

THE ARGUS 31 OCTOBER 1992

Keys spells it out — with pictures

IN his travelling bags Mr Derek Keys, Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry, carries filthy pictures. Nothing that would be sold next to a certain book by Madonna, you understand — just a stark representation of how bad the economy is.

The pictures, actually graphs of dire economic trends, have proved formidable shock tactics, helping Mr Keys to earn a good deal of respect and trust from ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Keys's pictures tell a worrying story: employment soaring in the public sector, but tailing off in private enterprise; rising personal and corporate taxes and collapsing savings; and a steady fall in gross domestic product.

The pictures also, Mr Keys said, explain why, despite annual public spending of R100 billion, "we have a feeling of strain, a feeling at every level of government that we have no money".

He points to the huge growth of state employment as the root cause of the economic problem.

"It indicates that employment is driven by need, not by resources available and explains why, despite increased tax rates, you cannot keep your budget in balance any longer."

As important is flagging investment. In 1983 gross domestic investment stood at 26 percent. Today, 16 percent, at which growth is impossible.

"South Africa needs 14 percent simply to replace capital equipment that's wearing out. So the figure for new capacity investment is down from 12 percent to two percent," he said.

Economic factors beyond Mr Keys's control have compounded the problem — the drought; poor precious metal prices; the fall in the dollar, in which most exports are denominated; long-term deterioration in terms of trade; plus worldwide recessionary tendencies.

"Generally, all the woes that affect primary product exporters afflict us."

New investment is the answer. In a recent speech Mr Keys defined the promotion of investor confidence as his "central preoccupation".

To succeed, he has told the Cabinet, he requires two basic pre-conditions: an end to the violence, and the establishment of a representative government.

These were not issues into which he was eager to be drawn in his interview, reflecting the degree to which he operates as an independent entity within a Cabinet whose members belong almost to a different species.

One task he has set himself, and he defined its

Former head of Gencor Mr Derek Keys, now economics czar, is trying to bring Pretoria and the ANC together to repair the country's battered economy, reports **JOHN CARLIN**, correspondent in South Africa for The Independent, London.

resolution as critical to the pursuit of economic growth, involves active political engagement "to stop the economic civil war".

He defines this "war" in the starkest terms.

"It is the fact that South Africans appeal for sanctions to continue; the fact that South Africans cast doubt on whether loans negotiated by the present government will be repaid overseas; that South Africans call for work stoppages for political reasons; that South Africans boycott certain parts of the economic system."

The way to stop the war, Mr Keys believes, is through consultation.

He recently met leading representatives of business and the ANC-allied Congress of South Africa Trade Unions, with the objective of establishing a national economic forum, a notion rejected by the government before Mr Keys assumed his position.

In the interview, Mr Keys made it clear that he was going to recommend to the Cabinet that it adopt the proposal.

"I am hopeful it will happen. It won't be a big thing. It will be simple, straightforward, consisting of working groups addressing specific issues."

On a similar track, Mr Keys' relationship with the ANC economic team is developing more successfully than might have been expected. A senior ANC figure who has held discussions with Mr Keys noted that he found him an easier individual to deal with than "the average Nationalist" for the simple reason that he was a straight talker.

Mr Keys said he was particularly encouraged last month when he and Tito Mboweni, a leading ANC economist, shared a platform at a conference in London.

"When it came to the aspect of looking towards the future, his and my speech could have been exchanged without anyone in the audience noticing."

OAU team is to help SA solve its problems

THE Organisation for African Unity has appointed a special representative and a team of 11 observers who will arrive in South Africa by the middle of November.

OAU secretary-general Mr Salim Ahmed Salim appointed Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila as the special representative who will co-ordinate the activities of the observers.

Pan Africanist Con-

gress international affairs deputy secretary Mr Nthutang Seleka said in a statement in Johannesburg yesterday that Mr Legwaila is Botswana's permanent representative to the United Nations in New York.

He was the UN's deputy special representative in Namibia during Untag operations.

"In order to prepare

for the mission of observers... a senior official of the OAU Secretariat, Sam Ibok, will be arriving in our country in a few days' time."

The OAU observers will work in co-operation with the UN and other international observers already in the country to help end violence and create a climate conducive to negotiations. — Sapa.

