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book. "He is about 30 years old,  
' talkative, heavily built, with a little  
moustache, a Black Angolan  
recruited to the South African special  
forces unit who says he came to  
Mozambique about two years ago  
with explosives and a mission to kill  
me."

Military Intelligence Involvement<sup>8</sup>

Two men claiming to be from

Military Intelligence were yesterday  
caught snooping around the Pretoria  
home of Lawyer Mr. Brian Currin,  
one of the key figures involved in  
exposing the activities of alleged  
assassination squads. An anti-  
apartheid activist, Mr. Ronnie  
Watson, said yesterday that a man  
who tried to kill him in Gaborone in  
May 1987 claimed he was acting for  
the Military Intelligence branch of  
the SA Defence Force (...)

Military Intelligence has been  
linked to the probe into the alleged  
hit squad killings of University of the  
Witwaterstrand Academic Dr. David  
Webster and SWAPO attorney Mr.  
Anton Lubowski. (...)

Death Squads Use Chemical

Warfare<sup>9</sup>

Alarming questions are beginning  
to emerge from the assassination  
squad scandal about the use of  
chemical warfare and what might be  
described as the "Rhodesian  
connection" with the SA security  
services. Evidence pointing to a link  
between the Rhodesian conflict and  
the SA assassination story also  
emerges from similarities in the  
methods used, notably the use of  
poison.

Capt. Coetzee has disclosed a  
number of incidents in which poison  
was used in an attempt to murder  
political activists (...) Poison was one  
of the most horrific aspects of the  
Rhodesian war. Its use, by the Selous  
Scouts, first emerged from the  
memoirs of the former head of the  
a Rhodesian 9 CIA a Ken

Flowers 1 In his book S erVi 119

S ecret ly he described how the  
Selous Scouty impregnated clothes  
with poison which were then  
distributed among would-be recruits  
of the ZANU liberation army (...).

Footnotes:

1 ANC Newsbriefing. Volume Thirteen,  
1/11/89

2 Newsweek, 27.11.89

3 Reece : reconnaissance squad

4 SADF: South African Defence Force

5 SouthScan. 8.12.89

6 SouthScan, 8.12.89

7 SouthScan, 8.12.89

8 Star, 6.12.89

9 Weekly Mail 1.12.89

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ZapteSSlau  
Who Murdered  
Webster?1

David Webster, the white anti-apartheid activist who was assassinated last May in Johannesburg, was apparently murdered by members of the South African military intelligence service. His former wife Glenda admitted this week that Webster had been a member of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and had done research on the connection between the South African military and the right-wing Renamo rebels in Mozambique. At the same time it was reported that the 31-year-old former policeman Ferdinand Barnard, who is being detained in connection with Webster's death, is apparently a member of the military intelligence service. The suspect was allegedly also involved in the murder of Anton Lubowski, the prominent white SWAPO member, last September in Windhoek.

...In addition, last week a former member of an elite unit of the South African army, Mervyn Malan, went public. He has declared that his special unit carried out a number of invasions into countries that border South Africa, as well as attacking anti-apartheid activists within the country. Malan is at present in the Netherlands, where he has applied for political asylum.

...Obviously there are still, despite all official denials, groups that carry out illegal actions. Last Saturday on the outskirts of Soweto, unknown persons attempted to kidnap Mohammed Valli Moosa, General Secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the largest anti-apartheid alliance.

Footnotes:

1 excerpt from "Emzordeten Todesschwadronen Webster? ("Did Death Squads Murder Webster?"), "tageszeitung" (Berlin), Dec. 6, 1989

South African Defence H.  
Force  
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documen tS r e C en tly This structure is based on a secret document of the South African  
Military Intelligence Service  
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editors of Top Secret  
850 East Front DO Church Affairs:  
Lt T Meintjies  
DO Zimbabwe Military:  
Military Intelligence Maj Fourie DO Countries:  
Division Of the SADF: Capt Muller Capt J Schoeman  
Personnel (extract) DO Zimbabwe Politics/Economics: SL Home Front:  
S Lt Brummer S Lt M van Rensburg  
Chief of Staff Intelligence: CO L Louw  
V Adm AP Putter DO Mozambique Military/MNR:  
Madunma (Abbreviations:  
Chief Director Military Intelligence: Capt Hanekom DO : De 5 k 0 f f i cer  
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DO Zambia/Tanzania/Malawi:  
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DO Terrorism/ANC & PAC: speci fi c in tel l i gence  
DO SWA Military: Maj C Dreyer pri ori ti es for i ts  
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26 Top Secret winter 89/spring 90

MID. It is presented here in the organizational order of the attached tables.

