a report from Pretoria that diplomatic sources in France confirmed that the French Minister of Justice had validated the order passed by the court at Aix-en-Provence for the extradition to South Africa of the former Secretary of the now defunct Information Department.

"Unless the arrangements are changed at the eleventh hour, Dr Rhodie should board a South African Airways flight from Paris at 1800 (SA time) today (Wednesday) and arrive here tomorrow morning (Thursday)," the report says.

Dr Rhodie would be accompanied by members of the South African police and would be held in custody until his trial on charges of theft, alternatively fraud, in connection with his role in the information scandal.

The report quoted General Jan Kleinhaus, senior deputy Commissioner of Police, and chief of the CID, as saying the SAP had no knowledge that the extradition order had been validated.

The Transvaal also quotes Brigadier Theo Schermann, head of the Commercial Branch, who investigated the charges against Dr Rhodie, as saying he also had no information about Dr Rhodie's imminent arrival in South Africa.

— Sapa

en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.

Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Rhodie must go back, say French

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The court order that the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhodie, should be extradited to South Africa to face charges of fraud or theft has been upheld by the French Prime Minister, Mr Raymond Barre, and the Minister of Justice — and he will probably fly from Paris tonight.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy in Paris announced this today.

Dr Rhodie has been transferred from his cell in Marseilles to a Paris prison.

His French lawyer, Mr Henri Vincent, confirmed this today, but said he had not been told that Dr Rhodie would be extradited.

Dr Rhodie's wife, Katie, who has been living at Juan les Pins since his arrest, left her apartment this morning and is not expected back.

She is believed to have gone to Paris — but is known to have mixed feelings about returning to South Africa when her husband is extradited.

The South African Embassy spokesman would not say when Dr Rhodie would leave France, but The Star's political staff report from Pretoria that official sources say he will fly on South African Airways flight 271 which leaves Paris tonight and lands at Jan Smuts Airport at 11.25 am tomorrow.

Jean-Jacques Cornish reports from Paris that Mrs Rhodie made a 180 km train and bus trip from Juan les Pins to Marseilles, only to be told that her husband had been moved.

"No one would tell me where he was," she said. Mrs Rhodie will not

discuss her financial state, and does not react to reports that she is in dire straits, unable to pay rent, buy food, or afford an air ticket back to South Africa.

"I suppose they mean well," she said of the reports. "It is best to leave it there — least said, soonest mended."

In Pretoria today, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said: "I have taken note of the publicity on the possible extradition of Dr Rhodie. The police are giving the necessary attention to the whole matter, and I have nothing more to add."

● Elseviers might use sensitive material. — Page 11.

The Star



"Do you mean I get to travel free?"

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN P.T. 2 2

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe

2

15

Desember 1978

Hendrik W van der Merwe
Direkteur

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeambtes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied

The jet —

a word

with

Eschel

From BRENDAN BOYLE
Cape Times special cor-
respondent telephoning
from Madrid airport transit
lounge.

LOOKING tired and with a
two-day growth of beard, Dr
Eschel Rhoodie was escorted
aboard an SAA jumbo jet at
Orly airport, Paris, last night
by two plainclothes South Afri-
can policemen.

They immediately took him
to the upper first-class section
of the aircraft which had been
blocked off, and kept him ef-
fectively a prisoner there for
the flight to Johannesburg.

Although I was travelling in
the first-class section, I was
prevented from mounting the
stairs to Dr Rhoodie's "cell" as
were all other passengers
on the aircraft.

Dr Rhoodie, normally a dap-
per, upright figure, looked
slumped and dispirited. He
was wearing a brown suit.

But as he was being escorted
up the stairs, I succeeded
in asking him whether Dr Fer-
ry Hoogendijk, editor-in-chief
of Elsevier's magazine in Am-
sterdam, should now go ahead
and publish the secret Mulder-
gate documents which he has
in his possession.

Dr Rhoodie paused at the
top of the stairs, turned back
to look at me, and nodded.

Elsevier's magazine has just
published four instalments,
each of 8 000 words, with Dr
Rhoodie, casting further light
on Muldergate projects.

The interviews were con-
ducted in the South of France
shortly before Dr Rhoodie's
arrest on an extradition order.
But the final decision will
rest with Dr Hoogendijk after I
have communicated Dr Rhoo-
die's signal to him.

Although Dr Rhoodie was
whisked quickly aboard the
aircraft, his arrival soon be-
came known to other passen-
gers and created a stir among
them. But most of them did
not even catch a glimpse of
him.



Dr Eschel Rhoodie

Tight security for arrival in Jo'burg

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Police,
Mr Louis le Grange, said here yesterday that
South African policemen had been sent to
France to act as escort to bring the former
Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie,
back to South Africa.

The minister said the government was not

over-sensitive on the issue, but in view of the
fact that the Information affair had prompted
so much sensation, it had been decided that
future handling of the affair should be more
subdued.

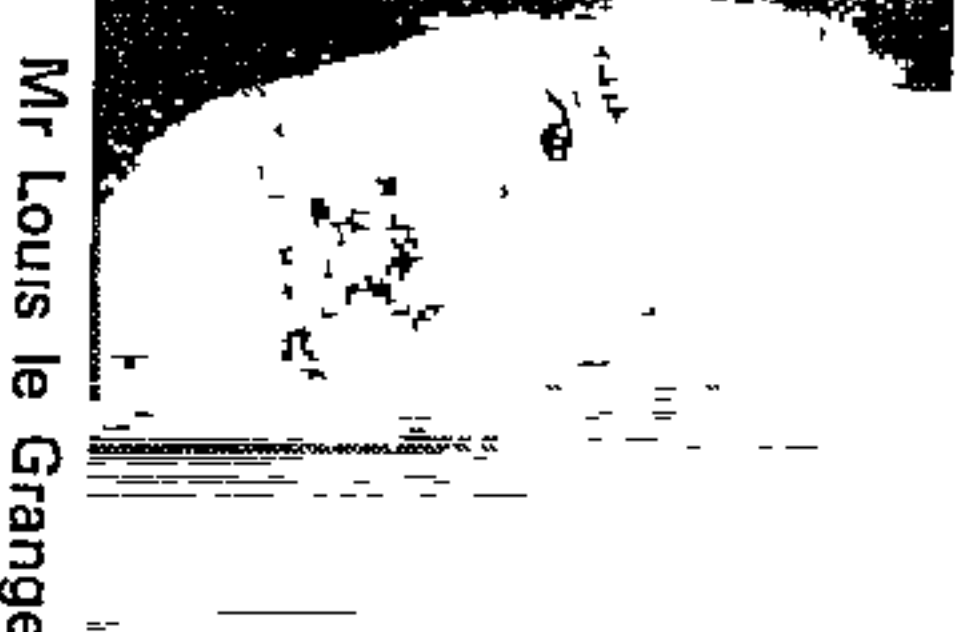
Mr Le Grange said that after his arrival in
South Africa Dr Rhoodie would be held in
custody till the attorney-general and courts
reached a decision on his detention.

Airport authorities will throw a tight security
screen around Dr Rhoodie when he steps off
the SAA Jumbo from Paris this morning. He is
expected to arrive on Flight SA 271, due to
touch down at Jan Smuts Airport at 10.25.

Press photographers will not be allowed on to
either the apron or the open-air balconies over-
looking it, the deputy airport manager, Mr P J
Chillers, said yesterday.

In the past airport authorities have allowed
photographers past the blue-tinted plateglass
windows and on to the balconies to let them
take pictures of celebrities appearing from air-
craft.

It is not clear whether Dr Rhoodie will be
met at the gangway by police, or if he will
have to go through customs with the other
passengers.



Mr Louis le Grange

Rhoodie returns Due this morning

259
C. Times
23/8/29.

PARIS. — Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the
former South African Secretary of
Information, flew home last night,
having been extradited by France to
face embezzlement charges.

Dr Rhoodie's South African authorities
Airways flight for Johannes-
burg took off from Paris at
9.16 pm South African time
and was expected to arrive at
Jan Smuts Airport at 10.25 am
today.

Dr Rhoodie's wife, Kate,
stayed behind with their son,
saying she needed to arrange
personal family affairs.

Dr Rhoodie was brought to
Orly International Airport
looking tanned and well-tail-
ored in a dark suit. He was
escorted by three South Afri-
can policemen.

He was taken from the VIP
lounge to a car waiting on the
tarmac and was whisked to a
Boeing 747 without being
brought near newsmen and
photographers.

He appeared to be hand-
cuffed, as he has been
throughout his travels among
three French prisons while
awaiting a decision on extradi-
tion.

Mrs Rhoodie, sounding em-
bittered during a telephone in-
terview, said neither French
nor South African authorities

nor South African authorities
had troubled to inform her of
the decision to extradite her
husband. She heard about it
from a reporter.

She said she had twice been
to visit Dr Rhoodie in French
jails. Each time she was told
he was gone.

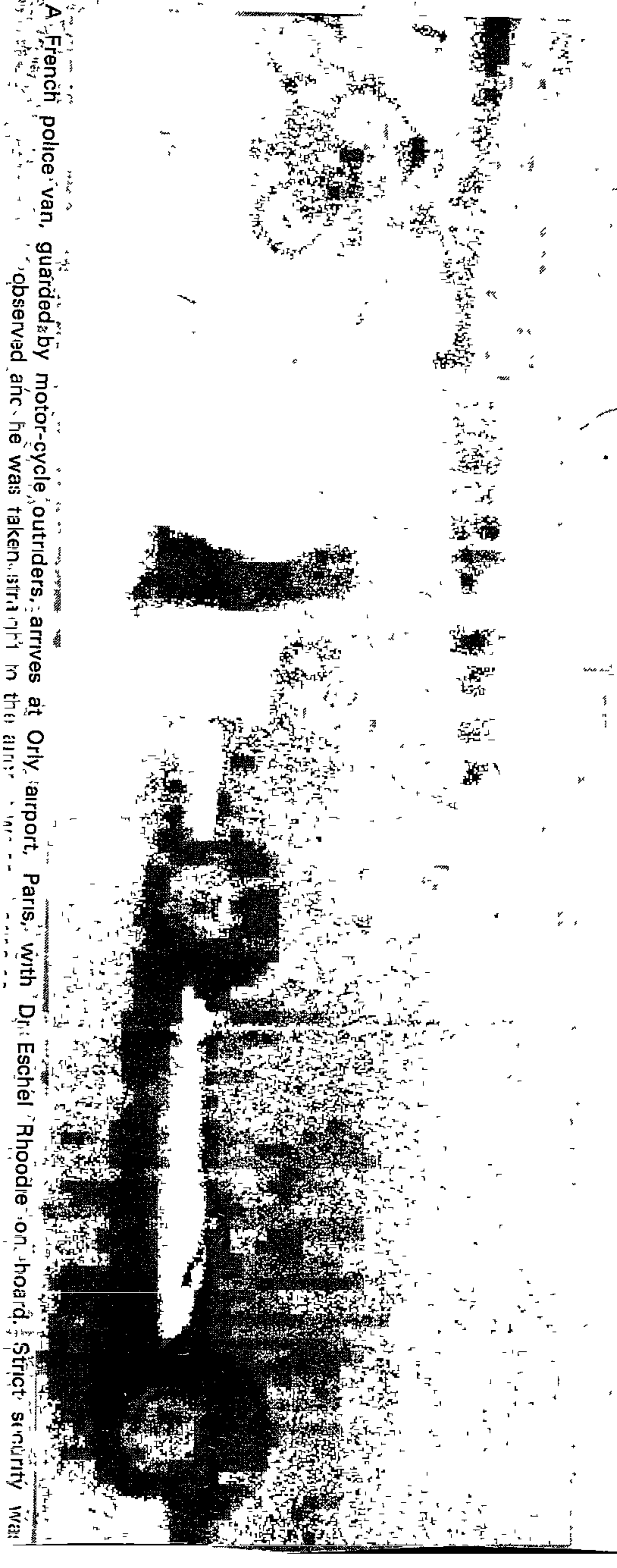
"They wouldn't even let him
phone me to let me know."

Mrs Rhoodie said she would
not have had the strength to
get on her husband's flight.

"Physically I'm a wreck,"
said the attractive redhead
who has sat quietly in the
background during Dr Rhoo-
die's court appearances here.

"After this shock I would
never have had time to get
myself together and make the
flight. And there's so much hat-
red in South Africa against us
that I don't know if I could
take it."

The French Justice Minis-
ter, Mr Alain Peyrefitte, who
told a press conference that
Dr Rhoodie would fly under
guard on a scheduled flight to
Johannesburg from Orly Air-
port, said he was taking "all the
necessary precautions" that



259

C. Times

23/8/79

South African justice had every reason to pursue Dr Rhoodie

The minister said he had examined the South African extradition documents carefully. Dr Rhoodie was being extradited to stand trial on legal grounds and not for political reasons, he said.

Dr Rhoodie was arrested in the south of France a month ago. A French court recommended his extradition two weeks ago so that he could stand trial in South Africa on charges of fraud and theft.

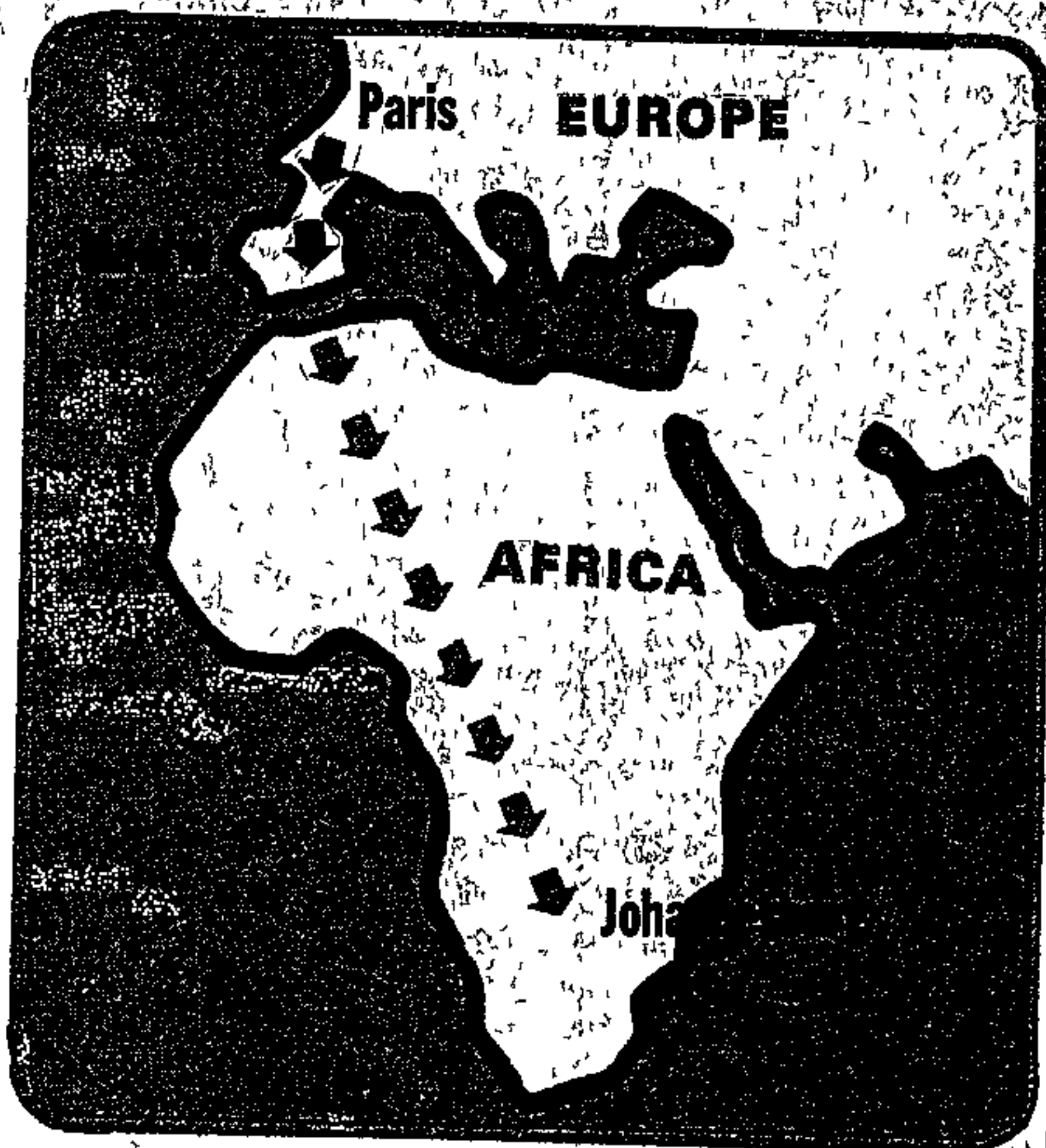
Mr Peyrefitte said because Dr Rhoodie was a political figure, this did not give him immunity from the law. He added that he hoped that Dr Rhoodie would be tried in South Africa on the basis of the specific charges in the extradition request.

"I am quite certain that the South African Government will keep within the limits of the request," Mr Peyrefitte said.

"We have no reason to suspect the Government of South Africa."

Dr Rhoodie arrived at Orly in a police van, flanked by three motorcycle outriders, 90 minutes before the flight was due to leave.

The aircraft was making a stop-over in Madrid. Strict security precautions were in force at Orly and newsmen were prevented from approaching Dr Rhoodie — Sapa-Reuter



Trial in Pretoria

PRETORIA — Dr Eschel Rhoodie would appear at a summary trial in the Supreme Court here on seven charges of fraud, alternatively theft, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, said last night.

Mr Nothling said Dr Rhoodie would appear in court within 48 hours of his arrival in South Africa.

The charge sheet against Dr Rhoodie had been completed some time ago, Mr Nothling said, and proceedings against Dr Rhoodie could start immediately on the charges on which he was arrested.

Dr Rhoodie must appear in a court by Monday — Sapa

Extradition ends 9-month exile

Dr Eschel Rhoodie's return to South Africa today came almost nine months after he had slipped quietly out of the country as the Information scandal blew up around him.

It was on November 20 that it was disclosed by Mr Justice Erasmus that Dr Rhoodie had left for overseas. He had apparently gone the day before with Mr Louis Luyt.

Shortly before that, the controversial former Secretary for Information had testified for nearly three days to Mr Justice Erasmus's commission of inquiry.

On December 4 Dr Rhoodie's passport was withdrawn, and the following day Mrs Katie Rhoodie said her husband would return after his "business trip." He was not to do so until he was extradited.

On December 6 the country realised why Dr Rhoodie's passport had been withdrawn. The Erasmus Commission found that administrative irregularities by Dr Rhoodie "point to theft as well as complicity in fraud and theft."

From then on the hunt

was on to find Dr Rhoodie, a hunt in which newspapermen, diplomats and police were all involved.

Rumours came thick and fast that Dr Rhoodie was in the Middle East, Paraguay, South of France and London. There were even some reports that he was dead.

Newspapermen later interviewed Dr Rhoodie somewhere in South America, and he had an interview with BBC television somewhere in Europe.

On July 19 French police pounced as he left his apartment on the Riviera.

Die Baile Baile Insti
Garansie) - n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder
n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet
Nr 61 van 1973).

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From out of the cloudy sky came a fallen star

By GRAHAM FYSH

He stood for a moment at the top of the gangway and looked up at the cloudy South African sky.

Then Dr Eschel Rhoodie looked down at the scene around him. As he did, perhaps he thought of the irony of this return to his homeland.

In the past, he might have recalled, he had often arrived home as a top Government official, a free man — even a hero of sorts.

Now he arrived as an awaiting trial prisoner. In front of him was Colonel Horak, head of

the Railway Police, who had entered flight SA 271 about five minutes earlier immediately after it landed at 11 30 am.

Flanking him were the two policemen who had accompanied him from France.

Looking up at him on the apron were about 100 SAA white-uniformed technicians and blue-jacketed crewmen who had left their work on other aircraft to watch his arrival.

Dressed immaculately, as always, the brown-suited former Information Secretary walked slowly

down the gangway holding what looked like a small boy in his left hand.

There was a hint of sadness — perhaps even dejection — on his face as he took another look at the sky when he was halfway down the gangway.

He turned to see an armoured car parked nearby. He must have realised then that policemen were everywhere, both uniformed and in plain-clothes, keeping a close watch on the proceedings.

"What if someone takes a shot at him?" asked an onlooker in the crowded public section of the airport.

"That's been taken care of," replied a policeman with a walkie-talkie.

When the group reached the bottom of the gangway, Colonel Horak politely guided Dr Rhoodie to a waiting car. He was whisked off, presumably to Pretoria, where he will be held in custody.

Commented an airport employee, "There's been more fuss here today than if the Prime Minister were arriving."

And, he could have added, there is a lot more fuss to come.

Flight SA 271 set for Johannesburg

Rhoodie

Star 23/8/79

home in

'airborne

prison'

By Jean-Jacques Cornish, London Staff Reporter who flew from Paris on Dr Rhoodie's plane

The South African authorities tightened the screws to make flight SAA271 from Paris to Johannesburg an airborne prison.

The 747SP Boeing was carrying Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the man South Africa has wanted for 10 months.

A "hijack alert" was declared as the crew were in so the two plainclothes policemen escorting Dr Rhoodie had to undertake journey.

Flight SAA271 from Paris about to touch down at Jan Smuts Airport today . . . aboard, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, former Secretary for Information.

Hijack alert on Rhodie's plane

From page 1

ly to deliver a note to Dr Rhodie from me

After hours keeping the three reporters on the flight at bay, some of the crew showed signs of softening — but only to say "I'd like to help you, but it is more than my job is worth I've got 19 years' service to think about".

An hour from Johannesburg, Captain David Knudsen walked through the plane to remind the crew of the need for silence

The former Secretary of Information and his guards watched the film "Agatha," then stretched out to sleep

Asked about the food and service Dr Rhodie was getting, a crew member said "We treat all passengers the same As far as we are concerned, that guy up there is just another passenger"

The Star's Amsterdam correspondent reports that Elseviers, the Dutch magazine, has de-

cided not to publish "at this stage" the secret information it claims to have on tapes and in documents given to it by Dr Rhodie The publisher, Mr John Wories, said publication of the information "would endanger several people in various countries" But he warned that this could change if Dr Rhodie was not given an open trial

Extradition ends nine-month exile.—Page 5.

A 'nice passenger'

(Gereg

p/a

Le:

Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon 65-4145, 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergraspe studies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag

From page 1



Air steward Stockenstrom

through a barrage of questions and flashes

"No I did not know Rhodie was on the flight" said Mr de Jager, through the welcoming embrace of his small child.

Uniformed Railway policemen stood guard near the International arrival exit after Dr Rhodie's flight had touched down

They opened the path for the passengers through the crowd

"Who is this Rhodie?" asked an attractive girl with an American accent

ARRESTED

A group of French air hostesses were equally bewildered No, they did not know who Dr Rhodie was or that he had been arrested in the South of France

A group of girls from Johannesburg were disappointed when told that the former Secretary for Information would not appear through the passenger exit They had come all the way to see him and approved of his extradition back to South Africa

The vast majority of passengers said they did not know Dr Rhodie was on the flight

Whereabouts a secret too

Pretoria police spokesmen would not disclose today where Dr Eschel Rhodie would be held until his appearance in court

pearance in court

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J Nothling, said Dr Rhodie would appear in the Pretoria Supreme Court and not first in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court — Sapa.

I will wait for him says Katie

By Jean Jacques Cornish,
London Staff Reporter

P A R I S — Mrs Katie Rhoodie has given me a message for her husband Eschel "Tell him I will wait for him always I love him Tried to see him but I couldn't make it."

She was speaking from her hotel room in Paris last night after deciding not to try and get a last glimpse of the former Information Secretary as he was extradited to South Africa.

"Diplomatic friends of

mine advised me against going to the airport. They said that in cases like this the party to be extradited would be taken out to the aircraft in a car. I would not even get a tiny glimpse of him through a window.

She said she had also decided not to try to board the South African Airways flight from Paris to Johannesburg.

"Even if I was on the plane I doubt they would let me speak to him," she said.

Press photographers were barred at Orly South, from where the flight left. There was also a strong police presence when Dr Rhoodie arrived in a van flanked by motorcycle outriders, 90 minutes before the flight.

She returned to her Cannes apartment today. Her French lawyer said she had no plans "at the moment" to follow her husband.

Their son Eschel, did not accompany his mother to Paris.

Earlier, France's Justice

Minister Mr Alain Peyrefitte told a Press conference "It seems clear that South African justice has every reason to pursue Dr Rhoodie."

He said he had examined the South African extradition documents very carefully, and that the extradition was on legal grounds and not political.

"I am quite certain the South African Government will keep within the limits (of the extradition request), Mr Peyrefitte said.



Protest women at airport questioned

Two women launched a short-lived anti-Rhoodie poster demonstration at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before his arrival today.

They had hoped to hold the posters bearing defamatory slogans up in front of Dr E. Rhoodie, should he be taken through the airport course. But they were taken away by South African Railway Police for questioning.

POSTER

First to appear with a poster was Mrs Joan Eccles of Kempton Park.

But soon the airport manager took it away, saying he would inform the police.

PAY

Mrs Eccles said she had held up the poster because "my husband has to work for his pay."

Another woman then arrived with a poster. Both women were taken away by the police.

Steward warned a reporter on the plane "The police are here, and they are vicious."

Dr Rhoodie was moved into the aircraft at Orly South airport in Paris a half-hour before the other passengers were allowed aboard.

A reporter who had been on the plane from Brussels tried to speak to him, but was brushed aside.

Dr Rhoodie, with a day's growth of beard, was polite and calm, but said nothing. He was not handcuffed.

A strong police presence at Orly ensured that his boarding went without a hitch.

I saw two buses and three pick-up vans filled with gendarmes.

After Dr Rhoodie was aboard the plane, the SAP escort took over. He was rushed up stairs to the 16-seat first-class cabin.

Grew 'jumpy'

He and his guards were the only people in the section, and did not leave it during the 14-hour flight.

They were served tourist-class meals — a choice of grilled fish, grilled beef, or crumbed lamb cutlets.

The plane's crew were obviously jumpy.

A colleague and I who left the aircraft during its refuelling stop at Madrid to make telephone calls were reprimanded.

"I will not have you inferred this time," a Spanish ground crew man snarled, "but you are very lucky."

"We have a strict hijack warning out on this aircraft. Nobody but nobody was meant to leave the plane."

The near-empty aircraft took on several passengers and a new crew at Madrid.

The new chief steward, Mr Louis Bekker, had evidently been well briefed.

"It is out of the question for you to go up there," he told me when I asked permission to visit the first-class section.

"We have security men on this flight — I don't know if they are armed — so it would be better for all of us if you sat back and enjoyed the flight. Please don't make any trouble."

Later he refused politely. To Page 3, Col. 2

A "nice, very clean passenger" — steward

Mr Koosie Stockenström, a steward on Dr Rhoodie's jet flight from Europe, said the former Information Secretary had been friendly.

"He looked clean, does not have a beard and is neatly dressed," he said.

The steward told a battery of reporters and photographers that Dr Rhoodie had been "very nice."

On the flight Dr Rhoodie, who had not looked too nervous, drank tea and read.

"You will get me into trouble," the flight steward said through the barrage of questions.

DIDN'T DRINK

"All I can say he chatted a lot to the people with him. He did not drink wine, but tea and coffee."

"He sat right at the back in the first class, yes he slept very well. He woke up at about 6 am or 7 am for breakfast."

There were emotional scenes of family reunion as passengers tried to greet wives and children.

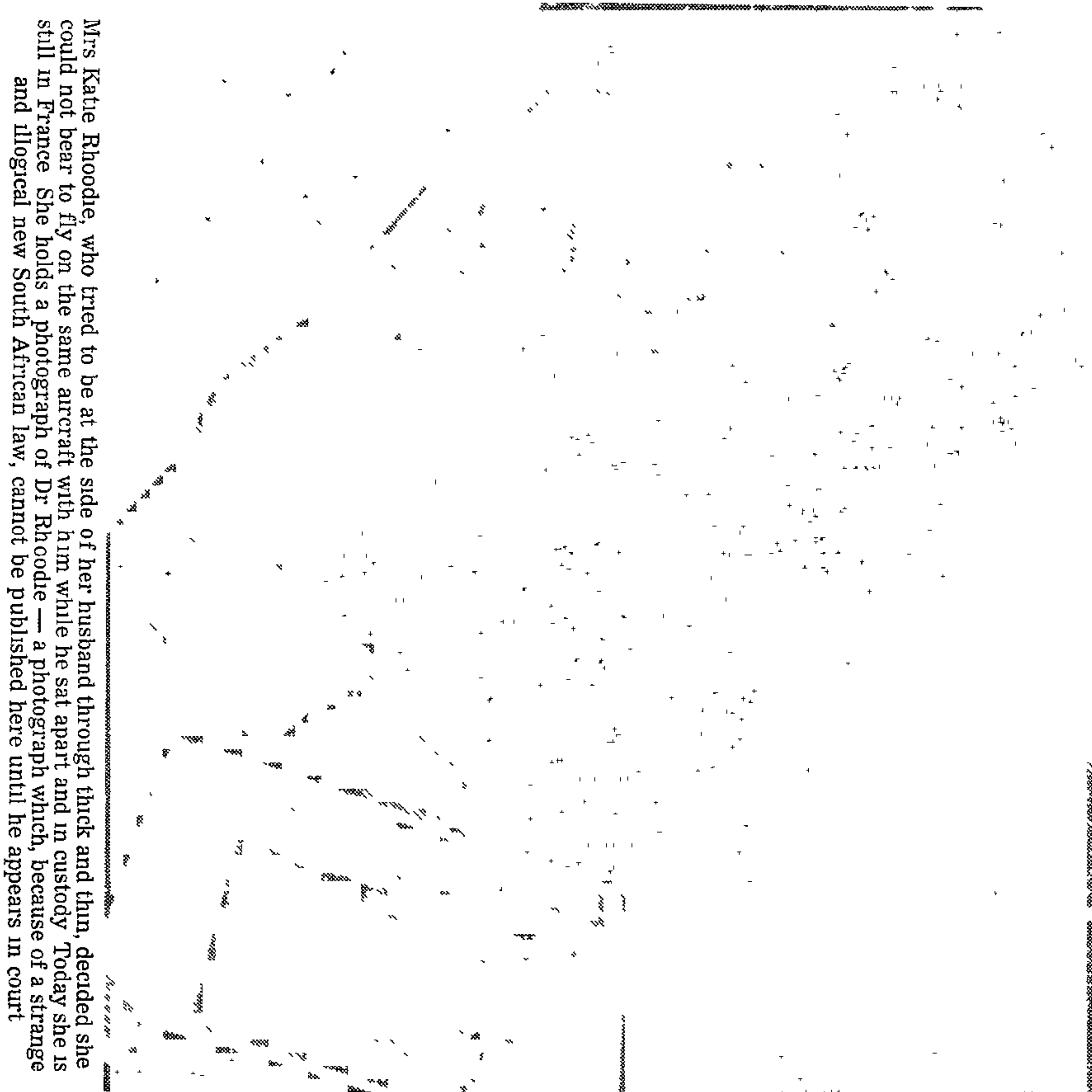
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THE WEEK

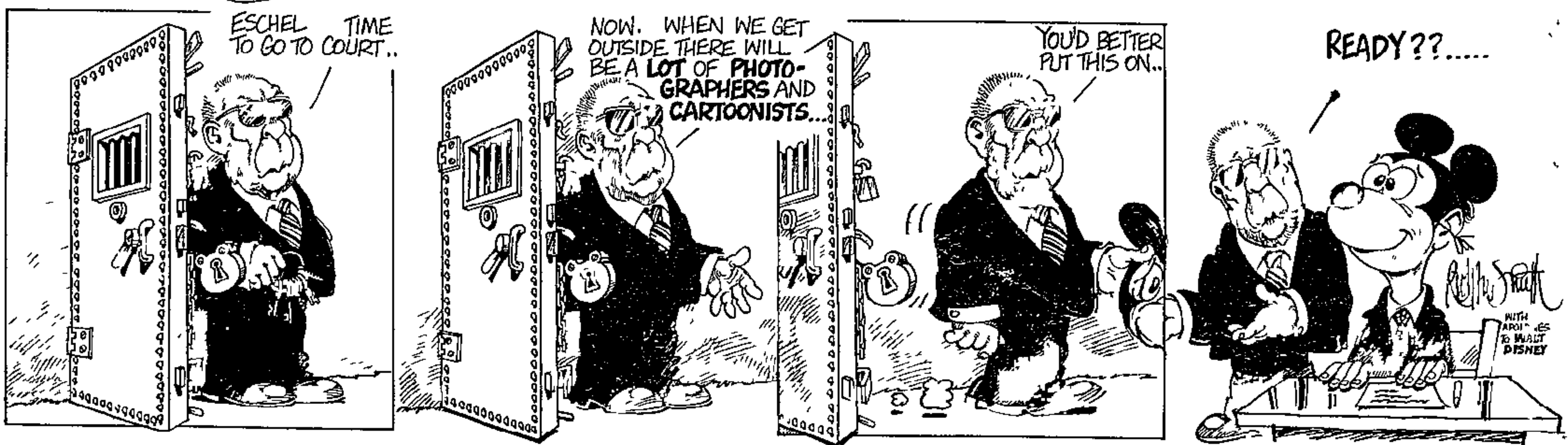
TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow: Partly cloudy with light showers today clearing tomorrow. — See Page 5.



Mrs Katie Rhoodie, who tried to be at the side of her husband through thick and thin, decided she could not bear to fly on the same aircraft with him while he sat apart and in custody. Today she is still in France. She holds a photograph of Dr Rhoodie — a photograph which, because of a strange and illogical new South African law, cannot be published here until he appears in court.

Big bill for

Eschel case — can he pay?



FOR Dr Eschel Rhoodie, who once spent millions on Government propaganda projects and thousands more on a flamboyant lifestyle, the next few months are certain to become a financial nightmare.

The cost of his defence on fraud or theft charges, say legal experts, is likely to top R60 000 if the trial runs for three weeks — and could rise to R100 000.

The Rhoodie family is said to be almost destitute.

Even his estate, worth about R250 000, has been provisionally sequestered in the face of an R860 000 claim by the Government.

This, say some of his

By KITT KATZIN



close friends, means that on paper at any rate, Eschel Rhoodie doesn't have "two brass farthings" to pledge as security.

□ □ □

It seems unlikely that his relatives and friends in South Africa could foot the bill.

Brothers Nic and Deneys, both unemployed, are said to be surviving on pensions and gratuity payments.

And they themselves could be prosecuted eventually as a result of recommendations by the Erasmus Commission.

Dr Rhoodie's financial headache began on Friday. He appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court for remand before the Acting Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Boshoff.

According to some legal experts, a client in Dr Rhoodie's circumstances would normally have been required to pledge securities with his attorney before the case began.

Junior counsel Mr Eddie Stafford appeared for Dr

Rhodie, but a top-line defence team of senior and junior counsel, together with instructing attorneys, will represent him when the hearing starts.

Mr Stafford was instructed by Mr Mervyn Gross, the Pretoria attorney who flew abroad several times for consultations with Dr Rhodie — an expensive operation.

Dr Rhodie must also have incurred heavy legal costs while fighting the extradition application in France. Two attorneys, one in France and the other in Holland, represented him.

According to calculations by Johannesburg legal experts, Dr Rhodie's costs in the Pretoria trial will run to a maximum R2 250 a day.

□ □ □

This comprises up to R900 for senior counsel, R600 at the most for junior counsel and R750 for attorneys and other costs. A total of R33 750, assuming the trial runs for three weeks (15 court days).

In addition, time-consuming preparatory work, already underway, and exten-

sive consultations, due to begin next week, could add another R25 000 to the bill.

At the rate of R90 per hour for senior counsel, R60 for junior counsel and R60 for attorneys.

And if Dr Rhodie loses his case and appeals, he would have to find at least another R15 000 to cover costs.

Heavy expense might also be involved in obtaining copies of the record of Dr Rhodie's extradition proceedings in France. Legal experts say that R60 000 is a conservative estimate.

"In terms of time, and depending on the actual charges and progress of the trial, eventual costs could easily reach R100 000," an experienced Johannesburg attorney said.

Dr Rhodie, meanwhile, is being held in Pretoria Central Prison where his father was once based as an officer, and where Dr Rhodie drew much of his material for his doctorate in criminology.

The trial, which could be one of the most spectacular in South Africa in many years, could also result in a

"mini Info" hearing with several political and public personalities being called to give evidence.

The question is how far Dr Rhodie will be able to range in exploring Info matters and still remain within the legal bounds of relevancy to the charges.

His witnesses could include the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, former State President, Mr John Vorster, Dr Connie Mulder, the former Minister of Information, Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and an array of former Information Department officials.

Dr Rhodie has consistently claimed that Mr Vorster and the Prime Minister were aware of and participated in many of Info's secret operations which were found to have been irregular by the Erasmus Commission.

□ □ □

In other developments on the Rhodie front this week:

● Mr John Worries, publisher of the Dutch magazine Elseviers which has published Info secrets from Dr Rhodie, warned that he would publish more if Dr Rhodie was not given an "open trial".

Even if some evidence was held in camera, he would consider the trial closed.

● Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP chief spokesman on the Information Scandal, said that in terms of the charges (fraud or theft) there was no reason why the case could not be held in public.

Transvaal Attorney-General Mr J E Nothing has indicated that the trial could be public — but that "the final decision rests with the court".

Even under arrest it's nothing but the best

By MARIAN SHINN

DR ESCHEL Rhodie, debonair former Secretary for Information, brought two State institutions to a standstill this week — Jan Smuts' airport and Pretoria's Palace of Justice.

At Jan Smuts ground crew, railway policemen and maintenance staff came out in force to the stairs of the SAA Boeing 747SP from Paris.

He came home penned in the luxury loft of the Boeing. It was up a short flight of stairs from the first-class compartment; a small, luxurious cocktail area that most airline passengers never see.

But he was used to the surroundings, if not the company — two South African policemen.

Even under arrest, Rhodie travelled with the best.

He didn't know what it was like to travel economy class. Until he was served the economy menu.

But his arrival back on South African soil was certainly first class.

The size of the rubber-necking crowd on the apron was only slightly smaller than the one that turned out to greet Elizabeth Taylor in 1975.

His appearance at the Palace of Justice on Friday first time since he was arrested was a crowd stopper — and a work stopper.

During his three-minute appearance the doors of the court bulged with court officials and clerks wanting to have a peek at the man the Government took 10 months to bring to trial.

The gallery was packed mainly with officials from the Attorney-General's office, which combed the

Erasmus reports and documents for evidence to bring Dr Rhodie to trial.

After the appearance clerks and gowned advocates lined the corridors outside the judges' offices to glimpse Dr Rhodie as he walked to the powder-blue Datsun in the courtyard.

With two swift, confident strides he reached the car. Not a glance for the crowd, but a courteous smile to the young policeman at the car door.

On the other side of the court building Dr Rhodie's daughter Annemarie was striding bravely through a barrage of reporters and photographers. With courtesy and composure she brushed them aside.

Holding her hand was fiance Chris Kern, a fellow student at Rand Afrikaans University. Together they were called to the cells below the court by Dr Rhodie's attorney, Mr Mervyn Gross.

Annemarie told me afterwards she had been allowed to be alone with her father. There were no policemen or lawyers present while they spoke for the first time since he was arrested on the French Riviera on July 20.

"He seemed fine," she said.

When Annemarie came out of the cell into the court she was composed and dry-eyed. She sat on a front bench of the court, with Chris. Before her father appeared she and Chris whispered earnestly to each other, holding hands.

Beside her on the mahogany bench was a neat white felt, flower-trimmed cloche hat which she never wore. It teamed with her cream, pleated outfit and boots.

As her father strode into the dock clutching a thick file of papers she smiled.

Dr Rhodie stood erect in his dark brown suit and cream striped shirt. But by the end of his second day back in South Africa, he looked gaunt and subdued.

SUPERWIFE!

Katie Rhoodie shows a total loyalty and emerges from her trials as a lion of a woman

HAND it to her. Katie Rhoodie has proved she's a Superwife.