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KwaMadala: 'SAP should have acted'

THE South African Police should have taken steps to enter and search KwaMadala Hostel sooner than they did on the night of the Boipatong massacre, counsel for the SAP, Mr Flip Hattingh, conceded before the Goldstone Commission yesterday.

He said during his closing argument that an earlier entry into KwaMadala could have resulted in the arrest of more attackers and the seizure of relevant evidence before it was destroyed.

"But, having said that, entry into KwaMadala Hostel at that early stage would have met with resistance, violence and maybe further bloodshed."

The police have been severely criticised for entering and searching the hostel the day after the massacre.

Mr Hattingh also conceded it would have been better if there had been more policemen available on the night of

June 17, but added that this was not affordable.

Massacres such as that at Boipatong could not be averted.

"It is physically impossible to prevent attacks of this nature taking place. We simply do not have the manpower and vehicles to patrol every township 24 hours a day."

Mr Hattingh has denied the police had prior knowledge of the pending attack. He said there was no evidence that the attack had been planned, and it was therefore not possible for the police to get information of it through their intelligence networks.

Senior counsel for the Inkatha Freedom Party and the KwaZulu Government, Mr Louis Visser, told the commission during his closing argument that there was no evidence that the IFP or the KwaZulu Government had been involved in planning or carrying out the attack.

Mr Visser said the commission should find that allegations to this effect were "unwise, unfair and dangerous", and could exacerbate the climate of violence.

He added it was unfair to expect the security forces to quell the violence because it stemmed from communities who formed part of a "discontented society".

Counsel for the SADF, Mr Anton Mostert, put it to the Commission that no-one had suggested the SADF had in any way been involved in the massacre or had not performed its duty.

The SADF found itself in the "unfortunate position" of being responsible for the defence of South Africa as well as with the prevention of internal disorder.

He said the two SADF units involved on the night of June 17 conducted themselves properly. — Sapa.

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Recessionary muti can make you sick

IN the Searl annual report Paul London, consultant to the New York Times and a highly regarded economist prepared to think and voice his opinion outside the accepted textbook philosophy on economics, is quoted thus:

"High interest rates and slow growth reduce inflation in the way that chemotherapy works on cancer cells. It kills the good along with the bad cells and makes the patient dreadfully sick.

"Physicians, to their credit, are trying to find therapies that kill cancer without killing the patient. But America's economic policymakers have not made the same intellectual leap."

To this, Dr Aaron Searl adds: "The inhibiting and inflationary influence of marketing and control boards needs to be re-examined — with the prime objective of reducing inflation compounded by excessive taxation — along with the cost to the taxpayer of approximately R14 billion in grants to independent homelands and self-governing states.

"Job creation which will provide stability and personal fulfilment, is a major priority. If this can be achieved, then other social targets will become attainable."

The analogy Paul London draws between chemotherapy treatment and the medication of a sick economy is nothing less than brilliant.

His analogy fits our country, which is suffering the ravages of violence and economic depression, apparently impervious to classical medication.

Classical economic theory is being applied in this country and authorities have now been applying the tourniquet for at least two years. Inflation has hardly been reduced, but the debilitating effect to the economy and to businesses generally is almost impossible to compute.

We are told that presently growth is a negative factor, with little prospect in the near future of any significant improvement.

A sure cure for inflation is a major depression. But Heaven protect us from aiding and abetting this dreadful scenario, says **ISIDORE GOLDBERG**, chairman of the Shareholders Association of SA.

If we accept that violence and killing are functions of a sick economy and with unemployment and retrenchments growing daily, the government should move away from the classical trend and bring some relief to industries and businesses that are collapsing daily.

It is readily agreed that classical economic steps may well work over very long periods. The daunting question is whether we have the luxury of time in which classical economic disciplines have the capacity to work.

There is a growing belief that inflation, despite the depredations to our industry, is proving impervious to the classical economic measures being applied — high interest rates, high taxation and an unwillingness by authority to change or slacken the noose.

The crucial question to be faced is: Is it better to live with inflation and slacken the tourniquet, and see the resurrection of many businesses and industries which employ people; or, conversely, to unremittently conduct the battle against inflation and in the process destroy the very existence of major industries and the livelihood of countless people?

The present established medication is killing both the good and the bad cells in our economy, and simultaneously killing the most essential survival gene of all: hope for better times.

If we learn from history it is reasonable to suggest that a sure cure for inflation is a major depression. Heaven protect us from aiding and abetting this dreadful scenario.