I. Sub-Division

Militag Intelligence

A. Directorate

Southern Africa

1. West Front

3) Angola Military

1) All open information with reference to military affairs.

b) Angola Politics

1) A Cuban increase or withdrawal from Angola and the possibility they will be replaced by another force.

2) The activities of the resistance movements with specific to UNTTA/SWAPO friction.

3) Meetings/Cooperation between the MPLA and resistance movements.

4) Cooperation between the MPLA and SWAPO.

5) Western involvement in Angola with specific attention to activities of the western Contact Group and Portugal.

6) Eastern involvement in Angola with specific attention to USSR strategy and the closer relationship between Angola and the PRC.

7) The struggle between radical and moderate factions in order to ascertain whether the Soviet Union is strengthening its grip on Angola.

8) The refugee problem in Angola. Establish specifically what the local population's attitude and disposition is with regard to the MPLA government, the various resistance movements, SWAPO and other terrorist organizations and the South African security forces.

9) Food provisioning by foreign countries.

10) Medical services and health conditions.

11) Profiles of key personnel.

c) SWA Military

1) All open information with Top Secret winter 89/spn'ng 90

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CMIU' nlntcvnn NILHIIV INIILLIGUICC reference to military affairs.

d) SWA POLITICS

1) Cuban withdrawal.

2) UN Resolutions with respect to SWA/Namibia.

3) Statements by Sam Nujoma, OAU and African countries (so-called Front Line States) with regard to independence of SWA/Namibia:

a) Possible UN election and planning.

b) Continuing armed struggle - statements by SWAPO in this connection.

4) General and specific internal situation and links between:

a) Political parties  
 b) SWAPO  
 c) Churches  
 5) Political support for and links  
 with SWAPO by Western, African  
 and East Bloc countries as well as  
 organizations such as the UN and  
 Friedrich Ebert Foundation.  
 6) USSR strategy towards  
 SWA/Namibia.  
 7) General recruitment of support  
 and training with regard to SWAPO  
 (Meetings, conferences etc.)  
 8) Personal details/photos of  
 SWA/Namibia political leadership  
 figures.  
 9) SWAPO presence in foreign  
 countries role of office, personnel,  
 addresses, links with other  
 organisations.  
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 2. East Front  
 a) Zimbabwe Military  
 1) All open information with

reference to military affairs.

b) Zimbabwe Politics/Economics

1) The relationship between  
ZAN U and ZAPU.

2) The relationship between  
ZANU and Rhodesian Front.

3) The formation and training of  
youth brigades.

4) Soviet involvement.

5) Presence of ZIPRA refugees in  
Zambia and Botswana.

6) Possibility of a one party state  
and reaction of other political groups  
to this.

7) The fuel situation in Zimbabwe  
with specific reference to quantities,  
routes and ultimate destination.

8) Shortages of products which  
cause friction between the population  
and government, such as foodstuffs,  
tyres, water etc.

9) Economic help from and co-  
operation with West- and East Bloc  
countries.

10) Progress of the SADCC.

11) Success of the Transitional  
National Development Plan.

c) Mozambique Military/MNR

1) All open information with  
reference to military affairs.

d) Mozambique  
Politics/Economics

1) Intrigues and divisions within  
the Central Committee.

2) Personal information on all  
Central Committee members.

3) Political approaches made by  
the Mozambique government  
towards the West- and East Bloc.

4) Anti-RSA statements by  
Machel and other Central  
Committee members.

5) West- and East Bloc  
diplomatic presence.

6) Details of corruption.

7) Trade agreements with West-  
and East Bloc countries (Details).