From the obscurity of being merely Mrs Eschel Rhoodie, she has emerged as her own person

Her loyalty has been absolute

She has proved that for her, marriage was really for better or worse. And she's had her fair share of the worse part these last few weeks

She's lied for Eschel. Endured incessant Press probing, defended what many believe is indefensible. And whatever one may think of her husband, she has come out of it a lion of a woman

Sorrow suits her

Rhodie watchers must have noticed several hauntingly lovely photographs of Katie Rhodie in the newspapers recently

Somehow she looks more beautiful than in earlier photographs when she was Katie the defiant, or in the good old pre-Info days, when she was just Katie, wife of Eschel, propaganda chief

Katie, the abandoned, looks younger, thinner, and infinitely more glamorous



Winning

And she's getting good Press notices these days. Her words of love and support for her husband are winning her friends and softening the hearts of some of her husband's bitterest enemies. I know because I spoke to some of them.

But it hasn't always been like this. One woman, who was on informal visiting terms with the Rhodies, when they lived the glitter-bug life in Pretoria said:

"You know Eschel totally dominated her. He didn't really need her in those days other than to provide an attractive background for his business and to look after the children."

"But she is now the domi-

By PETA
THORNY-
CROFT



nant one, it is him who needs her now, and I admire the way she has stuck to him. She hasn't had an easy life with him."

What of Katie's reaction to the many allegations of her attractive husband's alleged liaisons with other women?

"She must have known the truth, but she was far too much of a lady to let on to anyone her feelings."

"He used to talk about them openly, she must have known."

I met her once. Last year. It was in unusual circumstances. Her husband had fled, and nobody knew where he was. She was still living in their luxurious Menlo Park home, and I went, without too much optimism to interview her.

When the photographer and I arrived she knew we were from the Press and abandoned the hose she was using to water her lovely garden on that swelteringly hot day, and fled upstairs.

She peered out from behind a net curtain and asked what we wanted. We told her we were from the Sunday Express and wanted to talk to her.

She said in her accented English, that as we were from THAT newspaper we should go away.

"If you don't I will come down and turn the hose on you."

When I jokingly said I wouldn't mind as it was so hot, she said "Ja, you would like that wouldn't you."

An earlier "Kate Speaks" was shortly after the now famous Sunday Express photograph of her husband showed him giving the two finger sign. She explained that the gesture was not a rude one, but was his way of telling his tennis opponent that he still had two services to come.

Ho hum.

Not many of the papers which reported her gallant explanation seemed to take that very seriously.

"She is a gentle person, very feminine. Men found her likeable, pretty, but not sexy."



Sadness

"She took great pains to stay out of the sun and described herself as an indoor plant. That's why she played squash instead of tennis, so she could avoid the sun."

"Her skin is absolutely flawless. So is her figure. She really watched what she ate, and was always reading the latest books on health foods and diets. That is one thing she was very interested in. No, she wasn't a flirt. She left that to her husband."

A great sadness in the life of this clothes-conscious woman who took so much care of her face and body, must have been her hair.

She had thyroid trouble years ago which, according to a person who knew her, caused her hair to become very thin. So Katie has an impressive array of wigs which must explain why the colour of her hair in photographs varies so much — from dark blonde to almost ruby red.

These wigs were regularly styled for her. She was never seen in public without one, or without the carefully applied make-up.

Katie didn't like cooking and seldom entertained

guests at formal dinners. They took people out for that kind of function, and if they entertained at home their favourite way was as South African as her husband, a braai.

Whether she believes in her husband's innocence — R400 000 was shown to have passed through both her and Eschel's private banking accounts, according to the Erasmus Commission's findings — her public statements have the stamp not only of sincerity and love, but could have come from a veteran media lobbyist.

"I love you, I'll always love you. I believe in him, I'll stand by him." Strong stuff from the woman who once said she wouldn't talk to the Press unless she got paid for it.

This is the woman who tried to pass her nervous, jaw-clenching husband a sugar lump during the recent extradition hearing in France.

And it was while he was in jail in France that Katie ironed clothes for him. Probably the first time she had ever done so.

She says she's poor now, as her inheritance and all her husband's assets, including the luxurious properties and furniture they once owned, have been seized. Being hard up must hurt after the lavish lifestyle once taken for granted comes to an end.

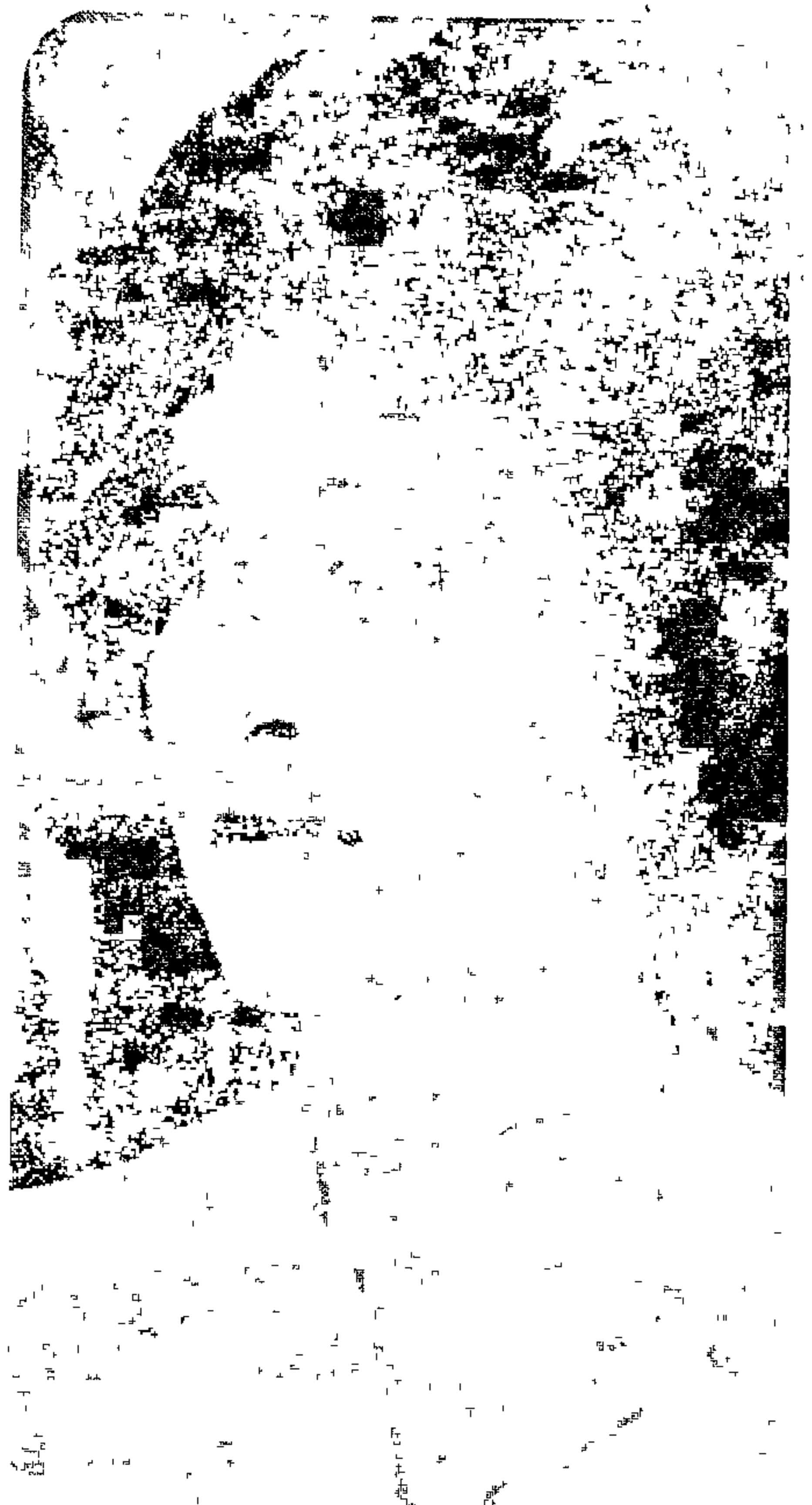


Passport

It's rough at the top, but in this case a whole lot rougher down where she is.

She lived as a virtual prisoner of her home while Eschel was a fugitive, she has had her passport withdrawn, and then given back, she had phone calls telling her her husband was dead.

Now he has gone "home" and she's alone in a Paris hotel.



● Katie Rhodie . sorrow seems to have added lustre to her looks

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelingsvoorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergrasie-studies egistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en uite van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die betaling van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en sluit die volgende in:

Drie stigterslede.

Mnr J G Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

Seventien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan).

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

My pension's been frozen — Rhodie

Staff Reporter

DR Eschel Rhodie former Secretary for Information, has claimed overseas that the South African Government had decided to freeze his civil service pension.

Dr Rhodie has been quoted as saying that the pension he received after his premature retirement as head of the Information Department in June last year worked out to 'just short of R1 000'.

The Rand Daily Mail could not establish yesterday whether Dr Rhodie's pension had been confiscated as part of the State's claim against his assets in South Africa.

The State Attorney, Mr L. Martin, whose department has been involved in claims by the Government against Dr Rhodie, said yesterday "I know nothing about that at all."

Mr H.P.J. van Vuuren, Secretary for Social Welfare and Pensions, said "I would not like to comment on the matter until a later stage."

Dr Rhodie told the Dutch magazine Elseviers that the Government had decided to confiscate his pension.

In an interview before his arrest on the French Riviera last week, Dr Rhodie outlined moves made against him since the Information scandal was exposed last year.

"The Government and the Erasmus Commission state that I have made a mess of things at the Department of Information. Yet, if I must be condemned, I want to be con-

demned for everything I have done.

"I wish to be convicted publicly and not by a commission hearing various people in secret and whose evidence is not permitted to be brought in the open."

"If someone such as I is set an important task, as was set me as a public servant, I wish that the successes are considered just as much as the failures."

"The Botha Government decided that I had to be brought into discredit publicly and that Dr Mulder, General Van den Bergh and I are solely responsible for my so-called irregularities."

"I have done my utmost to come to an agreement with the Government."

Dr Rhodie said he had offered publicly to go to the highest court in South Africa.

"They did not even have the courtesy to reply. My passport and that of my wife were revoked. My children are being bothered by police and all my property has been confiscated by the State."

"The limit to me was the news that the Government had decided to confiscate my pension to which I had contributed for 23 years."

"If the secret dealings I had been involved in had been as unimportant as the Government is now claiming, then at least the Government cannot object if I state my motives publicly."

die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, van die kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die sedert sy stigting in kantoortruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

Rhodie's defence ^{28/8/79} will be ²⁵⁹ 'political' ^{CT}

Mail Investigation Team

THE defence of Dr Eschel Rhodie will rely on a clause in the extradition treaty between South Africa and France that no one can be extradited if any political factors can be found in the circumstances surrounding extradition

This has been learnt from members of Dr Rhodie's legal team, the final member of which is flying to France this weekend to join legal advisers already there

A spokesman for the legal firm of which Mr Mervyn Gross, Dr Rhodie's South African lawyer, is a member, confirmed yesterday that Mr Gross planned to join Dr Rhodie's legal team in France at the weekend

However, it was denied that Mr Gross would be taking with him documents pertaining to the Biko inquest or cases of other South African political detainees

It is understood from Dr Rhodie's legal advisers that about 90% of the preparation for the hearing has been done in South Africa

It has been found that extradition arrangements do in fact exist between South Africa and France, and that the arrangements, in the form of a treaty between the United Kingdom and France on behalf of South Africa in the last century, were in fact confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic letters between the two countries after South Africa became a republic in 1961

According to a member of the legal team there therefore exists no doubt of the validity of the agreement, which up until now has been queried in some reports

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Valliers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit

Mnr H.W. Middelmann
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek

for Van den Bergh?

'Mail' Investigation Team

WILL the disclosures being made by the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, get his old associate, General Hendrik van den Bergh, former Secretary for National Security, into hot water through the Official Secrets Act?

This was one of the questions being asked this week by observers speculating on what further disclosures will be made through Dr Rhoodie in his four series interview with the Dutch magazine Elseviers.

It is known that the next article will deal with bribery of politicians in African states a move alleged to have been made to curry favour for South Africa among black political leaders on the continent.

From what has appeared to date, it would seem that in some operations the Bureau for State Security (Boss), now the Department for National Security, worked in conjunction with the former Department of Information on certain projects, which implies a close and confidential relationship between General van den Bergh and Dr Rhoodie.

An example of this was the operation in which Dr Rhoodie and General Van den Bergh jointly set in motion the scenario for the triumphal visit — and subsequent formation of very close ties — to Israel by the former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster.

The Rand Daily Mail has evidence that some operations in Black Africa were also joint efforts of Boss and the former department, and for this to have been possible there must have been an exchange of information between General Van den Bergh and Dr Rhoodie, probably covered in terms of General Van den Bergh's oath of secrecy under the Act.

For Dr Rhoodie to fight an effective propaganda war it would also have been necessary for him to have access to much of the covert intelligence gathered by Boss, particularly in the political field.

The question therefore arises that if Dr Rhoodie makes disclosures involving information received from General Van den Bergh, whether the former head of Boss could be charged for revealing secrets against the terms of the oath of his office.

And ironically such charges could arise in circumstances where disclosures would be possible by an ordinary member of the public without risking a charge, while General Van den Bergh could face charges because of the nature of the oath he took on taking office as the chief of Boss.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon.

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels:

A Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

German says Rhodie story 'a concoction'

By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY

A GERMAN journalist alleged by Dr Eschel Rhodie to have spied for the Government at a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity said yesterday the accusation was a concoction.

Mr Karl Breyer, a Johannesburg-based correspondent for 12 Dutch and 8 German newspapers, emphatically denied claims made about him by Dr Rhodie, former Secretary for Information in an interview with the Dutch magazine Elseviers.

In the interview Dr Rhodie said one of the Department of Information's front organisations had been a photo-news agency in Johannesburg and that "a well-known photographer, Karl Breyer, was put in charge."

"The man was well known because he had photographed Tshombe in prison in Algeria one day before he was killed."

"Breyer was responsible for publications in about 60 leading magazines in Europe, including the Netherlands, West Germany, Austria and Switzerland."

"Breyer also used his capacity as a journalist for attending

the conference of the Organisation for African Unity. All information he managed to collect there he reported to me and to the Bureau for State Security."

Mr Breyer alleged that Dr Rhodie's statements in the magazine were the result of a "personal vendetta against me by Mr Hubert Jussen, a friend of Dr Rhodie."

(Mr Jussen is the former chairman of To The Point, which was funded by the Government.)

Mr Breyer said "I deny the whole section of the interview relating to me. First of all I have never had a photo-news bureau. I am a freelance journalist who sells pictures from time to time. If you have a full Press bureau working for the SA Government you would sell thousands of pictures a year. I have never done that."

"I was approached by Mr Gordon van der Merwe to work for the Afripix photo-news agency or to contribute pictures. No deal was made and there was no agreement."

"Of course I have covered OAU meetings. I have been doing so for 15 years. But I have

never passed information to Dr Rhodie or Boss."

Mr Breyer said he had clashed with Mr Jussen in the past. "I have published several stories about the Info scandal in German and Dutch newspapers. Mr Jussen saw these in print in the Dutch newspapers while he was still in South Africa."

"He contacted me and said 'either you publish a correction or you will have some trouble'. He even said 'I will try to get you expelled from the country'."

"I think this interview with Elseviers was arranged by Mr Jussen, who was a former director of the magazine. The situation to me is very simple. Mr Jussen is living in the neighbourhood where Dr Rhodie was arrested and they spoke about my stories."

"I think they then came to an agreement to show me up. I couldn't be kicked out of SA because I hadn't done anything, so now there is an attempt from there."

"I wrote in my stories I knew Mr Jussen and the first chief editor of To The Point, Mr Martin Duyzings, and that I knew the first secret projects were born in Holland."

14

Nennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n hydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorryimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

(kers) en van die American Friends Service
Congregatie. Het is aartal konferentie in
dele van de landbouw, die vergader-
den om te bespreken van die Carnegie
van de many Pelition services van die
an laatste van die Amerikaanse regering,
en nu rond de de committee en colleges
verspreid te verspreiden reserch.

NGK Info cash row continues

Staff Reporter

THE HEATED debate surrounding the Ned Geref Kerk's acceptance of money from Dr Eschel Rhoodie is continuing unabated among local dominees.

The issue is scheduled to be discussed at the Northern and Western Cape synod of the church and intense lobbying is in progress by those in the church who feel it was correct to accept the funds, and those who disagree.

A number of churchmen, according to a Cape Town NGK minister, think the "tainted money" used in the church's ecumenical effort, has irretrievably damaged efforts to pour oil on the troubled waters between the white NGK and the black and coloured "daughter" churches the NGK in Afrika and the NG Sendingkerk.

In a letter to the Burger, two prominent Stellenbosch academics, Professor W P Esterhuyse and Professor H Rousouw, have used former moderator Dr Koot Vorster's words (also in a letter to the

newspaper) which indicated that the NGK was in fact "used by the state to improve its own image".

They ask whether it is the calling of the church to use its ecumenical effort to realize political and patriotic goals.

In another letter in yesterday's Burger, an anonymous correspondent writing under the pseudonym "Question-mark" points out that the official minutes of the decision by a church synod to accept the money, recorded that "well-meaning members guarantee all funds".

In fact the man who introduced the proposition, Dr J S Gericke, used the word "instansie" (instance) to describe the donor, and in the corridors after the debate, there was discussion as to what the instance was.

The correspondent asks how Dr Gericke could have helped approve the minutes when they were not a correct version of what he had said, and how it was possible that not one person attending the synod noticed that the word "instansie" had been left out of the minutes.

6 I collected R22 000 for trips abroad —
some of it since PW became Prime Minister

(259) 9/19/79

Sun. Times

9/19/79

(259)

BARNARD: MY SECRET FUNDS



PROF BARNARD
'I don't understand it'

By IVOR WILKINS

Dr CHRIS BARNARD has received R22 000 in secret Government funds to cover his expenses on overseas trips made at the request of the Government — one of them since Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister.

The surgeon told the Sunday Times that since his first heart-transplant operation he had made only two trips overseas at the specific request of the Government.

It was for one of these trips that he had been reimbursed for expenses since Mr P W Botha took office as Prime Minister.

He had submitted expenses sometimes to the Department of Foreign Affairs and sometimes to the Department of Information.

On his calculation, he was about R5 000 out of pocket for work he had done on behalf of South Africa.

After Mr Botha became Prime Minister, Prof Barnard said he requested a meeting with him to inquire whether his working arrangement with the Government should continue.

He said "Yes, very much so. Mr Botha was very keen for me to continue," said the professor.

Prof Barnard was commenting on moves this week by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, to curb his special leave privileges, which enabled him to travel extensively overseas at short notice.

Unofficial

He said he was "hurt, but not more than that" by the latest moves, which he described as "shabby treatment".

He was perplexed by the development. "I just don't understand it," he said.

But he said he would continue to speak out on behalf of South Africa. "This will not affect my attitude," he said. "I do believe I can make a certain contribution."

"I never did this for the Government anyway, but for South Africa. I am not a Nationalist, but a South African," he said.

Prof Barnard said after the first heart transplant in 1967, he had involuntarily been drawn into a role as an unofficial ambassador for South Africa.

He had been asked political questions and felt compelled to reply to them. Later, he said, he went to see the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, to say that he wanted to do more for South Africa.

Withdrawal

"I made it quite clear it was for South Africa and that I would not do it if he accepted on the basis that I had to defend the Government. It had to be my way. He agreed to that."

"Then it was decided that they would cover some of the expenses when I ran out of money. For example, I may have wanted to give a dinner for some people overseas and they would pay for that."

Privileges he had been given for this were that special leave applications went through quickly — normally one has to apply six months in advance — and in certain circumstances expenses were covered.

Prof Barnard also revealed that he had been threatened with the withdrawal of his special privileges some years ago when he "suggested what the Government is doing now breaking down discrimina-

● To Page 2

Chris tells of secret funds

● From Page 1

tion and talking with blacks.

But he said the late Dr Nico Diederichs, former Minister of Finance and State President, had interceded on his behalf.

Prof Barnard said the withdrawal of his special leave privileges, which he had never requested, made very little difference. He had accumulated 302 days leave over the years at Groote Schuur Hospital and was still entitled to 37 days leave a year.

Dealing with his trips overseas, he said he had gone only twice at the specific request of the Government. He declined to reveal any details of these trips except to say that the most recent one had been since P W Botha was in power.

Money

This is likely to have been one of two recent trips to the United States. The first was in October last year, shortly after Mr Botha came to power, when Prof Barnard went to New York to attend an international conference on Inter-group cooperation and accommodation in Southern Africa.

The conference was organised by the Institute for the study of Plural Societies at the University of Pretoria. The Institute, run by Dr Eschel Rhoodie's brother, Dr Nic Rhoodie, was funded by secret money from the former Department of Information.

Sunday Times

9/9/79

259

In April this year he travelled to the US where, among other things, he addressed a Washington meeting of congressmen and senators invited by the South African Embassy.

Prof Barnard said he never drew expenses in advance from the Government. "I really relied very little on the Government under ordinary circumstances, because all my finances are usually paid for by the people who invite me."

Public

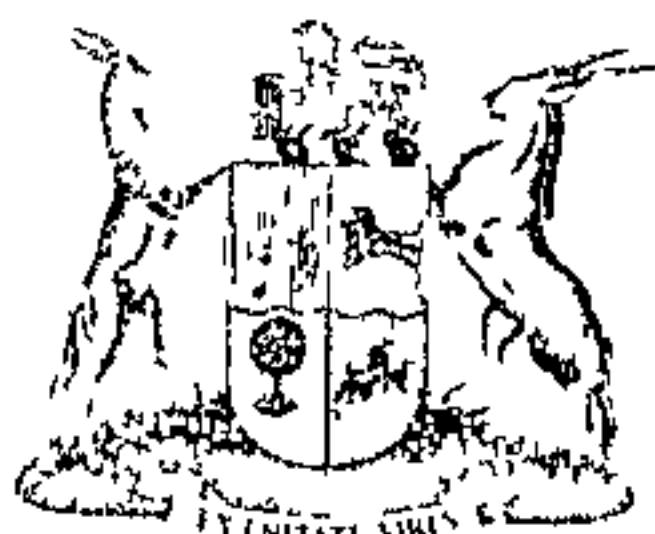
"I would say that about 80 per cent of the money I spent overseas came from the people who invited me. Some came from the Provincial Administration (on grants available to all doctors) and a certain amount came from the Government."

It was not something we wanted to become public. But now Dr Rhoodie has mentioned it and so the public know about it. I don't think it has done any harm.

I can look up how much it is, because I have put it in my income tax, but I think it would be in the region of R22 000.

Prof Barnard emphasised that in 99 per cent of his travels overseas, the costs were borne by the people who invited him. But there were occasions when he wanted to invite people back to South Africa and clearly could not pay their costs.

In these cases, the State had paid. He declined to say who or how many people he had brought to South Africa in this manner, but said it was a few.



(259)

For full text
see Act 1979

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CAPE TOWN, 13 JULY 1979

[No 6573

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 1536

13 Julie 1979

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No. 108 van 1979 Wet op die Spesiale Rekening vir die Inligtingsdiens van Suid-Afrika, 1979

No 1536

13 July 1979

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

No 108 of 1979 Information Service of South Africa Special Account Act, 1979

Act No. 108, 1979

INFORMATION SERVICE OF SOUTH AFRICA SPECIAL
ACCOUNT AC1, 1979**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To provide for the establishment of an account for the Information Service of South Africa; the accountability in respect thereof; the administration and utilization of money in that account; the investment of balances; the audit of that account; that certain amounts shall be deemed to have been appropriated; the validation of certain expenditure; and the ratification or validation of certain contracts, settlements, acts and expenditure; and to amend the Secret Services Account Act, 1978, so as to provide for the transfer of certain money to the Information Service of South Africa Special Account; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President)
Assented to 2 July 1979)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Establishment
of account for
Information
Service of
South Africa

1. There is hereby established an account to be called the Information Service of South Africa Special Account (hereinafter referred to as the account), which shall notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law contained be credited with—

- (a) money transferred from the Secret Services Account established by section 1 of the Secret Services Account Act, 1978 (Act No 56 of 1978),
- (b) interest derived from the investment of money standing to the credit of the account,
- (c) refund of expenditure incurred on the account at any time, and
- (d) money which accrues to the account from any other source

Accountability
in respect of,
administration
of and
utilization
of money
in, account

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Director General Information Service of South Africa shall be accountable and responsible for the administration of the account

(2) The money in the account shall be utilized to defray expenditure on such categories of services of the Information Service of South Africa as may be determined by the Minister responsible for the Information Service of South Africa with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance as being in the national interest and which because of the secret or sensitive nature thereof cannot be delayed from the vote of the Information Service of South Africa, for the purpose of—

- (a) promoting the image of, and a positive disposition towards, the Republic, and
- (b) averting the psychological attacks on the Republic

Investment of
balances

3. Money in the account which is not required for immediate use or as a reasonable working balance shall be invested with the Public Debt Commissioners and may be drawn when needed for use

How Rhodie lost in R500 000 silence deal

Sunday Tribune 16 Sept 1979

By CHRIS WHITFIELD

DR ESCHEL RHOODIE signed a R500 000 contract buying his silence on the Information Department scandals in France in March while under the impression he was dealing with South African Government officials.

But the Johannesburg businessman behind the deal strongly denies he tricked the former Information Department secretary into signing the agreement.

The amazing saga of how businessman Josias van Zyl "bought" Dr Rhodie's silence with money he did not have unfolded this week.

And now Mr Van Zyl says he effectively ensured Dr Rhodie's silence on major Information Department projects without actually paying him a cent.

At the time of Mr van Zyl's visit to Dr Rhodie in France, the former Information Department secretary was poised to sell his story on the Information scandal to an American television company for R300 000.

Mr van Zyl, who now admits he did not have the money to give Dr Rhodie at the time, visited Dr Rhodie in Paris with former Bureau of State Security head, General Hendrik van den Bergh, and his attorney Mr Brian Khan.

Dr Rhodie signed an agreement that he would not release the information tapes he had prepared.

In return Mr van Zyl would pay him R500 000.

In fact, Mr Van Zyl points out, the buying of Dr Rhodie's silence has only cost him R20 000 in travel and accommodation expenses.

Soon after their French meeting Mr van Zyl cancelled his contract with Dr Rhodie when his

passport was seized by the South African Government.

Dr Rhodie has since made disclosures about the Information Department activities to a Dutch magazine, but Mr Van Zyl says these are just the "tip of the iceberg" and nothing like what would have been released had he sold his story to the American television company.

Mr van Zyl says he went

to France to silence Dr Rhodie "in the interests of South Africa and because he was afraid the information Dr Rhodie could release would jeopardise his foreign business contacts.

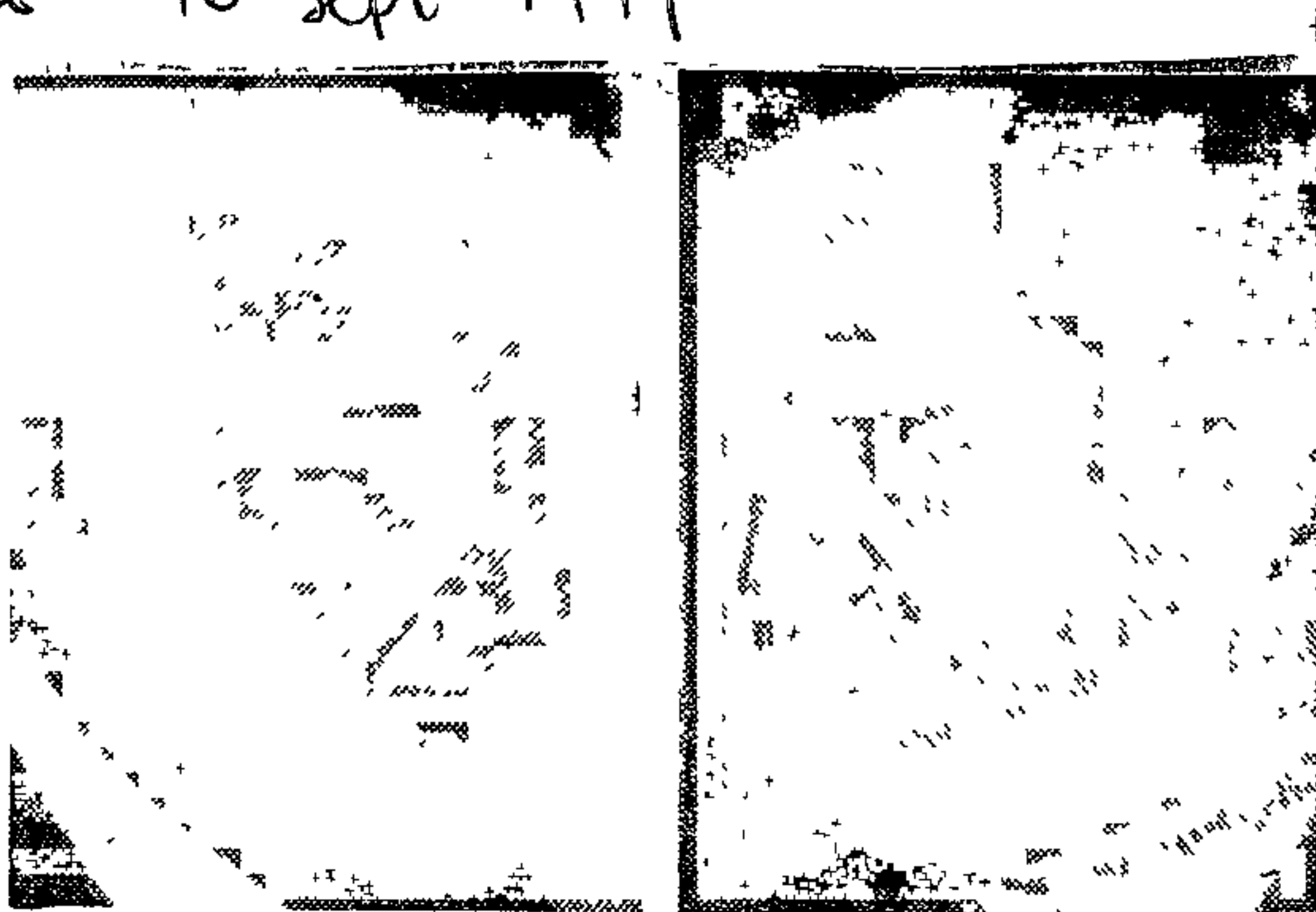
Mr van Zyl recounts how a Monaco man and friend of Dr Rhodie's, Mr Harry Merks, phoned him in South Africa soon after his Paris visit.

Mr Merks told Mr van

Eschel Rhodie ... was he conned by Van Zyl?

Zosias van Zyl ... took advantage of Rhodie's confusion

Van Zyl prevented confused Eschel from selling secrets to US



"I don't think he would have signed the contract so easily if he hadn't thought I was there on behalf of the Government. I was surprised he signed so quickly," said Mr van Zyl this week.

Mr van Zyl said Dr Rhodie must have been shocked when he heard that he (Van Zyl) and General van den Bergh had their passports seized.

"It must have been then that he first realised I wasn't a Government man," said Mr van Zyl.

Had the approach actually been from the Government then Dr Rhodie would probably have been eager to sign because it would guarantee him against prosecution and provide an income.

Mr van Zyl now admits he did not have the money to pay Dr Rhodie at the time, but he already had provisional agreements with overseas companies to buy a distortion-free metal cutting machine he had designed.

The agreements were subject to the machine working.

Mr van Zyl says the money he would have got from the overseas agreements would have made the amount he offered Rhodie look like peanuts.

Rejection

The latest turn in Mr van Zyl's association with Dr Rhodie is the rejection by the former Information Secretary of a proposed Dr Eschel Rhodie Defence Fund which the Johannesburg businessman was set to launch.

The fund, established by Mr van Zyl, was hoped to raise R100 000 to cover Dr Rhodie's legal costs on seven charges of theft or fraud relating to R83 250 Department of Information secret funds.

But Mr Mervyn Gross, the Pretoria attorney who is acting for Dr Rhodie this week, issued a statement in which Dr Rhodie dissociated himself from the proposed fund, saying he required no assistance.

Rhodie: who paid?

21/9/79 STAR
(259)

Rhodie
might
have
paid 21/9/79

►► From page 1

Own Correspondent

Dr Eschel Rhodie's defence counsel, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, today asked Mr Abram Fourie, senior accountant in the defunct Department of Information about two receipts for payment of R30 000 to Messrs Abrahamson and Pegg

Mr Fourie answered in the Pretoria Supreme Court that he was unable to collate the payment with Information funds and conceded it was feasible that Dr Rhodie had made the payment out of his own pocket

Mr Kriegler commented "That takes care of charges two, three, four and five"

Money issued to Dr Eschel Rhodie for The Citizen project was allegedly used to buy a flat at Plettenberg Bay, the Court heard today

Mr Fourie told the court that Dr Rhodie requested a cheque for R33 205 for project Annemarie, which was The Citizen newspaper Dr Rhodie gave him no further explanation

Mr J E Nothing, Attorney-General of the (Trasvaal), asked him if Dr Rhodie had paid this money out of his own pocket and wanted to know if it would thus have been recorded. Mr Fourie said if he had needed repayment for money he had personally advanced, he would have paid it into Dr Rhodie's own bank account

Grand Prix

Mr Fourie said the purpose of Project Annemarie was to establish an English-speaking newspaper which could exert a positive influence on the English-speaking people.

A project to buy another English-speaking newspaper had been abandoned because they could not get shares. One of the expenses of the Citizen project was to sponsor the South African Grand Prix car race

Mr Fourie said he gave the R33 205 cheque to Dr Rhodie for Project Annemarie and if Dr Rhodie exercised his discretion to use it for another project he should have let Mr



Dr Eschel Rhodie today's picture

Fourie know and he would have noted it in his books

Mr Fourie said he allocated money to Dr Rhodie for secret funds but Dr Rhodie alone had control over money paid out for "sensitive" projects.

Mr Fourie said documentation on them was kept in a strongbox inside a safe in the Department of Information's offices. Dr Rhodie alone had a key to the strongbox

In one case Dr Rhodie had not given him a bank name when applying for R10 000 but asked him for a cash cheque for R10 000 because the project was so sensitive that the collaborator was not to be identified in any way

NO AUDIT

Mr Fourie said the secret fund books were audited only in the first few months and after that they were not because the funds came from the Department of Defence

Dr Rhodie pleaded not guilty to seven charges of fraud, involving more than R83 000 of Government money. He also pleaded not guilty to seven alternative counts of theft

Moments before proceedings started, Dr Rhodie exchanged a brief but warm greeting with Dr Connie Mulder who strode confidently up to the dock, leaned over the polished wooden barrier and shook Dr Rhodie's hand firmly. The two men smiled, then Dr Mulder strode out of court

The historic courtroom was packed with more than 100 spectators who began to file into the room more than an hour before the start of the trial

Dr Connie Mulder, former Minister of Information, and his wife, Suzanne, arrive at the Pretoria Supreme Court. Dr Mulder smiled at Dr Rhodie and shook his hand at the dock.

259
22/4/75
Counsel to seek short cut in Rhoodie trial

RETORIA — South Africa's trial of the decade — that of Dr Eschel Rhoodie facing charges of theft or fraud relating to secret state funds — adjourned yesterday with promises all round as the former Secretary for Information received handshakes and words of encouragement from well-wishers at Pretoria's Palace of Justice.

Friends converged on Dr Rhoodie voicing encouragement minutes after his senior counsel, Mr Johan Kriegler, had sought an adjournment to Monday morning to find what he called a "short cut" in the trial.

The adjournment came during Mr Kriegler's cross-examination of Mr Abraham Fourie, auditor of the secret funds of the former department, who conceded as possible or normal every admission sought from him by Mr Kriegler in regard to the defence of his client.

Mr Justice Charl Theron had asked Mr Kriegler if he wanted to continue, 15 minutes before the court was due to close for the day.

Mr Kriegler said had it been earlier in the week

he would have wanted to continue, but with the weekend looming he wanted an adjournment to seek a "short cut".

This was after Mr Fourie, under cross-examination, had indicated to the court that Dr Rhoodie had virtual carte blanche in dealing with the secret funds of the former Department of Information and that in respect of payments to anonymous collaborators, it was at the discretion of the former secretary as to what proof of payment relating to sensitive projects — and also as to how payments were disguised — was required and kept.

Dr Rhoodie is facing seven counts of fraud or theft relating to the expenditure of R83 250 of secret funds from the former Department of Information. He pleaded not guilty to all the main charges as well as alternative charges.

Immediately cross-examination of Mr Fourie, the only state witness for the day, began. Mr Kriegler asked him about mention of a receipt that had been found in Dr Rhoodie's safe after his departure.

according to Mr Fourie was not reflected in the records of payment from the secret funds.

He conceded that the only conceivable alternative source was from Dr Rhoodie personally.

At this stage Mr Kriegler made a suggestion that this admission dealt with charges 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the seven charges, amid an objection from Mr J E Nothling, SC, the Attorney-General, leading the state's legal team.

"I will come back to that later," said Mr Kriegler, who then dealt with every point raised by Dr Rhoodie in a statement made on his behalf in terms of the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Act.

In that statement, it was alleged that Dr Rhoodie had paid all sums mentioned in the charges to the intended recipients and that various sums mentioned in the charges were recoverable by Dr Rhoodie as they had initially been paid from his own private resources.

It was claimed in the statement on behalf of Dr Rhoodie that he had raised and held in cash R90 670 from the sale of

stamps and art works and a loan of R25 000 of Mr Abramson.

The 35-page indictment of Dr Rhoodie dealt in detail with seven charges. The first related to R33 250 spent on the purchase of a flat from Osardee Investments, a company with which the now dead Mr Oscar Hurwitz, a Pretoria architect, was connected.

The other six charges related to the remaining R50 000, consisting of sums varying between R5 000 and R10 000 which Dr Rhoodie had drawn from secret funds allegedly for payment to anonymous collaborators, paid either into bank accounts of Dr Rhoodie, his wife, Katie, or his brother and former deputy, Dr Deneys Rhoodie.

Among the revelations made in court yesterday were:

- Mention of a project codenamed David aimed at Jews in South Africa, Israel and the United States, which according to Mr Kriegler was so sensitive that the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, would testify he personally had instructed that it be hand-

ed with the utmost secrecy.

Mr Kriegler alleged that a key figure in this project was Mr Hurwitz, as well as Mr Abramson, both of whom he described as ideally suited for the role of collaborators for the project. It was alleged that payments had been made to Mr Hurwitz relating to this project as an anonymous collaborator.

- Mention of a deed of sale relating to a R33 250 flat bought out of secret funds involving an Israeli, Mr Arnon Milchan, a mystery secret collaborator with known connections in the field of international arms dealing.

- Testimony by Mr Fourie that R33 000 would not have been regarded as an abnormally high sum to be drawn from secret funds and that it was only when sums exceeded R100 000 at any one time that it would have been regarded as abnormally high. At the same time, he said, there was no limit placed on the amounts which could be drawn from secret funds, although larger sums might require prior notice to the Secretary for Security Intelligence, who

without the normal Treasury or other civil service regulations applying and that there had been an explicit confirmation of this fact by the Treasury when approached.

- An admission from Mr Fourie that some of the funds required certificates from the former Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, in conjunction with the Minister of Finance, and others a certificate from the Minister of Defence in conjunction with the same Minister for audit purposes, and that there was nothing to indicate that Dr Rhoodie was in fact the "accountable officer" in respect of the secret coffers.

- Mention of the role of Mr Charles More, apparently a link man involved in the abortive takeover of the Natal Mercury, as one of those on whose behalf Dr Rhoodie had drawn secret funds for anonymous distribution.

- An admission from Mr Fourie that in none of the investigations that he had been involved in, including the Kemp and Van den Bergh Commissions, both locally and abroad

had it been indicated that "one single cent" of the secret funds had been misappropriated.

- A concession that he agreed with the finding of Mr Louw Reynders, the Boss accountant, who gave the former department a clean sheet relating to the secret expenditure.

- An admission by Mr Fourie that South Africa's unconventional propaganda war included bribery, covering up sources of payment and tape recording or obtaining evidence of payment to collaborators to get a hold over them.

- An allegation by the defence that instructions to destroy all but necessary documents relating to the secret projects came from Mr Vorster, then Prime Minister.

- Evidence that apart from secret bank accounts in Switzerland, Britain and Holland, funds — were at the disposal of the secret team at South African embassies abroad. — DDC.

MR FOURIE . . . first witness.