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Council endorses economic forum

Municipal Reporter

CAPE Town City Council has officially endorsed the concept of the Western Cape Economic Development Forum, to be launched on December 3.

Mr Leon Markovitz and an as-yet-unnamed official will represent the city council on the forum, which will be a "clearing house" to find consensus on strategies to tackle development

in the region.

Deputy mayor Mr Clive Keegan is to represent the Western Cape Regional Services Council on the forum.

Members with voting rights will represent business, labour, local and regional government and civic and political organisations.

Non-voting membership is planned for service and other funding organisations.

Opinion

By PETER VALE

BILL CLINTON'S victory in the US presidential election offers hope for a new beginning in relations between South Africa and the United States.

For 12 years the two governments have been formally absorbed in a series of engagements, not all of which were fully appreciated by both sides.

The first of these was Chester Crocker's much-vaunted policy of "Constructive Engagement". It was intended, as Crocker recently reminded us in his memoirs, to nudge South Africa's leaders towards political change and, simultaneously, to bring peace to Southern Africa.

For many South Africans, engagement with Pretoria was no more than a nod in the direction of South Africa's then president, P W Botha, and the series of destructive policies which led to two states of emergency and the infamous Rubicon Speech, an event which stripped the country of one-third of its wealth.

Shambles

Constructive engagement, many argue, also sanctioned South Africa's policy of regional destabilisation which exacted a terrible price on our neighbours and, as seriously, sowed death and destruction among South Africans in exile.

While Crocker has recently claimed success for constructive engagement, by the time Namibia became independent and F W de Klerk set South Africa's political process adrift, his policy seemed in a shambles. Were this not so, why was it that by the time these events came to pass, Crocker had been replaced as US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs by Herman Cohen?

New problems

Cohen, too, has attempted to engage Pretoria and, through it, southern African issues. In some ways his task has been easier than Crocker's. The ending of the Cold War, for example, both freed South Africa's political process and loosened up the rigidity of regional relations. Both of these have helped Pretoria to

Clinton victory changes tone of US-SA relations

build its international relations with the United States.

Some residual problems have tripped Cohen up, however, and new ones, such as the drought, have presented unique opportunities. Among the former, count the lingering and potentially very destructive war in Angola and the simmering conflict in Mozambique as the most important. In both these cases, the United States has relied on Pretoria's P W Botha as an important interlocutor. This has also helped to strengthen the formal links between Washington and Pretoria.

Differences

As Clinton turns his mind both to South Africa and to the region, thoughts will not stray far from Cohen's agenda: bring an end to violence in South Africa, push forward the settlement process and stabilise the prospects for peace in both Angola and Mozambique.

The levers at hand will not be very different from those Crocker and Cohen have used. But there are important differences in touch and tone.

By design, rather than accident, the Reagan and Bush administrations found themselves on the side of South Africa's white minority. The very divisive nature of South Africa's politics

cast the Democrats — deservedly or not — as the friends of South Africa's majority. Obviously, this alone makes a great difference in the way the mass of South Africans look on the judgment delivered yesterday by Americans.

If — with good reason, incidentally — black South Africans were suspicious of both Crocker and Cohen, then Clinton's Assistant Secretary for African Affairs will find a more sympathetic tone, a more receptive ear on that particular side of South Africa's own political divide.

But both sides will miss a unique opportunity to build something new if they insist in portraying their relationship through the distorted lens of 'my enemy's enemy is my friend'.

The end of the Cold War and South Africa's search for political accord have helped to free the US-South Africa connection of an ideological straitjacket.

Resented

Which brings us to the question of touch. Conservative lobbyists — the Heritage Foundation and the International Freedom Foundation, most notably — have been closely associated with American policy towards South Africa for the best part of 12 years. True they did not hold it prisoner but when bureaucrats such as Crocker and Cohen faltered, they elbowed policy in certain directions. This ideological bias has been deeply resented by many both in South Africa and in the region.

There is, of course, no hope that Clinton's men will produce a South African policy free of the wider impulses which drove his entire campaign. But the ideological touch which a Clinton White House will bring to its policy will be closer to the aspirations of South Africa's majority and, I dare say, to others in the region.

This is why they applauded his victory yesterday and why they will watch his early moves towards this region with great anticipation.

□ Peter Vale is attached to the Centre for Southern Africa, University of the Western Cape.