8) Details of trade and transit

goods to and from Mozambique and the RSA, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania.

9) Details of strong and weak points in the economic sector.

10) Details of economic corruption.

11) Details of medical, educational and religious practices.

12) Cultural agreements, exchange and training of Mozambican students in East- and West Bloc.

e2 Zambia

1) What is the composition, role and function of the Central Committee of UNIP, with special reference to the formulation and content of security and defence policy regarding the RSA and its interests.

2) Is there any increase or decrease in anti-UNIP sentiments in Zambia against the backdrop of the 1983 elections ? Here the nature and scope of eX-UPP, ANC, ZCTU activities is of particular importance.

3) Is there any real threat to the authority of Kaunda in particular and UNIP in general ?

4) What system - Economic/Political/Social - if neutralized or destroyed, would result in the lowering or lessening of the threat from Zambia against the RSA or its interests.

f) Tanzania

1) Will Nyere maintain his dominant role in the Fro; Line States, or will his influence wane ?

2) What is the nature and scope of the Tanzanian commitment to the FLS ?

3) What is the nature and scope of the effect of political, economic and social factors on the military-strategic policy of Tanzania in respect of the RSA and its interests ?

4) What is the effect of fluctuations in the following strongpoints of Tanzania on the military threat against the RSA:

a. International sympathy and resultant availability of aid.

b. Membership of SADCC.

c. Well- organized and influential (in Africa) diplomatic service.

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d. Traditional leadership of Nyerere as well as stable tribal relations in Tanzania.

g) Malawi

1) What is Malawfs situation on the political, diplomatic and economic fronts in the light of its South African connections ?

2) To what extent is Malawi influenced by MNR activities in Mozambique ?

3. Home Front

- a) Terrorism: ANC & PAC
  - 1) Strategy and internal activities.
  - 2) Contacts, political and military activities.
  - 3) Facilities and personalities.
- b) Subversion
  - 1) Student organizations (NUSAS/POLSTU/SUCA)
  - 2) Subversive organizations (AZASO/AZAPO/COSAS/COT/B SMA/BSS/MWASA/MYO/PEBCO)
- c) Botswana
  - 1) Soviet involvement.
  - 2) The political aspirations of Brig. Ian Khama.
  - 3) Assistance to the ANC.
  - 4) Personal details of political leaders.
  - 5) Western/Eastern involvement. leaders.
  - 6) Western/Eastern involvement.
- d) Lesotho
  - 1) Soviet involvement.
  - 2) Support for BCP/BNP amongst students.
  - 3) Economic assistance from abroad.
  - 4) Economic situation.
  - 5) Support for the ANC.
  - 6) Eastern/Western involvement.
  - 7) Personal details of leaders.
  - 8) Refugees from South Africa.
  - 9) Economic/agricultural projects.
- e) Swan'land
  - 1) Power struggle between prime minister ,and RV. Dlamini
  - 2) Contact with AN C leaders.
  - 3) Attitude towards ANC.
  - 4) Relations between government and VSDF/RSP.
  - 5) Refugee situation.
  - 6) Eastern/Western involvement.
  - 7) Relations between population and ANC.
- f) Ciskei
  - 1) Power struggle LL Sebe/XC Sebe.
  - 2) Power struggle LL Sebe/L Magoma.
  - 3) Links between L Magoma and Transkei.
  - 4) Economic assistance from abroad.
  - 5) Visits abroad.
- g) Transkei
  - 1) Visits abroad.
  - 2) Economic assistance/co-operation from abroad.
  - 3) South Sotho problem.
  - 4) Possible successors to Matanzima brothers.
- h) Venda
  - 1) Links between Gilbert Bakane and President Mphephu.
  - 2) Contacts with foreign countries with regard to economic aid.
  - 3) Black power activities amongst the youth.
  - 4) Possibility of a general election.
- i) Bophuthatswana
  - 1) ANC influence at UNIBO.



- 2) Activities of Rowan Cronje.
  - 3) Israeli influence in  
Bophuthatswana.
  - 4) Economic co-operation with  
West Germany.
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