This was a receipt from Mr David Abramson, chairman of Hortors, and his partner, Mr Stuart Pegg, for R30 000, which

Vorster named at Rhoodie trial

NM 22/9/79

(259)



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able

PRETORIA — Instructions to senior members of the former Department of Information to destroy documents connected with the secret projects of the department originally came from the then Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, it was alleged in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

The allegation was made by Mr. Johan Kriegler, SC, appearing on behalf of Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, charged with seven counts of fraud or alternatively theft.

He made the allegation while cross-examining a senior accountant of the Department of Information, Mr. A. J. J. Fourie. Mr. Kriegler submitted a letter by Dr. Eschel Rhoodie addressed to Dr. Denys Rhoodie, Mr. L. E. S de Villiers, both deputy secretaries of the former department, to Mr. Fourie and a Mr. Charles Cooper.

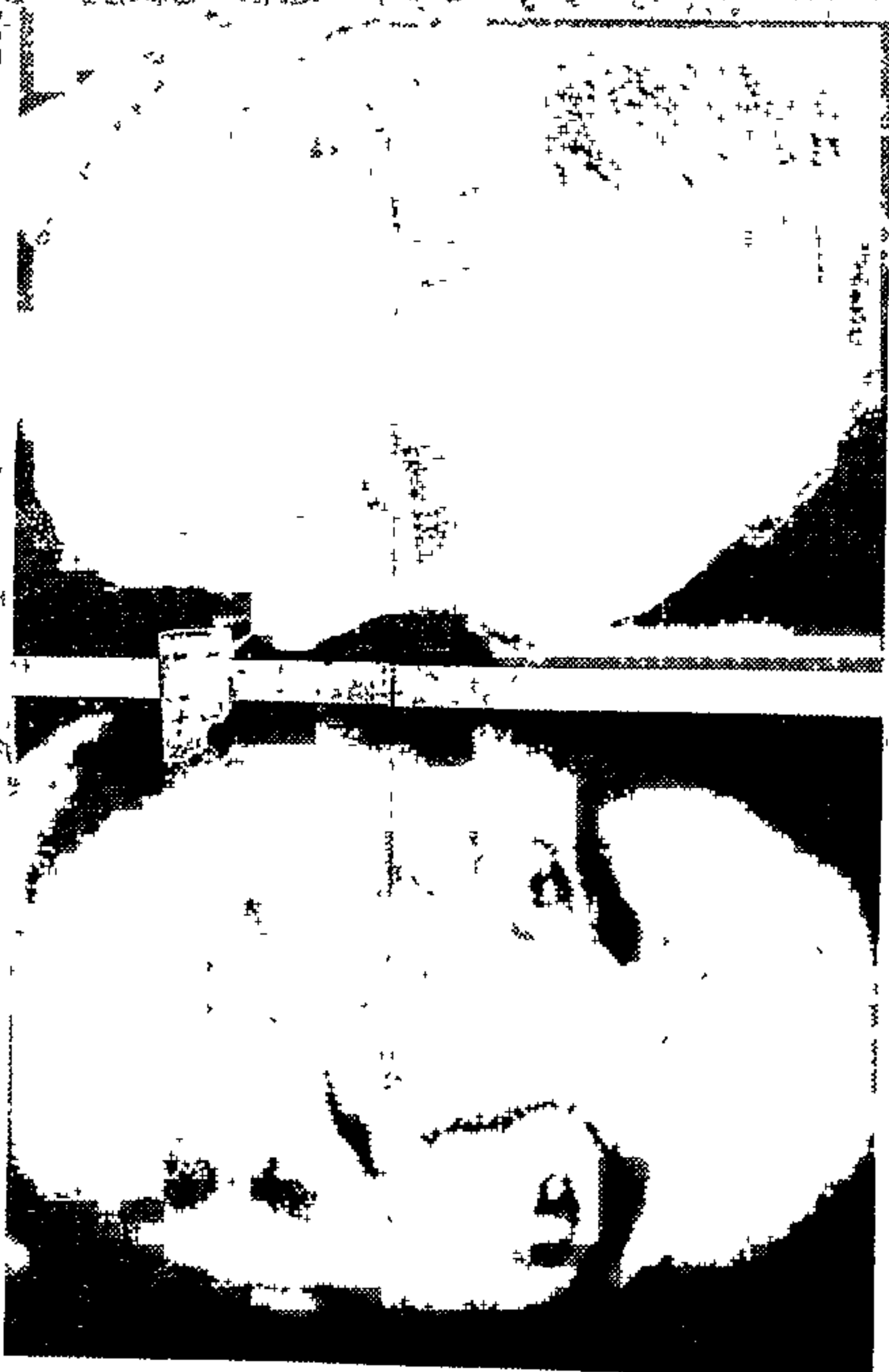
The letter instructed them to destroy all documents in connection with previous secret projects not regarded as essential.

Mr. Fourie said, when asked by Mr. Kriegler, that he recognised the letter.

Mr. Kriegler said in other words that had to be

And in this account and others under his control did you find one single cent missing? — No.

floured well. Baste contin-



MR B. J. Vorster alleged to DR. ESCHTEL Rhoodie . . . bright smile after long day in court.

May Bennett, Hodgeworth

11 cup chopped raisins
ated beef suet
milk
salt
le mixed peel finely cut

le in a pudding cloth, and boil
ing sauce. This recipe was
y mother and gran, who says
stale breadcrumbs instead of

ments and those which could keep a hold on collaborators. The instructions to destroy documents, Mr. Kriegler said, came from the then Prime Minister and were confirmed by General Hendrik van den Berg.

Mr. Fourie did not comment.

Mr. Kriegler: The letter "G" stands for secret projects? — That is correct.

Correct

Mr. Kriegler: The instruction was also given to you that only essential documents should be kept? — That is correct.

Mr. Justice Theron: Did you know what was intended by essential? — Yes, I also had a discretion.

Mr. Fourie confirmed that an investigation into the affairs of the department had been undertaken by General van den Berg during June, 1978. This was later taken over by General van den Berg's understudy, Mr. Kemp, and others. He himself was also involved in these investigations which were still going on.

Overseas

Mr. Fourie confirmed that Dr. Eschel Rhoodie had readily assisted the investigators even after he left the department in June 1978. He gave all information and assistance wanted from him.

This investigation was also undertaken overseas, and Dr. Rhoodie had accompanied himself, Mr. Reynders and General van den Berg with the purpose of checking on foreign banking accounts.

Mr. Fourie confirmed

In reply to questions by Mr. Kriegler, Mr. Fourie said there was documentation in Dr. Rhoodie's safe controlling the overseas banking accounts. These tallied 100 percent with what the investigators had found overseas.

In total he would say that Dr. Rhoodie had controlled between R18 million and R20 million overseas.

Mr. Kriegler: And in all the investigations not one cent was found to be missing — correct.

Mr. Fourie confirmed that at various embassies there were also cash accounts which could be used by either the accused, Mr. de Villiers or Dr. Deneys Rhoodie.

Also in these accounts no money was found to be missing.

Agreed

Mr. Fourie confirmed that during all these investigations never a question had been raised about the sum of R33 000 which appeared on the indictment. He agreed with the report brought out by Mr. Reynders on September 19, 1978, to the then Prime Minister that proper accounts had been kept and that no misappropriation of monies had taken place.

Mr. Fourie said he had met the Mr. Hurwitz mentioned in the indictment and knew that he had been a collaborator in at least three projects of the department.

Mr. Kriegler said Dr. Rhoodie would give evidence that Mr. Hurwitz had been actively involved

Rhodie trial

in recruiting support among the Jewish community for the Citizen

Mr. Fourie said he had heard about Dr. Rhoodie's acquisition of a flat but he did not know where the flat was situated.

It was correct that the two witnesses who had signed the deed of sale were fairly junior office personnel of the department.

Mr. Kriegler: It would appear then that the transaction in connection with the flat was witnessed by two fairly junior staff members. It would also appear then that the selling of the flat was done openly and similarly witnessed by office staff. In other words, he had made no secret of the buying or the sale of the flat.

Mr. Fourie said that was correct.

Mr. Kriegler: You were under no other impression than that it was his own flat that he bought and sold again? — Correct.

Mr. Fourie confirmed

that it was part of the daily task of the secret branch of the department to divert secret funds in such a way that they could not be traced, and also that Dr. Rhoodie was a master in achieving this.

Mr. Kriegler: If it is correct as the State alleges that the accused had stolen the R33 000 to buy the flat, he had many diverse methods to do it in such a way that the money could not be traced — That is correct.

Mr. Kriegler: It could have come from his own pocket? — Correct.

Influence

Mr. Kriegler said the only link then was the bank cheque for the amount involved. To trace such a cheque was a fairly simple matter. If Dr. Rhoodie wanted to steal the money would he have acted so stupidly?

Mr. Fourie said it was general practice in the department to make use of people like Mr. Oscar Hurwitz, a well known architect and leading

figure in Pretoria Jewish circles, to invite people from countries like Israel to try to influence them in the country's interest.

The department would then pay for the entertainment and travelling expense. The department also compensated collaborators for travelling.

Mr. Hurwitz was either paid in cash or by warrant vouchers.

Asked by Mr. Kriegler whether he knew that the accused's parents-in-law were rich people, Mr. Fourie said he had heard so.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning.

All available seats in the courtroom were occupied when the trial began.

Among those who made an early appearance were the former Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder and his wife Susan.

Dr. Rhoodie dressed in a dark green suit, looked better and more relaxed than when he appeared on the earlier two occasions. — (Sapa)

Rhoadie: The trial begins

Cape Times 22/9/79

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Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The trial of Dr Eschel Rhoadie, who faces charges of fraud or theft relating to secret State funds, adjourned yesterday with smiles all round as the former Secretary for Information received handshakes and words of encouragement from well-wishers at Pretoria's Palace of Justice.

Friends converged on Dr Rhoadie voicing encouragement minutes after his senior counsel, Mr Johan Kriegler SC, had sought adjournment to Monday morning to find what he called a "short-cut" in the trial.

The adjournment came during Mr Kriegler's cross-examination of Mr Abraham "Braam" Fourie, auditor of the secret funds of the former department, who conceded as possible or normal every admission sought from him by Mr Kriegler in regard to the defence of his client.

Dr Rhoadie is facing seven counts of fraud or theft relating to the expenditure of R83 250 of secret funds from the former Department of Information He

General, leading the State's legal team.

"I will come back to that later," said Mr Kriegler, who then dealt with every point raised by Dr Rhoadie in a statement made on his behalf in terms of the provisions of the Criminal Procedures Act.

In that statement it was alleged Dr Rhoadie had paid all sums mentioned in the charges to the intended recipients and that various sums mentioned in the charges were recoverable by Dr Rhoadie as they had initially been paid from his own private resources.

It was claimed in the statement on behalf of Dr Rhoadie that he had raised and held in cash R90 670 from the sale of s

Dr E. Eschel Rhoadie in court at the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday



Cape Times

22/9/79

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pleaded not guilty to all the main charges as well as alternative charges. Mr. Kriegler had earlier alleged to Mr. Fourie that instructions to senior members of the department to destroy documents connected with the secret projects of the department originally came from the then Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster. Mr. Fourie, the only State witness for the day, told the court yesterday were and a loan of R25 000 of Mr. Abramson. Among disclosures made in court yesterday were:

- Mention of a project, code-named 'David' aimed at Jews in South Africa, Israel and the United States, which according to Mr. Kriegler, was so sensitive that the former Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder, would testify he personally had instructed it be handled with the utmost

On page 4

- Defence: Vorster ordered Info papers destroyed
- Info bribes paid without receipts
- Rhodie acted 'in good faith'
- Rhodie: The indictment

court under cross-examination that Dr. Rhodie had a virtual carte blanche in dealing with the secret funds of the former department and that, in respect of payments to anonymous collaborators, it was at the discretion of the former secretary as to what proof of payment relating to sensitive projects — and also as to how payments were disguised — was required and kept.

Mr. Kriegler asked Mr. Fourie about mention of a receipt that had been found in Dr. Rhodie's safe after his departure.

This was a receipt from Mr. David Abramson, chairman of Hortons, and his partner, Mr. Stuart Pegg, for R30 000, which according to Mr. Fourie, was not reflected in the records of payment from the secret funds.

He conceded that the only conceivable alternative source was from Dr. Rhodie personally.

At this stage, Mr. Kriegler made a suggestion that this admission dealt with charges 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the seven charges, amid an objection from Mr. J. E. N. Nothing, SC., the Attorney-

secretary, Mr. Kriegler alleged that a key figure in this project was Mr. Hurwitz, as well as Mr. Abramson, both of whom he described as ideally suited for the role of collaborators for the project. It was alleged that payments had been made to Mr. Hurwitz relating to this project as an anonymous collaborator.

● Testimony by Mr. Fourie that R33 000 would not have been regarded as an abnormally high sum to be drawn from secret funds and that it was only when sums exceeded R100 000 at any one time that it would have been regarded as abnormally high. At the same time, he said there was no limit placed on the amounts which could be drawn from secret funds, although larger sums might require prior notice to the Secretary for Security Intelligence, who controlled the secret funds.

Sandwiches were sent to the cells to Dr. Rhodie for lunch, who began to appear more relaxed as the day progressed, with his daughter Annemarie flashing smiles from behind him.

22/9/79

The allegation was made by Mr. Johan Krieger, S.C., appearing on behalf of Dr Eschel Rhoode, charged with seven counts of fraud or alternatively theft.

He made the allegation while cross-examining a senior informant of the Department of Information, Mr A J J Fourie.

were essential documents and those which could keep a hold on collaborators. The instructions to destroy documents, Mr Krieger said, came from the then prime minister and were confirmed by General Hendrik van den Bergh (then Secretary for State Security).

Mr Fourie did not comment Mr Krieger. The letter "G" study, Mr Kemp, and others. He himself was also involved in these investigations which were still going on.

Mr Fourie confirmed that Dr Eschel Rhoode had readily assisted the investigators even after he left the department in June 1978. This investigation was also undertaken overseas

stands for secret projects? — That is correct.

The instruction was also given to you that only essential documents should be kept? — That is correct.

Mr Justice Theron Did you know what was intended by 'essential'? — Yes, I also had a discretion.

Mr Fourie confirmed that an investigation into the affairs of the department had been undertaken by General Van den Bergh during June, 1978. This was later taken over by General Van den Bergh's understudy, Mr Kemp, and others. He himself was also involved in these investigations which were still going on.

Mr Fourie confirmed that Dr Eschel Rhoadie had readily assisted the investigators even after he left the department in June 1978. This investigation was also undertaken overseas

and Dr Rhoades had, accompanied himself, Mr Reijnders and General Van den Bergh, with the purpose of checking on, for the purpose of banking accounts, Mr Fourre continued, "There were various foreign banking accounts under the exclusive control of Dr Rhoades."

Mr Krieger: I put it to you that in one account in Switzerland dealing with a film company, more than R5 million circulated? — That sounds high.

At what figure would you put it? — I would put it close to R3 m.

This account was under the sole control of the accused? — That is correct.

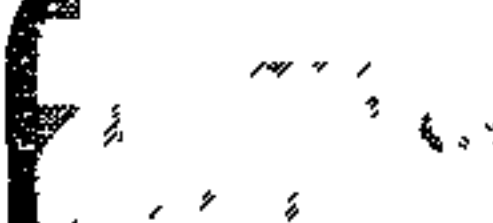
And, in this account and others under his control, did you find one single cent missing?

— No.

In reply to questions by Mr Krieger, Mr Fourre said there

was documentation in Dr Rhoades's safe controlling the overseas banking accounts. These totalled 100 percent with what the investigators had found overseas.

Mr. Fournie, he would say, that in local, he would say, that



the
Rh

Dr Rhoades had controlled between R18 m and R20 m overseas.

Mr. Krieger. And in all the investigations not one cent was found to be missing? — Cor-
rect

Mr. Fournie confirmed that at various embassies there were

used cash accounts, which are also used by either the accused, Mr. L. E. S. de Villiers or Dr. Deney's Rhodde. No money was found to be missing in these accounts.

Mr. Fourie confirmed that

Goodie trial

during all these investigations never a question had been raised about the sum of R33 000 which appeared on the indictment. He agreed with the report brought out by Mr. Reynders on September 19, 1976, to the then prime minister that proper accounts had

proportion of monies had taken place.

Mr Fourie said he had met the Mr Hurwitz mentioned in the indictment and knew that he had been a collaborator in at least three projects of the department.

Mr Kruegler said Dr Rhoades would give evidence that Mr Hurwitz had been actively involved in recruiting support among the Jewish community for the Citizen.

Mr Fourie said he had heard about Dr Rhoades's acquisition of a flat but he did not know where the flat was situated.

It was correct that the two witnesses who had signed the deed of sale were fairly junior office personnel of the department.

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Mr Fournie said it was genererally practice in the department to make use of people like Mr. Oscar Hurwitz, a well-known architect and leading figure in the Pretoria Jewish circles to invite people from countries like Israel to try and influence them in the country's interest.

The department would then pay for the entertainment and travelling expenses. The department also compensated its collaborators for travelling.

Mr. Krieger quoted from articles in the magazine Panorama, which, he said, were specifically intended to win favour of the Jewish community and which were paid for by the former Department of Information.

Asked by Mr. Krieger whether he knew that the accused's parents-in-law were rich people, Mr. Fournie said he had heard so.

Asked whether he knew that the names of people like Hurwitz, Mr. D. Abramson and Mr. S. Pegé had appeared on departmental files for a number of years, Mr. Fournie said it was quite possible.

The court was adjourned till Monday — Sapa

[illegible]

Info 'bribes paid' without receipts

PRETORIA. — Officials of the former Department of Information often paid bribes in cash in connection with secret projects without receipts being issued, a senior accountant in the Department, Mr A J J Fourie, told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Fournie was testifying in the trial of Dr Eschel Rhode before Mr Justice Charles, on seven charges of fraud, alternatively theft (cross-examined by Mr Johan Krieger, SC, for Dr Rhode). Mr Fournie said he had been aware since 1972 that the government had given instructions for an unconventional propaganda campaign to be waged and that this had to be financed in an unconventional manner.

Instructions giving his main evidence led by Mr J E. Nothing SC. Mr Fournie said when he joined the former Department of Information his task as an accountant was that of an accountant's normal duties in the public service.

These had changed when the department introduced secret projects funded by secret funds. From April 1974 the secret activities of the department

on the certificate.

Funds for the secret projects were held by the Secretary for Security Intelligence, who allocated amounts to Mr Fournie on request as instructed. There was no limit on the size of amounts, except when they were abnormally large.

Mr Nothing: What would you regard as abnormal? — A sum of R100 000 would be abnormally high.

Would you regard a sum of R33 000 as abnormal? — No.

Mr Fournie said requests for

In reply to a question by Mr. Kiregler, Mr. Fourie said the former Department of Information had already been concerned with secret projects when Dr Rhoadie became secretary in 1972.

As far as Mr Fournie knew the projects were financed by the Prime Minister's Department.

By 1974 the amounts allocated for these projects had increased to about R16 million and were financed through the Department of Defence. A certificate for this expenditure, amount of each financial year had to be submitted to the Prime Minister's Department.

Mr A J J Fournie

Mr Fournie said at the beginning of 1976 these had grown to about 100 man projects with more sub-projects.

Mr Fournie said at the beginning of each financial year a list of projects was submitted to the Prime Minister's Department for approval.

Mr Fournie said the purpose of Project Annamite, Mr Fournie said the initial intention was to obtain shares in an English language newspaper, but the funds were later used for the purchase of a printing press.

Mr Fournie said Dr Rhoads had changed the amount on cheque for R133 250 to R33 205 in reply to another question.

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Rhoadie

admission Procedure

PRETORIA — Dr Eschel Rhoadie, secretary of the former Department of Information, had at all times acted justly and in good faith, his defence counsel said yesterday.

Outlining a submission in terms of section 115 (3) of the Criminal Procedures Act, Mr John Krieger SC, said Dr Rhoadie did not contest the substantial correctness of the State's allegation of facts, but the adequacy thereof.

"The incomplete allegations of facts (*getebeewerings*) of the State creates a false impression and lead to wrong deductions."

"The State's allegations of facts are being in many instances admitted by the accused, as is clear from the list of admissions which were formally submitted by the State and can be noted in terms of section 220 of the Criminal Procedures Act of 1977.

"The first cardinal fact absent from the indictment is that the accused in each of the seven relevant cases, paid the amount involved to the proper receiver.

"The second cardinal fact absent is that for years large cash amounts were paid to anonymous collaborators without a formal receipt or normal bookkeeping, this was necessitated by the unconventional nature of the department's secret activities which he had to do by order — and with the approval — of the government."

"The third important fact absent from the indictment was that the receiver referred to in the fifth charge as the brother of the accused, viz Deyns Oost Rhoadie, at the time they senon

PRÉTORIA — Before evidence was heard in the trial of Dr Eschel Rhoadie, former secretary of the now defunct Department of Information, his counsel, Mr Johan Krieger, SC, made certain admissions in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act of 1977.

The accused admitted certain factual findings by the State contained in the charge sheet, Mr Krieger said.

"One of the secret projects was Project Anemurie, and the project number in the secret budget was G68, which I call the Gagerlei alia (the Gagerlei called the Citizen

money was transferred to I Rhoadie's current account Nedbank, Church Street at Dr Rhoadie thereafter used the money for his own purposes.

In respect of count two, cheque for R5 000, which Rhoadie drew for an anonymous collaborator (his name

In Goa

[illegible]

Year. The national propaganda campaign included the (covering-up) (bedekking) of the sources of payment. The payments were made by various officials.

In some cases receipts were issued, but not as far as anonymous collaborators were concerned.

Dr Rhoadie had to have a certificate for each amount requested by him for a collaborator. Mr Foutie said but it was not necessary for the name of the third person — the collaborator — to appear

and once these were approved, they became effective.

Mr Justice Theron By whom must they be approved? — Mr Foutie The minister.

Mr Foutie said he kept a separate register of every secret project.

Dr Rhoadie had to have a certificate for each amount requested by him for a collaborator. Mr Foutie said but it was not necessary for the name of the third person — the collaborator — to appear

Project Amemarie — Mr Nothing For what purpose did you give the accused a cheque for R3 205? — For Project Amemarie.

Could he have used it for any other project? — The accused was in control of all projects.

If you had known that the accused intended using the money to buy a flat in Bantary Bay, what would you have done? — I then would not have written out the cheque.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Special Graduation Ceremony

A Special Graduation Ceremony to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the origin of the University of Cape Town as the South African College will be held on Tuesday, 2nd October, 1979, at 11am in the Jameson Memorial Hall.

Honorary degrees will be conferred upon Professor J F Brock, Chief M G Buthelezi, Dr J N Coetzee, Professor Ellison Kahn, Dr A E Rupert, Dr Niko Stutterheim, Dr C van der Merwe Brink and Professor R E van der Ross.

The main speaker will be the Chancellor, Mr H F Oppenheimer.

The ceremony is open to all members of convocation and the public who wish to attend. Doors open at 10am.

REGISTRAR

from the Burger

The 70 limit

THE controversial speed limit of 70 km/h in metropolitan areas is undoubtedly one of the most unpopular measures which the government has introduced since the beginning of the fuel crisis.

That is why it is to be hoped that this irritating measure will be abolished as soon as possible.

The Minister of Industrial Trade and Consumer Affairs, has already intimated that the government may possibly decide to do away with the 70 km/h limit in view of the fact that the fuel position has greatly improved and productivity and lost man hours have steadily become more important. The limit, however, remains provisionally as at present.

The problem is made more difficult on account of the fact that the public does not know with any certainty how serious the fuel position really is, but can only observe a pattern of introduction and abrogation of measures which are presented as rather arbitrary by hostile parties.

In addition, the 70 km/h limit only applies in 23 metropolitan areas as the Cape Peninsula and the Rand industrial complex — therefore precisely where most of the freeways are and productivity is most badly affected.

Because of the lack of sound evidence to the contrary many people have the impression that if the limit should be pushed up, the fuel position would not be drastically affected — but productivity, so important for the country, would be considerably aided.

Feelings would be soothed even more if a really comprehensive plan of action, affecting public transport and allied matters, such as that recommended in the Dressen report on urban transport, could be considered.

This will help to retain the public's goodwill and co-operation

Dr Eschel Rhoadie appears relaxed and calm on his arrival at the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday morning to face seven charges of fraud, or alternatively theft. Top legal experts are defending Dr Rhoadie.

Rhoadie pleads not guilty to counts

PRETORIA — Dr Eschel Rhoadie pleaded not guilty to seven charges of fraud, alternatively theft, in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Counsel for Dr Rhoadie, Mr Johan Krieger, said Dr Rhoadie would make a certain number of admissions in terms of section 115 of the Constitution Act. His basic standpoint, however, was that the State's case led to wrong conclusions.

The Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothing, SC, then read the indictment against Dr Rhoadie.

It said that Dr Rhoadie, 45, was guilty of a crime of fraud alternatively of theft on seven counts.

All the charges relate to the period that Dr Rhoadie was Secretary of the now defunct Department of Information. Mr Nothing said.

Mr Abraham Jeremiah Jochems, a senior accountant in the Department of Information and was responsible to the accused.

The funds available to the Department of Information for utilization in secret projects were in 1976 controlled by the Secretary for Security Intelligence of the Republic of South Africa.

One of these secret projects was Project Amemarie, which concerned the financing of the newspaper, the Citizen.

On January 14, 1976, Mr Foutie was instructed by the accused to apply to the Secretary for Security Intelligence to issue a bank-cheque in favour of Nedbank, a commercial bank in Pretoria, and to debit Project Amemarie with a certain amount.

On or about January 14, 1976, the necessary withdrawal forms were completed and signed by Mr Foutie and the accused, requesting the Secretary for Security Intelligence to supply to the Department of Information with a bank-cheque in favour of Nedbank, Pretoria, to the amount of R33 205 plus 50 cents for bank charges from funds to the credit of the Department of Information. Mr Nothing said.

The Secretary for Security Intelligence on January 15, 1976, requested the manager of Volkskas Bank in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria, to issue a bank-cheque to the

amount of R33 205 in favour of Mostert Rhoadie, pleaded not guilty to seven charges of fraud, alternatively theft, in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

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spect of the first charge to asking for a cheque for R33 205 in favour of Nedbank, to be debited to Project Amemarie.

He admitted giving the cheque to Mr Oscar Hurwitz of Oscarde Investments (Pty) Ltd in part payment for the flat Oscarde in Plettenberg Bay.

The cheque was deposited for the credit of Oscarde Investments. A cheque for R45 from Dr Rhoadie's personal account made up the balance of the price of the flat.

In September 1976, the accused sold the flat and its contents to Mr Arnon, Mlchan for \$51 800 (about R45 000), the

with intent to defraud Mr Foutie presented that a bank cheque to the amount of R33 205 was required from secret funds for Project Amemarie.

On January 15, 1976, Volkskas complied with the request. Mr Nothing said.

According to the indictment the accused received the bank-cheque for Project Amemarie on January 16, 1976, and acknowledged receipt of it in writing.

During the period between January 19, 1976, and February 10, 1976, the accused took this cheque to him for himself a flat 204 Oscarde in Plettenberg Bay from a company called Oscarde Investments (Pty) Ltd.

During the period January 16 to 22, 1976, the accused gave the bank-cheque to Mr Oscar Hurwitz, a director of the Oscarde company, in payment for the flat Mr Nothing said.

In view of the fact that the purchase price of the flat was R33 250, the accused paid R45 from his own personal funds to Oscarde Investments on or about February 4, 1976, to supplement the bank-cheque.

On January 23, 1976, the bank-cheque was deposited at the Church Street branch of Nedbank in Pretoria, for the credit of Oscarde Investments, Plettenberg Bay Holiday Flats Trust account.

During the period between September 1976 and March 10, 1977, the flat in Plettenberg Bay was sold by the accused to a certain Mr Arnon Mlchan of Paris France for R33 000, the indictment said.

The indictment said "The own ership of the said flat was transferred by the accused to Oscarde Investments (Pty) Ltd to the accused on September 20, 1976, and on the same date it was transferred from the accused to the said Mr Arnon Mlchan."

"The bank cheque to the amount of R33 205 which was on January 15, 1976, issued by Volkskas Bank in Pretoria, in favour of Nedbank, Church Street, Pretoria, was not utilized by the accused for Project Amemarie, also referred to as Project G83, or for the benefit of the Department of Information, but for his own personal use."

The indictment said Dr Rhoadie was guilty of fraud on count one in that on or about January 14, 1976, and at or near Pretoria he wrongfully, unlawfully, falsely and

pretended to Mr Foutie that a bank-cheque to the amount of R5 000 was required by him from the secret funds for an anonymous collaborator included in project G29.

In truth and in fact, the accused well knew that he said that he did not intend using the cheque on behalf of the Department of Information for an anonymous collaborator, but for his own personal use.

Alternatively Dr Rhoadie was guilty of theft in that he wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally stole a cheque or money to an amount of R5 000 from the State or the anonymous collaborator referred to.

On count three, the indictment said Dr Rhoadie was guilty of fraud in that on January 15, 1976, he instructed Mr Foutie to issue a bank-cheque for R5 000 in favour of Trust Bank, Pretorius Street, Pretoria, for payment to an anonymous collaborator of the Department of Information. On January 23, 1976, Dr Rhoadie received the cheque.

The cheque was deposited on the same day at the Pretorius Street branch of the Trust Bank for the credit of the current account of the

the Rhoadie trial

accused's wife Mrs Catharina Emelia Henrietta Rhoadie to whom he was married in community of property.

The R5 000 cheque the indictment said was not utilized by the accused for the anonymous collaborator referred to or for the benefit of the Department of Information, but for Dr Rhoadie's own personal use or for the use of another person not entitled to it.

Alternatively the accused was guilty of theft in that on or about January 23, he wrongfully unlawfully and intentionally converted a cheque to the amount of R5 000 belonging to the State or the anonymous collaborator to his own use.

On count four, the indictment

accused a wife Mrs Catharina Emelia Henrietta Rhoadie to whom he was married in community of property.

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On count four, the indictment

On count seven, Dr Rhoadie admitted drawing a cheque for R10 000 for an anonymous collaborator in project G30 in January 1977. Two weeks after receiving the cheque which was made out in favour of Barclays Bank, Dr Rhoadie asked for it to be exchanged for a cheque in favour of cash.

The cash cheque was deposited in Dr Rhoadie's current account at Nedbank.

The following day R10 000 was withdrawn from that account and deposited in the current account of Dr Derys Rhoadie at Barclays Bank. Mr Krieger said — Sapa.

Rhoadie

The accused the indictment said well knew that he did not intend using the cheque for an anonymous collaborator but for his own personal use.

Alternatively the accused was guilty of theft in that he wrongfully and intentionally converted a cheque to the amount of R10 000 the property of the State or the anonymous collaborator to his own use or the use of another person not entitled to it.

On count five, the indictment said, the accused was guilty of fraud in that he instructed Mr Foutie to apply to the Secretary for Security Intelligence to issue a bank-cheque for R10 000 for an anonymous collaborator of the Department of Information.

On January 23, 1976, Dr Rhoadie received the cheque and acknowledged receipt in writing.

On January 24, the cheque was deposited at the Church Square Branch of Barclays Bank in the account of the brother of the accused Derys Oost Rhoadie.

The cheque was not utilized by the accused for payment to the anonymous collaborator.

The accused, the indictment said well knew he did not intend using the cheque on behalf of the department, but for his own personal use or for the use of another person not entitled to it.

Alternatively the accused was guilty of theft in that he wrongfully, unlawfully and intentionally stole a cheque of the State or the anonymous collaborator referred to.

On count six, the indictment said, the accused was guilty of theft in that on January 13, 1977, he instructed Mr Foutie to apply to the Secretary for Security Intelligence to issue a bank cheque for R10 000 for payment to an anonymous collaborator in project G30.

On January 19, 1977, the accused received the cheque which on February 7 was deposited at the Church Square Branch of Standard Bank, for the credit of the accused's current account.

During the period February 6, 1976, to February 13, 1976, transactions on this account took place. The account was closed on February 13, 1976, on the accused's instructions and the proceeds were transferred to another plus-plan account in the name of C E H

the cheque on behalf of the Department of Information for an anonymous collaborator but for his own personal use. Alternatively the accused was guilty of theft.

On the seventh and final count the indictment said Dr Rhoadie was guilty of fraud in that on or about January 13, 1977, the accused wrongfully unlawfully falsely and with intent to defraud, pretended to Mr Foutie that he required a bank cheque for R10 000 from the secret funds for an anonymous collaborator in project G30.

According to the indictment Dr Rhoadie received the cheque on January 19.

On February 2, Mr Foutie was instructed by the accused to arrange to change the cheque to a cash cheque.

On February 4, the accused received the cash cheque. On February 10, the cash cheque was deposited at the Church Street branch of Nedbank, for the credit of the accused's current account at the bank.

On February 11, 1977, a cheque for R10 000 drawn by the accused on the Pretoria branch on Nedbank, was deposited at the Church Square Branch of Barclays Bank for the credit of the brother of the accused Dr Derys Rhoadie.

The cheque was not utilized by the accused for the anonymous collaborator or for the benefit of the Department of Information but for the accused's own personal use or for the use of another person not entitled to it — Sapa.

On count seven, Dr Rhoadie admitted drawing a cheque for R10 000 for an anonymous collaborator in project G30 in January 1977. Two weeks after receiving the cheque which was made out in favour of Barclays Bank, Dr Rhoadie asked for it to be exchanged for a cheque in favour of cash.

The cash cheque was deposited in Dr Rhoadie's current account at Nedbank.

The following day R10 000 was withdrawn from that account and deposited in the current account of Dr Derys Rhoadie at Barclays Bank. Mr Krieger said — Sapa.

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Mulder: Show me his guilt

PRETORIA — The former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, said yesterday he would believe in the innocence of Dr Eschel Rhoadie, former secretary of the now defunct department, till the Supreme Court here convicted him.

"I believe in Dr Rhoadie's innocence and will continue to do so until this impartial bench finds otherwise," Dr Mulder said before entering the courtroom.

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Rhodie trial told of profit of R11 000

PRETORIA — Dr. Eschel Rhodie made a profit of R11 000 from the sale of a flat in Plettenberg Bay which the State alleges he bought with funds he drew for the secret project Annemarie — the Citizen newspaper — according to a document handed in as evidence at the former Information Secretary's trial in the Supreme Court here today.

Dr Rhodie, who has pleaded not guilty to seven counts of fraud, alternatively theft, in connection with amounts totalling about R83 000 drawn from the defunct Information Department's secret funds, is expected to testify today.

He was dapper as always yesterday dressed in a dark blue suit, and appeared relaxed as he attentively followed the evidence.

Captain Johan Kriek, of the S A P's Commercial Branch, told the Court that while working for the Erasmus Commission he had visited Dr Rhodie's Pretoria home with a search warrant on January 20 this year.

In a file in Dr Rhodie's study he had found a document titled "Survey of Most Important Income".

The State alleges in the first count that Dr Rhodie requisitioned R33 205 for project Annemarie in January 1976, but used the money to buy the flat, which he sold the same year.

Other items in the document showed that by September 1976 Dr Rhodie had borrowed R75 000 from a Johannesburg businessman, Mr David Abrahamson, whom the Erasmus Commission linked with the Information Department's secret projects.

A note in the document said R10 000 had been repaid, Captain Kriek said.

Dr Rhodie's other most important income during the period 1965 to 1978 amounted to R269 220.

Of this R104 600 came in the form of gifts and donations from Mrs Rhodie's parents and from her mother's estate.

Dr Rhodie transferred R11 000 in savings from the Netherlands to South Africa in 1971. In 1974 he sold a Joshua Reynolds painting in the Netherlands for R9 750. Royalties on several books he had written amounted to about R13 000, some of it paid abroad.

Dr Rhodie's net income from salary from 1972 to 1978 amounted to R60 000.

In 1971/2, he noted, he received R20 000 from To The Point magazine, where he had been an assistant editor.

Proud

His gratuity and leave pay on retirement amounted to R41 000.

Earlier, under cross-examination by Mr Johan Kriegler for Dr Rhodie, the main State witness, Mr A J J (Braam) Fourie, a senior accountant in the Department of Information, who kept a register of Dr Rhodie's withdrawals from secret funds, told the Court he had been happy and proud to be associated with Dr Rhodie.

Dr Rhodie had mentioned on several occasions that he wanted to retire, Mr. Fourie said. His impression was that he was financially independent and stayed on as Secretary for Information because he was idealistic and proud to be serving his country — (Sapa)

Rhodie's income revealed in trial

PRETORIA. — Dr Eschel Rhodie made a profit of R11 000 from the sale of a flat in Plettenberg Bay which the State alleges he bought with funds he drew from the State for the secret project Anne-marie — the Citizen newspaper — according to a document handed in as evidence at the former Information secretary's trial in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

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Captain Johann Kriek of the South African Police's Commercial Branch, told the court yesterday that while working for the Erasmus Commission, he had visited Dr Rhodie's Pretoria home with a search warrant on January 20 this year.

Dr Rhodie had been away at the time, but Mrs Rhodie had been very co-operative and had given him a cup of tea.

In a file in Dr Rhodie's study he had found a document titled "Survey of most important income" which contained details of Dr Rhodie's income over several years.

One item noted the realization of a profit of R11 000 from the sale of a flat in Plettenberg Bay in 1976.

The State alleges in the first

count, that Dr Rhodie requisitioned R13 205 for project Anne-marie in January 1976, but used the money to buy the flat, which he sold in the same year.

Other items in the document showed that by September 1976, Dr Rhodie had borrowed R75 000 from a Johannesburg businessman, Mr David Abrahamson, who the Erasmus Commission linked with the Information Department's secret projects.

A note in the document said R10 000 had been repaid, Captain Kriek said.

Dr Rhodie's other most important income during the period 1965 to 1978, amounted to R269 220.

Of this, R104 600 came in the form of gifts and donations from Mrs Rhodie's parents and from her mother's estate. Dr Rhodie noted that an amount of R11 000 was not declared for donations tax "because at that time we were simply not aware of the regulations".

Dr Rhodie transferred R11 000 in savings from the Netherlands to South Africa in 1971. In 1974 he sold a Joshua Reynolds painting in the Netherlands for R9 750.

Royalties on several books he had written, amounted to about R13 000, some of it paid abroad. The sale of an Anton van Wouw statue to the Standard Bank in 1973 brought in R4 500, and the sale of a Daimler car to the deputy secretary for the department, Mr L E S de Villiers, in 1975 brought in R5 000.

The sale of postage stamps through the agency of Dr Albert Jussen — also linked by the Erasmus Commission to the secret projects — accounted for R42 000, while Dr Rhodie's net income from salary from 1972 to 1978 amounted to about R60 000.

In 1971/2, he noted, he re-

ceived R20 000 from the Point Magazine, where he had been an assistant editor.

His gratuity and leave pay on retirement amounted to R41 000.

Interest on bank savings amounted to R4 800 and shares in the Queenswood Development Company to R3 500.

Dr Rhodie's most important expenditures were listed as the purchase of Jaguar and Mercedes Benz cars, alterations to his home in Pretoria, the purchases of a house in Cape Town, an erf in Natures Valley, shares in a farm, and a loan of R20 000 to a brother.

Captain Kriek said he had discovered "certain anomalies" in the document.

The senior legal adviser of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Dr G N Barrie, said in evidence that he attended the hearing at Aix-en-Provence in France at which the South African Government had applied for the extradition of Dr Rhodie.