Weekend of tension looms for Natal

SAPA and
PIETER FABRICIUS

NATAL faces a tense weekend after more than 60 people lost their lives and many more were injured in a week of political violence.

Most of the violence was confined to the greater Umbumbulu area, where attacks against ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party supporters continued.

Despite the tension, IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi will lead thousands of Zulus through Durban today in a march to protest against the Record of Understanding between the Government and the ANC — the second such march in a month.

An IFP statement said yesterday that while marchers would be requested not to display party-political insignia, they were expected to dress in traditional attire and carry traditional cultural "accoutrements". Weapons such as bush knives and axes would be confiscated.

The ANC's Southern Natal secretary, S'bu Ndebele, lashed out at the call to carry traditional weapons.

Police have said they

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Natal

● FROM PAGE 1.

would be keeping a close watch on the march.

On Thursday the Government announced that it would pour troops into the province, particularly on the Natal/Transkei border. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel alleged that Umkhonto we Sizwe was using the homeland as a springboard for attacks in Natal.

Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa claimed yesterday that the allegations were an attempt to divert attention from South Africa's involvement in training and arming thugs to kill in an attempt to polarise black communities.

He called on UN and EC monitoring teams in South Africa to investigate these claims.

Official sources say talks between the ANC and the Government —

which could lead to a "bosheraad" this month at which agreement to resume multiparty negotiations should be reached — are being held up by Buthelezi's refusal to talk to President F W de Klerk.

Efforts to patch up that quarrel are being hindered by the escalating warfare in Natal.

After meeting ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Buthelezi yesterday, National Peace Committee chairman John Hall met De Klerk in the latest leg of last-ditch diplomacy to stop Natal sliding into civil war.

Hall said he was pleased with the meetings, raising hopes that Mandela and Buthelezi could be brought together to address the war.

The committee's executive will meet on Tuesday to consider proposals for a meeting of all peace accord signatories, bringing together Mandela, Buthelezi and other national leaders.

Natal tense as death toll hits 60

DURBAN — Natal faces a tense weekend after a week of political violence in which 60 people lost their lives, with many more injured.

By midweek, the death toll in politically-linked violence in the province stood at 50 and climbed to 60, with police reporting a further 10 killings yesterday.

Most of the violence

was confined to the greater Umbumbulu area, with continued attacks against African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party supporters.

Some observers and parties have alleged the concentration of violence

in Umbumbulu implies the existence of hit squads, particularly as most victims have been ordinary residents or low-profile members of either the IFP or the ANC.

The ANC has again alleged a "hidden hand" is instigating fighting and raising tensions between the warring parties.

The IFP, however, has blamed the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, for the unending carnage.

Generally, the death toll soars in Natal at weekends and fears have been expressed of clashes after thousands of Zulus march in protest against the Record of Understanding reached between the ANC and the government, and the continued existence of MK.

In another scheduled event which could spark violence, the IFP will today bury 11 people in Mpumali, about 30 km south of Durban. The 11 died last Saturday when unidentified gunmen opened fire on people at

Natal is tense

FROM PAGE 1

ending a traditional gathering.

The Durban protest march also forms part of the IFP's "Disband MK Campaign," according to a spokesman from the party's information centre, Mr Kim Hodgson.

An IFP statement said marchers would be requested not to wear or display "in any fashion" party-political colours or

insignia.

"The march is not a party political march. The march is aimed at embracing all Zulus who are united in their opposition to the Record of Understanding irrespective of ideological affiliation."

The statement described the march as a "mass display of Zulu solidarity against the Record of Understanding".

It said marchers were expected to dress in traditional attire and carry traditional cultural "accoutrements". This included shields, spears and sticks.

Weapons such as bush knives and axes would be confiscated at Currie's Fountain at the start of the march.

Chief Buthelezi, in his capacity as KwaZulu Chief Minister, will lead the marchers to the Durban City Hall, where a memorandum will be delivered to a senior policeman.

The IFP statement said the march would be strictly disciplined and dignified. Permission had been granted by the local magistrate, who had been informed that marchers would be carrying cultural weapons, said an IFP

spokesman.

Police spokesman, Capt Bala Naidoo, said security forces would monitor the march. He could not, however, immediately say whether marchers would be disarmed as "it's difficult to say whether it will be a political or cultural gathering".

It would be extremely difficult for police to disarm several thousand participants.

A similar march was held in Johannesburg earlier this month when 20 000 Zulus carrying an assortment of weapons marched through the city centre.

The African National Congress has asked how the "march of the Zulu Nation", could have been allowed in light of the volatile situation in Natal.

The ANC's Southern Natal secretary Mr S'bu Ndebele was especially critical of the call to carry traditional weapons during the protest and the title of the march.

Mr Ndebele also hit out at the IFP for marching against the Record of Understanding. "Their opportunism knows no bounds," he said. —Sapa.

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Mandela-FW meeting is denied

THE African National Congress yesterday strongly denied reports that its president, Nelson Mandela, would meet State President De Klerk, possibly on November 15.

A senior ANC official said no such meeting was in the offing as Mr Mandela had already dealt directly with Mr De Klerk at their summit on September 26. This meeting had led to the Record of Understanding.

"There are no plans for Mr Mandela to meet Mr De Klerk. However, a bilateral meeting between the ANC and the National Party could take place towards the end of November, and this meeting will possibly lead to further multilateral talks which could then include leaders of various organisations," said the ANC official. — Sapa

Arms cache uncovered

DURBAN. — A weapons cache, including three Yugoslavian anti-personnel rifle grenades, was uncovered by police at a house in KwaMakhutha, south of Durban, yesterday.

This was the first time such grenades had been found in South Africa, although they were encountered in the undeclared war in Southern Angola and Namibia, according to police spokesman, Sgt Piet Nel.

Police also seized three AK-47 rifles, two F1 handgrenades with detonators, seven magazines, a grenade launcher attachment and 167 rounds of AK-47 ammunition in the same house. — Sapa.

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THE CITIZEN

T'kei ANC denies it launches attacks on Natal

UMTATA. — The African National Congress in the Transkei yesterday denied allegations that armed ANC cadres were launching attacks in strife-torn Natal from the country.

In a statement, spokesman Mr Nat Serache said the South African Government's claims were a blatant lie and an excuse to destabilise the Trans-

kei and overthrow military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa.

Mr Serache was echoing Gen Holomisa's rejection of claims by South African Defence Minister Gene Louw that Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres were infiltrating Natal from the Transkei.

The ANC spokesman

said it had always been South Africa's priority to remove Gen Holomisa from power, "since he was not like other South African surrogates in other homelands who denied people free political activities".

The ANC viewed the deployment of troops along the Transkei border

as an act of extreme provocation, and said claims against MK were a pretext for the South African Defence Force to destabilise the country.

It said State President De Klerk was not addressing the issue of violence at all, but was targeting the ANC for victimisation.

"Given the experience of ANC members at the hands of the South African Police and Defence Force, we have no doubt Mr De Klerk is issuing a licence to kill ANC members under the guise of hunting down MK 'infiltrators'.

"Transkei itself appears to be a target of this propaganda offensive, particularly given the SADF's acknowledgement that it has deployed its spies in that territory."

The ANC accused Mr De Klerk of echoing the claims of the Inkatha Freedom Party and demonstrating a readiness to act against the ANC, while remaining silent on the actions of the KwaZulu Police. — Sapa.

Tvl to spend R8-m on upgrading 14 hostels

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration is to spend more than R8 million to upgrade hostels in 14 towns in the eastern Transvaal.

The member of the Executive Committee responsible for Physical Planning and Development in the province, Mr John Mavuso, said this

was part of his administration's programme to improve living conditions of residents at 92 hostels in the Transvaal.

Negotiations

Mr Mavuso said while an agreement had been reached on upgrading 12 hostels, negotiations were

continuing on improving conditions at a further 46 hostels.

In other areas, interested parties were to be identified before negotiations could begin.

The total cost to upgrade hostels throughout the Transvaal would be R194,6 million, he added.

— Sapa.

Holomisa slams 'SA propaganda' on attacks

DURBAN — Transkei's military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa yesterday again flatly rejected claims that Umkhonto we Sizwe soldiers were being trained in Transkei and despatched to Natal, saying the claims were South African Government disinformation.

He said there was a SA Government strategy behind the intensifying violence in Natal which he believed was not sanctioned by either the African National Congress or the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"People must see this as a new strategy by the South African Government. They know the IFP and ANC have tried to resolve things peacefully. Now that they (the government) see this was succeeding, they come with another strategy."