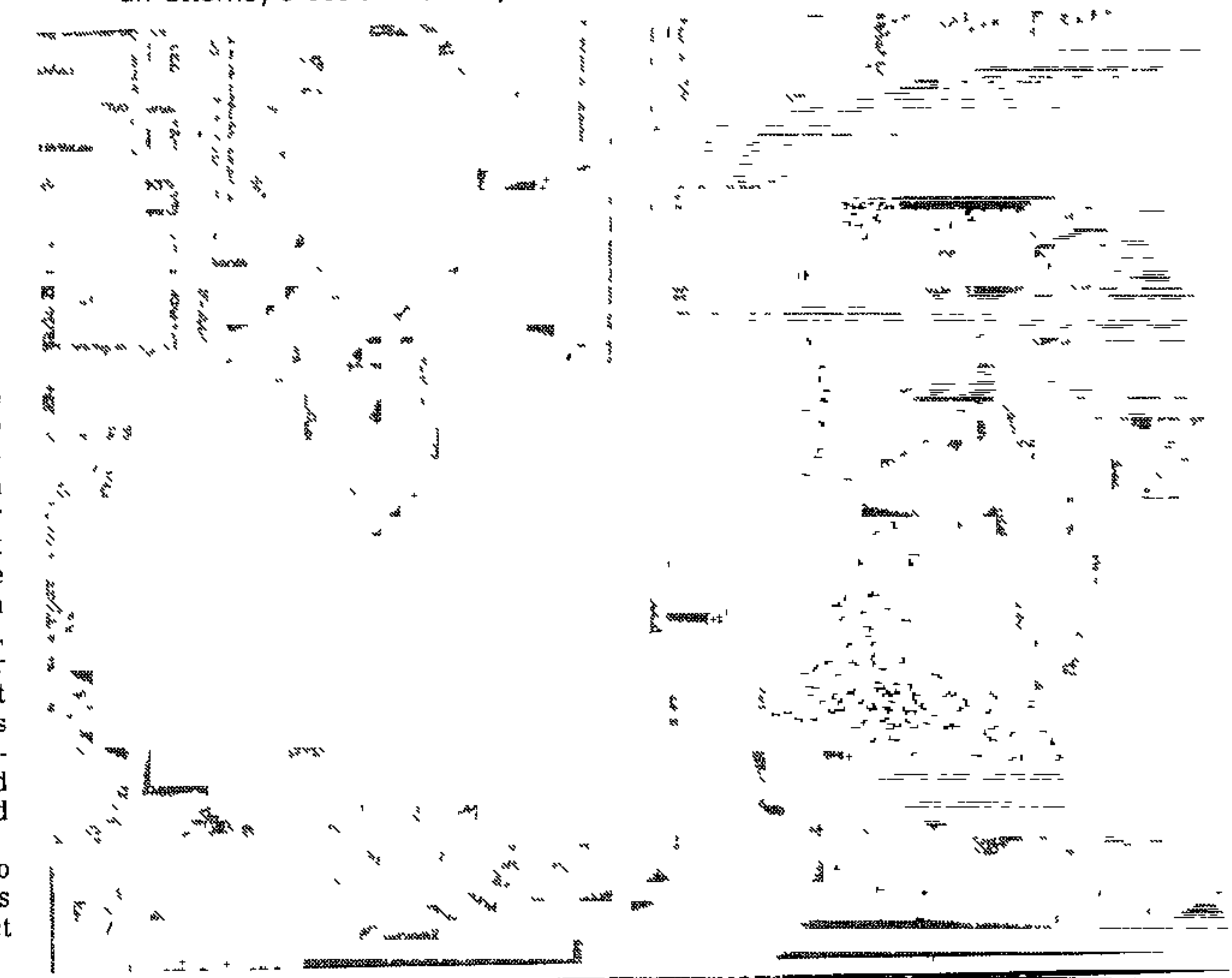
The purpose of his presence was to be on hand to give officials of the Department of Justice advice should they need it.

Proceedings

Dr Barrie said that as he did not understand French he only gathered a vague impression of the proceedings. From what he could gather, Dr Rhodie had maintained that he had come into considerable amounts of personal cash as a result of the sale of stamps, that he had paid Mr Oscar Hurwitz from his own pocket to undertake certain projects on behalf of the former Department of Information and that he afterwards claimed compensation.

Dr Rhodie had also claimed that all the amounts used had reached their correct recipients.

Dr Rhodie gives the thumbs up signal after leaving the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday. Below, his future son-in-law, Mr Chris Hearn, and Miss Alida Dieppenaar, an attorney's assistant, carry lunch to Dr Rhodie and his legal advisers.



CT 25/9/79 259 Fourie gives details about Info expenses

PRETORIA — Cross-examination of the first State witness in the trial at which Dr Eschel Rhoodie, the former Secretary of the Department of Information, is appearing on seven charges of fraud and alternatively theft, continued here yesterday.

Dr Rhoodie has pleaded not guilty.

In the witness-box yesterday morning was Mr A J J "Braam" Fourie, senior accounting officer of the former Department of Information who kept the books in connection with the secret projects undertaken by the department.

Replying to questions by Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, on behalf of Dr Rhoodie, Mr Fourie said it was correct that at the time of the investigation undertaken by General Hendrik van den Bergh, the then Secretary for State Security, Mr Lood Reynders and Mr Kemp, two senior State officials, a number of questions had been put to Dr Rhoodie in connection with certain expenses.

It was also correct that Dr Rhoodie had relied on him (Mr Fourie) for assistance, especially insofar as dates and amounts were concerned.

Mr Fourie confirmed that according to Dr Rhoodie's replies, two cash amounts had been paid out on January 16, 1976 — an amount of R3 000 to a Mr Charles Moore to be paid over to Scandinavian collaborators and an amount of R10 000 to be paid to Messrs Stuart Pegg and Abrahamson for work done in England.

Confessions

A copy of their confessions had been found in Dr Rhoodie's safe, but he, Mr Fourie, did not see a receipt which was also found in the safe. He did not look for a receipt as the confessions were regarded as sufficient proof that the money reached its destination.

In a similar way there was documentary proof of an amount of R30 000 paid jointly to Mr Pegg and Mr Abrahamson.

In January 1977 an amount of R10 000 was paid over to Mr Oscar Hurwitz for actions on his part to obtain support among a section of the public and on January 19 another amount of R10 000 to enable the South African Youth Choir to visit Israel.

Mr Fourie confirmed that as far as advances to Dr Rhoodie were concerned, they were either paid back or accounted for to the last cent.

It was correct that Dr Rhoodie had undertaken numerous trips abroad that were by far

proud to be serving his country.

Re-examined by Mr J E Nothing, SC, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Fourie said he did not know of any reason why Dr Rhoodie should pay large amounts of money to anonymous collaborators out of his own pocket, when such money was easily available from the State on his request.

Mr Justice Charl Theron asked whether, when department officials used their own funds to make official payments, they simply asked for repayment and gave reasons for their claim. Mr Fourie

said that was the case.

In reply to questions by Mr Nothing, Mr Fourie said the names of anonymous collaborators did not appear on the register of payments where the collaborators were to remain anonymous.

He was not aware of what became of amounts he gave to Dr Rhoodie after he had handed them over.

So far as he knew, no anonymous collaborators were used in setting up the youth orchestra's tour of Israel, but there would have been go-betweens.

Dr Rhoodie had also been

the Rhodie trial

able to draw funds from the Department of National Security, which would then be reconciled with the books of the Information Department.

Mr Fourie said he had known in all cases what these funds were for, although he had no proof of the ultimate recipients.

Flat

Dr Rhoodie had discussed with him the purchase of a flat in Plettenberg Bay and might have said he was using the amount of R33 205 mentioned in the first charge to buy the flat.

It was possible Dr Rhoodie had asked for R33 250 and that a misunderstanding had occurred as Dr Rhoodie's initial request had been made orally or by telephone.

Regarding the changing of a bank cheque for R10 000 to a cash cheque for the same amount, Mr Fourie said the reason Dr Rhoodie had given

him the bank could expect an amount of \$40 000. He asked that when it arrived he (Dr Rhoodie) should be informed so that he could give instructions about the money.

Dr Rhoodie told him the money was derived from the sale of a private stamp collection in Holland.

The money arrived in November and on Dr Rhoodie's instructions was paid into various accounts as follows:

- R14 300 into the account of Dr Denys Rhoodie
- R13 700 into a savings account of Mrs C Rhoodie
- R6 692 into the current account of Dr Eschel Rhoodie, making a total of R34 692.

Mr Fourie was recalled briefly after the lunch adjournment.

Mr Nothing said the State had a final witness to call, who was not available. He asked that the hearing be adjourned to today.

Mr Justice Theron asked Mr Kriegler whether he would like to begin the defence case.

Mr Kriegler said he intended calling Dr Rhoodie, but declined to do so until the State case was completed.

The hearing was adjourned till this morning — Sapa.

Under cross-examination by Mr Kriegler, Mr Lombard confirmed that Dr and Mrs Rhoodie had consolidated their plus-plan accounts in 1978 on the advice of the bank.

Mr Kriegler said Dr Rhoodie had from time to time made deposits of considerable sums of cash in his account.

Re-examined by Mr Nothing, Mr Lombard said it could not be seen from the bank statement whether deposits had been paid in cash or by cheque.

The next two witnesses, Mr C-F de Cavallo and Mr R J C Newman, both senior officials of Nedbank in Pretoria, gave evidence of how certain amounts of United States dollars were transferred from Switzerland into various accounts at Nedbank, Pretoria, on the instructions of Dr Rhoodie.

Mr Newman told the court Dr Rhoodie had come to see him in October 1977 and told

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not all reflected in the department's bookkeeping, and that he indeed often had to pay thousands of rand from his own pocket which was later reimbursed to him.

Proof

Mr Kriegler said there was documentary proof that Dr Rhodie had Reserve Bank authorization to use up to R15 000 per annum abroad for the purposes of his work. All these monies were properly accounted for.

Similarly, all the normal documentation connected with instructions for monies to be paid out and receipts from recipients were on file.

Mr Fourie confirmed that he had not accepted promotion to another government department. He had been happy and proud to be associated with the Information Department and Dr Eschel Rhodie in doing work for national importance.

Mr Kriegler. The accused will say he made no secret of the fact that he wanted to resign and that he remembers talking to you about this. He did mention it a few times.

Mr Fourie said he did not remember precisely when these conversations took place. He confirmed that his impression was that Dr Rhodie was financially independent and stayed on as Secretary for Information because he was

not requesting the alternation was that the funds were connected with an extremely sensitive project and the anonymous collaborator involved could under no circumstances be linked with the department.

Mr Nothing asked the judge to excuse Mr Fourie from the witness stand so he could check some records before resuming his evidence. The request was granted and Mr Fourie left the stand.

Captain Johann Christiaan Kriek of the Commercial Branch of the South African Police at John Vorster Square told the court that on January 29 this year he had visited Dr Rhodie's home with a search-warrant issued by Mr Justice Rudolph Erasmus as he had been working for the Erasmus Commission.

In a file in Dr Rhodie's study he had found a document titled "Survey of Most Important Income" which contained details of Dr Rhodie's income over several years.

Income

This showed, among other things, that by September 1976 Dr Rhodie had borrowed R75 000 from Mr David Abrahamson in amounts of R15 000, R50 000 and R10 000 and that R10 000 had been repaid.

The document recorded other income, including a profit of R11 000 from the sale of a flat in Plettenberg Bay, Cap-

Rhodie looks cool in the heat of proceedings

PRETORIA — Mr Braam Fourie, soft-spoken senior accountant in the defunct Department of Information, was suddenly stunned into speechlessness

The question had seemed mild enough, something about whether payments to anonymous collaborators could be made from January 1, 1976. In the drowsy mid-afternoon heat of C court in Pretoria's Palace of Justice, my attention had momentarily wandered

Why didn't the big white fan suspended from the ceiling turn, for instance?

And how did Eschel Rhodie, now staring non-

chalantly into the middle distance at a point two metres above the judge's head, still manage to dress so immaculately and keep a deep Riviera tan after months in custody?

Yet here was Mr Fourie, a sort of thinner-faced Marlon Brando, gazing utterly stricken back at Rhodie's defence counsel, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, while the latter waited for him to answer

After about 15 seconds Mr Fourie removed his spectacles, perhaps as if this might facilitate speech. But none came. The accused continued to look as if the proceedings hardly concerned him

From JOHN SCOTT

Finally, Mr Kriegler, very cool and appraising, asked the witness if he had any comment. "No"

A bit unclear about what all this signified, I was glad to see the judge, Mr Justice Theron, resplendent in red robes and silver-white hair, also seeking clarification. Did Mr Fourie see any difference between money being paid to anonymous collaborators before or after it was used, he persisted

"No"

Earlier in the day, two officials of Nedbank were

called to give evidence about the transfer of funds into Dr and Mrs Rhodie's savings accounts, as well as a current account

While the first, Mr Carlos de Carvalho, was in the witness box, the Attorney-General's assistant Mr van der Merwe, handed in a photostat as an exhibit

With a lift of the eyebrows, Judge Theron asked the defence if it wasn't going to take exception to the use of photostat copies

"No M'lud," replied Mr Kriegler, with the resign-

ed air of one who had come to expect this from the state legal team. "I am not even taking exception to my learned friend's use of documents of which I have knowledge"

After an adjournment during which Annemarie Rhodie came up to the dock and gave her father a kiss, the defence counsel grilled Dr George Napier Barrie, senior law adviser in the Department of Foreign Affairs

Dr Barrie had been to Aix en Provence to give advice on the extradition of Dr Rhodie from France, and had attended the French court hearing as an observer

Dr Barrie's problem was

that he did not understand French. To add to his troubles, the interpreter spoke softly. So he could only deduce what the French court's questions to Dr Rhodie were by his answers

The French judge spoke for 90 minutes, he explained. He had, therefore, had to rely on picking up the odd familiar cliché. Mr Kriegler made it clear he thought odd familiar clichés could not be regarded as a proper basis on which to make an objective legal assessment

The last state witness never did turn up. So the court adjourned in mid-afternoon to today

Evidence of R11 000 profit from sale of flat

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His gratuity and leave pay on retirement amounted to R41 000

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Dr Rhodie's most important expenditures were listed as the purchase of Jaguar and Mercedes Benz cars, alterations to his home in Pretoria, the purchases of a house in Cape Town, an erf in Nature's Valley, shares in a farm, and a loan of R20 000 to a brother

Captain Kriek said he had discovered "certain anomalies" in the document.

Still in the witness box yesterday morning was Mr A J "Braam" Fourie, senior accounting officer of the then Department of Information who kept the books in connection with the secret projects undertaken by the former department

Replying to questions by Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, on behalf of Dr Rhodie, Mr Fourie said it was correct that at the time of the investigation undertaken by

General Hendrik van den Bergh, the then Secretary for State Security, Mr Lood Reynders and Mr Kemp, two senior state officials, a number of questions had been put to Dr Rhodie in connection with certain expenses

It was also correct that Dr Rhodie had relied on him (Mr Fourie) for assistance, especially about dates and amounts.

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It was correct Dr Rhodie had undertaken many trips abroad that were not all reflected in the department's book-keeping — and that he indeed often had to pay thousands of rands from his own pocket which was later reimbursed to him

Mr Kriegler said there was documentary proof that Dr Rhodie had Reserve Bank authorisation to use up to R15 000 a year abroad for the purposes of his work. All these monies were properly accounted for.

Similarly all the normal documentation connected with instructions for money is to be paid out and receipts from recipients were on file.

Mr Fourie said he had been happy and proud to be associated with the Information Department and Dr Rhodie in doing work of national importance. — SAPA.

THE RHODDIE TRIAL

IN JANUARY, 1976, Dr Eschel Rhoddie had between R55 000 and R60 000 in cash in the safe at his Pretoria home, the former Secretary of the defunct Department of Information, told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Facing seven counts of fraud, alternatively theft for allegedly putting to his own personal use amounts totalling about R83 000 drawn from funds for anonymous collaborators in secret State projects, Dr Rhoddie contends he paid all collaborators except one out of his own pocket and justly claimed reimbursement from the State.

The court heard yesterday that in January, 1976, Dr Rhoddie received an interest-free loan of R33 000 from Mr Hurbert Jussen, a Dutch publisher who founded To the Point magazine.

In a letter from Dr Rhoddie to Mr Jussen on January 4, 1976 Dr Rhoddie thanked Mr Jussen for the loan, which he said he was anxious to use to buy a flat in Plettenberg Bay.

As security, he said, he was sending Mr Jussen eight covers of postage stamps, to be sold at any time, but not for less than

Secret funds — and the Jewish connection

R33 000 Such sale would constitute the final settlement of the loan.

Dr Rhoddie told the court that apart from the R33 000 from Mr Jussen, he had in his safe at the beginning of 1976 another R14 600 in cash from the sale of a painting, and other cash given him by his parents-in-law.

Asked by Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, for the defence, why he had not kept the money in banks, Dr Rhoddie said these funds were not his only sources of income and that he did make use of banks for other amounts.

He had judged, however, that it would be wise for a man in his position to walk into a bank at that time and deposit large amounts like R20 000.

It now appeared his judgment had been correct, because details of bank records of his brother, Prof Nic Rhoddie, had been leaked to the English-language Press.

In 1975 he had also been making certain financial adjustments and converging his assets to cash with a view to retiring from the Information department in 1977.

Early in January 1976, at his own home, he had talked with Mr Oscar Hurwitz, a personal friend and anonymous collaborator in projects to improve relations between South Africa and Western Jewry, about the projects for the coming year.

He had paid R30 000 from his safe to Mr Hurwitz as an advance for relations work Mr Hurwitz would undertake in Israel to win support for The Citizen newspaper.

Dr Rhoddie told the court he had served as an information officer in Parliament before working in Australia, New Zealand,

Washington, New York, Geneva and The Hague. He had also headed the service's United States desk in South Africa.

The public gallery was packed as proceedings began yesterday, and as news of Dr Rhoddie's testimony spread through the Palace of Justice, spectators thronged the doors of the court room.

Dr Rhoddie, wearing a dark brown suit, a white shirt and green and brown paisley tie, gave his evidence in a loud, clear voice.

At the tea adjournment, he was hugged by his daughter, Annemare — Sapa.

make use of such methods? — Yes I did.

Mr Kriegler: Did you commit irregularities? — I did I had to commit irregularities.

To Mr Kriegler Dr Rhoddie said the position of Mr Charles More was that of a security official of his department, appointed by him in that capacity.

Mr More was actively involved in specific secret projects, among others in Scandinavia, Israel and at universities in South Africa, among which was the University of Potchefstroom.

Asked how funds paid to collaborators were accounted for, Dr Rhoddie said it was taken into consideration that he had had dealing with Parliamentarians of Western nations, whose names he would not reveal, and it could not be expected of them to give receipts in the ordinary way.

To the Point linked to State when I joined — Rhoddie

TO THE POINT magazine was directly linked to the State when he joined it, Dr Eschel Rhoddie told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The former Secretary of the defunct Department of Information took the witness stand yesterday morning after the State closed its case alleging he is guilty of seven counts of fraud, alternatively theft, in connection with amounts totalling about R83 000 drawn from the department's secret funds.

Dr Rhoddie has pleaded not guilty. He told the court he was aged 46 and had the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

He had joined the public service in 1955 as an Information official and had remained with the Information Service until 1972, when he had joined the staff of To the Point as deputy chief editor.

Asked by counsel for the defence, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, whether the magazine had been independent of the State at that time or had links with the State, Dr Rhoddie replied: "There was a direct link between To the Point and the State."

Mr Kriegler: Were you aware of this at the time? — Yes, I was aware of it.

Dr Rhoddie told the court he had served as an information officer in Parliament before working in Australia, New Zealand,

Washington, New York, Geneva and The Hague. He had also headed the service's United States desk in South Africa.

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He travelled with banknotes — and a hidden microphone

THE motivation that no rules or regulations would apply in the psychological and propaganda war launched by the former Department of Information had come directly from the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, the former Secretary of the department, Dr Eschel Rhoddie, told the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Replying to questions by his counsel, Mr Johan Kriegler, SC, Dr Rhoddie said that in 1973 discussions had taken place on the launching of a propaganda war by the department of Information.

Mr Kriegler: Were instructions given to you in 1973 pertaining to a propaganda war? — Discussions on this took place a number of times between my Minister (Dr Connie Mulder), the then Prime Minister (Mr Vorster) and Dr Die-drichs (then Minister of Finance) and myself, and I was

ment had been correct, because details of bank records of his brother, Prof Nic Rhoddie, had been leaked to the English-language Press.

In 1975 he had also been making certain financial adjustments and converging his assets to cash with a view to retiring from the Information department in 1977.

Early in January 1976, at his own home, he had talked with Mr Oscar Hurwitz, a personal friend and anonymous collaborator in projects to improve relations between South Africa and Western Jewry, about the projects for the coming year.

He had paid R30 000 from his safe to Mr Hurwitz as an advance for relations work Mr Hurwitz would undertake in Israel to win support for The Citizen newspaper.

Dr Rhoddie told the court there was a close relation between the success of a publication and the advertising it attracted. The plan was that Mr Hurwitz would let it be known in Israel that The Citizen would support the cause of the Jewish state and that advertising would be welcome.

Mr Hurwitz would also undertake other actions to cement ties between South Africa and Israel, like inviting prominent opinion formers to South Africa.

Dr Rhoddie said the amount of R30 000 had been determined at his discretion. It had been paid in the presence of Mr Charles More, an Information Security official also involved in the Jewish projects.

Later in January he had visited Mr Hurwitz's home and

had given him a cheque for R33 205, which he had drawn from secret State funds for payment of an anonymous collaborator.

This amount, together with a personal cheque from Dr Rhoddie for R45, was in payment for the purchase of a flat in Plettenberg Bay from Oscardee Investments, of which Mr Hurwitz was a director.

The State alleges that Dr Rhoddie drew a bank cheque to be used for Project Annemare — The Citizen — and used it to buy a flat in Plettenberg Bay.

Dr Rhoddie said he had made no secret of his purchase of the flat, which he had sold for a profit at the end of 1976.

In a letter to Mr Jussen in December 1976 Dr Rhoddie wrote that the purchase of the flat had been a success, realising

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Mr More was actively involved in specific secret projects, among others in Scandinavia, Israel and at universities in South Africa, among which was the University of Potchefstroom.

Asked how funds paid to collaborators were accounted for, Dr Rhoddie said it was taken into consideration that he had had dealing with Parliamentarians of Western nations, whose names he would not reveal, and it could not be expected of them to give receipts in the ordinary way.

Mr Kriegler: And did you

ing a profit of several thousand rand. By that time Mr Jussen had sold the stamps he had been holding as security.

Dr Rhoddie said he had sent Mr Jussen other stamps to be sold on his behalf.

Dr Rhoddie told the court that Mr Abrahamson and an associate of his, Mr Stuart Pegg, had done the survey, and in advance for secret project work, as Mr Hurwitz specifically did not want any documentation concerning his relations with the Information Department.

Another project, approved by an informal Cabinet committee, involved the purchase in Britain of a publishing company, completed a complete report to be submitted to an informal Cabinet committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Finance, had recommended that Dr Rhoddie, Minister, Mr Vorster, and then, contact Mr David Abrahamson, a Johannesburg businessman,

to make a feasibility study of the purchase. Dr Rhoddie explained that such a feasibility study was normal practice where the department made purchases abroad. A feasibility study of the Paris Match had cost the department R25 000.

Mr Abrahamson had agreed to undertake the project, but had insisted on complete confidentiality because he opposed the Government's race policy and would only do work for the department which would benefit all the country's people, Dr Rhoddie said.

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Mr Justice Theron: Can you remember whether you've reported to the Prime Minister about the amount of R33 200 paid to Mr Hurwitz? — No, but I would have told my Minister that I wanted to use Mr Hurwitz for a certain project and if I did not pay him in advance I would not get his co-operation.

Dr Rhoddie said at the beginning of 1977 he had between R33 000 and R35 000 in private cash in his safe at home. The sources of this were the sale of a stamp collection through Mr Jussen and an amount of R25 000 which he had received from Mr Abrahamson — an acknowledgement of debt which was still effective.

In January 1977 Mr Hurwitz received a further amount in cash. The purpose was to support a pro-Israeli movement in South Africa. The amount was from his private cash. He later received a cheque from Mr Braam Fourie, the departmental accountant, to compensate him.

Dr Rhoddie described how an amount of R10 000 had been paid to Miss Betty Pack, the leader of a youth orchestra that visited Israel. The amount was to cover outstanding costs, an undertaking given by the Department to Mr Abrahamson. Mr Abrahamson later telephoned him to confirm that he had received the amount — Sapa.

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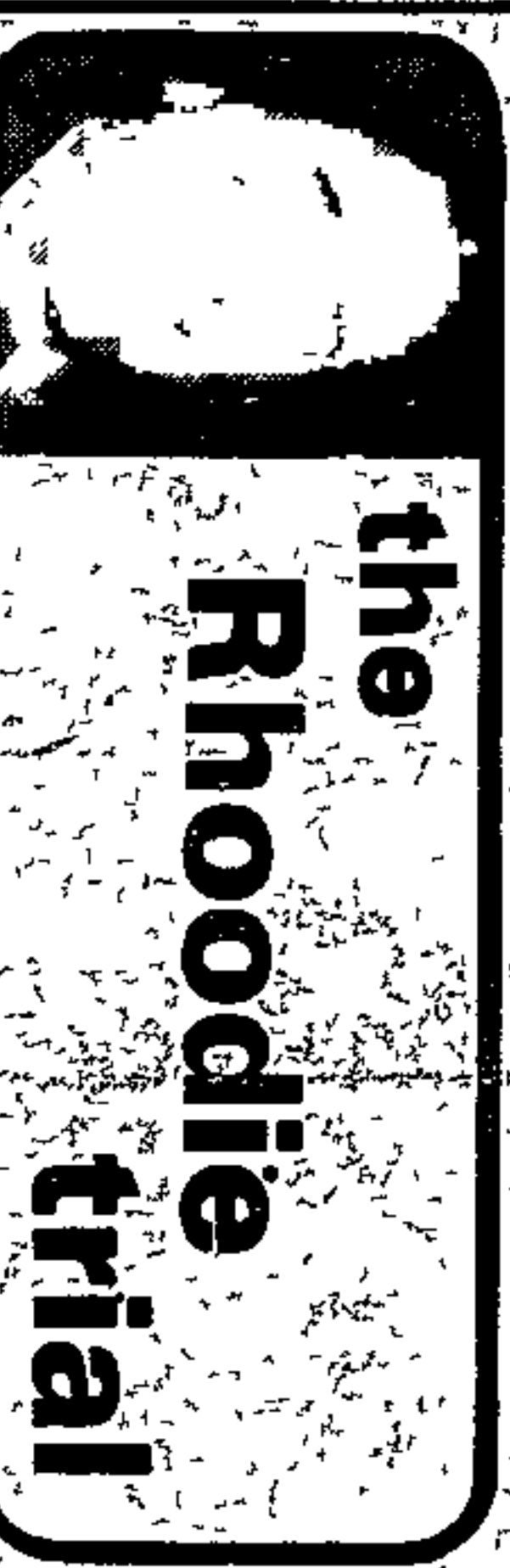
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the
Rhoodie
trial

The third day

Rhoodie tells of from R55 000-

PRETORIA — In January, 1976 Dr Eschel Rhoodie had between R55 000 and R60 000 in cash in the safe at his Pretoria home, the former Secretary of the defunct Information Department told the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Facing seven counts of fraud, alternatively theft, for allegedly putting to his own personal use amounts totaling about R83 000 drawn from funds for anonymous collaborators in secret state projects, Dr Rhoodie contends he paid all collaborators except one out of his own pocket and justly claimed reimbursement from the state.

The unconventional nature of the secret activities, undertaken by order and with the approval of the government, necessitated that no formal receipts be taken or bookkeeping done, Dr Rhoodie claims.

The court heard yesterday that in January, 1976, Dr Rhoodie received an interest-free loan of R33 000 from Mr Herbert Jussen, a Dutch publisher who founded To The Point magazine.

Thanks

In a letter from Dr Rhoodie to Mr Jussen on January 4, 1976 handed to the court as an exhibit, Dr Rhoodie thanked Mr Jussen for the loan, which he said he was anxious to use to buy a flat in Plettenberg Bay.

As security, he said, he was sending Mr Jussen eight covers of postage stamps, to be sold at any time, but not for

less than R33 000. Such sale would constitute final settlement of the loan.

Dr Rhoodie told the court that apart from the R33 000 from Mr Jussen, he had in his safe at the beginning of 1976 another R14 600 in cash from the sale at the end of 1975 in Zurich of a painting, and other cash given him by his parents-in-law.

Asked by Mr Johan Kriegler SC, for the defence, why he had not kept the money in banks, Dr Rhoodie said these funds were not his only sources of income and that he did use banks for other amounts.

He had judged, however, that it would not be wise for a man in his position to walk into a bank at that time and deposit large amounts like R20 000.

Leak to press

It now appeared his judgment had been correct, because details of bank records of his brother, Professor Nic Rhoodie, had been leaked to the English-language press.

In 1975 he had also been making certain financial adjustments and converting his assets to cash with a view to retiring from the Information Department in 1977.

Early in January 1976, at his own home, he had talked with Mr Oscar Hurwitz, a personal friend and anonymous collaborator in projects to improve relations between South Africa and Western Jewry, about the projects for the coming year.

He had paid R30 000 from his safe to Mr Hurwitz as an advance for relations work Mr Hurwitz would undertake in Israel to win support for the Citizen newspaper.

Dr Rhoodie told the court there was a close relation between the success of a publication and the advertising it attracted. The plan was that Mr Hurwitz would let it be known in Israel that the Citizen would support the cause of the Jewish state and that advertising would be welcome.

Cement ties

Mr Hurwitz would also undertake other actions to cement ties between South Africa and Israel, like inviting prominent opinion-formers to South Africa.

Dr Rhoodie said the amount of R30 000 had been determined at his discretion. It had been paid in the presence of Mr Charles More, an Information security official also involved in the Jewish projects.

Later in January he had visited Mr Hurwitz's home and had given him a cheque for R33 205, which he had drawn from secret state funds for payment of an anonymous collaborator.

This amount, together with a personal cheque from Dr Rhoodie for R45, was payment for the purchase of a flat in Plettenberg Bay from Oscar-dee Investments, of which Mr Hurwitz was a director.

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Dr Rhodie said he had made no secret of his purchase of the flat which he had sold for a profit at the end of 1976

A success

In a letter to Mr Jussen in December 1976 handed in as an exhibit Dr Rhodie wrote that the purchase of the flat had been a success realizing a profit of several thousand rand. By that time Mr Jussen had sold the stamps he had been holding as security. Dr Rhodie sent Mr Jussen other stamps to be sold on his behalf.

Dr Rhodie told the court he had no receipt from Mr Hurwitz for the money given him in advance for secret project work, as Mr Hurwitz specifically did not want any documentation concerning his relations with the Information Department.

Another project approved by an informal cabinet committee, involved the purchase in Britain of a publishing company. Dr Rhodie testified.

Dr Nicolaas Diederichs, then Minister of Finance, had recommended that Dr Rhodie contact Mr David Abrahamson, a Johannesburg businessman, to make a feasibility study of the purchase.

Paris Match

Dr Rhodie explained that such a feasibility study was normal practice where the department made purchases abroad. A feasibility study of the Paris Match had cost the department R25 000.

Mr Abrahamson had agreed to undertake the project, but had insisted on complete confidentiality because he opposed the government's race policy and would only do work for the department which would benefit all the country's people, Dr Rhodie said.

Mr Abrahamson and an associate of his, Mr Stuart Pegg had done the survey, and in January 1976 Dr Rhodie had paid them each R15 000 at his home, partly from his own funds, he told the court.

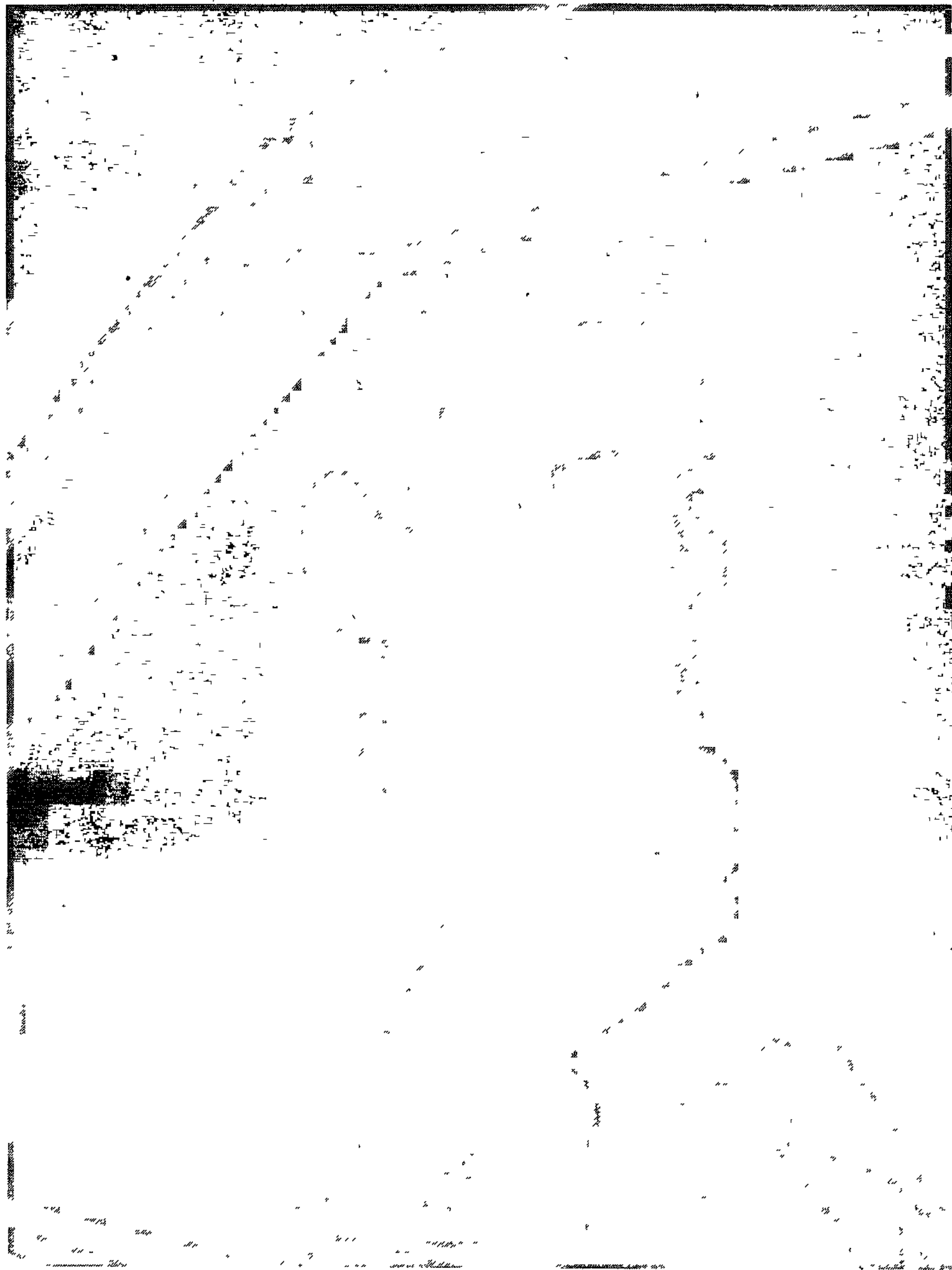
His capital position was such that he could pay only R20 000 from his own funds. The balance of the R30 000 had come from the department.

He did have a receipt of those payments, which he had kept in his safe. This was simply an acknowledgement that the men had received cash from him.

Mutual hold

In September 1976, after it became clear the project would involve millions of rands, an agreement was drawn up with the approval of General Van den Bergh and the then Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder giving the parties a mutual hold on one another.

Dr Rhodie said the government would have been terribly embarrassed if knowledge of the project had become public



and Mr Abrahamson and Mr Pegg would be similarly embarrassed if knowledge of their collaboration became public.

Mr Abrahamson and Mr Pegg had each signed a separate document for R15 000. These two documents were in his safe at the office when he left the department.

Asked by Mr Kriegler how he reported back on monies paid out on secret projects, Dr Rhodie said that every year he compiled a complete report to be submitted to an informal cabinet committee under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and then, secondly, he gave a detailed programme for the ensuing year.

To his own minister he re-

ported orally but because he did not go to Cape Town for parliamentary sessions he often submitted memoranda to Dr Mulder while Parliament was in session.

Mr Justice Theron. But here was a financially strong man who did not need R33 000-odd rand — That amount is what we mutually evaluated would be needed for the project for the ensuing year.

Dr Rhodie said that at the beginning of 1977 he had between R33 000 and R35 000 in private cash in his safe at home. The sources of this were the sale of a stamp collection through Mr Jussen and R25 000 which he had received from Mr Abrahamson — an acknowledgement of debt and if I did not pay him in

advance I would not get his co-operation.

On occasions he also reported back to other ministers involved in secret projects.

These memoranda were in the secret filing system of the department when he left there, Dr Rhodie said.

On his payment to Mr Hurwitz he would certainly have reported back to his own minister (Dr Mulder), and there should be proof of that. Insofar as Mr Pegg was concerned there also ought to be documentation.

Mr Justice Theron. Can you remember whether you reported to the Prime Minister about the amount of R33 200 paid to Mr Hurwitz? — No, but I would have told my min-

ister that I wanted to use Mr Hurwitz for a certain project which was still effective.

In January, 1977 Mr Hurwitz received a further amount in cash. The purpose was to support a pro-Israeli movement in South Africa. The amount was from his private cash. He later received a cheque from Mr Braam Fourie, the departmental accountant, to compensate him.

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What Rhodie said about the Govt

PRETORIA — In a letter to the former Minister of Information, Dr. Connie Mulder, the former Secretary of the defunct department, Dr. Eschel Rhodie, said that after what the Government had done to his wife: "They can all go hell."

Dr. Rhodie read out from the letter as part of his evidence at the trial before Mr. Justice Charl Theron in which he has pleaded not guilty to seven charges of fraud, alternatively theft.

What had made him so enraged, Dr. Rhodie said in his letter, were the actions taken by the Government in withdrawing first his passport and then that of his wife "who is completely innocent".

Dr. Rhodie said in his evidence yesterday that he was overseas when he read in a newspaper about the appointment of the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Information.

He immediately informed General Hendrik van den Berg, the then Secretary for State Security, that he would be back in South Africa to give evidence before the commission within 48 hours. That he did, and on the afternoon he arrived back he contacted the secretary of the commission to say that he was ready to testify.

After he had given his evidence he told the chairman, Mr. Justice Rudolph Erasmus, that he had interrupted a business visit overseas and that, if possible, he would like to complete his business. The chairman said he saw no reason why he could not and he was later formally told by the secretary of the commission that he could go overseas as requested.

He then left for Europe where he had to complete some business, before moving on to America.

Meanwhile, because of his return to South Africa for evidence before the commission, his appointments in America had lapsed and he booked a passage to return to South Africa. At that stage he said he had no knowledge or suspicion that a prosecution or attempts at his extradition were intended by the Government.

That was when he learned about the withdrawal of his passport and later that of his wife.

Dr. Rhodie said he had had a special relationship with his Minister, Dr. Mulder, and he felt obliged to write him a letter explaining why he was not

prepared to return to South Africa.

Dr. Rhodie then quoted from the letter, written on January 24, 1979, from Quito, capital of Ecuador.

Shocked

He wrote to Dr. Mulder that when he greeted Mr. Justice Erasmus after he had given evidence for 18 hours, Mr. Erasmus had told him that he would not "cut off his neck".

"You can well imagine how shocked I was when I read in the newspaper that my passport had been withdrawn and of the actions the Government had taken against Katie, who is completely innocent. This made me so enraged that I said they could all go to hell".

He further wrote to Dr.

Mulder that it appeared as if the "Vorster camp" had decided to close in on defenceless public servants to save their own skins.

"I was told by legal advisers that if Kruger could not be brought before the Court because of the Biko case, then I have no chance of getting Vorster brought before the Court."

Idealism

He further wrote to Dr. Mulder that the actions in connection with his passport showed him that "they are after my blood".

For two months he had been separated from his wife because of the actions of the State and she could not visit her son abroad.

"My idealism for South Africa has become ash in

my mouth," Dr. Rhodie wrote.

Earlier yesterday Dr. Rhodie said although he only left the service of the department in 1978, he had contemplated retiring as long ago as 1975.

"From my childhood the figure seven had great significance to me and I promised my wife that I would retire on my birthday in July of 1977 when the four figures of seven would meet," Dr. Rhodie said.

However, he did not retire as he had intended, because an audit of the finances of the department got under way and, because of negligence in his department which resulted in certain leakages to the Press, he felt it his duty to remain.

'They can all go to hell'

NM 26/9/79

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R33,000

In April, 1977, the first physical inquiries had started to come from the Auditor-General. Then followed an investigation at the request of the then Prime Minister, Mr. John Vorster, which lasted about a year.

In their investigations neither the Auditor-General nor General van den Berg had asked him about the amount of R33 000-odd connected with the name of Mr. Oscar Hurwitz, a personal friend and anonymous collaborator in projects to improve relations between South Africa and Western Jewry. If they had asked him he would have given a full explanation, he said.

He had paid R30,000 from his safe to Mr. Hurwitz as an advance for relations work. Mr. Hurwitz would undertake in Israel to win support for the Citizen newspaper.

Dr. Rhodie told the Court there was a close relation between the success of a publication and the advertising it attracted. The plan was that Mr. Hurwitz would let it be known in Israel that the Citizen would support the cause of the Jewish State and that advertising would be welcome.

The trial continues today. (Sapa.)

Vorster and Mulder

NM 21/9/79

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promised to protect me

PRETORIA — The former Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, General van den Bergh and Dr. Connie Mulder had said they would protect him from the dangers of his Information Department financial transactions, the former Secretary for Information, Dr. Eschel Rhoodie claimed yesterday.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Justice Theron in the Supreme Court here Dr. Rhoodie said he had been in a difficult position.

Earlier Dr. Rhoodie said that where anonymous collaborators were concerned it was not the practice in the secret section of the department to de-

mand documentation from them to the effect that they received money from the department.

He was cross-examined in detail by the Attorney-General, Mr. J. E. Ntshing, on certain amounts paid to Mr. Oscar Hurwitz during 1975 and 1976.

Replying to questions by Mr. Ntshing, Dr. Rhoodie said an amount of R3 500 paid to Mr. Hurwitz in 1975 was for expenses he (Mr. Hurwitz) had had in bringing a certain visitor to South Africa in an effort to establish closer ties between the Jewish community in South Africa, Israel and New York.

Rhoodie admits 'dangers' of secret money transactions

Mr. Nothing. Did Mr. Hurwitz claim the money after everything was completed and he had brought this certain person to South Africa? — I accepted it from Mr. Hurwitz that this was done.

Mr. Nothing. Do you have any proof? — No, it was the general practice where secret funds were concerned that no documentation was demanded.

Mr. Nothing. But it is money belonging to the State. Surely some record must be kept? — There are numerous other amounts of State money expended for secret projects about which no documentation existed.

Replying to questions Dr. Rhoodie said another amount of R30 000 paid to Mr. Hurwitz was for the latter's secret budget for the year 1976/77.

Asked whether he received a receipt for this amount Dr. Rhoodie said he did not.

Mr. Nothing. This is a large amount, why was a receipt not asked for? — We have handed over larger amounts without receipts.

Mr. Nothing. So altogether you paid Mr. Hurwitz from your own cash the sum of R33 500 (R3 500 for the Jewish project and R30 000 for his annual budget). — That is correct.

Mr. Nothing. You then claimed from the accounting officer R33 250 as compensation, but received only R33 205. Why did you not claim R33 500, the total you paid to Mr. Hurwitz? — There was a mistake in my claim but that I corrected in a later claim.

Suspicion

Mr. Nothing asked why Mr. Hurwitz was paid at Dr. Rhoodie's house and not in his office. Dr. Rhoodie said the money was at his home as it was his private cash.

Mr. Justice Theron. But

there is also cash in the State's coffers. — That would mean I would have to conclude large transactions through the bank which could raise suspicion.

Mr. Justice Theron suggested he could just as well have given the cash to the company which had bought his flat for him in Cape Town and no suspicions would have been raised.

Returning to Dr. Rhoodie's claim for R33 250 to compensate for the cash he gave to Mr. Hurwitz, Mr. Nothing said this amount had been changed to R33 205 on the claim form. Dr. Rhoodie said he had done this to help Mr. Braam Fourie keep his books correct.

Mr. Nothing. Was it mere coincidence that you needed R33 205 for your flat when you put in your official claim for R33 250? — There is no relationship between the two amounts.

Mr. Nothing. Yet you

take the official cheque from the department as payment for your flat? Is that also coincidence?

Dr. Rhoodie said strange things happened through coincidence.

Mr. Justice Theron said that as the official cheque was a bank cheque, would this not arouse suspicion, something which Dr. Rhoodie wanted to avoid? Did he (Dr. Rhoodie) not realise that this laid him open to grave danger? And what did he do to protect himself against such danger?

Dr. Rhoodie said he had been in this difficult position since he became secretary of the department and that he had been exposed to this danger numerous times. His superiors, General van den Bergh, his minister, Dr. Mulder, and the Prime Minister, however, had told him to carry on with his work. They would protect him.

The hearing continues — (Sapa)

Rhoodie trial judge asked to stand down

PRETORIA — Mr. Justice Theron will rule in the Supreme Court here today on an application that he recuse himself from further hearing the trial in which Dr. Eschel Rhoodie has pleaded not guilty to seven charges of defrauding the State or stealing State funds.

The surprise application for recusal followed sharp exchanges between the judge and Dr. Connie Mulder, former Minister of the defunct Information Department.

Dr. Mulder testified for the defence that

advance payments were made to anonymous collaborators in secret projects. The judge questioned Dr. Mulder closely about such payments allegedly made by Dr. Rhoodie to Mr. Oscar Hurwitz.

Defence Council Johann Kriegler, SC,

called on the judge to recuse himself on the basis that he had had financial dealings with Mr. Hurwitz, who died last year. "The essence of this case is that a finding over Mr. Hurwitz's finances and financial standing is of extreme importance," Mr.

It appeared from his cross-examination of Dr. Mulder, that the judge had a different attitude towards Mr. Hurwitz from that he had held towards other collaborators who had been paid in the same way.

Mr. Justice Theron said he had known Mr.

Hurwitz but not as a friend.

"He designed my house and we had shares in the same building. I did not know his financial position. My knowledge of him went no further than that of another businessman in society." (Sapa.)

'When you are busy fighting a war, you don't count the bullets'

PRETORIA — The "committee of three Cabinet ministers" had been given a comprehensive report annually on the former Information Department's secret projects, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

Mulder explains secret payments without receipts

The Mercury

28/09/79

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"Giving evidence in defence" of the department's former secretary, Dr Eschel Rhodie, on seven counts of defrauding the State or stealing State funds, Dr. Connie Mulder told the Court the committee of three had consisted initially of Mr. John Vorster, then Prime Minister; Dr. Nico Diederichs, then Minister of Finance, and himself as Information Minister.

Later, Senator Own Horwood, as Finance Minister, had taken over from Dr Diederichs on the committee.

"A meeting was held annually at which a comprehensive report was made on the secret projects, an exhibition was held, and the committee evaluated the projects one by one," Dr Mulder said during his cross-examination.

Normal

He was closely questioned this morning by Mr Justice Charl Theron and Mr M. D. van der Merwe SC — for the State — on what he called the department's "normal practice" of making advance payment of large amounts to anonymous collaborators in secret projects, without obtaining receipts.

Dr. Mulder said he had not wanted important secret projects hampered or prevented simply because of lack of documentation.

"When you are busy fighting a war, you don't count the bullets. You try to gain the victory, and use as many bullets as required," he told the judge.

"My problem here is that I'm being tested against normal practice in normal departments in normal times."

The names of several South Africans to whom advance payment had been made for anonymous collaboration in secret projects were written down by Dr. Mulder and handed to the Judge, who had earlier asked for corroboration of the contention that advance payments were usual practice.

After a brief adjournment, Mr Johan Kieglar, SC, for Dr. Rhodie, said Dr. Mulder believed the names should not be heard in open court.

New procedure

Mr. Justice Theron suggested they be written down for him. Asked by Mr Kieglar whether this could be done in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, the Judge said new procedure could be made, as long as the security of the State was assured.

Earlier, Dr. Mulder said he had accepted the work of Dr. Rhodie and Mr. Charles More, a security official, that an anonymous collaborator, Mr Oscar Hurwitz, had been paid

R30 000 in advance from Dr Rhodie's personal cash. He knew Mr Hurwitz did not accept cheques or give receipts.

The court heard previously that soon after making that payment to Mr Hurwitz, Dr. Rhodie had asked Mr. Braam Fourie, the accountant in charge of secret projects, for a cheque for a similar sum, in payment for a collaborator. This cheque had later been given by Dr. Rhodie to Mr Hurwitz as payment for purchase of a Plettenberg Bay flat of whose holding company Mr Hurwitz was a director.

The Judge asked Dr Mulder whether he knew of any reason why Dr Rhodie should not simply have told Mr Fourie he wanted to be reimbursed for paying Mr Hurwitz out of his own pocket.

Dr Mulder replied it depended on whether Dr Rhodie wanted to keep the cash payment secret from Mr Fourie.

Trusted

The Judge asked why Dr. Rhodie should want to keep a secret from a man who should have been his trusted colleague.

Dr. Mulder: "I can't think of any reason, but I accept that Dr Rhodie must have had one."

The Judge: You are very eager to accept things. — I disagree, Your Worship.

The Judge: You may well disagree. Everybody has his own opinion. — (Sapa.)

Report by EUGENE HUGO

THE ghosts of the dead and the departed walked the corridors of Pretoria's Palace of Justice this week.

They could all have given evidence for the defence at the trial of Dr Eschel Rhoodie, former Secretary of Information. But four are dead.

They are Pretoria architect Mr Oscar Hurwitz, Information Department security official Mr Charles More, youth orchestra conductor Mrs Betty Pack and former State President Dr Nico Diederichs.

Three others who figured prominently in the Rhoodie's defence — Mr David Abramson, Mr Stuart Pegg and Mr Hubert Jussen — are unavailable overseas.

All were involved in Information Department secret projects.

This was one of the features in a week of drama at the Palace of Justice where the State is seeking the conviction of Dr Rhoodie on seven charges of fraud or theft relating to R83 250 of secret Information Department funds.

Tomorrow the Rhoodie defence will begin argument against the State's charges which include a submission by Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothing, that Dr Rhoodie is guilty of fraud by deliberately misleading his secret G-fund accountant, Mr Abraham "Braam" Fourie.

Five days of testimony cast fresh light on the Information Department's secret R85-million propaganda war which ranged from the most mundane of arrangements to the manipulation of high affairs of State.

At one extreme was a trip to Israel by a South African youth orchestra, at the other a trip to Israel by the former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

A jam-packed courtroom audience sat spellbound as the two key figures of the Information affair, Dr Rhoodie and his former Minister, Dr Connie Mulder, faced relentless cross-examination by the State and Mr Justice Charl Theron.

At one stage Dr Mulder, answering a barrage of questions from Judge Theron, referred to him as "Mr Prime Minister".

At another Dr Mulder started saying "If I were to tell the truth" and was sharply reminded by the Judge that he was under oath.

Payments

Then the courtroom audience watched in awe as senior defence counsel, Mr Johan Kriegler unsuccessfully sought the recusal of the judge on the grounds of an alleged business relationship with Mr Hurwitz, whose "anonymous collaboration" with the Information Department is an issue in the trial.

Mr Justice Theron refused the application after stating that his business relationship with Mr Hurwitz went back 23 to 25 years and had no bearing on the case.

As the case continued one "anonymous collaborator" after another came forward to tell of advance payments during the five-year programme of 180 secret projects and sub-projects.

In the witness box, was the director of the now disbanded Foreign Affairs Association, Mr Cas de Villiers, who told



DR MULDER
Relentless questioning

the court of a "prominent American politician" among the anonymous collaborators used by his organisation both in South Africa and abroad.

After him came Mr Gert Wolmarans, a Johannesburg public relations consultant and

former sports editor of the *Vanderland*, who testified he had been paid R18 000 a year to run the Committee for Fairness in Sport.

His fee was reduced to R14 000 when former Deputy Secretary for Information, Mr L E S de Villiers, pointed out that his payments were tax free.

Another anonymous collaborator to testify was Mrs Helena Stapelberg whose women's organisation was paid R2 500 by the Information Department for certain secret activities.

Still another collaborator was Pretoria attorney, Mr Jan Oelofse, who had to get clearance from Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, before he told the court of two payments of R25 000 to Potchefstroom University's Institute for Political Studies.

Revelations

And throughout the week the revelations continued.

● The court heard how Dr Rhoodie returned from Zurich with R14 600 in banknotes in his briefcase — an amount which he said he had not declared to customs at Jan Smuts Airport.

● Evidence was given by Dr Mulder that Mr Vorster's trip to Israel in 1976 (the first by a South African Prime Minister) was a secret project under the umbrella of the "Jewish Programme" controlled by Mr Hurwitz.



DAVID ABRAMSON
Missing voice



DR DIEDERICHS
Audit instructions



STUART PEGG
Away overseas

● Dr Rhoodie told how part of the "Jewish Programme" was a campaign to get Jewish backing for The Citizen on the basis of promised unwavering support by the newspaper for the Israeli cause.

● The court was told that secret caches of cash for the use of the Information Department (between R25 000 and R250 000) were controlled at foreign embassies by the local BOSS agents.

● Dr Mulder said the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, took over from Dr Diederichs as a member of the informal three-man Cabinet committee which approved secret projects.

● According to Dr Mulder, Mr Pik Botha was twice informed about secret projects in America — once before he left South Africa to take up his appointment as Ambassador to the United Nations and again when he returned to this country on a visit.

● Dr Rhoodie said To the Point magazine had direct links with the State when he became deputy editor in 1971.

● Dr Rhoodie told the court that the decision to launch the five-year propaganda war was taken in Mr Vorster's office in the presence of Dr Diederichs, Dr Mulder, and Mr L E S de Villiers.

The ghosts at the trial of Dr Rhoodie

Sunday Times

30/9/79

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Instructions

- Dr Rhodie testified that he had direct instructions from Dr Diederichs and later Senator Horwood, that secret funds were not to be audited

- Entered in evidence was a December 1973 Cabinet circular from the Prime Minister's office which stated that it was left to the Minister of Information to determine what overt or covert methods and actions were necessary to implement his instructions most effectively

- Dr Rhodie stated he had twice asked Mr Vorster whether it was correct that no rules applied in the propaganda war — including bribery and the buying of a fur coat for a journalist's wife if necessary — and that the former Prime Minister replied affirmatively

- Explaining why he could not always get receipts for payments made to anonymous collaborators, Dr Rhodie stated that some of them were parliamentarians "in the Western world"

- The court heard how Dr Rhodie used tape-recording equipment hidden in the handle of his briefcase to record some transactions with collaborators

- Dr Rhodie told the court he was justified in keeping large amounts of cash in his safe at home as a security precaution because details of his bank accounts had been revealed in a Sunday newspaper

This was an apparent reference to the publication by the Sunday Times in 1978 of details of Dr Rhodie's bank transactions

259 7/10/79 Sunday Post

DELINQUENT CHILD — inside NEW LIVING today

VAN DEN BERGH 'LIT FUSE'

THE British news magazine *Now!* claims in its latest edition that South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, twice resigned as Minister of Defence after head-on clashes with General Hendrik van den Bergh.

But on both occasions, says the magazine, Mr Botha withdrew his resignations. But he did not forget nor forgive "the policeman's (General van den Bergh) slap in the military's face".

In a nine-page documentary on power politics in South Africa

Gen van den Bergh in the wake of the Muldergate scandal, the magazine claims as fact several rumours that have often been whispered in South African political circles

● That Mr Botha quit in fury in the early 1970s after "one Monday morning Van den Bergh and his sidekick, General Mike Geldenhuys, simply walked into military intelligence headquarters and physically occupied the premises, to the consternation and fury of the military."

● That Mr Botha storm-

Paved way for PW's takeover, claims magazine

THE United States government has formally asked the South African government for access to Dr Eschel Rhoodie, to the evidence delivered to the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry and to any other information which might point to contravention of United States law by the former Secretary of Information or his agent's.

The American request has placed the South African government in a difficult position.

If it refuses access the Government would lend credence to the allegations that there was a substantial "United States connection".

If it does allow representatives of United States agencies to interview Dr Rhoodie, it could well lift the lid on secret projects which have not yet been revealed.

ed into Mr John Vorster's office early in 1977 and again resigned, after disclosing that his telephone had been tapped by General van den Bergh's former Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

● That General van den Bergh boasted that his

agents had succeeded in delaying a planned strike into Mozambique by a South African armoured column by sabotaging the military vehicles at Komatipoort sufficiently long for Mr Vorster to be informed and "Botha brought to heel"

Mr P W Botha

● That General van den Bergh accused Mr Botha in another incident of challenging the SA Police's former paramilitary role in Rhodesia by putting several hundred paratroopers on standby for a possible commitment to Rhodesia's bush war.

● That General van den Bergh "discussed members of the Cabinet in plainly derogatory terms and had quickly begun to build up files on the personal lives of a number of influential and respected South African leaders."

● That BOSS's "first target was the HNP, and that information gather-

ed by bugging, phone tapping, interception of mail and infiltration was used to discredit HNP members with the Broederbond

But, says the magazine, the all-powerful role played in South Africa by General van den Bergh and his agency is now over. The military have taken over as the power behind the throne.

An example of the military's new power, claims *Now!* is that a Government survey into the impact of apartheid in Cape Town's District Six is being carried out by military intelligence.

Referring to the alleged tapping of Mr Botha's phone by BOSS, the magazine says:

"The tapping of P W Botha's phone lit a fuse which would eventually lead to the Muldergate scandal — an explosive mixture of corruption and high-level incompetence which in turn paved the way for a quiet coup d'état by South Africa's generals and Botha's succession as Prime Minister."

The crunch reached in Info affair



Kate and Eschel
Rhoddie — tomorrow they will know whether Eschel is a free man or not

(259)
5 times
7/10/79

SPECIAL EVE-OF-VERDICT REPORT BY EUGENE HUGO

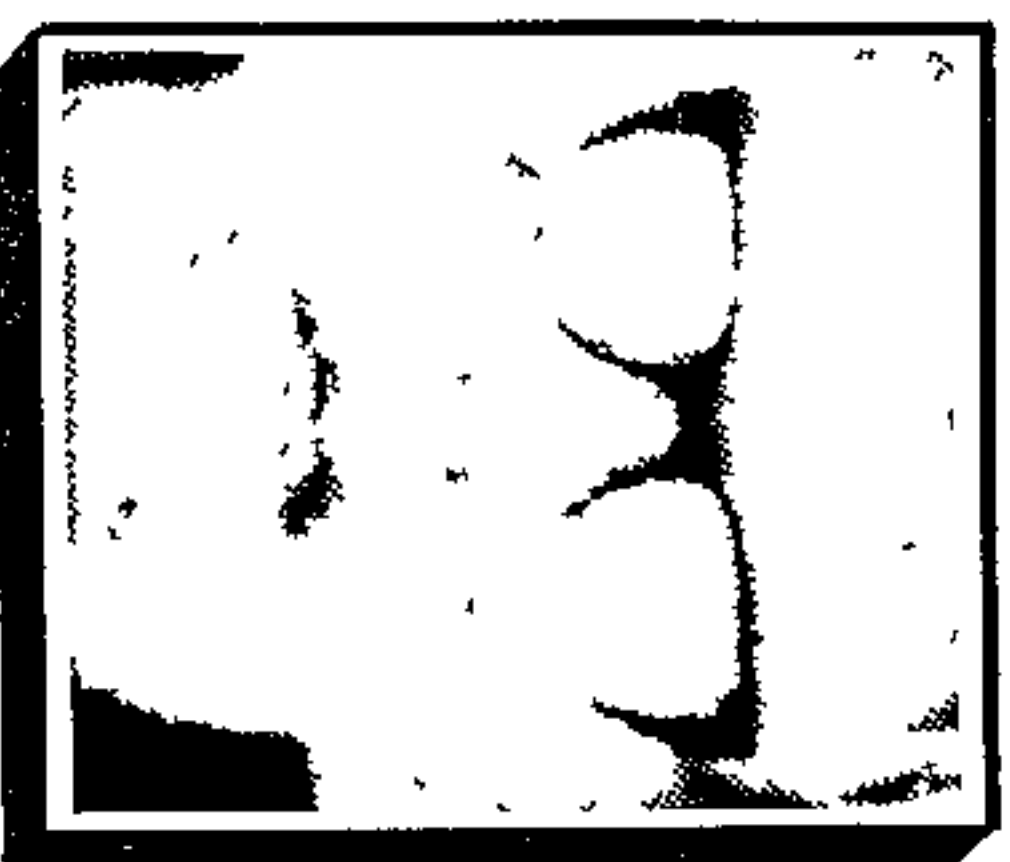
RHOODIE: NOW THE JUDGE DECIDES

TOMORROW is Dr Rhoddie — once the mastermind behind the Vorster government's R85-million secret propaganda war.

In C-court at Pretoria's Palace of Justice Mr Justice Charl Theron will deliver judgment on seven charges of fraud or theft against Dr Rhoddie relating to R83 205 of secret Government funds.

The judge has deliberated for a week to decide the key issue in the trial — whether Dr Rhoddie legitimately paid "anonymous collaborators" the R83 205 from secret funds or whether he used the money for personal purposes

The former Secretary for Information's defence has been that despite the lack of documentary proof, "various payments totalling R83 205 were in



MR VORSTER
"Testy"

sections at the trial was that the triumphant 1976 visit to Israel by former Prime Minister Mr Vorster was in fact a secret project launched by Dr Rhoddie as part of his "Jewish programme".

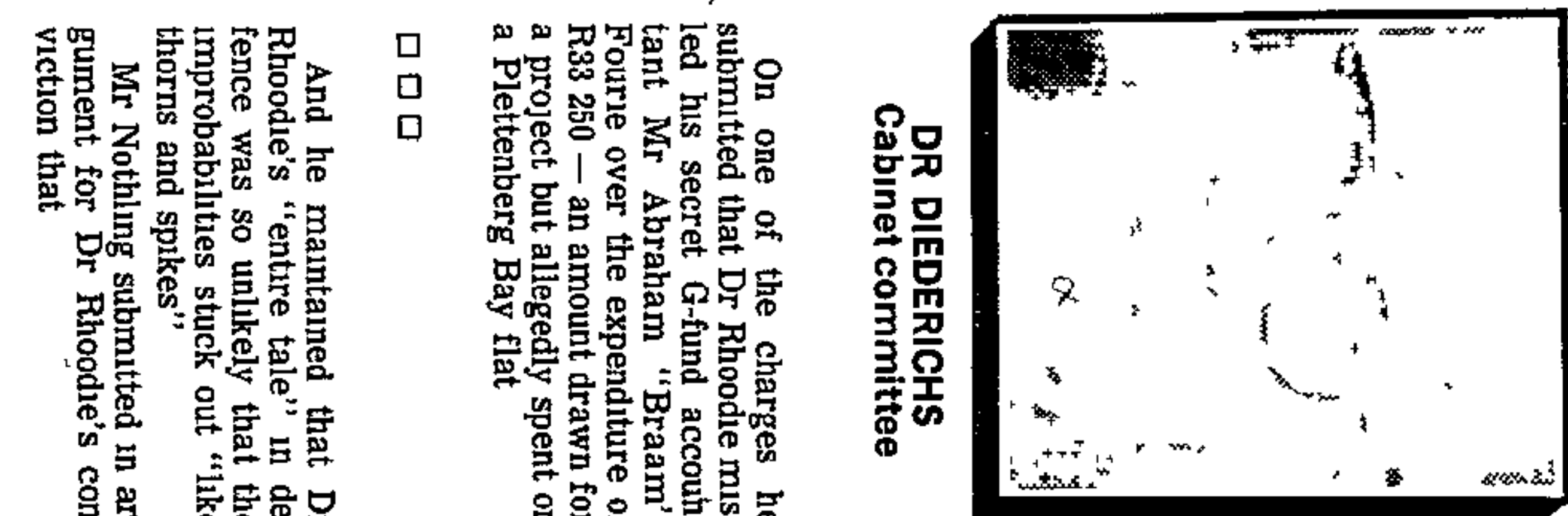
□ □ □

Another was that Foreign Minister Pik Botha was briefed on American secret projects before he left South Africa to take up his post as Ambassador to the United Nations

A third disclosure under oath alleged that Minister of Finance Senator Owen Horwood took over from Dr Diederichs as the third member of an informal Cabinet committee overseeing secret projects

The "Jewish connection", code-named Project David, was said to be aimed at recruiting Jewish support for the Vorster government — particularly for the Citizen on the basis of an undertaking that the newspaper would support the Israeli cause "through thick and thin"

The court was told that the chief operator for this project was Pretoria architect Mr Oscar Hurwitz now dead



DR DIEDERICHS
Cabinet committee

On one of the charges he submitted that Dr Rhoddie misled his secret G-fund accountant Mr Abraham "Braam" Fourie over the expenditure of R83 250 — an amount drawn for a project but allegedly spent on a Plettenberg Bay flat

□ □ □

And he maintained that Dr Rhoddie's "entire tale" in defence was so unlikely that the improbabilities stuck out "like thorns and spikes"

Mr Nothing submitted in argument for Dr Rhoddie's conviction that

● Dr Rhoddie made an "inexplicable" mistake in his account of the sale of two paintings when he was drawing up a list of his assets for a "testy" Mr Vorster

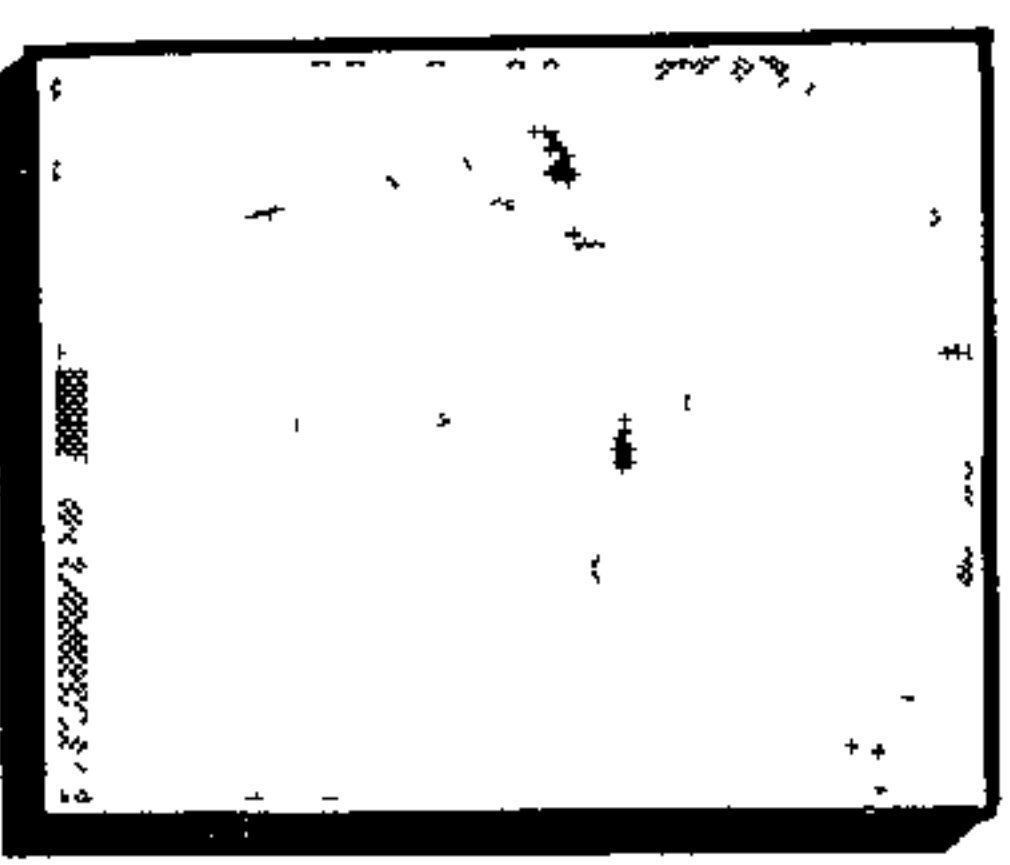
● The way in which Dr Rhoddie carried R14 600 in bank notes in his briefcase during a night flight from Europe to South Africa was "risky and unwise" He had also failed to declare the cash to customs at Jan Smuts Airport

● It was "unexplicable" that Dr Rhoddie was paid a total of R52 000 in cash for three sales of stamps via Mr Hubert Justen when the payment would have been more convenient by cheque

● The explanation of the accused as to why he wanted R25 000 in cash from Mr David Abramson for the purchase of a Seapoint flat which he in fact did not acquire was "improbable"

● There were doubts about Dr Rhoddie's explanation for keeping large sums of cash in his safe at home when there were six bank accounts available to him

● It was "too coincidental" that an amount drawn on Project Annemare (the Citizen)



DR MULDER
Witness

was no coincidence that the amount Dr Rhoddie drew from his former accountant matched the amount he needed for the purchase of his Plettenberg Bay flat

□ □ □

The only coincidence in the trial was that Dr Rhoddie was being prosecuted on charges for which the witnesses were dead or overseas

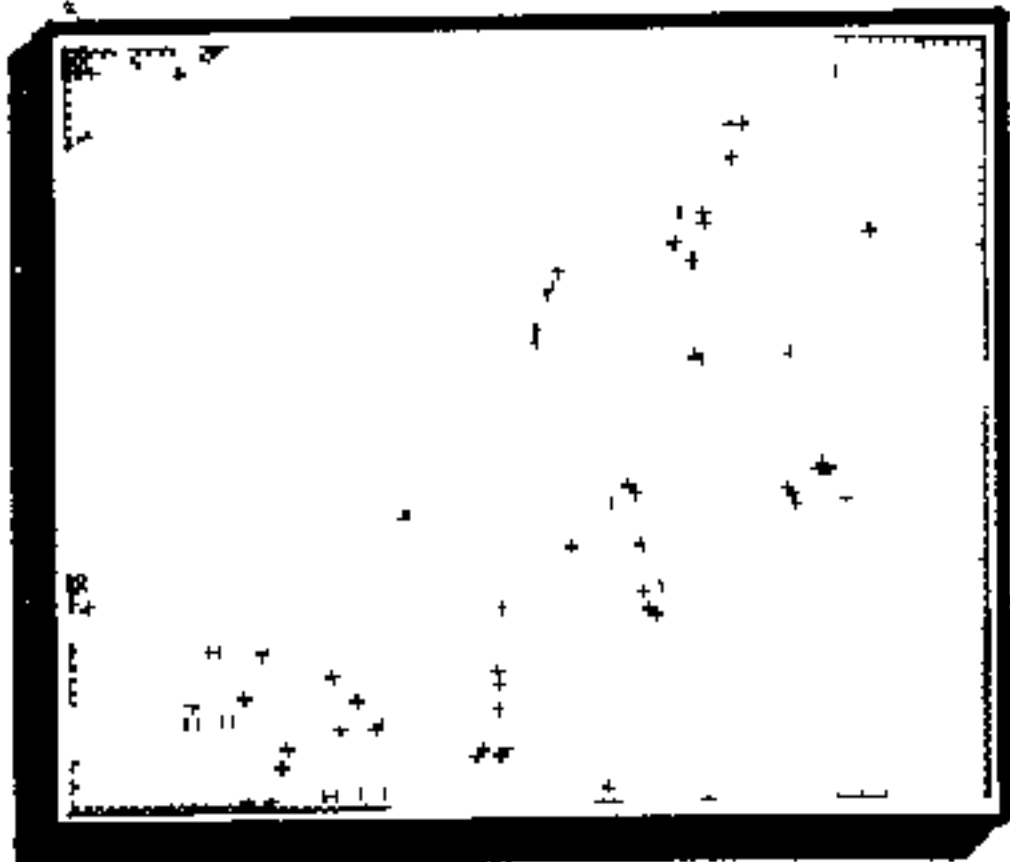
Dr Rhoddie would also have been "stupid and impertinent" to buy a flat with a stolen Government cheque

Such an action would be so transparent that it would be difficult to reconcile with an intelligent thief — let alone an intelligent "geldvermopper" (disguiser of money)

Mr Kriegler submitted that Dr Rhoddie had more than sufficient funds to make payments to anonymous collaborators There was nothing to indicate that he did anything else with the funds

Referring to the various payments detailed in the seven charges, Mr Kriegler said each of the people actually existed and worked for the Department of Information on a secret basis

But arguing for Dr Rhoddie's acquittal Mr Kriegler said it



SENATOR HORWOOD
Successor

It was not strange or irregular that these people were paid cash in advance — this was part of the departmental policy in relation to secret projects

□ □ □

"If Mrs Helena Stapelberg, who received R2 500 from the department, had also died then there would probably be eight charges against Dr Rhoddie's office

Mr Kriegler said there was no evidence that payment was made departmentally

was that they did not want to know what the secret section of the department was doing

□ □ □

"In the milieu of these secret expenditures no Queensberry rules applied For that reason no deduction harmful to Dr Rhoddie can be made because of the fact that documentation on transactions was not kept," said Mr Kriegler

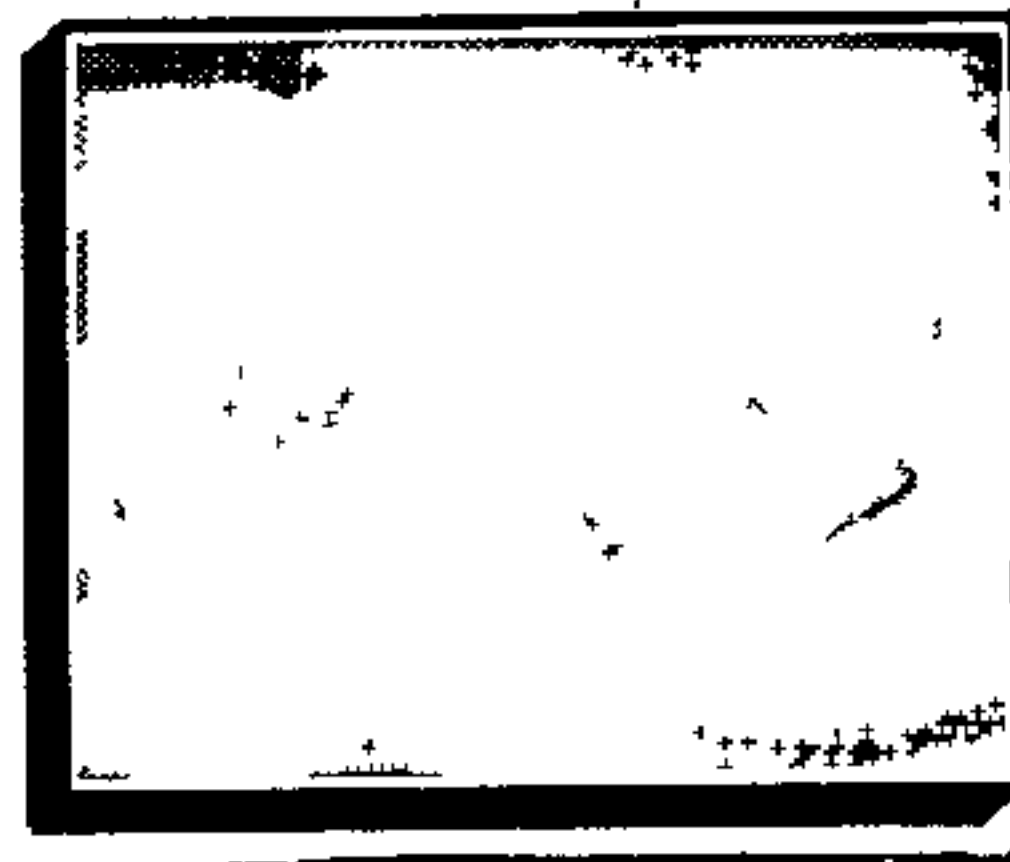
When the R30 000 was handed over to Mr Hurwitz, Dr Rhoddie had, in accordance with the procedure on secret projects, summoned his security officer, Mr Charles More, to witness the payment in cash

This was done because of the particularly sensitive nature of Mr Hurwitz's project, and because he had refused to accept payment in any other form but cash, or to have his connection with the department recorded in writing

Mr Hurwitz had been paid at the accused's home because it was essential they should not be seen together at Dr Rhoddie's office

Mr Kriegler said there was no evidence that payment was made departmentally

While there might be a cloud of uncertainty about the payment to Mr Hurwitz, there was



MR PIK BOTHA
US projects

no doubt whatsoever about the amount paid to Mrs Betty Pack, conductor of the Youth Orchestra that visited Israel

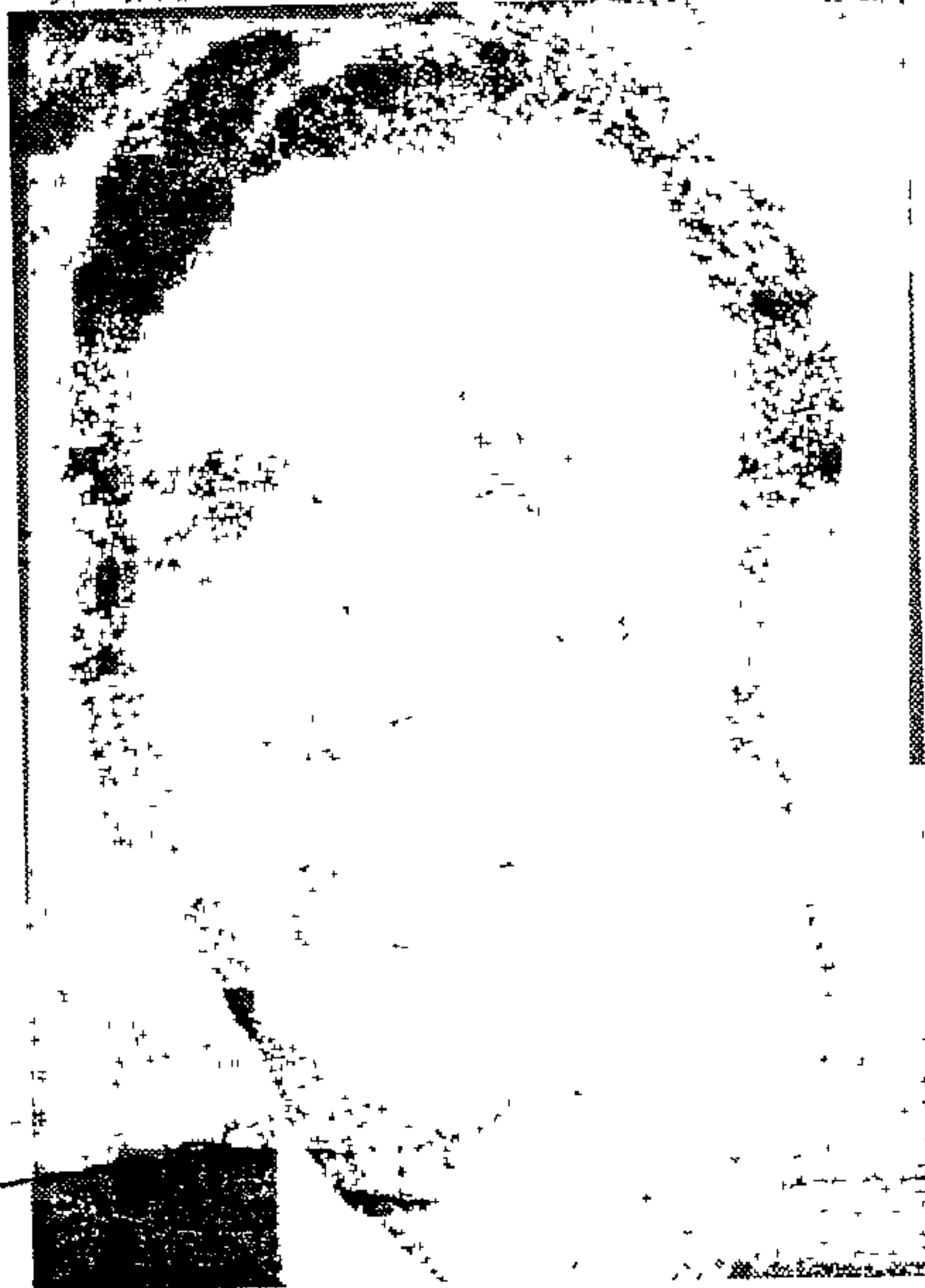
Referring to R30 000 paid to Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg, Mr Kriegler said the existence of receipts could be attributed to only one thing — that the money was indeed paid

And referring to an amount of R10 000 paid to Dr Rhoddie's brother, Dr D O Rhoddie, Mr Kriegler said no one could doubt the existence of the project for which the money was allotted The money was paid to "roll a stone from the road" and was not used for liquor and women

Argus 8/10/79 259

RHOODIE GIVEN SIX YEAR JAIL

PRETORIA. — The former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, was sentenced today to six years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Charl Theron.



Dr Eschel Rhoodie

Katie says: We need money

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — "We need money," Mrs Katie Rhoodie said as she left the Supreme Court here after her husband was sentenced.

She refused to elaborate, and then asked the crowd of photographers whether they had taken enough photographs of her daughter Annemarie and her fiancé, Chris Kern. The three then walked down Paul Kruger Street to their car.

Minutes earlier the crowd in Court C gasped in stunned disbelief as Mr Justice Theron sentenced Rhoodie to a total of 12 years' imprisonment.

Rhodie blinked, swallowed hard, and then looked across to his wife and daughter.