He said the strategy intended to divide and alienate Black people.

Gen Holomisa suggested the government

had trained people who purported to be Umkhonto we Sizwe members as well as IFP supporters.

These people could be carrying out atrocities in the name of the respective organisations, sowing fear and hatred among Black people.

Strategy

"The United Nations and Commonwealth observers should investigate and check whether this is not a strategy by the same government who recruited Askaris who purported to be political cadres."

He said the observers should also ask whether violence was being sanctioned by the ANC and Inkatha. He believed it was not.

"It's obvious someone is training these people (the killers)."

On the subject of Umkhonto we Sizwe, Gen Holomisa described as "stupidity" claims by SA Defence Minister Gene

Louw of cadres infiltrating Natal from Transkei.

He said neither the IFP nor the South African Government had supplied information or details to him, nor had anyone been arrested in connection with the issue.

"It's a pity the security-cadres in South African politics are meddling again and presenting misleading intelligence to their seniors."

"As long as President De Klerk is ill-advised by his security officials, he'll never get the true facts."

He criticised the government for unbanning Umkhonto we Sizwe without first establishing "rules and regulations for its cadres".

He said there were MK members in Transkei "just as there are in the Union Buildings (in Pretoria), some as sweepers others as gardeners".

There were, however, no MK training bases in Transkei, Gen Holomisa said. — Sapa.

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T'kei a springboard for MK, says SADF

Citizen Reporter

THE Transkei was being used as a springboard by Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army for acts of violence against the people of South Africa, the South African Defence Force said yesterday.

The SADF said it had

information about MK and Apla infiltrations from Transkei into South Africa and this information was being used to expose the perpetrators of violence.

A SADF statement followed denials by the ANC and Transkei's military rule, Major-General Bantu Holomisa of any MK activity in the home-

land, as well as their accusing the SA Government of being behind the violence in the region.

The SADF said Transkei was also being used as a channel to smuggle weapons into South Africa and that all these actions were being committed with at least the knowledge of the Transkeian Government.

Policeman killed: MK man arrested

Crime Reporter

ONE of four suspects arrested following the death of the commander of the Komatipoort Motor Vehicle Theft Unit, Warrant-Officer Daniel Wyndand van der Spuy (31), on Thursday, is a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK).

Police revealed that the suspect, whose MK code name is David Kambi, alias Jabu Sithole, was trained at Cacilama in Angola between July and December 1986.

The 29-year-old suspect and three other men aged between 30 and 31 will appear in the Nelspruit Magistrate's Court on Tuesday.

Police confirmed yesterday that the MK member was arrested in Nelspruit in 1990 on charges of terrorism and on January 23 the following year was released when the Transvaal Attorney-General decided not to prosecute.

W/O Van der Spuy and Constable Adrian Charles O'Farrell (20), went to the Tonga area in GaNgwane near Nelspruit on Thursday to investigate a

case of stolen vehicles.

At between 12.30 and 1.15 pm they approached a house where they had seen four vehicles.

Shouted

When W/O Van der Spuy entered the premises to look for the owner, a man shouted to him from a neighbouring house.

He explained to the man what he wanted and presented his police identification.

An argument ensued.

Const O'Farrell also approached and a scuffle erupted when W/O Van der Spuy took the man by the wrist.

The man tried to get hold of the warrant officer's firearm and when W/O Van der Spuy drew his firearm, he and Const O'Farrell were surrounded by a group and attacked.

The MK member grabbed the warrant officer's firearm, and moved to the gate while the gang attacked the two policemen.

They broke free and followed the suspect with the firearm.

He pointed the firearm

at them and the warrant officer shouted at the constable to shoot the man.

The next moment, Const O'Farrell heard a shot and his commander collapsed.

When Const O'Farrell lifted his arm to shoot he was attacked from behind. A shot went off and the suspect was struck beneath the knee.

The group then attacked the constable who escaped and ran around the block. He returned to help W/O Van der Spuy but had to flee again when he was attacked by a group.

Cordoned off

He was picked up by a passing motorist who took him to the Macadamia Military Base.

Members of the SADF cordoned off the area and the police and police helicopter were summoned.

The wounded man and three others suspects were arrested.

Const O'Farrell underwent an emergency operation in the Rob Ferreira Hospital for a broken jaw, while the MK member was admitted for the bullet wound in his leg.