They walked over to the dock and kissed him before he was led down to the cells.

Mrs Rhodie then kissed Dr Connie Mulder before she, Annemarie and Mr Kern left the courtroom.

DOWN TO CELL

Mrs Rhodie arrived at the historic Palace of Justice on Church Square about 8.20 am with Mr Mervyn Gross, Rhodie's instructing attorney, and was almost immediately taken down to the cells below the court to be reunited with her husband.

Elegant in a cream coloured slacks suit with her red hair a mass of curls, Mrs Rhodie looked at ease when she came up from the cells a few minutes before 9 am. She sat next to Professor S A Strauss, an adviser to the defence team, chatting quietly and smiling easily.

A minute later Dr Rhodie came up from the cells and took his place in the dock. He was immaculately dressed in a dark blue suit but, in contrast with his wife, looked nervous.

An application for leave for Dr Rhodie to appeal against his conviction on five counts of fraud was granted.

Dr Rhodie was found guilty on three charges of fraud involving the attaining by Dr Rhodie of amounts of R5 000 and R10 000 from the accounting officer of the former Department of Information.

False pretences

The judge found that the money was obtained under false pretences and he rejected Dr Rhodie's evidence in this respect.

He therefore found him guilty of fraud on all three charges.

Transactions between the department and Messrs David Abrahamson and Stuart Pegg were involved in these charges.

He was found not guilty on the remaining two charges of fraud against him.

The sixth charge involved the issuing of a cheque to the amount of R10 000 for payment to an anonymous collaborator of the former Department of Information on Dr Rhodie's instruction.

The seventh charge involved a cheque for a similar amount as payment to an anonymous collaborator, also, on Dr Rhodie's instruction.

Mitigation

Before sentence was passed, Mr Kriegler said in mitigation that a general atmosphere of un-conventionality and irregularity had existed in the former Department of Information.

Even dishonesty was condoned in the department during the time Dr Rhodie was secretary. On the other hand, it could not be denied that Dr Rhodie had done good and unselfish work for his country over a long period.

His extradition from France was practically a circus. He was a person in a high position who had been made to suffer the greatest humiliation. The community had already demanded its toll.

A cheque

Mr J E Nothling, SC, Attorney-General of the Transvaal, said Dr Rhodie had occupied a responsible post and had abused his authority.

Mr Nothling said he had also received instructions from the State to demand compensation at an interest rate of 11 percent for the losses suffered by the State as a result of Dr Rhodie's actions.

Mr Justice Theron said Dr Rhodie had in 1976 instructed his accountant, Mr Abram Fourie, to request the Secretary of National Security to issue a cheque to be debited to project Anne-Marie.

The judge said Dr Rhodie admitted in a written statement handed

into court at the beginning of the trial that this cheque for R33 205 was paid to Mr Oscar Hurwitz, director of Oscar D, for payment for a flat in Plettenberg Bay.

The full purchase price was R33 250, Dr Rhodie paid the outstanding amount of R45 out of his personal cheque account.

In September 1976 he sold the flat for R45 000.

The allegations were, said the judge, that this money was not used for project Anne Marie or for the Department of Information but for Dr Rhodie's personal gain.

In order to prove this charge it was necessary to decide whether Mr Fourie had been deliberately misled, thus causing the department harm because of his resulting actions.

State case

He said the State's case rested on Mr Fourie's evidence in conjunction with that of Dr Rhodie and Dr Connie Mulder.

In the unusual circumstances of this case the crucial question is whether Dr Rhodie's explanation for his behaviour is reasonably possibly true. If there is even a suspicion it cannot be rejected, said the judge.

He said that Dr Rhodie's version was that he had paid this money out of his own pocket to an anonymous collaborator and he was therefore rightfully entitled to claim it back.

He had told the court that he had paid R30 000 out of his own pocket to Mr Oscar Hurwitz.

Paid cash

There had been evidence that anonymous collaborators had been paid cash and had refused cheques and sometimes to issue receipts because of the nature of the secrecy of the projects they were involved in.

Dr Rhodie's explanation for his irregular behaviour was that he had not thought it expedient for a man in his position to deposit large sums of money in the bank.

Dr Rhodie had told the court that his evaluation of the position proved correct when confidential information was leaked to the English and Sunday Press from his bank.

Mr Justice Theron said that Dr Rhodie had said that he had needed to dispose of a large amount of cash and he therefore had paid anonymous collaborators out of his own pocket.

'Doubt'

"There is an immediate doubt about his credibility and whether his explanation is acceptable," said Mr Justice Theron.

"His motive is to remove large amounts of cash because it placed him in an embarrassing position to deposit it in banks."

Mr Justice Theron said there was evidence that in December 1975 Dr Rhodie had R24 670 in his safe in cash. He had decided in December to buy the flat and he could therefore have used this money to pay for it. It would not

MRS Katie Rhodie, photographed at court today.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Rhodie trial

(Continued from Page 1)

have been difficult for a man in his position to obtain the difference.

He acquitted Dr Rhodie on the remaining two charges.

In December 1975 Dr Rhodie was negotiating with Mr H Jussen to sell part of his stamp collection for about R33 000.

Because of his financial position at that stage, the judge said there was no need for him to sell his stamps. In fact, he had good reason not to do so, because he knew that Mr Jussen paid in cash and this would have placed him in a more embarrassing position because he would have had even more cash in his safe.

Dr Rhodie told Mr Jussen that he was anxious to buy the flat and he therefore needed the R33 000 urgently. He did not wait for the stamps to be sold, which happened only in July '76, but took an interest-free loan of R33 000 from Jussen.

In my judgment of these facts no other conclusion can be drawn but that the evidence of the accused that he had an embarrassing cash amount of R24 600 in December 1975 is untrue. It is therefore rejected, said Mr Justice Theron.

It could be argued that Dr Rhodie, in respect of the handling of the secret funds, had complete discretion.

He should have used this discretion in good trust and if he decided not to get the Minister's permission it should have been expected of him as a responsible official, for his own protection, at the first possible opportunity, without secrecy to State that he had paid this money to an anonymous collaborator out of his own pocket and was claiming it back.

This was not done, said the judge.

Mr Oscar Hurwitz had been attached to the department since 1973.

He was never paid in advance until 1976 and Dr Rhodie's explanation for this was it was an operational decision that certain collaborators were paid in advance.

Own cash

The judge said that Dr Rhodie also testified that an amount of R10 000 in cash was paid to Mr Hurwitz in advance in 1977. He told the court he paid Mr Hurwitz out of his own cash and requested repayment from Mr Fourie.

Mr Justice Theron said it was an undisputed fact that on December 26 1975 Dr Rhodie instructed his accountant to request R100 000 in old notes out of the secret funds. Provision was made in this amount for a payment in advance to Mr Hurwitz of R33 500.

Collaborator

Referring to charge two, Mr Justice Theron said that on or before January 15 1976 Dr Rhodie instructed Mr Fourie to request a bank cheque for R5 000 from the Secretary for National Security in respect of an anonymous collaborator.

The necessary documentation was drawn up with reference to Project G29. On January 23 Dr Rhodie received the cheque and paid it into his savings account. The judge said, on charge three, on January 15 1976 the same procedure was carried out with a cheque for R5 000.

On that date Dr Rhodie also instructed Mr Fourie to request a cheque for R10 000.

The necessary documentation was filled out, the cheque was issued and was deposited in Dr Rhodie's current account.

On February 6 1976, an amount of R10 000 was withdrawn from this bank account and credited to a plus plan account which Dr Rhodie opened that day.

The judge said charges two, three and four involved three cheques totalling R20 000.

He said that Dr Rhodie's explanation was that he paid R20 000 in January 1976 to two anonymous collaborators and he was entitled to refund himself by means of these cheques. In fact, their claim was R30 008 and because he only had R20 080 in his own cash on hand, he paid it and a further amount of R10 000 out of the secret funds.

Mr Justice Theron said if Dr Rhodie had already R30 000 or R20 000 in cash which he wanted to dispose of, it would not have been necessary for him to request R100 000 in old notes.

He referred to Dr Rhodie's evidence on the receipt which the two collaborators gave, which was in his safe when he left the department. This receipt apparently did not have the same wording as the original receipt — Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

He referred to Dr Rhodie's evidence on the receipt which the two collaborators gave, which was in his safe when he left the department. This receipt apparently did not have the same wording as the original receipt — Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

86 -

D ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

D EXAMPLES

an item of new plant for R60 000. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. initial allowance is granted for the first year being 20% on the reducing balance. Depreciation is 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, amounting to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively. Financial years ended 31.12.19.6

deferred tax account in respect of 19.7, assuming

d

od?

will be disclosed in the financial year ended 31 December 19.7,

od

hod

are no other items causing differences)

2. be affected by the existence of a division of the company in on disposal of a division of the company of R70 000, all of which was taxable, year?

3. change if the R70 000 is now a liability which can be set off against the taxable income of R50 000? Draw up the statement showing the deferral method is used.

assume now that the company has a set-off provision of R60 000 in 19.8.

statement for the 19.8 financial year using the deferral method

method

mains 42%

P.T.D.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

cucumber
t (fresh)
allions

onions finely and parsley;
Wash cucumber peel and cube.
leaving a short piece of the
parsley, cucumber, onion and
er. Pour over a little French
l. Garnish with a few sprigs

Mrs Futter, East London

d salt, level
cups water

and onions till cooked, then

heaped 1 flour
2 bottle vinegar

Max the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans
and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
bite-size pieces (4 cups) 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
2 cups diced apple dressing
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin 2 t soya sauce
orange sections, drained 1 t lemon juice
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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Rhodie's effective sentence is six years

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Dr Eschel Rhodie, former Secretary for Information, was sentenced to a total of 12 years' imprisonment on five counts of fraud involving R63 205 by Mr Justice Charl Theron in the Supreme Court, here yesterday.

Because the sentences are to run concurrently, Dr Rhodie will, in fact, spend six years in jail — unless his appeal is successful.

The sentences imposed by the judge were.
● Six years for using a cheque for R63 205 from the former Department of Information's secret funds to buy a flat for himself at Plettenberg Bay
● One year for depositing in his own bank account R5 000 claimed to be for advance payment to Mr David Abrahamson, chairman of Horlors, and Mr Stuart Pegs, his partner, for a feasibility study on the proposed take over of a British publishing house, Morgan-Grampian;

● One year for paying into his own bank account a further amount of R5 000 claimed to be for payment to Mr Abrahamson and Mr Pegs
● Two years for paying into his own bank account R10 000 of secret funds said to be for Mr Abrahamson and Mr Pegs; and
● Two years for paying to his brother and former deputy secretary, Dr Denys Rhodie, R10 000 claimed for paying a homeland politician not to prejudice a black film project

Dr Rhodie was acquitted on two further charges of fraud, alternatively theft, involving another R20 000.

---000---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs salt and pepper
salanaise paprika and parsley
Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---000---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
4 t finely chopped walnuts 1 cup cooked green peas
French dressing/mayonnaise lettuce
5. Drury, East London

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---000---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port

chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
saladise

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
peprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over saladise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---o0o---

R90 000 bail for Rhodie

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Eschel Rhodie has been released on R90 000 bail.

In the Pretoria Supreme Court today, Mr Justice Charl Theron granted the former Secretary for Information bail on condition that he report once a day to either the Pretoria Central Police Station or John Vorster Square in Johannesburg.

Mr Eddie Stafford, who appeared on behalf of Rhodie, told the court that he and his family had had problems finding accommodation. This condition was therefore extended to the Johannesburg area as well.

A further condition of bail was that Rhodie hand his passport to the police as soon as he received it from overseas.

SURETY

Mr Justice Theron said that three deeds of surety for R30 000 each signed by Professor Boet Kloppers, Dr Connie Mulder and Rhodie be handed in at the Pretoria Magistrate Court thereby securing Rhodie's release.

Mr Justice Theron said if Rhodie moved from one of the stipulated magisterial districts, he had to get written permission from the investigating officer and inform the relevant police stations.

If his appeal in the Bloemfontein Appeal Court failed, he would have to report to the police within 24 hours.

Legal experts said here they thought his bail was the highest since the time of the Jameson raid of 1897. Accused in legal actions which followed the raid were required to pay tremendous amounts, they said.

● First steps to freedom, says daughter — Page 3

● Rhodie's effective sentence — Page 5

tuna and nuts; toss together and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

Two top financiers face arrest

Staff Reporter
POLICE have formulated charges under the exchange control regulations and issued warrants for the arrest of Mr David Abramson, chairman of Hortons, and his partner Mr Stuart Pegg.

The charges relate to the alleged holding of foreign bank accounts by Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg, an offence in terms of the exchange control regulations. Recently there has been speculation that Mr Abramson may return to South Africa from London.

Messrs Abramson and Pegg have been in London since late last year after Reserve Bank and police investigations started as result of disclosures of the deal in which Hortons was acquired by using a foreign-based company which used blocked Rands in the deal.

Under the exchange control regulations South African residents are not permitted to deal in blocked Rands. Blocked or Securities Rand were only available to non-residents of South Africa and could be acquired at a discount of up to 40% at the time of the Hortons takeover.

There has been no confirmation of any firm intention of Mr Abramson to return at this stage. Currency contraventions are not regarded as extraditable crimes in Britain which, in any event, has no extradition arrangements with South Africa.

Messrs Abramson and Pegg were mentioned at the Rhoadie trial as anonymous collaborators used in the secret operations of the former Department of Information. Receipts were produced in evidence at the trial indicating that each had received R15 000 from the Rand.

South African Government. Rhoadie alleged they were paid this sum for undertaking a feasibility study of the British publishing house, Morgan-Grampian, before they attempted an abortive takeover of the concern acting as fronts for the former department.

In the Hortons takeover, using various foreign shell companies as fronts, Messrs Abramson and Pegg purchased \$8 100 000 worth of Hortons shares for \$6 200 000 by using blocked Rands.

In its final report in May the Erasmus Commission said that there had been an apparent contravention of the exchange control regulations in this deal. From the Morgan-Grampian deal, in which the Government shares were sold to another publishing concern, Transafrica House, the two men are alleged to have had an interest in being invested in the takeover in which Hortons funds were used to acquire the remainder of the shares.

According to the report of the Erasmus Commission, the two men are alleged to have had an interest in being invested in the takeover in which Hortons funds were used to acquire the remainder of the shares.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED

APPLIED

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired on 1 May 19.6. Depreciated straight line. A 25% tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rates were and taxable income amount respectively, for the financial year ended 31.12.19.7

- What is the balance on deferred tax account of the plant at 31.12.19.7
 - deferral method
 - liability method
- Show how the tax charge would appear in the income statement for the year ended 31.12.19.7 assuming
 - deferral method
 - liability method

(assume there are no timing differences)

- How will the answer to 2. of an extraordinary gain company, amounting to R70 in the 19.7 financial year.
- How does the answer to 3. deductible loss, which can be claimed in the income statement assuming
- Further to Note 4, assume profit before depreciation

Draw up the income statement under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains at 25%

A spokesman at Police Headquarters in Pretoria, was yesterday able to confirm that charges had been formulated against Messrs Abramson and Pegg.

million pumped into Triomf Fertilisers for The Citizen newspaper.

If Mr Abramson does decide to return to South Africa, it is probable that the South African authorities will know in advance. His passport, like that of Dr Rhoadie, has been withdrawn. He would probably have to obtain a travel document before leaving.

Mr Pegg, however, is a British citizen and the South African authorities cannot take similar action against him.

But he said all investigations relating to Rhoadie, who is appealing against his conviction after being sentenced to jail on five counts of fraud, have been finished.

Relating to the other information, he said he was not aware how far the probes involving Mr Johann van Zyl Alberts, former owner of The Citizen; Dr Deneys Rhoadie, former deputy secretary for Information, and Professor Nick

ESCHEL OPENS UP

10/6/59

By MERVYN REES

ROM 954

ESCHEL Rhoodie, the man who swore he would not set foot back in South Africa, walked out of Pretoria Central Prison on a R90 000 bail yesterday and told me in an exclusive interview: "I am glad to be back in South Africa — but all I want now is a good rest and to have a second honeymoon with my wife."

He was speaking from a "secret house" in Pretoria, where he had been whisked immediately after leaving the jail which has been his home since his extradition from France in August.

Rhoadie, who faces a six-year jail term after his conviction on five charges of fraud, made it clear he intends staying in South Africa to appeal his sentence.

"But all I can think of now is having a second honeymoon with Kate. You know, for the past two and a half months, the closest I have been to her was through a glass screen, just being with her again is like having a second honeymoon."

"I intend to drop out of sight for at least a week or 10 days. We all need a good rest," he said.

Clearly, the man who once

item of new plant for R60 000 is provided at 12½ p.a. a Rhoadie admitted he had been sent on probation for being in the M.V. Justice 9.7, to R4 whether or not to grant him bail. Had bail not been granted, Rhoadie would probably have had to have waited in jail until next March before his appeal could be heard in Bloemfontein.

Rhoadie, eating strawberries and cream while he talked, was tense and reflected the shock he said he felt when he was convicted and sentenced to a total of 12 years.

His appearance was in sharp contrast to the last time I had a full discussion with him — in Quito, Ecuador, in February this year. Even though he was then in voluntary exile — South Africa's most wanted man — he carried with him an air of confidence and assurance. In those days the famous Rhoadie smile flashed on and off.

But yesterday the smile had all but gone. The pressures of his trial, and the 84 days he had spent in jail, had taken their toll. A prison pallor had even come to dark-skinned face.

Of all his experiences,

□ To Page 3

now a taxable



Joyful Eschel Rhoadie, reunited with his wife, Kate, leaving the Pretoria Supreme Court after being granted bail. Picture GANIECOE (1/59)

New approach to Info operation

By EUGENE HUGO

THE new head of the Information Service's clandestine "special projects" section spoke this week of his approach to the job that Eschel Rhoodie made infamous.

He is Mr Vlok Delpert, whose official title is Director of the Institute for Information Research. It means he is in charge of a new generation of "confidential actions" that have dawned in the wake of the Information debacle.

These are part of the Government's revamped clandestine programme to counter the psychological war against the country.

It sounds familiar, but its controllers are adamant that it is worlds apart from the controversial R85-million Dr Eschel Rhoodie operation.

In this operation there are cross-checks, rigid controls and instructions which stem from State Security Council recommendations ratified by the Cabinet.

Hated

Mr Delpert said that the new Information Service had not become involved in any of the 180 secret projects launched by Dr Rhoodie.

In fact, he said, that he did not even like the term "secret projects". He preferred "confidential actions" and he hated "this cloak-and-dagger thing".

Projects run by Dr Rhoodie had been terminated by the Information Service as from April 2 this year and the State Trust Board was administering only those projects for which companies had been created by frontmen.

The Information Service had been "redevise". The State did not own property any longer and the Government-funded newspapers were gone. The whole style and approach had changed.

Answering a series of questions raised by the Rhoodie trial, Mr Delpert said he had not "inherited" any of Dr Rhoodie's "anonymous collaborators".

"When I took over the anonymous collaborators never cropped up. I had to go and look up my own anonymous operators."

Did he still have caches of money ranging between R25 000 and R250 000 for his use at foreign embassies? — "I have never had that kind of money."

Mr Delpert said he had come across small amounts "here and there" but this was petty cash which never exceeded four figures. "That was brought back pretty quickly," he said.

What about existing con-

tracts? — "There were only the three contracts with the public relations firm of Sydney Baron in New York, the lobbyist Donald DeKieffer in Washington and the news consultant, Heinz Behrens, in Germany."

Ended

The DeKieffer contract had already ended and the other two came up for automatic review every year.

Heinz Behrens had been a news consultant for the South African Government since the Sharpeville days in the early 60s.

Asked about secret funds available to him, Mr Delpert said that he received finances according to Act 108 of 1979 but would not disclose his budget.

He said his "operational methods" had been discussed with all relevant departments and defined. "That definition is my Bible," he said.

"Everything is cross-checked. Dr Rhoodie worked the way he wanted to work, but I prefer to work to the new set of guidelines. These protect me and they protect my staff."

"There are the special oversight bodies and everything I do is audited by a special auditor who is part of my office equipment," said Mr Delpert.

PRACTICE

plant for R60 000
ided at 12½% p.a.
nce is granted for
on the reducing
and 42% in 19.7,
and R50 000
ended 31.12.19.6

count in respect

osed in the
1 December 19.7,

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

It's goodbye to the Info empire

THE Information Service of South Africa — the rump of Dr Connie Mulder's former empire — is about to disappear.

Informed Government sources confirmed yesterday that the Information Service would be the first victim of the Prime Minister's plan to slash the number of Government departments from 42 to 18.

A team of public service inspectors will descend on the Information Service next month to pave the way for its eventual dissolution in its present form.

Under the plan, which it is believed has already been approved by the Cabinet, the Information Service's external wing will become part of the Department of Foreign Affairs, while its internal section will either continue to function separately or be divided up among various other Government departments.

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

It is believed that the "Information Research Institute" — a euphemism for Information's remaining secret projects — could function as a section of the Prime Minister's Department.

Informed sources also revealed yesterday that a leading South African public-relations firm could be appointed to take over the PR function from the Information Service and to

monitor the work of public-relations consultants who handle the South African Government account overseas.

The whole account could in future be handed to a South African firm who would then employ overseas firms as sub-contractors.

The bulk of the Information Service — its overseas division — will however amalgamate with the Department of Foreign Affairs whose secretary will be upgraded to the rank of chief secretary with two under-secretaries handling the department's diplomatic and information functions.

Opposition

Sources within the Information Service yesterday revealed that there was some opposition to the move within the service, with some senior personnel favouring the incorporation of the entire service in the Prime Minister's Department.

The plan to marry Information and Foreign Affairs was one of the models under consideration, a source said.

Although it would appear to

First victim of clean-up

be a logical deduction it was "not a foregone conclusion".

During its chequered history the Information Service has at different times fallen under both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs before it became a separate department — and the platform for Dr Connie Mulder's rise and fall.

Downgraded

When the Information scandal began to burst in July last year the department was downgraded to the Bureau for National and International Communication. After Dr Mulder's resignation it was placed under the administration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and later changed its name again to the Information Service of South Africa.

Several Information officials were briefed this week on the latest developments concerning the service's future status.

The changes would not involve any cut-back of professional staff, sources said, but one of the issues which would have to be resolved was the future status of Information officers in the 19 Information offices abroad.

"If the two departments are finally combined, will an Information officer be able to rise to the rank of chief secretary or will his promotion prospects be affected?" a source asked.

Mr Pik Botha
Minister of
Foreign Affairs
Under his ad-
ministration In-
formation had
its last name-
change

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Times

21/10/79

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project.

and a director of The Citizen Ltd, reversed an earlier decision not to allow a Rand Daily Mail reporter access to the register of the company after being sent a letter by the Mail's attorneys last week pointing out the provisions for access under the law.

Mr Wiley was not available for comment.

Of the remaining 220 000 preference shares 50 000 shares are held by Volkskas Pension Fund, 30 000 by Arprint Ltd (linked to Republican Press, the magazine arm of Perskor), and 50 000 by the Perskorgroep Voorzieningsfonds, more than half the balance.

Other institutional investors include the Metal Industries Group Life Provident Fund and the Metal Industries Group Pension Fund with 10 000 shares each, Incorporated General Insurances Ltd with 10 000, the Nebex Board of Executors, also with 10 000, and Rentmeester Versekeraars with 5 000.

The register reflects that one private company, Industrial Conveyors Pty Ltd, has 15 000 shares. Private individuals hold a maximum of about 3% of the total number of shares taken up. Mr Wiley, leader of the SA Party, has 500 shares and Mr Frank Waring, former Minister of Tourism, has 1 000.

(c) to know the effectiveness of a grant amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separate expenditure or different disease group, or age groups.

culture into programmes is an art. Role, an environment of health, writes.

A bank front for Citizen

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

SECRET interests control The Citizen Ltd - the company which has taken over The Citizen newspaper.

The official share register of the company yesterday showed that of slightly more than 1 460 000 in convertible preference shares Volkskas Nominees, a subsidiary of Volkskas Bank, holds 1 200 000 shares.

This means that people whose names will not be made public control 75% of the shares taken up in the first public issue of 2 000 000 R1 shares. The issue was 73.2% subscribed.

Both The Citizen, Perskor and Mr John Wily (SA Party MP for Simonstown and a shareholder of The Citizen Ltd) have in the past criticised SA Associated Newspapers, owners of the Rand Daily Mail, over the fact that shares in the company are held by nominee companies representing unnamed shareholders.

About 39% of SAAN shares are held by nominee concerns.

It appears from the register of the company controlling The Citizen, that the newspaper is controlled by unnamed shareholders represented by Volkskas Nominees.

Mr Marius Visser Jooste, the chairman of Perskor

is not traditionally arranged on this basis but in 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separate expenditure or different disease group, or age groups.

to the raising of which he wishes it to control or forest judgment - of determining basic it programmes - the centrally hardheaded against but there it is a role for local question of it therapy - one could want the activities to an economic jargon of shelter, other vintage - of recreation, games, and through that ion between the forces of the composition of it is to be produced. The former is, in a broad of tastes, values or utilities, the latter is "in-gress".

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary;

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective,

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives, and can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis,

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a rapid and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. For one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. When is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are not apt to muddy the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, and the doctor's concern is to keep their separate."

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, rather than political-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the politician through political

Dr. Rhoodie se duur

Van FRANZ KEMP

WASHINGTON

DON DEKIEFFER, 34, Suid-Afrika se omstrede "agent" wat in Julie sy registrasie beëindig het, sê hy en sy twee vennote het Suid-Afrika in hul dienstyd van 5½ jaar sowat R550 000 gekos.

"Dr. Eschel Rhoodie beweer dat ons iets soos R1,2 miljoen uitgemors het, maar ek het geen idee waar hy aan dié bedrag kom nie," het deKieffer (ny ding daarop aan dat sy naam deKieffer geepel word) eers deurskryk, ek het Suid-Afrika en sy omstandighede leer ken en ook dr. Connie Mulder ontmoet."

deKieffer vertel dat hy en sy twee vennote van Oktober verlede jaar tot Julie niks vir Suid-Afrika gedoen het nie. "Nadat dr. Mulder, dr. Rhoodie en mnr. De Villiers weg was, het ons niemand gehad aan wie ons verslag kon doen nie."

Die skraal man wat sy ernstige, strak voorkoms keer op keer met 'n breek, koue glimlag onderbreek, hou nie van die storie dat hy 'n spioen vir Suid-Afrika was nie.

"Dit amuseer my, maar ek was geen geheime spioen."

"vandeese week hier gesê in sy eerste persoonlikheid sedert hy sy verbintenis met Suid-Afrika verbreek het."

Die Amerikaner wat homself as 'n Internasionale handelsprokureur en wandelgangpolitikus (Lobbyist) beskryf, is in Februarie 1974 in hierdie hoedanigheid vir Suid-Afrika aangestel nadat hy dr. Rhoodie en mnr. Les de Villiers in Washington ontmoet het.

Ná die ontmoeting het hy Suid-Afrika vir ses weke besoek — die eerste van elf besoeke oor die 5½ jaar. "Jul mense wou my



DON deKIEFFER . . . ek was geen geheime spioen vir Suid-Afrika nie.

R550 000 vir deKieffer-hulle

oen nie. Niks wat ek gedoen het, was geheim nie. Ek het persoonlikhoude toegestaan, op openbare vergaderings in Amerika gepraat en gereeld verslae oor ons Suid-Afrikaanse betalings en bedrywighede teenoor die Amerikaanse regering gedoen.

"Ons hoeke is behoortlik geouditeer, state is ingedien en dit is hier vir elkeen om na te gaan. As ons alles openlik gedoen het, vanwaar dan die storie van 'n geheime agent?"

Hoewel drie Amerikaners vir Suid-Afrika gewerk en almal die volle

5½ jaar op die betaalsaat was, sê deKieffer dat hy die leiding geneem het. Hul jaarlikse verdienste uit die ou Departement van Inligting het sowat R50 000 beloop. Daarbenewens is jaarliks dieselfde bedrag vir uitgawes aan hulle uitbetaal.

"Al ons uitgawes, soos kantoor koste, moes betaal word. Die res is tussen ons drie verdeel volgens die werk wat gedoen is. Dis belangrik om te beweer dat ek groot geld gemaak het."

deKieffer voeg by dat al sy reis- en verblyfkoste tydens sy elf besoeke aan Suid-Afrika en ook

die een elk van sy twee vennote deur die gewese Departement van Inligting betaal is.

"Dus sal die bedrag van R550 000 nog styg as hierdie uitgawes bygetel word, maar dit kom nog nie by dr. Rhoodie se R1,2 miljoen nie."

Volgens ooreenkoms het deKieffer ondorneem om 'n deel van sy betalings in Suid-Afrika agter te laat. Daarmee het ek vir my 'n woonstel in Seepunt gekoop en ek het nog 'n paar duisend rand in 'n bankrekening.

"Ek het dus nog belange in Suid-Afrika. Ek was in Januarie laas daar om na

my woonstel te gaan kyk en sal weer terugkeer."

Hy het nooit 'n vaste kontrak met die gewese Departement van Inligting gesluit nie. Daar was geen rusie wat tot die verbreking van hul verbintenis met Suid-Afrika in Julie gelei het nie.

"Ons is nie atgedank of uitgeskop nie. Ons het op ons eie ons Amerikaanse registrasie as buitelandse agente en wandelgangpolitici vir Suid-Afrika beëindig."

Suid-Afrika was nie sy enigste of grootste klant nie. Die geld wat hy gekry het, was min volgens Amerikaanse standarde, sê hy.

Pegg comm

SUNDAY TIMES, November 4, 1979

3

ing back to face the music?

MR Stuart Pegg is expected to return to South Africa in the wake of his partner and fellow Information Department front man, Mr David Abramson.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of both men about two weeks ago.



MR STUART PEGG
Rallying



MR DAVID ABRAMSON
No details

It was learnt this week that Mr Pegg had planned to return with Mr Abramson, but he had a commitment to drive in the prestigious RAC Rally in Britain. He is expected to travel to South Africa when it is over.

Mr Pegg holds Springbok colours for rallying, despite being a British subject.

He and Mr Abramson fronted for the former Department of Information in the takeover of the Morgan Grampian publish-

Front men's return could

The personnel manager of the

man

Her son, Wayne, obtained a five-year deferment of his national service to study and on completion of studies joined a large Johannesburg car firm, becoming its top sales-

Lipschutz, of Bryanston, Johannesburg

involved the married son of Mrs Rene

Witwatersrand Command and in-

with by the Welfare Council of the

This particular case was dealt

breadwinner was called up

This was one case which highlighted

husband began his two-year stint

Since Wayne joined the army his wife — who has two children aged one and three years — has received a monthly cheque from the Defence Force for R42.57. Her husband told her that he was being paid as a bachelor, and both he, his wife, and

came to some agreement with the company.

this had "probably been after he

Wayne had resigned, but added that

The firm's personnel manager

of national service in June this year

him to report for his two-year period

Then the Defence Force told him

Last week Mrs Lipschutz again contacted the Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria, and was told that a cheque for the correct amount would be sent to her daughter-in-law

food

This leaves R82.57 a month for

month for her doctor

is at work, and an average of R30 a

to look after her children while she

on a car, R50 for a domestic servant

R35 for water and electricity, R45

R422.57 she has to pay R180 rent,

From her monthly income of

ing a total of R422.57

Defence Force income she was get-

earning R380 a month. With the

day month

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0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
199	134	943	761	3765	3145

PTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

2591

Question the Cabinet wants answer.

DOWN AT THE ALIVE?

1 Africa will
id absolute
that kid-
ambassador
die Dunn is
live before it
with the EI
or terrorists
claim to be
g him.

REURIDE/WHIS

far Liber from (1-11) are
not demanding money

They want instead to make
as much public as capital out of
the kidnapping is the way to

They are therefore demand-
ing public attention in 100 countries
of a minute so setting out
their aim.

Even if they provided proof
that they were holding Mr
Dunn and that he was alive it
would need a cabinet decision
for South Africa to reverse its
policy of not yielding to terrorist
demands, sources said.

Both South Africa and govern-
ment sources and the ambassa-
dor's son Mr Robin Dunn
died in San Salvador
days ago

men's captors the Popu-

STATUTES OF THE

ss. 363-364

(b) such persons who
participated in its
up order, as may

shall make out or cause to be
affairs of the company and lodg-
days from the date of the win
the Master or the Court may

(3) The Master may e
obligation to comply with the
by affidavit that he is a credible

Dunn case marked a sinister
departure from other recent El
Salvador incidents where the
kidnappers have been quick to
provide proof that the victim is
alive and in their hands.

South Africa and El Salvador
are also still waiting for the
definitive revolutionary in an-
ticipate but Pretoria sources
said yesterday that they saw
enormous difficulties ahead
if the PPL refused to back
down.

The placing of advertise-
ments carrying the name of
in newspapers throughout the
world would prove too costly
and could run into millions of
rand.

The situation was further
complicated by the fact that
South Africa would have to
seek the co-operation of hostile
countries in the publication of
the manifesto and by the neces-
sity for co-ordination with
other PPL salvador

The El Salvador government
has already turned down one of
the demands the severance of
diplomatic ties with Israel and
Chile and there are strong in-
dications that it will not be part
of the propaganda exercise.

Meanwhile Mr Robin Dunn
31 continues to hope that the
South African government will
publish the revolutionary mes-
sage and secure his father's
release.

In a telephone interview yes-
terday from San Salvador he
said:
As far as I know people
don't take off to the hills from
reading a manifesto

Mr Dunn who said he was
very tense and very tired
has re-opened his life and so
cial club in San Salvador while
he waits for news of his father.
His seriously ill mother who
is staying with her daughter
Mrs. Margo Sullivan and her
family in Los Angeles while she
recovers from major surgery
is in daily contact with her son.
She has been a wonderful
source of strength to me he
said.

From Washington Anthony
Rider reports that while the
PPL seeks maximum publicity
by associating itself with world
condemnation of apartheid, it
has only a tenuous claim to be
a true nation that movement.

Its real inspiration is Marx-
ist-leninist doctrine and Pre-
toria may have to swallow hard
over the wording of its man-
ifesto.

There have been only four
deaths in kidnappings in the
past 18 months. Only one of the
victims was deliberately killed
by his captors.

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Mr Eddie Dunn and his wife during an orphanage visit. fears for his life

Info Shattered my life, says Abramson aide

MR PETER Curle, 33-year-old merchant banker aide to Info frontmen David Abramson and Stuart Pegg, has returned unexpectedly to South Africa intending to "give all possible assistance to the authorities here."

He admitted that he had approached the South African Police before his return, but refused to say what he is likely to disclose.

"I cannot say until I know what information the authorities already have," he said.

Mr Curle, who joined Abramson and Pegg in June 1977 as a company takeover specialist, and who masterminded their programme of acquisition coups, including that of the Hortors publishing empire, returned on Friday after a one-year absence abroad.

Resignation

His return came a week after the arrival from London of Mr Abramson, who was immediately arrested on currency charges and released on bail of R10 000. Mr Pegg is reported also to be returning soon.

"Obviously I shall be speaking to the police and what I have to say may be new to them," Mr Curle said when he arrived at Jan Smuts airport on Friday. He disclosed that he had re-

By Neil Hooper

signed seven months ago as a director of Hortors and its listed subsidiaries and as an employee of Abramson and Pegg.

He said his resignation had been prompted by the Info investigations, which he said had "shattered me". Like the other directors of Hortors he had known nothing of government involvement in the giant printing conglomerate.

"The last year has been a perfect nightmare and a good example of how foreign nationals involved in the Information scandal suffered."

"As a British subject, I felt compromised by the Muldergate events and my unknowing participation in them," said Mr Curle.

"I was recruited I thought, for my merchant-banking skills and ideas to help revitalise Hortors and other companies they had acquired, not to take part in a deviant propaganda exercise. Obviously I was highly upset at being used in this way."

"I realise now that I had the ideal background for their international trading. I am British and went to school at Gordonstown, about two years ahead of Prince

Info aide back

From Page 1

Charles From there I went to Oxford to read law.

His father, Sir John Curle was twice an ambassador for Britain, was a member of Winston Churchill's War Cabinet secretariat, and is an ex-member of the staff of the royal household — having been Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps.

"Now the damage has been done, particularly in Britain and Europe. The people there are not sufficiently au fait with the details of the Info affair to be able to differentiate between those directly involved and those who were innocently drawn into the scandal."

As a result there is the assumption that I was aware of the government involvement all along.

"I was in Britain last November dealing with my grandmother's estate when my wife rang me saying that the Sunday Times had published a report that Judge Mostert wanted to interview various people. But at the time I could

not see any link between that and the Information scandal. The first inkling I had that I could be personally involved was when Abramson and Pegg issued a joint statement about their involvement in the Info affair. Until then they had strenuously denied any link, and I had believed them."

Speculation

"Nevertheless, I felt some sympathy for them and therefore decided not to resign from Hortors in a blast of publicity. In fact I agreed to stay on and to close down their other operations in France and Britain."

But I felt differently in May last year when I did finally resign. By then there was speculation that more prominent people were involved and the heat had been taken off Hortors."

In fact when I did resign, it did no damage to Hortors — for which I am glad because I think it is a worthwhile conglomerate."

Mr Curle says he has not received an income since he resigned from Hortors and has personally lost between R20 000 and R30 000 through his decision to resign and to return to Britain.

He had lived in South Africa for nine years before he took the decision to emigrate to Britain. At the time he was in the process of buying a farm and lost R3 000 in cancelling the purchase. He also had to sell his Johannesburg home at a loss.

Peter Curle... had the ideal background



Staff Reporter

HE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday reserved judgment in an appeal against a Johannesburg Regional Court ruling which found South African As-sociated Newspapers and the editor and Deputy Financial director of the Rand Daily Mail guilty of anticipating the findings and proceedings of the Erasmus Commission.

On January 18 this year AAN was fined R50 Mr Allister Sparks, the Editor of the Mail, was fined R50, or 25 days, and the newspaper's Deputy Financial Editor, Mr Harry Fraser, was cautioned and discharged.

All three had pleaded not guilty to the charges and the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr L P Francis, accepted they had not deliberately flouted the law.

The charges followed a report in the "Mail" of November 15 last year headlined Citizen — R27 000 000 Shook which contained an analysis of the balance sheets of SA Today (Pty) Ltd, former owners of The Citizen.

It was alleged that the report was published at a time when the Commission of Inquiry into alleged malpractices in the Department of Information, headed by Mr Justice Erasmus, had not yet made its report to the State President.

Starting his argument before Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Press, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, said that on November 3 last year the State President had issued a proclamation in terms of which he appointed a Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of Information.

The terms of reference of the commission were to inquire into and recommend on any irregularities committed by individuals or bodies relating to the misappropriation of public funds, the methods used and the steps to be taken to put an end to such practices.

This appointment came very shortly after the previous commissioner, Mr Justice Mostert, had made public a substantial body of evidence concerning the Citizen newspaper, Mr Kentridge said. This created some public sensation and was reported in all the newspapers.

Among the documents disclosed by Mr Justice Mostert were the balance sheets of SA Today, the company which apparently was a nominee of the Government that controlled the Citizen, and an agreement between Mr Van Zyl Alberts and Mr Louis Luyt.

These documents became public property, and were the

subjects of general reporting and debate in the Press, Mr Kentridge said.

Because people might not have understood the accounts, the Rand Daily Mail had had them analysed by a senior chartered accountant, Mr J Spers.

On November 15 an article written by Mr Fraser was published on the front page of the "Mail". The report had been written at the request of Mr Sparks.

Mr Kentridge said the evidence in the regional court had established that every statement as such that appeared in the paper had been derived from evidence related by Mr Justice Mostert. This had not been disputed.

By way of analysis, the article gave the total amount of taxpayers' money which went into the Citizen and analysed the amount lost by the Government.

The article also referred to an extremely strange feature of the accounts — a R7-million overdraft with Volkskas Bank of which only about 10% was secured.

It mentioned that when the shareholding changed hands the overdraft seemed simply to have disappeared.

The tenor of the article was that the figures showed the true amount of money funnelled into the Citizen and which was irretrievably lost to the State.

"As one would expect from any respectable paper, some certain comments were made on all this," Mr Kentridge said. On the day it was published the police came to the "Mail" offices and removed copies of the article. Shortly afterwards the Editor, newspaper owner and writer of the article were charged with contravening the regulations of the commission.

The State President, after he had appointed the commission, declared by proclamation that the provisions of the Commissions Act applied to this commission of inquiry.

It then became possible in terms of the provisions of the Commissions Act for the State President to proclaim certain regulations with respect to the Erasmus Commission.

These regulations were designed to do a number of things. They gave the commissioner the power to subpoena witnesses, to compel testimony, to employ persons to work for the commission and to take oath.

There were certain provisions relevant to the proceedings. The regulation also provided that "no person shall

pate the proceedings or finding of the commission", Mr Kentridge said.

In the charge sheet before the regional court, it had been said after an elaborate preamble that "the accused are guilty of an offence in that they would unlawfully prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the commission by publishing any report of a crime when the commission had not yet reported to the State President", Mr Kentridge said.

The accused asked for certain particulars. Full particulars were required in the mat-

Judgment reserved

ner which they had influenced or prejudiced the findings in the answer given it was said that the State was abandoning its charges relating to prejudice and influence.

"What was left was the rather strange charge of anticipating findings of a commission, Mr Kentridge said.

The State alleged that this "anticipation" had been done by their particulars that this "anticipation" had been done by putting forward opinions, suggesting conclusions, intimating or drawing conclusions, dealing with beforehand or intimating or looking forward to an inevitable finding of the Commission before it had terminated its proceedings, Mr Kentridge said.

The essence of the State's case and the judgment of the magistrate was that the article dealt with matters which fell within the terms of reference of the commission.

The approach of the State and the magistrate was that nothing could be published which fell within the terms of reference, either a statement of fact or conclusions which were drawn.

If this was correct there was something to be said for the magistrate's judgment, Mr Kentridge said.

Mr Justice Press. Mr Justice Mostert made public certain documents in his possession. They were reprinted in the newspapers and the regulations were then promulgated. What would have happened if after the promulgation a newspaper had republished Mr Mostert's documents? Would that have been an anticipation of the proceedings of the Erasmus Commission?

Mr Kentridge, "That is the real issue of this case. One

apparently not taken over by Mr Van Zyl Alberts. This merely drew attention to this feature. The evidence at the trial indicated that the overdraft was liquidated by the Government, Mr Kentridge said.

It was said in the article that Mr Luyt had deferred his rights to reclaim his money until the assets exceeded the liabilities and the writer commented "This is rich in the light of the fact that an accumulated loss of R10-million is shown with further heavy losses still to be sustained".

The article went on to say

fore to publish an analysis of the accounts and comment on them was an anticipation of the commission's findings. "In the article itself the one thing Your Lordships will not find is any reference to the Erasmus Commission, any reference to the proceedings of the commission and any reference to what the commission would find," Mr Kentridge said.

There was no suggestion that there was any untrue word in it, that anything in it was not based on Mr Justice Mostert's revelations or that there were any new facts in it, Mr Kentridge said. The article contained a detailed analysis of the Citizen's financial accounts with some comments thrown in, he said.

The State has commented a lot on the paragraph "unless there is a secret Nationalist financier of enormous wealth and with a great lust for loss, it must be assumed that money is continuing to come from the Government". The State said that this was facetious. "Of course it was facetious, but it was proved to be absolutely true and correct by the evidence of Mr Van Zyl Alberts before the Commission," Mr Kentridge said.

Everything in the report was simply factual, he said. This was made clear in the evidence of Mr Pieter de Villiers, a journalist who attended the conference given by Mr Justice Mostert. She identified the documents used in the article as part of the original documents released by Mr Justice Mostert, he said.

In the article it was said, "It is not clear who accepted responsibility for the bank overdraft of R7-million which was

or findings of the Commission. One searched the article in vain for any reference to the commission or any reference to the matter which had not already been disclosed to the public, Mr Kentridge said.

This was a commission appointed by the State President in the ordinary way, not under any particular statutory power but by invoking the Commission's Act.

Members of the commission were simply private individuals appointed to investigate and report on something, Mr Kentridge said. These persons did not constitute any kind of legal

body. They were not a court. "Your Lordships will find a magistrate has treated this as if it was a contempt of court over a printing press. "It is difficult to see how a bank, in the absence of the Erasmus Commission, any reference to the proceedings of the commission and any reference to what the commission would find," Mr Kentridge said.

Regarding the correct meaning of "anticipate", in Afrikaans "voornloop", Mr Kentridge referred to definitions found in the Oxford English Dictionary. One of these meanings was "to take up or deal with a thing before another person has had time to do so in order to gain an advantage".

Others were "to be before another person in acting", "to forestall someone else", "to take something into consideration before the appointed time" and "to look forward to an uncertain event as certain". "Voornloop", according to the Hand Woordboek van die Afrikaanse Taal, meant "to act hastily". "Not to wait for things to take their normal course" and "to act too soon".

"Your Lordships would not have overlooked the fact that the word in this sense cannot in fact come from the Government. It emerged from the evidence before the Mostert Commission that the Minister had been forced to his knees to beg a private businessman for Government money.

The evidence of Mr Louis Luyt before the Mostert Commission was also released. In his evidence Mr Luyt had an explanation of the things which happened between him and Dr Eschel Rhoodie, referred to the Grand Prix and a phone call by Dr Koorndorp, Mr Kentridge said.

Given that this was the nature of the article, the question was whether this was a crime of anticipating the proceedings

ry meaning, "acting or dealing with something in advance or with something in advance findings or publishing in advance findings or stating what the findings would be" for example publishing what form the proceedings would take, what witnesses would be called and what they were going to say. A writer who said "The Commission is going to give its report to Parliament tomorrow and we can confidently say it is going to make the following findings", would be anticipating the findings, Mr Kentridge said.

Mr Justice Press. "Can it be said that the State has

proved that the proceedings were anticipated? Would it not have been necessary to show that the commission had not yet dealt with this exact matter?"

Mr Kentridge. "It does not mean having a tendency to do so, it means actually anticipating. It may be that what Your Lordships have put to me is a solution to the whole case. Proof would at least be required that among the findings of the commission were findings with regard to the particular accounts mentioned in the article, Mr Kentridge said.

Once a commission had not yet finally reported one had to assume that the findings were still open. The State went no further than to say that the subject-matter of the article was part of the terms of reference of the commission, Mr Kentridge said. There was nothing to show that the Erasmus Commission ever considered the loan to the Grand Prix or that it was going to make a finding on it. Similarly the SA Today accounts.

The evidence before the commission might have come from other sources. There was no evidence that the Erasmus Commission was going to make any finding on the fact in the article, Mr Kentridge said.

The secretary of the commission could have been called to say "This is a document before the Erasmus Commission. This is what we are going to make a finding on, he argued. There should at least have been some reference to the commission. If the regulation intended including the terms of reference it would have been very simple to say "No person may publish anything relating

to the terms of reference of the Commission," Mr Kentridge said. One had to at least have something which could be read as a reference to something the Commission was going to find. If it had been said "The Erasmus Commission will examine Mr A" this would have been an anticipation. It would have been an anticipation to state in advance what the findings would actually be, he said. Mr Justice Press. "Would a headline saying 'The Department of Information financed the Grand Prix — would that not be an anticipation'?"

the Attorney-General would not prosecute him, Mr Kentridge said.

"If while the Commission was sitting it had been discovered that millions of rands were still being pumped into The Citizen, would nobody have been able to say so? Mr Kentridge asked. "Had it been so it would have been very convenient to appoint a commission of inquiry when anything needed to be suppressed."

"If one looked at the further particulars furnished in this case we are said to have been 'opining' or forming opinions upon'. This is not what anticipate or voornloop mean."

"It was said we have been suggesting a conclusion. There is nothing to show that we are suggesting a finding of the commission. We are merely suggesting that any intelligent man reading the facts will form a conclusion, Mr Kentridge said.

"All we have in the article is a statement that certain matters have become known and that an inference is to be drawn from the known facts, Mr Kentridge said.

"It is submitted that the State failed to prove that the matters dealt with the Department of Information or fell within the terms of reference of the Commission. The articles deals with The Citizen's accounts and says that the accounts indicated certain things. All this is to be derived from the Mostert documents."

There was no evidence on which the court could find that the article was an anticipation of the findings of the commission and he submitted that the appeal should be upheld, Mr Kentridge said.

Dr J A D'Oliviera then presented the argument on behalf of the State. Mr Justice Steyn asked him to keep in mind that there had been no evidence that the commission had not yet dealt with the Mostert document by the time of publication of the article and that there was no proof of anticipation of the proceedings.

Dr D'Oliviera conceded that there was no admissible evidence on that point and said that his argument was limited to the findings.

He wished to refer to the "somewhat remarkable statement" by Mr Kentridge in which he said that if one came to a conclusion and published it this would not be an anticipation, he said.

Mr Justice Steyn. "Isn't Mr Kentridge's point that it was not proved to be the same con-

clusion as that of the Erasmus Commission?"

Dr D'Oliviera said that one's anticipations need not be correct.

Mr Justice Press. "The regulations say the findings is it enough if one anticipated hypothetical findings or anticipated findings incorrectly?"

Dr D'Oliviera. "I do not think the article can detract so much from the word anticipate as to make it a necessity be revealed."

No conclusions were drawn by the Mostert document. They were merely allegations. He conceded that it contained a paragraph to publish the documents. The State President then appointed the commission and made regulations relating to the commission.

The material which the papers received from Mr Justice Mostert dealt with the work of the Department of Information. It was difficult to see how the article could not relate to the Erasmus Commission if it dealt with these documents, he said.

He asked the court to find that the newspaper knew it was dealing with nothing else than the fact before the Erasmus Commission. It was unnecessary to have mentioned the Erasmus Commission by name.

Mr Justice Press. "What is the test? Is it not what the reasonable reader would understand it to be?"

Dr D'Oliviera. "The reader would have read in the same issue of the newspaper a reference to the Erasmus Commission. He would have known that the Erasmus Commission was sitting."

Mr Kentridge had said that if the "Mail" had done anything, it had given the fact which had led to the appointment of the Erasmus Commission. It could not therefore be said that the article had nothing to do with the Erasmus Commission.

A proper construction of the term "anticipation" had to be done according to the rules of interpretation.

The context was vitally important when giving a meaning to the word. Regard had to be had to the reason for appointing the commission of inquiry.

He agreed with Mr Kentridge that the commission was an advisory body which existed because its members were entrusted with some specific task, Dr D'Oliviera said.

Rhodie wil hoogstes

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DR. ESCHEL RHOODIE en sy regspan gaan probeer om die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, en drie Kabinetslede — onder wie dr. Andries Treurnicht — by 'n hofsak te betrek. Dieselfde plan word teen talle hoë mense ondersoek, sê 'n bron na aan die Rhodie-kamp.

Die ander name op die lys is. dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg, Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding; sen. Owen Horwood, Minister van Finansies; mnr. Willem Cruwagen, Administrateur van Transvaal, mnr. John Vorster; genl. Hendrik van den Bergh; genl. Magnus Malan, hoof van die weermag; sy voorganger, admrl Hugo Bierman; oud-min. M. C. Botha en die vorige Sekrêres van Finansies en die Tesourie, mnr. Gerald Brown en Andries Pretorius.

Die Rhodie-kamp ondersoek die moontlikheid om die mense as getuies te dagvaar in die sekwestrasie-aansoek teen dr. Rhodie se boedel, is aan RAPPORT gesê.

Verlede week het dr. Rhodie en sy regspan samesprekinge met 'n verteenwoordiger van die staatsprokureur gevoer. Daar is toe laat blyk dat hulle gaan probeer om sekere mense in die getuiebanc te kry. Die name van mnr. P. W. Botha, mnr. Vorster, sen. Horwood en genl. Malan is daar genoem. Die staat eis altesame R878.000 van dr. Rhodie. Hy het die grootste deel hiervan, R11.500.000, uit, ekeime

by sy boedel-saak

Rhodie-kamp die sekwestrasie-saak gebruik om te bepaal wie welk verantwoordelik was vir die besteding van geheime fondse.

Die Rhodie-kamp gaan glo probeer aantoon hoewel diskreste, magte en verantwoordelikhede aan dr. Rhodie toegeken was en wie dit toegeken het.

In die proses wil hulle glo mnr. P. W. Botha in sy hoedanigheid as Minister van Verdediging dagvaar om te getuig. Volgens RAPPORT se bron hoop die Rhodie-kamp om mnr. Botha te kan dagvaar omdat van Inligting se geheime projekte sedert 1974 uit die Verdedigingsbegroting gefinansier is.

Dit sou dan, volgens die Rhodie-kamp, impliseer dat mnr. Botha geweet het wat aangaan, want op 8 Mei 1978 het mnr. Vorster in die Parlement gesê alle sertifikate oor die aanwending van geheime fondse is verskat.

bruk — nadat hy dr. Rhodie geva het of hy die betrokke maatskappy as sekuriteit kon aanbied.

Die Rhodie-span wil glo mnr. Vorster en sen. Horwood dagvaar om te getuig oor die diskreste wat aan dr. Rhodie toegeken was om geheimhouding te verseker. Dr. Rhodie en dr. Connie Mulder het voor die Erasmus-kommissie getuig dat sen Horwood lid van die infor-

mele Kabinetskomitee was. In Junie vanjaar het dr. Rhodie in Frankryk aan my gesê die operasie om André Pieterse te red, is onderneem om te voorkom dat ander geheime operasies uitlek.

waarvan Pieterse deel was. Toe dr. Rhodie om kommentaar gevra is oor verlede week se samesprekinge met 'n verteenwoordiger van die Staatstruad, wou hy geen kommentaar lewer nie.

fondse aan die gewese film-baas André Pieterse geleen, wat dit gebruik het om die ramppoeidige rolprent Golden Rendezvous te maak. En hy lê die knoop.

terme van Artikel 5 van die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening moet die betrokke Minister (mnr. Botha) 'n sertifikaat verstrek dat die geld in alle opsigte korrek bestee is.

prente en die bou van teaters Dr. Rhodie het aan die Nederlandse blad Elseviers gesê die Regering het R7 miljoen vir die projek van drie jaar goedgekeur.

Altesame R825 000 is aan 'n maatskappy van mnr. Pieterse oorbetal vir die bou van teaters vir swartes. Toe daar gesloer word, het mnr. Pieterse die geld vir die maak van Golden Rendezvous ge-

Mnr. Pieterse het getuig dat groot vertragings en besluitloosheid by dié departement die swart rolprentprojek vertraag het. Dit het ingesluit vervaardiging van rol-

Chikerema got 'Info money'

MR PIK BOTHA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday reminded Mr James Chikerema, the Zimbabwe Rhodesia politician, that he had received large handouts from the former South African Department of Information.

Mr Botha was replying to an allegation by Mr Chikerema, leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, that South Africa was giving aid to Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council to help it win the elections.

Mr Chikerema's publicity secretary, Professor Samkange, has alleged

millions have come from South Africa. The EDC also claims that ten vehicles have been sent from South Africa to help the UANC election campaign.

Mr Botha replied: "I realise that Mr Chikerema must be confused as I recall it was Mr Chikerema who received millions from the former Department of Information."

"I am not sure how he disposed of the amount. Perhaps he would like to explain."

Mr Chikerema broke with the UANC earlier this year, and denied allegations that he received about R800 000 from the Department of Information.



Mr Pik Botha

Luyt repays Info R12-m

FERTILISER magnate Louis Luyt has repaid the Government the full R12-million, plus interest, that was lent to him from secret Department of Information funds to start the Citizen.

"I have redeemed my entire commitment in one cash payment," Mr Luyt confirmed.

He refused to say anything more or to discuss his negotiations with the State Trust Board that led to the repayment.

Sources close to him said, however, that he was anxious to end his whole involvement in the aftermath of the Information scandal and to get rid of the "dark cloud" that hung over him and his business interests while the matter was unresolved.

Embarrass

Mr Luyt himself said that although he had been invited to the Prime Minister's conference with top businessmen this week, he had not attended because he felt it would have been mutually embarrassing for himself and Mr Botha for him to be there while still being officially investigated.

According to friends, it was to dispel the cloud over him that he agreed to pay the Government several million rands more than he thought they were legally entitled to claim.

He was originally lent the money under a written agreement with the former Secretary of Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, to enable him to start the Citizen newspaper.

Mr Luyt was to invest the R12-million and use the interest to finance the newspaper.

MR LUYT REPAYS

However, it was soon losing R400 000 a month and Mr Luyt quarrelled with Dr Rhoodie who arranged for the paper to be taken over by Mr Hubert Jussen, a Dutch publisher, and Mr J van Zyl Alberts, another Info frontman.

From then the Citizen was directly subsidised from the Information Department's secret fund while Mr Luyt's commitment regarding the R12-million was renegotiated with the then Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder.

In terms of a new agreement Mr Luyt undertook to repay the loan by 1986 less an amount of R2 9-million in compensation for his losses on the Citizen.

Mr Luyt wrote a series of post-dated cheques for the money. These cheques have now been cancelled, and Mr Luyt has paid the full amount — including the R2 9-million allowed by Dr Mulder — to the State Trust Board.

He has a written statement from the board that the State has no further claim upon him.

89

88

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

VII

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33
1-4	0,05	0,06
5-24	0,07	0,06
25-44	1,09	0,44
45-64	9,75	4,44
65+	42,19	32,93
ALL	4,70	3,81
NO.	9752	7926

5-24	0,00
25-44	0,01
45-64	0,02
65+	0,11
ALL	0,01
NO.	30

0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

VIII

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

0-1	0,52
1-4	0,05
5-24	0,03
25-44	0,03
45-64	0,07
65+	0,18
ALL	0,06
NO.	128

0,23	0,18
0,09	0,07
0,13	0,06
0,26	0,07
0,44	0,15
0,17	0,12
366	187

0,45	0,26
0,09	0,06
0,23	0,09
0,36	0,13
0,47	0,18
0,25	0,14
289	164

0,02	0,07
0,05	0,04
0,04	0,05
0,21	0,11
0,00	0,15
0,07	0,06
26	23

0,05	0,05
0,01	0,01
0,01	0,01
0,07	0,07
0,13	0,13
0,04	0,04
85	

TABLE II

Luyt betaal Citizen se R13 milj. terug

RAPPORT 25/4/79

DEUR THINUS PRINSLOO

MNR. LOUIS LUYT het vandeeweek met 'n tjek vir R13 miljoen al die staatsgeld terugbetaal wat dr. Eschel Rhoodie aan hom geleen het om die koerant The Citizen te begin.

Mnr. Luyt het vroeër 'n persoonlike uitnodiging van die Eerste Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha, om vandeeweek se sakeleiersberaad by te woon, van die hand gewys omdat die terugbetaling nog nie afgehandel was nie.

Mnr. Luyt het skielik die groot tjek uitgeskryf — volgens kontrak moes hy eers teen 1986 die volle bedrag terugbetaal — nadat hy van staatskant die versekering



MNR. LOUIS LUYT groot tjek

ontvang het dat 'n ondersoek getoon het dat sy gedsake heeltemal in orde is en dat geen Inligtingsgeld deur hom misbruik is nie.

Die kunsmismagnaat en gewese frontman van Inligting het die reuse-bedrag Donderdag aan die staat terugbetaal terwyl mnr P. W. Botha in die Carlton-sentrum in Johannesburg met toonaangewende Suid-Afrikaners beraad gehou het.

'n Woordvoerder het vandeeweek aan RAPPORT gesê mnr. Luyt het mnr.

Botha se uitnodiging geweier omdat hy gevoel het die lug tussen hom en die Regering is nog nie gesuiwer nie. Om saam in so 'n uitgelese geselskap te verkeer, sou net 'n verleentheid vir albei partye wees.

Nou is die lug gesuiwer. Volgens die vertroueling van mnr. Luyt is hy eger nog steeds omgekrap oor die hantering van die hele Inligtingskandaal en die wolk van agterdog wat maande lank oor sy kop gehang het.

Aan RAPPORT is gesê dat

mnr. Luyt nog steeds te verbitterd is om weer sport in Suid-Afrika te borg, soos hy dit in die verlede gedoen het. Hy het reeds R2 miljoen in Suid-Afrikaanse sport gestee en gaan nou net individuele sportmanne help.

Die Inligtingskandaal het veroorsaak dat mnr. Luyt soms feitlik 'n kluismaarsbestaan gevoer het. In een stadium het hy dit selfs oorweeg om Triomf te verkoop en hom heeltemal aan die openbare

* VERVOLG OP BL. 6 *

Total
Circulatory Diseases (390-458)

3114 3140 2390 1921
100% 100% 100% 100%

Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)

9752 7926 1135 804
100% 100% 100% 100%

Suicide (E950-E959, E9

Homicide (E960-E969)

Total Accidents, Poison (E800-E999)

Luyt

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

lewe te onttrek, verneem RAPPORT.

Aan vriende het hy gesê daardie wolk van agterdog was die ergste beproewing van sy lewe, al het regter Erasmus bevind dat hy 'n eerbare getuie was en dat hy geen onreëlmatighede gepleeg het nie.

Dis glo veral die aanbevelinge in die Erasmus-verslag dat gekyk moet word tot „hoe 'n mate die staat se bates deur enige van die here Luyt, Alberts, dr. Rhoodie, dr. D. O. Rhoodie, L. E. S. de Villiers en Pieterse onreëlmatiglik vervreem of aangetas is”, wat mnr. Luyt omgekrap het.

Mnr. Luyt se standpunt was dat hy nie Inligting se geld vroeër gaan terugbetaal as die staat nie sy naam in ere herstel nie.

Volgens vriende het hy net sy skouers opgetrek oor gerugte wat hy nie die R13 miljoen onmiddellik kan terugbetaal nie en dit in paaiemente tot 1986 sal moet doen, soos wat ooreengekom was. Sy persoonlike boedel word op meer as R50 miljoen geraam, sê vriende.

In regter Anton Mostert se verslag is gesê dat mnr. Luyt jaarliks 12½ persent rente op Inligting se geld betaal het Dr Rhoodie het in 1975-76 altesame R13 miljoen as 'n persoonlike lening aan mnr. Luyt gegee om The Citizen mee te begin.

Toe RAPPORT mnr. Luyt om kommentaar nader, het hy net gesê. „Ek het my totale verpligting teenoor die staat in een bedrag terugbetaal.”

Mnr. J. H. du Toit, voorsitter van die Staatstrustraad, het by navraag gesê mnr. Luyt „het 'n betaling gemaak as finale vereffening van sy verpligtinge” teenoor die staat. Hy wou niks meer sê nie.

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

(3) The said return shall be signed by one of the directors and the secretary (if any) of the company and a copy thereof shall be kept in the registered office of the company.

(4) A private company shall annex to any return required to be lodged by it in terms of this section a certificate in the prescribed form signed by a director or the

nd (c) of this Act, during the period

of payment of

us section, shall

er of members

o shall apply

company other

tion; and

cial year,

The Star Wednesday November 28 1979.

NPU body talks on shooting of game

At the behest of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Defence and Newspaper Press Union Liaison Committee at its regular meeting today discussed a report by The Star on game shooting in the military area.

The Editor of The Star attended the meeting.

Yesterday the Prime Minister issued the following statement.

"An attempt by The Star to place me under suspicion following alleged hunting of certain buck species is not only in bad taste but is regrettable. We have now come to the stage where we doubt the newspaper.

"It appears that the newspaper is trying to break down the whole Defence Force in a serialisation of alleged illegal hunting by individuals in South West Africa.

"In a report yesterday, the Defence Force was found guilty by a reporter of mass animal slaughtering. The general suspicion makes one wonder what The Star's goal is in a time when a total onslaught against the country has been identified. This is strengthened by the reprehensible

(laakbare) way in which the newspaper could not today find room in its columns for a statement from me in this connection. In addition, a similar report about the same alleged incident by the same reporter appeared in The Cape Times on August 4, 1977. The Star, however, found it necessary to place the report on its front page.

"As Minister of Defence, when I had the time, I visited various bases and addressed South African troops and often had discussions with black leaders, but I have no knowledge of the alleged hunting.

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, issued the following reply today.

"The Prime Minister's accusations of rumour-mongering were unconvincingly answered fully in

advance — in editorials in The Star and Die Beeld yesterday.

"The Star said, '... (an) inquiry was held in secret and (after two years) its findings remain secret. A full exposure of the facts at the time could have stopped the elimination of rare game long ago. Indeed, it is the publicity and the awareness now of conservationists that is cleaning up the problem.'

"Die Beeld said (before the Star reported the braai incident), '... If those involved in the unsavoury revelations feel a little hard-pressed, they should realise that it concerns the desire to be seen to be among the civilised also in respect of conservation not a witch-hunt or the grinding of political axes'. Today The Citizen

said '... by disclosing what has allegedly happened, the newspapers concerned have brought about an inquiry — and this will help the Defence Force to deal with the situation which, if left unprobed, could only have done the Defence Force even greater harm.'

Mr Tyson said that the Prime Minister denied any knowledge of the shooting of two rare black-faced impala — but this was a denial of something that had never been reported. The Star, even in its headline, reported on hosts who had served the buck to Mr Botha at a braai.

"That point crystallises as nothing else has done the insensitivity shown by responsible leaders stationed in the operational area. Fortunately there is now extreme sensitivity about unwarranted slaugh-

ALL CAUSES

Buck: PM objects to report

THE Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, has taken the strongest possible exception to a report in The Star and in The Argus on Tuesday headed 'Two rare buck shot, braaied for Botha' and 'Rare buck shot for Botha braai' respectively.

These headlines could be ambiguous. The Argus wishes to point out that our headline did not mean, or was intended to mean, that buck were braaied at Mr. Botha's request, or that he approved, or was involved in the braai.

The Argus apologises for any false impression that some might have inferred from the headline.

CORRECT PICTURE

The opening sentence of the report reflects the correct picture: 'Two rare black faced impala were shot for a braai for the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, then Minister of Defence, in the operational area of SWA.'

Mr. Botha did not take part in the shooting and was not in the camp when it occurred.

The Prime Minister has suggested that this and other reports on hunting by senior SADF officers and officials in the area were an attempt to break down the whole Defence Force.

SUSPICION

He said: 'The general suspicion makes one wonder what the Star's (and, by inference, The Argus's) goal is in a time when a total onslaught against the country has been identified.'

The Argus has already rejected this inference, and believes that the destruction of game has nothing to do with any enemy 'total onslaught'. There is no call to attempt to suppress.

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062
65+	73.62	54.55	92.20	82.93	96.90	71.79	53.38	45.89
ALL	9.44	7.40	8.03	5.51	14.62	11.00	8.77	8.13

NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
0-1	0.85	0.69	0.70	0.31	1.18	1.24	0.32	0.19
1-4	0.49	0.21	0.31	0.27	0.63	0.61	0.21	0.20
5-24	0.71	0.22	0.68	0.20	1.40	0.38	0.68	0.12
25-44	1.18	0.30	1.43	0.37	3.32	0.70	1.22	0.26
45-64	1.25	0.42	1.55	0.40	2.89	0.76	1.10	0.31
65+	1.26	0.71	1.34	0.91	2.19	0.90	1.02	0.53
ALL	0.95	0.33	0.95	0.29	1.91	0.56	0.89	0.20

NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
0-1	0.51	0.54	2.10	1.24	7.00	6.86	19.69	19.83
1-4	0.04	0.04	0.21	0.35	0.75	0.77	2.58	2.48
5-24	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.21	0.23
25-44	0.05	0.05	0.28	0.17	0.42	0.78	0.78	0.78

145
96
84
64
145

[illegible]

	B	C	A	W	M
F					
M					

**PR firm drops
SA account for
health reasons**

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The public relations firm, of Sydney S Baron has told the South African Government that it will not be able to continue representing South African interests in America after March

This statement was made here yesterday by Mr Les de Villiers, one-time Deputy Secretary of the former South African Department of Information and now deputy chairman of the Sydney S Baron board and president of its wholly owned South African subsidiary.

He said the head of the firm, Mr. Baron, had recently had a most serious operation and that he had wanted to relinquish the South African contract because of health reasons.

As far as Mr De Villiers was concerned this made "absolutely no difference" to his position with the firm which had interests which were much wider than the South African Government's account.

850 000 DOLLARS

But by any standards, the Baron firm will miss the South African account.

According to statements required by American law and filed with the United States Department of Justice, Baron received 850 000 dollars from the South African Government in 1978.

This was the biggest item on the schedule of the firm's earnings from foreign governments in that year — which included amounts of around 250 000 dollars from Japan and Taiwan.

[illegible]

FATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	<u>12.46</u>	<u>9.07</u>	<u>16.92</u>	<u>11.55</u>	<u>29.22</u>	<u>24.78</u>	<u>23.16</u>	<u>22.23</u>
1-4	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00
5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0.25	0.17	0.48	0.32	0.83	0.67	0.55	0.67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

X

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ATL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

Buses (258) to use bays

EAST LONDON — The Indian Management Committee has relented on its tough stand against buses using taxi bays on Douglas Smit Highway which they had asked the city council to erect

Soon after the taxi bays were erected, the vice-chairman, Mr Harry Parbhoo, hit out strongly against Ciskei Transport Company buses using the bays

"When we asked them to subsidise the R10 000 bays they refused and the wheelbarrows were hardly moved off the site and the buses moved in," Mr Parbhoo said at the time

He demanded the buses be barred from using the bays

Now the IMC has relented following discussions with the chief of the traffic department, Mr J Bosch, who urged them to allow the buses to use the bays

The traffic department undertook a survey of the buses and taxis using the bays and found the buses used the bays for a very short period. During the three and a half hour observation period, the survey found only 10 buses used the bays — and only for 15 seconds each

Mr Bosch suggested the status quo be allowed to remain for a three month trial period but the IMC decided to accept it for as long as there was a free flow of traffic and the buses did not interfere with the taxis — DDR

REVEALED: HOW SYDNEY BARON BOUGHT INFLUENCE FOR SA IN THE US

IT'S GOODBYE to millions of dollars for the United States' public relations company of Sydney S Baron.

It was officially announced this week that the company had asked to be freed from its contract to lobby for South Africa in the US.

Earlier in the week, a pro-Gov-

ernment South African newspaper speculated that the agency was being forced to resign by the South African Government.

But, whatever the true explanation, the announcement heralds the end of an era — the era in which Dr Eschel Rhoodie and his Department of Information spent wildly — and secretly — to

promote the policies of the South African Nationalist Government.

Today the Sunday Express can reveal for the first time details of the huge sums of money that were poured into Sydney S Baron to finance the grandiose schemes of South Africa's former Department of Information.

It's an end to US PR company's ^{25a} pot of SA gold

IN ONLY three years, the Department of Information, under Dr Eschel Rhoodie paid out \$1 584 407 to the New York-based public relations company, Sydney S Baron.

In 1978 alone, the company was paid \$600 000 and in 1976 it received \$532 000 for "studying and analysing the political, social, economic and strategic conditions in South Africa, and American attitudes toward the Republic".

From 1977 to 1979, Sydney S Baron received four separate payments of \$200 000 every four months.

In Washington, attorney Mr Donald de Keiffer, the man Dr Rhoodie hired verbally to mount several sensitive and strategic secret operations, was paid at least \$397 245 for 18 months work — at the rate of \$50 an hour.

He once earned \$105 000 for

By KITT KATZIN



anced and fair treatment of South Africa and reports which objectively, truthfully and accurately describe the policies of South Africa."

Baron operations included:

- Promoting a pro-SA investment seminar at the Woodlands Inn, Houston, Texas, in 1976
- Former US President Mr Gerald Ford was paid \$10 000 for making a 30-minute speech
- Promoting a similar seminar this year of which...

Dinner Committee \$1 000, May 1977

De Keiffer lists expenses in 1978 for entertaining Mr Carl Nofke, the Information Attache at the SA Embassy in Washington, and accommodation expenses in South Africa of R250 (Mount Nelson Hotel, Cape Town), R99 (Burgers Park Hotel, Pretoria) and R43 (Holiday Inns, Johannesburg).

De Keiffer received payments for "fees and expenses

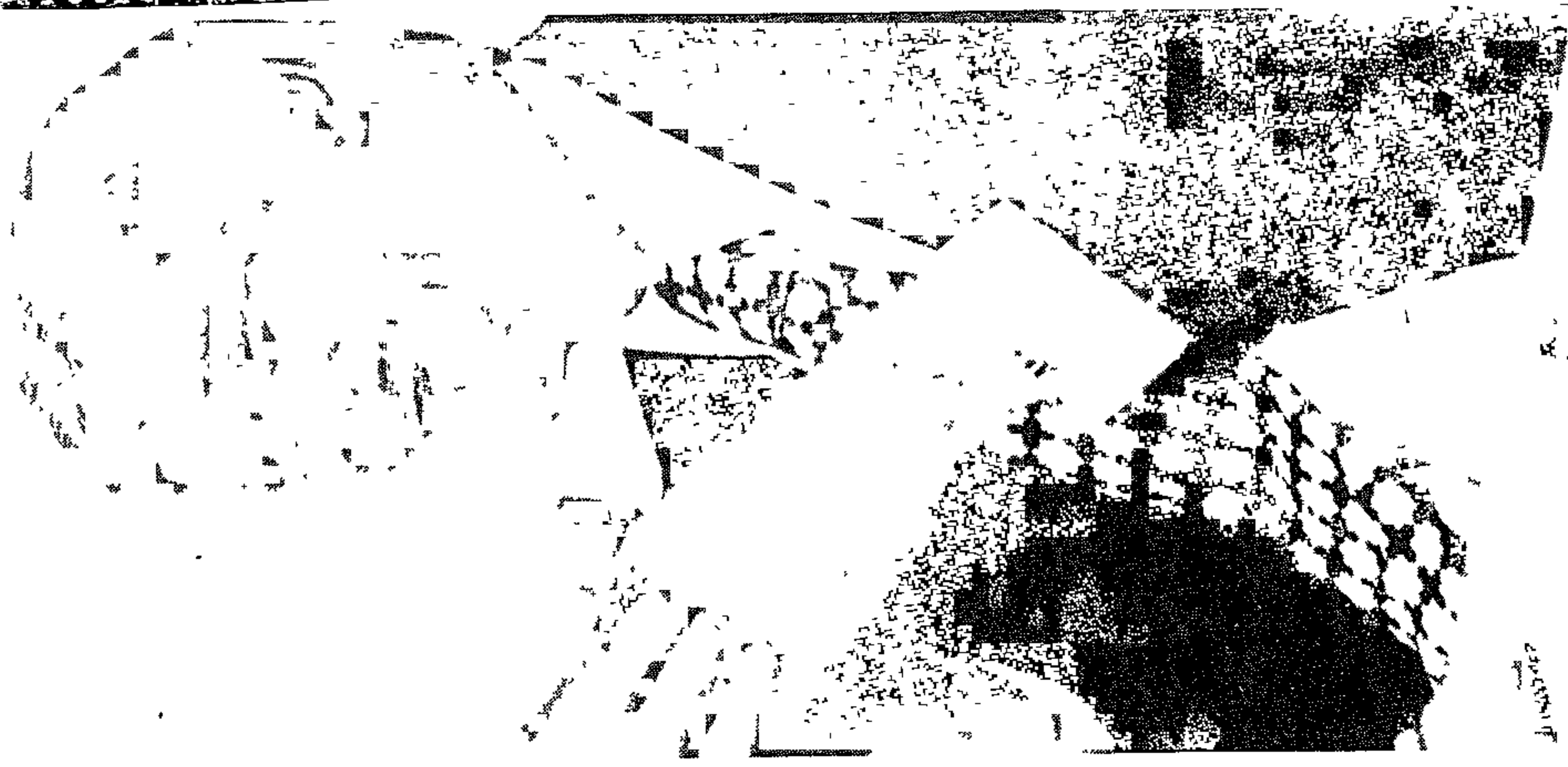
during February 1978" of \$37 891, \$94 856 (March 1978), \$31 522 (April 1978) and \$71 976 (May 1976)

The US records also show that several other "front" companies were used extensively by the former Information Department to propagate South African Government policy in the US

They were

- Associated Films Incorporated, of Third Avenue, New York, which distributed such as "African Powerhouse", "Bantu Toddlers", "Land of Promise" and "Vision of Gold"

- Image Industries Incorporated, which distributed an "educational" multi-media kit entitled "Mosaic of Progress - South Africa Today". The kit was sent free of charge to schools, on request, and gave information concerning "problems and controversies which surround the (South African) nation"



US attorney Donald de Keiffer South Africa's former Department of Information paid him at least \$397 245 for 18 months work. His contract was never put in writing

Sunday Express

2 Dec 1979

259

● President Carter
SA donation?

January 1979 and \$236 000
from January to July 1978

De Keiffer's contract, which
was never at any stage put in
writing, was cancelled in July
this year, but in the three years
he and Sydney S Baron worked
together for the former Depart-
ment of Information, South Af-
rican taxpayers forked out
\$1 981 652 to foot their bills

But both De Keiffer and Syd-
ney S Baron actually earned
even more than that

Records, which they were
obliged to file in terms of the
US Foreign Agents Act, cover
only from 1976 to 1979, but it is
known that both men were un-
officially engaged by the De-
partment from an earlier date

According to the three-year
reports, filed at the Internal
Security Section Registration
Unit of the Department of Jus-
tice in Washington, Sydney S
Baron, in terms of an agree-
ment signed with Dr Rhodie,
undertook to promote the ex-
change of visits between promi-
nent Americans and South Afri-
cans in the business, media and
academic fields, and by other
groups of "prominent opinion
leaders"

Sydney Baron also undertook
to encourage the presentation
in the American media of bal-

for a 20 minute speech, and
General Westmoreland, the for-
mer US commander in Saigon,
a similar fee

● Distributing copies of "Jew-
ish Heritage in South Africa"
to the Anglo-Jewish Press and
to over 200 Jewish organisa-
tions in the US

● Trips by businessmen and
politicians to Israel for confer-
ences with business and aca-
demic leaders, and to London
for business seminars

● Promoting the efforts of
Black South African athletes to
participate in international ath-
letic events

● Promotional work for Trans-
kei — \$50 000

● Preparation and distribution
of pages entitled "Scope" to
over 3 000 weekly magazines
and newspapers in the US

The records also reflect sev-
eral political contributions It

● General Westmoreland
— \$10 000 for speech

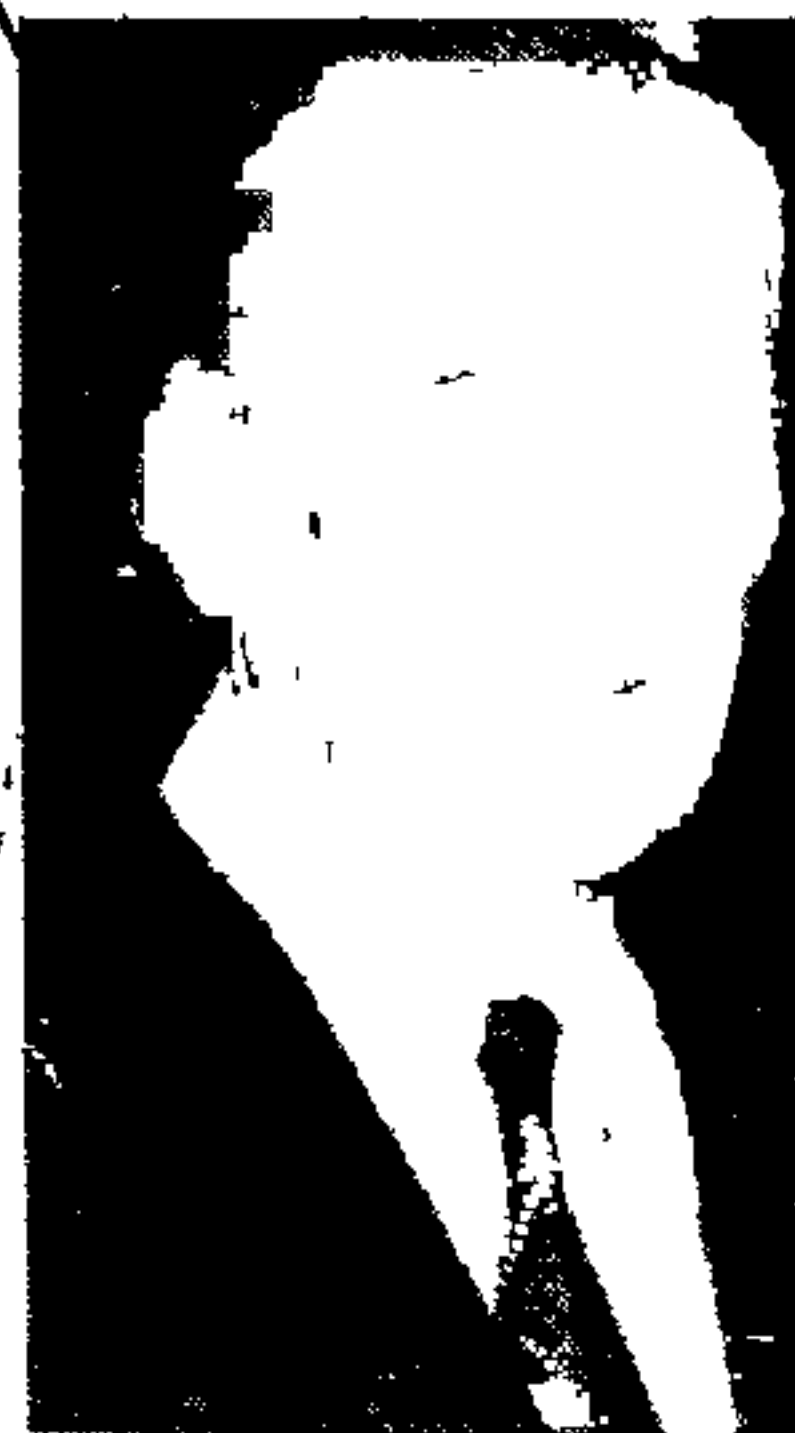
is not clear if these were made
on behalf of the South African
Government, but included are

● \$1 000 for the Jimmy Carter
for President Campaign in
March 1976

● Finance Council, Democratic
National Party, \$1 250, March
1977

● Moynihan for Senator
\$1 300, March 1977

● Democratic Party Congress



MNR. EDDIE DUNN . .
ontvoer



MEV DAPHE DUNN . . .
ernstig siek.



MNR. HUGH DUNN . . .
bekommerd.



MEV MARGOT SUL-
LIVAN alleen by
ma

Moenie onderhandel nie, pleit ontvoerde

Maandag 2/12/79

259

Van FRANZ KEMP

SAN SALVADOR

„MOET in geen omstandighede om my vrylating probeer onderhandel as ek eendag ontvoer sou word nie. Daar mag nie voor hierdie soort afpersing geswig word nie.”

Dis die versoek wat mnr. Eddie Dunn, Suid-Afrika se ontvoerde ambassadeur in El Salvador, 'n jaar gelede per brief aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Regering gerig het. In daardie stadium was daar reeds 'n mislukte sluipmoord-aanslag op sy lewe en het sy gesin in spanning gelewe weens die dreigemente teen hom.

Hul vrees en spanning het hierdie naweek 'n hoogtepunt bereik nadat die regering van El Salvador Vrydag sonder enige waarskuwing al die veiligheidswagte by die Dunn's se ambassadeurs-woning ont-trek het.

Die reusagtige huis, wat voorheen deur oud-president Hernandez bewoon en waar vyf wagte tydens 1972 se staatsgreep doodgeskiet is, staan nou oop en bloot en enigeen kan tot by die voor-deur stap.

„Dit is die laaste druppel in die emmer. Ek voel heeltemal magtelos. Wat erger kan nog gebeur?” het mnr. Robert Dunn, seun van die ambassadeur, uitgeroep toe hy hoor dat die wagte nie meer op hul pos is nie.

Die wagte is blykbaar ont-trek omdat die Suid-Afrikaanse diplomatieke sending wat El Salvador betref nie meer bestaan nie. Reelings om die kantoor te sluit, is reeds fluks aan Suid-Afrikaanse kant aan die gang.

Hy vriend hom besoek en hy drink nou voortdurend ligte kalmeerpille. Verder drink hy 'n hope koffie om wakker te bly.

„Hy moet elke oproep hanteer. Een en almal wil persoonlik met hom praat. Dit put hom uit. Ons kan die foon nie ignoreer nie, dalk kom daar 'n oproep van die ontvoerders.”

Die ambassadeurswoning het twee telefoonnommers. Een is streng privaat. 'n Groot bandopnemer staan in die studeerkamer en dit word met elke oproep aangeskakel.

Elke dag is daar minstens tien oproepe van kansvatters. Almal eis geld in ruil vir die ontvoerde ambassadeur. Robin se antwoord is kort en klaar. Lewer bewys dat

hy die ambassadeur het en ons kan praat. Nege uit tien keer word die foon neergesit.

Vrydagoggend was daar 'n oproep van 'n man wat 'n miljoen dollars teen drie-uur die middag by 'n sekere plek afgelewer wou hê. Toe Robin bewyse vra, het hy gesê hy bel terug, maar dit was die laaste 'n Ander man wou Vrydag 200 000 dollar hê.

Annamaria het van Woensdag af geen slaap gehad nie en het gister soos 'n slaapwandelaar gelyk. Sy en Robin

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

Mnr. Dunn jr., wat hom niks seur aan sy pa se versoek om hom nie te probeer red nie, staan hier feitlik man-al-leen in die stryd om die lewe van die ambassadeur. Hy waak sedert Woensdag per-manent by die twee telefone in die studeerkamer in die hoop dat die ontvoerders gaan bel.

Gister het hy 'n beroep op die Suid-Afrikaanse Rege-ring gedoen om „iemand met gesag” na El Salvador te stuur om met die onderhan-deling te help. Die hulp is hierdie naweek op pad.

Ambassadeur Dunn het sowat twee weke voor die ont-voering dreigemente teen sy lewe ontvang. Hy is ook ge-waarsku dat hy en sy perso-neel moet ligloop vir bom-ont-ploffings.

Hy het daarna verlof uit Pretoria gekry om sekuriteits-maatreels te verskerp, maar van 'n jaar gelede se versoek om groter, algehele veiligheid, het niks gekom nie, sê Robin.

Enkele weke gelede is hy en sy verloofde, Annamaria, voor die ambassadeurswoning deur vier gewapende mans aangehou. Die mans het later van plan verander en hulle vrygelaat, vertel Robin.

Nou waak hy maar by die telefoon. Annamaria is pal langs hom om die tientalle oproepe te help beantwoord. Snags help haar ma haar ter-wyl Robin 'n uur of wat slaap.

Sy vertel. „Robin se senu-wees is op breekpunt. Na die ontvoering het 'n dokters-

INEFFECTIVE AD

2	9.81	6.60	55.55	51.04	29.26	27.05
M		A				F

are no tables for the small number

FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

TABLE I

Kidnappers led by intelligent men, says envoy's weary son

● Kidnapped envoy Mr Archibald Dunn with his wife

BUTHELEZI MAY BE ASKED TO ACT AS A GO-BETWEEN

By KITT KATZIN

AN EXHAUSTED Mr Robin Dunn this week pieced together an awesome picture of the underground revolutionary movement which has held his ambassador father captive for 11 days

Mr Dunn, son of kidnapped envoy Archibald Dunn, has been keeping a non-stop vigil by his bedside phone

He is close to breaking point, and describes the drama and tension as a nerve-racking experience which he could not survive again

The 33-year-old discotheque owner doesn't even know if his father is alive. He told me by telephone yesterday that his father's captors, the leftist Farabundo Martí Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), were

- Highly organised and extremely disciplined
- Well-armed
- Well-trained
- Led by intelligent men who researched their kidnap victims and their immediate circumstances, before snatching them

Mr Dunn said the FPL was perhaps the most effective and feared kidnapping group in Central America

He has had no contact with the kidnappers so far, but relatives in South Africa are contemplating other ways of breaking the silence

I understand some may approach the South African Government soon to ask if a Black homeland leader of international standing, such as Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, could make representations for Mr Dunn's release

Robin Dunn, who said the drama had taken a tremendous toll on his family, also recalled that the FPL had

- Kidnapped two British bankers, a Mr Chetterton and a Mr Murray, earlier

this year "They kept them for six months and then released them after a ransom of several million dollars was paid"

- Kidnapped a Dutch citizen Mr Schutema, at about the same time, and released him after six months. In addition, cash, the captors asked for arms, which were supplied

- In both cases, however, captives were apparently well treated and well fed "I can only hope," said Robin Dunn, "that they will treat my father the same way"

This week the FPL, to show it meant business, snatched a wealthy Salvadorean in San Ana, the country's second largest city

They did this shortly before South Africa's special envoy Mr Deon Volschenk, arrived in San Salvador from Pretoria to begin negotiating for Mr Dunn's release

The British and Dutch captives were released after the FPL demand for its manifesto to be published in 24 different countries had been met

This week the FPL demanded publication of its manifesto in 102 countries, including South Africa, as part of its demands to free Mr Dunn

Other demands include Salvador's severance of diplomatic relations with Chile, Israel and South Africa, and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation

But it appears the El Salvador Government will reject demands, and in South Africa spokesmen for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have refused to comment

Robin Dunn, meanwhile, is being comforted by his 24-year-old fiancée, Anna Maria Moraleja, a university student

He said that because the FPL was demanding publication of its manifesto in 102 countries, the kidnapping had now become an international issue and he hoped the United Nations would step in

Observers in the city believe the kidnappers may make more demands, and the authorities are puzzled as to why no contact has been made after 11 days

They believe Mr Dunn is being held in the country, although it is possible he may have been taken across the border

It's time for the hate to stop

By SUZANNE VOS: Juan-les-Pins

MRS KATIE Rhoadie, pretty wife of the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoadie, sat in her holiday flat at this Riviera resort with her son this week and groped for the pieces of their shattered lives.

She joked, and suddenly her voice broke and she was on the verge of weeping. She spoke of the impulse for vengeance and the need for forgiveness, for an end to hate.

And she wondered how to find her way back to South Africa to be at her husband's side when he emerged from the prison where he is now held.

In an exclusive interview with the Sunday Times, Mrs Rhoadie said her husband was now a "shattered" man.

"He was an idealist — he never dreamt people would turn on him like this," she said. "I always told him he was the kind of Afrikaner that really didn't fit into the establishment. He and a few others were ahead of their time."

"I am trying to work out how I can get back to South Africa," she said yesterday.

"I dread facing once again all the hate that was directed towards my family and can only plead for God's sake stop it. Hasn't everybody had enough?"

Tense, and barely able to eat or sleep, she admitted that all she wanted to do was cry.

A petite, attractive woman, Katie rarely lets her guard down.

Nervy

Now, however, the strain shows when her voice breaks in mid-sentence and she apologises and brushes it aside with: "sorry, I'm a bit nervy, I've had a rough week."

For the first time she spoke of Dr Rhoadie's experiences while in the hands of the French police.

"They helped him as much as they could, but the prison cells were overcrowded and nobody can get locked up without it takin' a physical and emotional

Eschel and Katie Rhoadie together. Now they are separated. She is in France, and he is in jail in South Africa

says

shattered Katie

THE FACT IS WE ARE VIRTUALLY PENNILESS



MRS KATIE Rhoadie said she knew it would be difficult for many people in South Africa to believe, after all that had been written, but the fact was they were virtually penniless.

She said all the family's possessions in South Africa had been seized by the Government and were being sold. If she was lucky, she might recover some of her inheritance at some stage. That would be all she would

have to begin again with. "I'll rent a small flat in Pretoria, I think, and I'll go out to work," she said.

Trained as a teacher, Mrs Rhoadie said she wasn't holding out much hope of being employed by the Education Department.

"I will probably go to night school to learn to type. In the meantime, I'll work as a char, cook, clean, do any-

Their 19-year-old daughter, Anne-Marie, is a student at RAU and Eschel has been attending a boarding school in England.

She explained how the only money the family had was what was left from the various interviews they had both granted to magazines in Europe and South Africa.

Friends in Europe had also helped to support the family by providing monetary assistance and free accommodation, she said. "And Eschel got some

money by using his contacts to help some people with a big oil deal. This is how we have managed to live."

She emphasised that only "selected" information was given to these publications. "The secrets the editor of the Dutch magazine Elseviers claims to have was not connected with the tapes," she said. "Elseviers hasn't got any big stuff," she added.

Elseviers magazine has published four 8 000-word instalments of an interview

with Dr Rhoadie in which further light was cast on various Info projects. The interviews were conducted shortly before Dr Rhoadie's arrest in France.

Elseviers published certain Info documents with the interviews, but with important sections blacked out. Dr Ferry Hoogendijk, editor-in-chief of Elseviers, claimed to know what these blacked-out sections contained.

He has warned the South African authorities that if they do not give Dr Rhoadie a fair and public hearing he will go ahead and publish these and other incriminating documents.

Mrs Rhoadie said: "Eschel could put a lot of dynamite under a lot of people — the Elseviers stuff is an indication, but it's not what some people are frightened of."

Sitting down to work out her finances, she said that the rent of the flat at Juan-les-Pins had been paid until the end of September.

"But from then on my position is precarious — from then on, too, all South Africans living in France will require visas. I just don't know what's going to happen."

The beachfront flat, often described as "the Rhoadie luxury Riviera home," actually resembles many holiday flatlets in Durban.

This week I was served coffee from a pot with no lid and could, at best, describe the furnishings as austere.

toll.

"Because he was moved around such a lot, and because of prison rules, he never once in all those weeks managed to get a cake of soap or any English reading material.

"He washed in cold water and did the same with his clothes and ate food like plain rice and boiled pieces of heart. He never saw tea or coffee — just milk mixed with water.

No complaints

"But he didn't complain. He told me about it because I asked him."

Ironically, Mrs Rhoodie is happy that her husband is now in prison in South Africa.

"At least I know the conditions will be good. He'll be eating well and will be able to get exercise and reading material," she said. And, she managed to laugh: "They'll be speaking the same language, too."

She was bitter, though, because neither South African nor French authorities bothered to inform her that her husband was being extradited.

She had to turn to the American Embassy for advice.

Prison officials in Paris even told her she could visit her husband on Thursday — knowing full well he was to be flown out on Wednesday night.

Cries

She learnt of the extradition by chance from a reporter. In desperation she asked the Americans whether they thought she would be able to see him. They told her they thought she didn't have a chance, which turned out to be right.

Though she rushed to Paris from Nice, she was too late and was left sobbing and alone in Paris.

She says she cries herself to sleep at night at the thought that her husband may be jailed.

"I can think of a lot of people who would like him locked away, knowing that he has effectively been shut up."

Until his release, she says, she is trying to think of ways to support the family. "When he walks out of those gates, I'll be there," she said.

Rhodie taken from cell to dentist

Sunday Times Reporter
Juan-les-Pins

DR Eschel Rhodie was taken from his prison cell to visit a Pretoria dentist on Friday.

And only hours later his wife Katie, was being telephoned by people who had seen the former Information secretary, telling her he was looking well.

Dr Rhodie had cracked a back tooth just before his arrest in France and it had been giving him trouble all the time he was in prison.

Mrs Rhodie said last night: "They couldn't arrange to get it treated here. I am so glad they acted so quickly at home."

She repeated that she had the "utmost confidence" in South Africa's prison system and knew her husband would be well looked after.

"Taking him to the dentist so soon after his return is an example of what I am saying," she said.

"Of course, I can't bear to think of Eschel being locked up, but at least now I know he is being properly cared for."

RETHOODIE PAID OFF STILL

Sun. Times 26/8/79 (259)

"However, my pact with Eschel obviously stands. Things will have to be pretty desperate for me to resort to using them."

Mr Van Breukelen, in apparent confirmation of Mrs Rhodde's story, remained silent this week despite the instructions he was given months ago to release the tapes if Dr Rhodde was returned to South Africa against his will.

Mrs Rhodde said her husband made the tapes after her passport had been withdrawn in South Africa and he was alone in his self-imposed exile in Europe.

Poisoned

"It's only human nature to retaliate," she said. "But all this hate has got to stop. It has torn our family apart — and it could well do the same to South Africa."

"Everything surrounding this whole affair has become poisoned."

Eschel has always been very protective about me — he hated them (the Government) for upsetting me. He didn't feel his side of the story would ever be told.

"He felt then — and he still does — that he was being made a scapegoat. He worked hard for South Africa and the methods he employed were approved at the highest level."

Millions and millions of rands were involved and I can swear, because I know, that every last cent was spent to help South Africa. And a lot of good was done, in spite of what people say now."

Steyn paid by Info

• From Page 1

for the department "and when the (Information) trouble started I told the Prime Minister exactly what had happened."

Mr Steyn said he had been paid fixed rates for the translations but was uncertain about the total amount. The Sunday Times was told it amounted to at least R4 000 over a period. He strongly denied any

suggestion that his employment by the Information Department was a means of providing him with financial relief to compensate for company directorships he lost after crossing the floor to the NP in 1973.

"All politicians are poor but there is no question of me being helped out of financial difficulties. I had no financial difficulties," said Mr Steyn.

- c) Ander lede.
- Mnr K. Bosman
- Professor A. Cupido
- Mnr N. Daniels
- Mnr Achmat Davids
- Professor R.J. Davies
- Professor J.J. Degenaar
- Mnr René de Villiers
- M. D. du Plessis

By SUZANNE VOS: Juan-les-Pins

MRS KATIE Rhodde has made her husband promise that he will never release the bomb-shell tapes containing some of South Africa's deepest security secrets.

She extracted the promise because she fears for Dr Rhodde's — and her family's — safety if he "blows" the international secrets he holds.

Mr W van Breukelen, the Dutch lawyer who has the tapes locked in his safe, told the Sunday Times yesterday: "I am waiting for instructions."

But Mrs Rhodde said: "Those instructions will never be sent."

"Eschel knows too much about too many people and the politics of power... I get very frightened for him, and for my family too for that matter. But now I can tell you that he's going to keep it to himself."

She said yesterday her husband, the former Secretary for Information now awaiting trial in Pretoria after being extradited from Paris this week, gave her the promise while he was in prison in France.

"He swore to me that he won't give the go-ahead for publication," she told in an exclusive interview at her flat in Juan-les-Pins, near Cannes.

She insisted that the tapes did exist and that they contained "explosive" details about various governments and key political figures throughout the world. She said copies were in the hands of more than one lawyer.

Pact

"She said they both wished the tapes could be dropped down a well."

"Perhaps they will be," she said, "but let's face it, as things stand at the moment, I can't destroy them."



KATIE RHODDE

TIME FOR THE TAPES TO STOP
SAYS KATIE
Page 15

I was paid by

By EUGENE HUGO and MURRAY McNALLY

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr. Marais Steyn, admitted this week he was put on the payroll of the former Information Department soon after he left the National Party to join the Nationalists.

Mr Steyn became a paid translator for the Department after he was approached by Mr Charles More, the chief security officer and controller of Africa projects under the former secretary, Dr Eschel Rhodde.

Asked to comment on allegations by Information sources that he had been paid from secret funds by Dr Connie Mulder, Mr

Eschel, admits Steyn

Steyn denied his work had anything to do with secret projects. "It was straightforward work which included a summary of the history of South Africa and a book on constitutional developments," said Mr Steyn. He said that when he became a Cabinet minister he stopped doing the work

• To Page 3

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 26, 1979

Katie Rhoodie's (259) impassioned plea...



Mrs. Katie Rhoodie . . . plans to find a job

'He

is

only

human'

QUOTE

My husband has suffered such a lot. He could not even speak the language in those medieval French prisons. Please remember he is only human.

By JEAN-JACQUES CORNISH

KATIE Rhoodie has made a plea to the South African public: "My husband has suffered such a lot. He could not even speak the language in those medieval French prisons. Please remember, he is only human."

Speaking from her apartment in Juan les Pins, she said she hoped to drop out of sight now.

"I will come to South Africa later," she said.

"But I really don't know when."

Would she attend the trial of former South African Information Secretary, Dr. Eschel Rhoodie?

"I really don't know. I have not had enough time to consider my position."

"I haven't had enough time to cry."

While she refuses to discuss her long term plans, her friends insist that her visit to the Republic will be relatively brief.

Katie Rhoodie has declared that if her husband goes to prison she will wait for him forever if necessary.

But she is planning to do this from abroad.

She is packing her few belongings and intends to quit the beachfront apartment in the holiday resort that has this year attracted a record number of noisy Italian teenagers.

The rent on that flat, which stands above the hairpin bend in the nightly moped grand prix, has been paid until the end of the summer.

Mrs. Rhoodie might not stay that long.

"Everything that could break has broken here," she said. "I am busy replacing things and getting ready to move."

She intends to stay in Europe, as near as possible to her 16-year-old son Eschel junior who is at school there.

While she is not broke, as some newspapers have alleged, she says: "It's not very easy," and plans to find a job.

She is a qualified teacher and her experience as a senior Information official's wife has given her valuable experience in arranging functions for top people.

She insists that she has no information secrets to sell neither does she plan to release anything as a result of her husband's extradition.

"I have never said that I had anything. And even if I did have I would not release it."

"I was against the idea of Eschel's tapes in the first place. I will have nothing to do with them now."

"There is enough hate going around already."

Sunday EXPRESS

RHOODIE: CAN THIS BE THE END?

DR ESCHER Rhodie is no martyr. It is quite right that he should be back in South Africa and standing trial on charges dating from his activities as Secretary for Information.

But having said that much, let us focus on the strong undercurrent of sympathy for Dr Rhodie that exists among the ordinary public. Why should it be there? After all, this is the very public that Dr Rhodie is said to have defrauded.

We believe the answer is simple: people feel sorry for Dr Rhodie because they suspect that by being brought to trial alone he is being made a scapegoat. Guilty or not — and that the court must decide — they sense he is being made to suffer also for the misdeeds of others in high places.

This should give Mr P W Botha and his men cause for concern. We suspect it does: what but fear of having this public sympathy fanned could account for the otherwise nonsensical ban on photographs of Dr Rhodie arriving back in custody?

Clearly Mr Botha has not convinced everyone that the Nationalist administration now has clean hands and that the Information scandal, bar one or two minor loose ends, belongs to history.

Which is not really surprising. While new revelations (like last week's about grants to the NGK) pop up and while Information's malpractices like The Citizen are allowed to survive through Government sleight-of-hand, nobody can be astonished that Nationalist credibility remains tattered.

So in the public view Dr Rhodie will not be in the dock alone. The Government will be there too. But the limited issues that seem to be involved in the trial could exclude from it a full canvassing of the Info scandal and everybody's role in that.

In that event, the trial would not put at rest the mind of the public. Only the Government can do that, by coming clean with all the facts even at this late stage.

If there are further malodorous disclosures to be made, let us for heaven's sake be spared the humiliation of reading them in some overseas magazine.

Die Sentrum word grootliks gerinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur Garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

CAPE TIMES

25/8/79

259

Editor keeps secrets a little longer

By BRENDAN BOYLE

DR FERRY HOOGENDIJK, unofficial curator of Dr Eschel Rhoodie's store of unpublished documents concerning his propaganda war, has decided not to go ahead with further revelations until the former Information Department secretary has been tried in South Africa.

The Dutch editor-in-chief of the Amsterdam-based Elseviers Magazine heard about Dr Rhoodie's cryptic go-ahead signal in a telephone call from Johannesburg on Thursday and waited 24 hours before deciding what to do about it.

As he was hustled aboard the South African Airways 747SP which brought him back to Johannesburg, Dr Rhoodie gave two firm nods in answer to the question — should Dr Hoogendijk reveal more.

Now Dr Hoogendijk, who recently published a four-part series based on thorough interviews with the South African before his arrest in the South of France, has decided to wait a little longer.

He claims to have documents in safe keeping which could topple the current South African Government as well as others abroad. He has said, too, that he has access to recordings made secretly during meetings between Dr Rhoodie and various prominent foreign politicians.

Though he has so far decided not to publish the most sensitive details contained in these documents, he has threatened to review this position if Dr Rhoodie is not given the opportunity to tell the whole story in court.

Sun-Trib 26/8/79 **STILL MORE QUESTIONS** 259

IT WAS Foreign Minister Pik Botha who said earlier this year that the truth of the Information scandal would be bared for all to see because the public would not allow it to be covered up.

Later, when the Erasmus Commission had done its work, the Minister urged South Africans to put the whole sordid sorry drama behind them and to look forward to the future.

End of Information story, barring a few loose ends like bringing to book Dr Eschel Rhoodie and rapping over the knuckles Dr Connie Mulder for refusing to testify before the Erasmus Commission.

Then came the shock announcement — in a Dutch magazine quoting Dr Rhoodie — that the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk had received R150 000 in secret funds from the Department of Information.

Now the public, which Mr Botha said would not allow a cover-up, is justified in asking these questions:

- If the Erasmus Commission failed to uncover the funny money flow to the NGK, what other aspect of the scandal has gone unnoticed?

- If top men in the country's largest church did not feel it was their duty to go to the Erasmus Commission and give evidence about their windfall, then how many lesser mortals are there who are lying low?

It was Dr Rhoodie who let the NGK's cat out of the bag. He is obviously the man who knows most about the Information scandal.

There have been suggestions that when the former Information Secretary goes into the dock next month, he will be appearing in camera — a secret trial.

Many concerned South Africans will want to know why.

NO CHOICE

KOEDOESPOORT is a constituency time has passed by; a place where the Northern Transvaal dust has not been stirred by the winds of change. A sad place where political rhetoric is, at best, pre-1948 vintage and most of the voters hard-line Verwoerdian.

On Wednesday Koedoespoort goes to the polls. The choice: Verkrampte former Transvaal Administrator Sybrand van Niekerk — or HNP leader Jaap Marais.

The differences between the men and what they believe in is merely academic; neither subscribes to the kind of Nationalism preached by the Pik Bothas and the Piet Koornhofs; both are hardline white supremacists.

Both, in a sense, are Afrikaner nationalists, separated merely by the fact that they are in different parties.

The choice in Koedoespoort is no choice at all. Whoever wins, it will be a victory for the verkramptes.

Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Bepenk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSSTUDIES

JARVERSLAG
1978

Katie Rhoodie:
What's the use?

SLUSHFUND PROBE MAY PUT PRETORIA ON THE SPOT

Sun. Trib.

26/8/79

(259)

Now the US want to quiz Eschel

By HUGH ROBERTON, Washington

WASHINGTON: The United States may soon ask the South African Government for permission to interview Dr Eschel Rhoodie about American aspects of the Information scandal.

A Justice Department spokesman said yesterday that US law enforcement agencies were anxious to speak to him.

"A formal request is now being considered," he added.

If such an approach were made, American legal experts believe it probably would be — the South African Government would be placed in an embarrassing dilemma.

By refusing to allow American officials to question Dr Rhoodie, Pretoria would lend credence to

have him sent back to France has been squashed by Mrs Katie Rhoodie.

His French legal team claim that he was illegally extradited and that his removal to South Africa was tantamount to hijacking.

But Mrs Rhoodie, speaking by telephone from her flat in Cannes, said yesterday: "I have stopped them pursuing that because, first of all, I do not have money any longer, and secondly, I think, what's the use?"

Of the lawyers, she said: "How much noise they put up and how much they fight among themselves is their baby, not mine. I cannot afford to pay for that."

"As far as I'm concerned, I just want the thing to be forgotten so that I can start my life without all these interruptions and Press interviews and things like that."

allegations that there were substantial American connections to the Information scandal.

And by allowing the US to interrogate Dr Rhoodie in South Africa, the Government could well lift the lid on secret projects in the US which have so far not come to light.

The Justice Department seems determined to get to the bottom of allegations that secret South African funds were used unlawfully to buy influence in the US during the time Dr Rhoodie ran the Department of Information.

Meanwhile, a move to

Back in America the Justice Department has ordered the FBI to assign special agents to look into slush-fund allegations. Leading Americans, including two members of the Senate, have been questioned already.

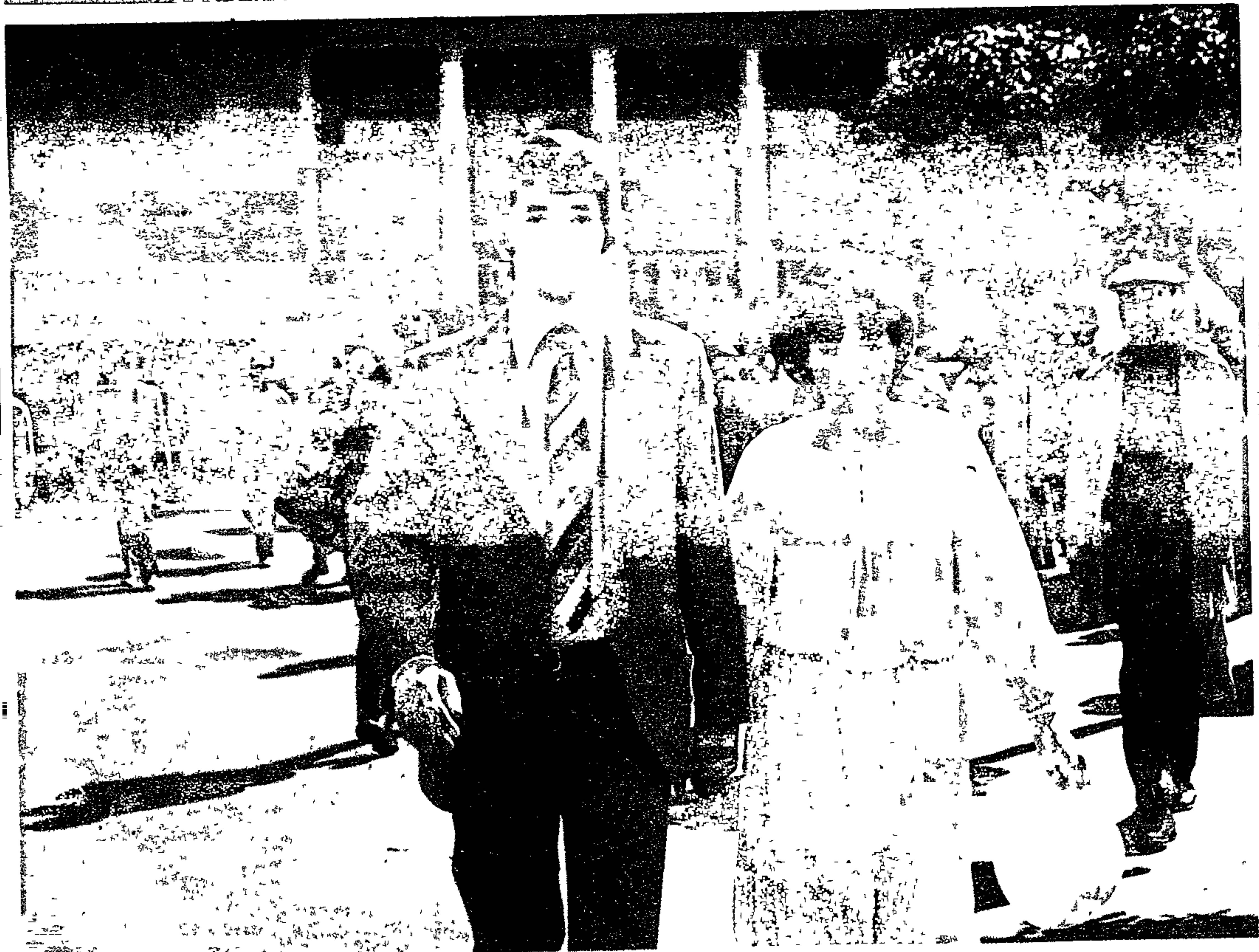
They are Senator Sam Hayakawa of California and Senator Roger Jeyson of Iowa who were accused of having received direct or indirect backing from South Africa in various election campaigns. Both men have denied the allegations.

● Page 7: He's only human — Katie Rhoodie.

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandeel-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr 61 van 1973).

DIE JONG EN DOELSTELLING VAN DIT OEFENING

Rhodie's daughter outside the court



Annemarie Rhodie and her fiancé of three weeks, Mr Chris Kern, photographed after they had attended her father's brief appearance in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday. The couple were secretly engaged after her return from France on August 3. Both are students at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg.

Annemarie Rhoodie engaged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Annemarie Rhoodie, the 19-year-old daughter of the former Secretary for Information, has become secretly engaged to Mr Chris Kern, 21.

Both students at Rand Afrikaans University, they became engaged on August 3 — the day Annemarie returned from France after her father had been arrested pending his extradition to South Africa.

Although neither would discuss their engagement, a friend

said last night: "Chris produced the ring in the car park at Jan Smuts Airport after Annemarie got off the plane from France. They celebrated over a cheesburger in Chris's car."

The friend said the couple planned to marry next year, but would not have an engagement party because "Annemarie says this is no time to celebrate".

Annemarie was the only member of Dr Rhoodie's family, apart from his lawyer brother-in-law, Mr Etienne le Roux, to attend his brief appearance in the Pretoria Supreme Court

Rhoodie remains in prison

259
e Times 25/8/79

PRETORIA. — Dr Eschel Mostert Rhoodie, former Secretary for Information, appeared briefly in the Supreme Court here yesterday on seven charges of fraud, alternatively theft.

A postponement to September 5 was granted.

No application was made for bail and Dr Rhoodie remains in custody in the Pretoria Central Prison.

Mr Eddie Stafford, who appeared on behalf of Dr Rhoodie, originally asked for a postponement of one week. He said the accused had arrived back in South Africa only yesterday and time was needed to obtain a full defence team, including senior and junior counsel.

Mr Stafford said the State had intimated that it wished to proceed with the trial on September 24.

If a postponement were granted it would give the defence sufficient time to obtain suitable counsel and it would then be in a better position to indicate whether it was ready

to proceed with the trial on September 24.

Another reason for the request was that certain documents which the defence needed were still in France.

At this stage, Dr Rhoodie's attorney, Mr Mervyn Gross, advised Mr Stafford that a postponement of 10 days would be more acceptable.

The Attorney-General, Mr J. E. Nothing, who appeared for the State, said he had no objection and the request for a postponement to September 5 was granted by the presiding judge, Mr Justice W. G. Boshoff, acting Judge-President of the Transvaal.

Dr Rhoodie was not asked to plead and the proceedings lasted only about five minutes.

Dr Rhoodie appeared tanned and relaxed. He was dressed in a neat brown suit with a

brown-and-green tie.

The only member of his family noticed in court was his daughter Annemarie, who occupied a seat a few rows behind the dock. Next to her sat the man reported to be her fiancé, Mr Chris Kern.

Not all the seats in court were occupied when the proceedings started, but a crowd of several hundreds had gathered in the street outside the Palace of Justice even before Dr Rhoodie arrived under police escort — Sapa

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SMIT — BELONING STYG — INLIGTING STROOM IN

*Rapport
24/6/79*

RAPPORT se reuse-beloning van R35 000 vir inligting wat sal lei tot die skuldigbevinding van die moordenaars van dr. Robert Smit en sy vrou het gestyg tot R41 250 — en alles dui daarop dat dit nog verder gaan styg.

By ons R25 000 en die R10 000 van mnr. Jaan Smit, broer van die oorledene, kom 'n polisiebeloning van R5 000 en 'n verdere R1 250 wat bygedra is deur die eienaar en bestuurder van 'n Kaapstadse sake-onderneming.

Hoe groter die beloning, hoe groter die kans dat ons hierdie aaklige dubbelmoord gaan oplos, sê die sakeman, mnr. Anthony Malherbe. Hy dra R1 000 by tot die beloning. Nog R250 word bygedra

My broer, Robert Smit, se laaste woorde — bl. 2 en 3

deur mnr. Dokkie Nel, bestuurder van mnr. Malherbe se vleissaaik.

Intussen het RAPPORT verskeie oproepe ontvang van mense wat sê dat hulle inlig-

VERVOLG OP BL. 12

-RAPPORT, 24 Junie 1979

Beloning

styg

*** VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN ***

Van die
Suid-Afrika
sk. n Onder-
laapse Skier-
sings-

ting het wat moontlik kan lei tot die oplossing van die moorde wat op 22 November verlede jaar in die Smit's se huis in Springs gepleeg is. Elke leidraad word op die oomblik deur ons verslagge- wens ondersoek en sal aan die polisie oorgedra word indien dit verdere ondersoek regverdig.

Onder die tallo oproepe wat ons die afgelope week ontvang het, was een van 'n staats-ampenaar in Johannesburg wat vra dat ons 'n vertroulike gesprek met hom moet kom voer.

'n Oproep is ook ontvang van 'n vrou wat beweer dat familieleden van haar genader is om die moorde te pleeg. 'n Man wat kontak het met 'n gevangene wat al jare

in die tronk sit, het ook gebel om te sê dat dit die werk van die Mafia is. Hy beskryf ook die betekenis van die woorde RAU TEM wat ná die moord teen die Smit's se kombuismuur gevefis.

Uit Pretoria is ook 'n oproep ontvang van 'n man wat in die uiterste geheimhouding met ons wil gesels.

Oproepe is ook ontvang van mense wat met geeste in verbinding was en daar het selfs 'n brief aangekom van 'n man wat homself Don McDougall noem.

Dis ons taak om die korreie van die kaf te skei. Elke positiewe leidraad sal aan die polisie oorgedra word.

Mense wat die polisie en ons in die soektog kan help, word gevra om mnr. Johann Becker te bel. Sy telefoonnommer is Johannesburg 725-5260. Saans is sy nommer 46-8323.

Die inligting hoef nie oor die foon oorgedra te word nie. Ons is bereid om enige mand op enige plek en onder die voorwaardes van die informant te ontmoet.

Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Fladman

Mnr H.W. M.
Erw M.T.L.
Professor A.
Sheik A. Na.
Mnr Victor N.
Professor N.
Mnr L. Phil.
Professor H.
Mnr W.J. Se.
Mnr Franklin



MNR. PRETORIUS

**Sarel
nie sy
huis
kwy**

oor Erasmus-verslag

Van JOHAN STRYDOM

PRETORIA

HY is net dankbaar dat hy nie sy werk en sy huis kwyt is nie, sê mnr. Sarel Pretorius, 32, senior voorrade-beampte van die Staatsdrukkery wat die Erasmus-verslag te vroeg by koerante en nuusagentskappe besorg het. Mnr. Pretorius is nou na 'n skryfbehoeftemagasin van die Staatsdrukkery in Zandfontein verplaas.

Vandeesweek is die man, wie se ontydige optrede 'n geskarrel tot in die Volksraad veroorsaak het, aangesê om weer te begin werk nadat hy op 7 Junie gesê is om van die werk af weg te bly. Op hoë vlak is daar die afgelope weke gekyk na faktore wat die misstap met die versending van die Erasmus-verslag tot gevolg kon gehad het.

Mnr. Pretorius sê die naweek aan RAPPORT die woede wat om sy kop losgebars het, het hom die ergste laat verwag — dat hy afgedank gaan word en dan ook sy bougenootskaplening kwyt sou wees.

Hy was die afgelope weke onder verdenking oor die vroeë versending

van die verslag, voordat dit in die Parlement ter tafel gelê is. Hy is ook ure lank oor sy politieke oortuiging uitgevra.

Twee dae voordat hy gevra is om met verpligte vakansie te gaan, is hy by Wachthuis deur die drie hoe polisie-offisiere ondervra.

Die offisiere, een van hulle 'n generaal, is daarna saam met hom na sy huis in die voorstad Claremont, wat hulle self van hoek tot kant deurgesoek het.

Dit was nie deel van mnr. Pretorius se normale pligte om verslae soos dié aan nuusmedia te versend nie. Hy het daarmee te doene gekry nadat 'n kollega die Maandag na 'n begrafnis is.

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R J Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J J.F. Durand
Professor J B. du Toit
Mnr A. Fiederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G.J. Gerwel
Eerw D. Guma
Professor A Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

d) Twee Ere-fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering skakel uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiezing is in huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habel verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, pleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April)

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede.
Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologie Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Katie's tale

Star 25/8/79
(259)

"I TRAVELLED two hours by bus to visit my husband in jail . . . kept waiting outside there in the hot sun. . . Nobody told me he had been moved to another jail . . . they didn't even have the courtesy to phone and tell me they were taking him away"

In such terms Mrs Katie Rhoodie describes the treatment she received at the hands of the French police and prison authorities while her husband was in their hands.

It is a sad recital, and one which does little credit to a Western government. Whatever the charges against a prisoner, his family are entitled to elementary, humane consideration.

And yet does not Mrs Rhoodie's tale carry an all too familiar ring for South Africans? Isn't this just the kind of treatment that is the regular lot of countless black people whose husbands — or sons, or friends — are arrested under the pass laws? The accused, victims of a technical and discriminatory law, are swallowed up in a vast and impersonal labyrinth, shunted from place to place, often convicted before anyone can come to their help. Compassion takes a back seat. One may sympathise with Katie Rhoodie, but there are plenty of South Africans with similar tales to tell

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Memorante Central Committee se Konferensie oor 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandelings voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

3

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra. dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos vooreen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan).

Professor E.V. Axelsson
Professor J.F. Beelman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder
Professor W.H.R. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F. Kaplan
Ds W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson