

# Independent Board of Inquiry Into Informal Repression

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Memorandum on extreme Rightwing organisations in South Africa,  
compiled by the Independent Board of Inquiry into  
Informal Repression (IBIIR)

## INTRODUCTION.

Although Rightwing movements have been active in South Africa for decades, militant extra-parliamentary groupings on the right have shot to prominence since President FW de Klerk's parliamentary speech on 2 February 1990, when the unbanning of political organisations and the release of political prisoners was announced, and the way was paved for a negotiated settlement between the Nationalist Government and the African National Congress.

The Rightwing in South Africa does not form a coherent whole. Apart from the parliamentary rightwing parties - the Conservative Party (CP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) - a host of extra-parliamentary organisations and movements have sprung up, the largest (and oldest) being the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

These movements range from relatively harmless intellectual think-tanks - a surprising number of intellectuals is to be found in the rightwing fold - to shadowy, ultra-militant "armies" intent on urban terrorism and, ultimately, a "Third Freedom Struggle" for the Afrikaner.

On the 26th May 1990, a "Volksaamtrek" at the Voortrekker Monument outside Pretoria was attended by an estimated crowd of between 30 000 and 130 000 people - the estimate depending, for the most part, on the political affiliations of newspapers reporting on the event.

Although the rally was hosted by the CP, the colours, uniforms and banners of more militant extra-parliamentary movements were openly displayed, despite a request not to do so. Horsemen in khaki proudly carried the red, black and white flag with the interlinked 7 Swastika-like symbol of the AWB, and even the Nazi Swastika was unfurled.

In his keynote address, CP leader Andries Treurnicht warned that "the Third Freedom Struggle has begun". When he was taken to task afterwards, Treurnicht denied that he was exhorting the Right to violence. However, other Rightwing leaders have been vociferous in their calls to arms.

Koos van der Merwe, a Member of Parliament of the Conservative Party, said in an interview:  
"The CP understands the mood of the people. There is a lot of arms in circulation - more than 2 million. It is a basic fact that white South African men are armed to the teeth and they are well trained in the act of warfare.

"We could reach a stage where whites would seriously consider resorting to violence, and that is when all methods have failed and a communist government is forced upon Afrikaners. A black majority government would automatically be a communist one."  
(Vrye Weekblad 27/04/90).

In the first weeks after the rally of the 26th May, violent incidents allegedly committed by Rightwing elements escalated sharply.

In the early morning hours of 26 May, a bomb exploded at the historic Melrose House in Pretoria, where the Treaty of Vereeniging was signed to bring an end to the Anglo-Boer War. Piet "Skiet" Rudolph, deputy leader of the Boerestaat Party, accepted responsibility for the blast from his secret hide-out.

(Rudolph is sought by the police in connection with the theft of arms from the SAAF Headquarters in Pretoria). The leader of the Boerestaat Party, Robert van Tonder, said that he was surprised it hadn't happened long ago, and that the house, "a symbol of shame for the Boerevolk", should be razed to the ground. (Beeld 29/05/90). "All Piet had done, was to blow up Melrose House - something that should have been done long ago - and to borrow a couple of rifles, that we have already paid for with our tax money long ago," Rudolph told Rapport (24/06/90).



An AWB official, Jan Meyer, and two other white men were detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with the blast.

The day after the Melrose House bombing, another explosion occurred at the Rustenburg offices of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU). (Beeld 29/05/90).

On 9 June, a bomb caused extensive damage to the Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). (The Star 10/06/90). Hendrik Steyn, a Welkom mine captain, was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with the blast.

On 22 June, National Party offices in Auckland Park (Johannesburg) and Helderkruin (Roodepoort) were rocked by explosions. (Sunday Star 24/06/90).

On 29 June, a bomb exploded at the home of Clive Gilbert, DP councillor in the Johannesburg City Council, and two days later, another one exploded at the offices owned by Gilbert. (Beeld 02/07/90).

On 3 July, another Johannesburg City Councillor, Jan Burger of the NP, was the victim of a bomb explosion at his house in Turffontein.

The next night, the offices of Vrye Weekblad in Bree Street were rocked by a bomb blast. (Daily Mail 05/07/90). Hennie Martin, who identified himself as a member of the AWB, accepted responsibility.

On Friday 6 July, a bomb exploded at the crowded Bree Street taxi rank, injuring at least 27 people. A Rightwing group known as the "Wit Boereleer" accepted responsibility for the blast.

In all these incidents, commercial explosives were used - a fact that normally points at Rightwing involvement. It has been pointed out that white mineworkers, a powerful Rightwing constituency, have ready access to commercial explosives (Daily Mail 06/07/90).

On the weekend of 6-8 July, police arrested ten Rightwingers in connection with some of these incidents. Two of those arrested are Leonard Veenendal and Darryll Stopforth, two AWB members who are sought by the Namibian police in connection with the murders of an Untag security guard and a Namibian policeman last year.

Most Rightwing groupings are openly anti-Semitic, and anti-Jewish incidents have also been on the increase. In one of the more serious incidents to date, a bomb exploded at a synagogue in Rosettenville on July 1. Commercial explosives were used. Anti-Semitic slogans were sprayed on the walls of the Synagogue in red paint.

Other anti-Semitic incidents include a pig's head placed at the gate to a Synagogue in Brakpan on 25 June, and another pig's head placed at the gate of a Jewish family's Parktown home on 18 June. The words "Jews out" and "Swastika" appeared on the pig's head. A Nazi emblem was also found on the scene.

Rightwing leaders are confident that they have the support of the rank and file in the SADF and the SAP. In a video sent to Beeld and to Radio 702, Piet Rudolph claimed to have friends in the SAP and the SADF, and called on the SAP and the SADF "to become part of the Boers' independence struggle" (Beeld 19/06/90).

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder told Vrye Weekblad in an interview that the broad Rightwing movement can count on the support of the majority in the security forces. "I trust that in the case of a revolution, we shall have the full support of the majority in the SAP and the SADF," he said. Pressed to elaborate, he refused, saying that it was "a very sensitive issue". (VW 27/04/90).

In another Vrye Weekblad interview, CP MP Koos van der Merwe said: "The security forces are a dilemma for the NP, because the majority supports the CP."

Even though the police have now clamped down on some rightwing activists, initial reports of a planned Rightwing terror campaign were dismissed by Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order.



Mellet told Rapport that "there was no truth" in the allegations made by Jannie Smith, an informant who infiltrated Rightwing circles on the East Rand and warned of a plot to assassinate political leaders and sow terror. (Rapport 24/06/90). Maj-Genl Herman Stadler, head of the SAP liason office, told the same newspaper: "At this stage it seems that the allegations were based on mere emotional statements by individuals."

At the moment, the biggest obstacle in the way of a concerted Rightwing terror campaign might be the fact that the Rightwing is broken up into so many disparate groups, mainly due to personality clashes and power struggles.

However, the militancy of individuals and some groupings within Rightwing circles have been amply demonstrated by the spate of bomb attacks on the Reef for which Rightwing groups have claimed responsibility.

The list of Rightwing organisations that follows, does not claim to be comprehensive, but encompasses the most prominent groups that are active in South Africa today. Also, it should be kept in mind that cross-organisational affiliations are rife, and that individuals might support a parliamentary party like the CP in an election, claim membership of the AWB, and commit deeds in the name of the Wit Wolwe.

LIST OF KNOWN RIGHTWING ORGANISATIONS

1. Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk (APK) (Afrikaans Protestant Church)

After the largest Afrikaans church, the N.G.Kerk (Dutch Reformed Church) decided to open its doors to all races and to renounce apartheid, a group of rightwingers formed their own church, the APK, under Ds NICO VAN RENSBURG.

The church is unashamedly racist and only whites are allowed to be members.

2. Afrikaner-Volkswag (AV)

(Afrikaner People's Guard)

The Afrikaner-Volkswag is the "cultural wing" of the Right, formed in opposition to the mostly Government-supporting Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK).

At the head of the AV stands former Theology professor CAREL BOSHOFF, who is married to BETSIE VERWOERD, daughter of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

Boshoff subscribes to the idea of a separate "Boerestaat" for white Afrikaners within the present borders of South Africa. (See also "Oranjewerkersvereniging"\*).

In 1988, the AV organised its own "Great Trek" festivities in opposition to the "official" centenary of the Great Trek of 1838, organised by the FAK. The AV festivities were supported by the CP\* and the AWB\*.



3. Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)

(Afrikaner Resistance Movement)

The AWB, the largest and most well-established of the extra-parliamentary Rightwing movements, was formed in 1974 by EUGENE TERREBLANCHE, who still leads the movement.

TerreBlanche, a former Sergeant in the South African Police who was the then Prime Minister John Vorster's bodyguard, is well known for his inflammatory rhetoric and militant stance. He usually appears in public dressed in khaki, as do his supporters.

The AWB symbol consists of three interlinked 7's, black on a red background, and is strongly reminiscent of the Nazi Swastika. TerreBlanche counters that the "Triple 7" symbol was chosen in opposition to the "Triple 6" - the symbol of the Anti-Christ - but his supporters do not hesitate to display real Swastikas at AWB rallies.

In 1989, TerreBlanche lost some of his personal support after he was linked to Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan, who has since emigrated to London. A dissident group, disgruntled with their leader's apparent lack of moral fibre, broke away to form the "Gesuiwerde" (Pure) AWB, later to become the New AWB and then the Boere-Weerstandsbeweging\* (BWB).

TerreBlanche is married and lives on a farm near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal with his wife, Martie, and their 8 year old daughter, Bea. TerreBlanche's farm is often used for training by the Commandoes of the AWB. At the head of the Commando organisation is Col SERVAAS DE WET, also a former policeman and a former bodyguard of John Vorster, who holds the position of "Commandant-General". De Wet was born in Villiersdorp in 1931 and his last position in the SAP was that of Divisional Police Inspector in Krugersdorp.

With the growth of the Commando movement, the AWB has become even more militaristic and overtly violent. At a Republic Day speech on 31 May 1990, TerreBlanche told his followers: "You'll have to kill!"

(See also separate heading at the end: "Commando structures").



The General Secretary of the AWB is KAYS SMIT. The editor of the AWB mouthpiece, Sweepslag, is ERNIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN.

On the 14th May 1990, at the height of a period of racial tension, an AWB delegation under TerreBlanche met the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, in Welkom. TerreBlanche was accompanied by BLIKKIES BLIGNAUT, Goldfields AWB leader, and DIRK ACKERMANN, the head of Aquila\*, the security wing of the AWB. Ackermann was one of eleven AWB members who appeared in court after Welkom mayor Gus Gouws had been tarred and feathered after opening a multi-racial event for paraplegics. The other accused were STEPHAN TERBLANCHE of Theunissen, DAVID JACOBUS ACKERMANN of Senekal, ANDRIES STEPHANUS KRIEL of Bloemfontein, and JAQUES BOTHA, HERMANUS JOHANNES CRAUSE and PETRUS JOHANNES SCHALK NAUDE, all of Welkom.

An AWB office-bearer, JAN MEYER, was held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with a bomb blast at the Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers on 23 May 1990.

Two members of the AWB are sought by the Namibian police in connection with the murder of a security guard, Michael Horaseb, on 24 August 1989, when shots were fired at the Untag offices in Outjo. LEONARD VEENENDAL (24) and DARRYLL STOPFORTH (23) were held by the Namibian police, but escaped from custody in December 1989, along with German citizen HORST KLENZ. They are also sought for the murder of Const Ricardo van Wyk, who was shot during the escape bid.

Both Veenendal and Stopforth came out of hiding after Namibian independence, and returned to their families in Southdale and Rosettenville, Johannesburg. Veenendal was at first reported to have been staying with JOE PAYNE, deputy leader of the AWB in Johannesburg. On Saturday, 7 June 1990, both of them were arrested - along with seven other Rightwingers - in connection with a spate of bomb blasts in the Johannesburg area. One of the other arrested men is DAVID ISRAEL ROOTENBERG, a former commander of the AWB's Aquila unit. They are held under s 29 of the ISA. The South African authorities have apparently not agreed to extradite Veenendal and Stopforth.



Veenendal is the former regional leader of the AWB in Johannesburg, and he used to be the superintendent of the Hillbrow swimming-pool, where the AWB staged a protest against the opening of the pool to all races in 1989.

Other AWB members who were arrested and held under s 29 ISA in connection with the bomb blasts on the Reef in the first week of July 1990, include LOOD MINNIE (39), a boilermaker from Potchefstroom, and LEON VAN RENSBURG (41), formerly of the BWB\*, a technical control officer at Pelindaba.

Members of the AWB have appeared in court on numerous charges.

On 3 April 1990, CORNELIUS GERHARDUS VAN ZYL (28) and HENDRIK FRANCOIS BINNEMAN (41), both of Randburg, appeared on charges under the Internal Security Act, of conspiracy to sabotage the Regina Mundi church in Soweto. FANIE GOOSEN (29) of Vereeniging and CORNELIUS JOHANNES LOTTERING (24) of Sandton were also held under the ISA, but managed to escape.

Also on 3 April 1990, DAWID JOHANNES DE BEER (38) of Vereeniging appeared on charges of the illegal possession of firearms and teargas. He was released on R1000 bail.

Three National Servicemen appeared in court on 19 April 1990 in connection with the arms theft from the SAAF Headquarters in Pretoria for which Piet "Skiet" Rudolph, deputy leader of the Boerestaatsparty\* has claimed responsibility. The mother of one of the Servicemen, CHRISTOFFEL GERHARDUS LIEBENBERG (20) of Benoni, claimed that he was an AWB member. The other two accused are Adriaan Francois de Necker Vogel (21) of Warden and Francois Marthinus van Rensburg (22) of Port Edward.

#### 4. Aquila

Aquila used to be the "military wing" of the AWB, but since the AWB has started the organisation of commandoes, Aquila fulfils a security function and guards AWB leaders and property.

The Aquila symbol, a Nazi-style eagle with spread wings, is often worn on the khaki uniform with AWB and Vierkleur badges.

The commander of Aquila is Brigadier "ROOI RUS" SWANEPOEL, an ex-policeman who is well known for his role in the 1976 Soweto uprising.

A former commander of Aquila, DAVID ISRAEL ROOTENBERG, was arrested and held under s 29 ISA on the weekend of 6-8 June in connection with various bomb blasts on the Reef.

Aquila members in the Cape are given military training by KEITH CONROY, an Irishman who was allegedly trained by the SAS in Britain. Conroy has been named as one of the distributors of an anti-Semitic publication, The Cape Rebel.

5. Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB)

(White Freedom Movement)

The BBB was founded in 1987 by Professor JC SCHABORT, formerly of Rand Afrikaans University. The movement was banned under Emergency Regulations later in the same year, and unbanned on 2 February 1990.

On 8 May 1990, The Star reported that the BBB would not be reactivated, but would be dissolved into the Conservative Party\*. The Chief Secretary of the CP, Andries Beyers, denied this, and Prof Schabort clarified the matter by saying that the members of the BBB had decided to support the CP as individuals. (Pretoria News 08/05/90).



6. Blanke Nasionale Beweging (BNB)

(White Nationalist Movement)

The BNB was formed by WYNAND DE BEER in response to the banning of the BBB in 1987, and was banned in its turn under the State of Emergency of 1989. Although the movement was unbanned on 2 February 1990, it does not seem to have been reactivated.

7. Blanke Front (BF)

(White Front)

BF was formed in June 1990 by OSCAR HARTUNG, leader of Magsaksie Afrikaner-Nasionalisme (MAN)\*, to patrol the streets of Pretoria.

The grouping was originally meant to be part of a commando system formed in conjunction with the AWB and the HNP, but after an apparent clash of personalities the AWB and the HNP distanced themselves from BF.

Hartung then declared that BF was not part of the AWB's commando system. However, Col SERVAAS DE WET, Commandant-General of the AWB commandoes, is also the deputy leader of MAN.

For the purposes of patrolling the streets and to "prevent crime", BF have divided Pretoria into 14 regions, each with its own sub-structure.

A photograph of two BF members published in the Pretoria News (18/06/90) shows them dressed in khaki, with a black Odal sign on a red background worn as an armband. (Pretoria News 15/06/90; Beeld 14,15/06/90).

8. Blanke Veiligheid

(White Security)

Blanke Veiligheid was formed in Welkom in February 1990, ostensibly to fight crime by patrolling the streets of the town. CP town councillor ALWYN ROHRS told reporters that this was necessary because of the "security situation".

Blacks found in the "white" part of Welkom after a self-imposed curfew, were chased away or beaten up. The leader of this vigilante group is HENNIE MULLER. Members of BV patrol the streets of Welkom in uniform, wearing their own insignia, and are armed. Muller alleges that they have a membership of 2500.

The organisation threatened to disrupt the multi-racial rugby Craven Week for primary school children held in Welkom from 9-13 July 1990, but Muller withdrew this threat a few weeks before the tournament was due to start - a move that prompted some BF members to say the vigilante group was a "spent force" and that they would throw their weight behind the AWB.

In a surprising move, Muller also announced that he would join Inkatha, leading to further disillusionment amongst his followers.

On 12 June 1990, mine captain Hendrik Steyn (30), a former BV organiser, arrested in connection with the bomb blast at the Welkom offices of the National Union of Mineworkers on 9 June. Steyn is a former Regimental Sergeant Major of the SADF.

BV was reported to be co-operating with another vigilante group operating in Odendaalsrus and Virginia, known as the Flamingoes\*.

A spokesman for the Flamingoes, CP member DAVID NAUDE, claimed a membership of 2500 in these towns.

(Beeld 2/03/90; The Star 28/03/90; Sunday Star 24/06/90).



9. Boerestaatparty (BP)

(Boer State Party)

This organisation has the return of the old Boer Republics - Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Northern Natal - as its stated goal.

The leader of the BP is ROBERT VAN TONDER, and the deputy leader is PIET "SKIET" RUDOLPH, currently on the run from the police. The acting deputy is BEN STRYDOM of Bethal.

Rudolph, who is sought in connection with the theft of arms from the South African Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria and various other incidents, including the bombing of Melrose House, is a former Pretoria City Councillor who has belonged to various Rightwing parties and extra-parliamentary groupings. He has been an unsuccessful HNP candidate for Parliament, and was elected as City Councillor on a CP ticket. As a City Councillor, he tried to evict "coloured" people from the public gallery, and he got involved in a fistfight with a fellow Councillor who questioned the purity of his "white" genes.

Rudolph sent Beeld and Radio 702 a video recording from his secret hide-out "somewhere in the Boer Republics" in which he declares war on the Government and the ANC. Rudolph is flanked by hooded, armed accomplices on the recording.

" Rudolph has referred to mass murderer Barend Strydom as a hero that fired the first shots of the Freedom Struggle".

Robert van Tonder, BP leader, told Vrye Weekblad in an interview (27/04/90):

"If you cannot solve your problems at the polls, you have no other option than to organise, to mobilise and to get power through armed struggle.

"I trust that in the case of a revolution, we shall have the support of the majority in the SAP and the SADF."

Van Tonder says Rudolph is "not a criminal, but a freedom fighter."

Van Tonder has claimed that the BP has contact with "people fighting for their independence" overseas, like the Basque Separatists.

The "armed wing" of the BP is the Boere-Weerstandsbeweging (BWB)\*.

(Rapport 24/06/90; Vrye Weekblad 27/04/90).

10. Boere-Vryheidsbeweging (BVB)

(Boer Freedom Movement)

The BVB was formed on 23 May 1989 by disillusioned AWB members, under the leadership of JAN GROENEWALD, after the Paardekraal affair involving AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche and Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan. The official leaders of the BVB are Professors CHRIS JOOSTE and ALKMAAR SWART.

A former BVB member, LEON VAN RENSBURG (41), was arrested on the weekend of 6-8 June 1990 in connection with various bomb blasts. Van Rensburg is a technical control officer at Pelindaba, an Armscor subsidiary.

11. Boere-Weerstandsbeweging (BWB)

(Boer Resistance Movement)

The BWB, under the leadership of ANDREW FORD of Bethlehem, is the "military wing" of the Boerestaatparty\*.

The Eastern Free State leader of the BWB is JG THERON. The BWB/BP promised to support fugitive Piet "Skiet" Rudolph and the families of other "Boere who had to flee from the De Klerk/Mandela Communists".

PIET BESTER (31), chief training officer of the BWB, was arrested on the weekend of 6-8 July 1990 and is held under s 29 ISA in connection with various bomb blasts. Bester is a storeman from Fochville.

(Beeld 11/07/90, 25/06/90, 13/06/90; The Star 13/06/90; Business Day 25/06/90).

12. Brandwag

(Sentinel/sentry)

Brandwag is a vigilante group formed to patrol the streets of Brits in the Northern Transvaal by former AWB executive member, MANIE MARITZ.

Maritz described the duties of the Brandwag as "patrolling and guarding the property of whites".

(Rapport 27/04/90).



13. Flaminke (Flamingoes)

Vigilante group formed in Odendaalsrus and Virginia, May 1990.

Spokesman for the group, CP member DAVID NAUDE, claims a membership of 2500.

(Beeld 29/03/90)

14. Gemeente van die Verbondsvolk

(Congregation of Chosen People)

Far Rightwing religious grouping based in the Western Transvaal, who adheres to the belief that the "twelve lost tribes of Israel" are not Jews, but Afrikaners. The main protagonist of the movement is FW NESER, a former Dominee living in Vereeniging, who has penned several pamphlets proclaiming the holy truths of the movement.

15. Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners

(Association of Real Afrikaners)

Representatives of this lesser-known movement, MARTIN DU PREEZ and JAN PRETORIUS, met State President FW de Klerk along with representatives of other Rightwing organisations on 26 June 1990.

(Daily Mail 27/06/90).

16. Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP)

(Reformed National Party)

The HNP, the first Rightwing parliamentary party to break away from the NP, has no seats in Parliament at the moment, but had a lone representative, LOUIS STOFFBERG of Worcester, for many years.

The leader of the HNP is JAAP MARAIS, who lives in Pretoria.

17. Kappiekommando

(Bonnet Commando)

The Kappiekommando is an all-woman organisation, and the members dress in traditional Voortrekker dresses and kappies (bonnets).

The leader of the Kappiekommando, MARIE VAN ZYL, attended the trial of mass murderer Barend Strydom in her traditional outfit.

18. Magsaksie Afrikaner-Nasionalisme (MAN)

(Power Action Afrikaner Nationalism)

The leader of MAN is OSCAR HARTUNG, who also formed Blanke Front\*, and the deputy leader is Col SERVAAS DE WET, who also acts as commander of the AWB's commandoes.

(Beeld 14/06/90)

19. Odal Clan

This organisation, formed in 1979, was the youth wing of the Anglo-Afrikaner Bond, an organisation formed by RUDOLPH SCHMIDT of Bothasig, a former member of the Hitler Youth.

Schmidt recruited white children to work for racial domination and white purity.

In 1979, the leaders of the Odal Clan were JAN POSTHUMUS (17) of Krugersdorp and JOHAN DIPPENAAR (25), a university drop-out from Bellville. Posthumus named his heroes as Hitler, Mussolini and Verwoerd.

The Odal Clan was also reported to be active in Namibia and to have contact with the Viking Jugend in Germany and the Viking Youth in England and New Zealand.

(Rand Daily Mail 21/11/79; Sunday Times 18/11/79).



20. Oranjewerkersvereniging

(Orange Workers Society)

This organisation, together with the Orandee-ontwikkelingskorps (Orandee Development Corps) aims to establish a white "homeland" or Volkstaat called Orandee around the Orange River, comprising large parts of the Northern Cape and the OFS. Towns inside the boundaries of the proposed Volkstaat include Upington, Saldanha Bay, Graaff-Reinet, Colesberg and Beaufort West.

HENDRIK VERWOERD, the son of the former Prime Minister and architect of apartheid, has established an all-white settlement at Morgenzon in the Northern Transvaal. (However, black women are still used to clean the streets).

In the proposed Volkstaat, only whites will have work opportunities. No political parties will be allowed, according to the spokesman for the Orandee-ontwikkelingstrust, ANDRE PUTTER (35), a Messina businessman.

(Beeld 13/06/90; The Star 20/08/86)

21. Orde Boerevolk

(Order of the Boerevolk/Boer people)

A "lieutenant" claiming to be a member of the Orde Boerevolk phoned a Johannesburg newspaper on 28 May 1990 and accepted responsibility for the bomb blasts at Melrose House and at the Rustenberg offices of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) in May 1990. The organisation seems to be headed by PIET "SKIET" RUDOLPH, deputy leader of the Boerestaatsparty\*.

(Beeld 29/05/90; The Citizen 30/06/90).

22. Orde van die Dood (Order of Death)

Five people allegedly belonged to the "Order of Death" who planned to kill State President FW de Klerk and three other cabinet ministers.

The five were arrested late in 1989.

HENDRIK BINNEMAN of Randburg appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court on 16 July 1990 on charges of illegal possession of firearms, ammunition and teargas. A bomb exploded at Binneman's house early on Saturday 14 July 1990. It was suspected that a rival Rightwing group may have been responsible.

CORNELIUS VAN ZYL appeared in court with Binneman. They were granted bail of R5000 each.

Two of the men detained with them, CORNELIS LOTTERING and FANIE GOOSEN, have been accused of planting a bomb outside the flat of Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan at the time when rumours of her involvement with AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche were circulating. Lottering and Goosen escaped from a prison truck in a busy Johannesburg street on March 8, 1990.

The fifth man, DAWIE DE BEER, was released on R1000 bail after appearing in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court on charges of illegal possession of arms, ammunition and teargas.

(Daily Mail 17/07/90)

23. Stormvalke (Storm Falcons)

Former security arm of the AWB, later replaced by Aquila\*.

24. Wereld-Apartheidsbeweging (World Apartheid Movement)

Headed by KOOS VERMEULEN (40), a businessman/farmer from Pretoria, who is also leader of an underground Nazi movement called the Afrikaner National Socialist Movement.

Vermeulen claims that "dozens of Rightwing organisations" worldwide are aligned to WAM, and that members of the organisation have attended Rightwing conferences and marches in Italy and the USA. According to Vermeulen, the organisation produces Rightwing propaganda in seven languages, including Polish. Vermeulen, who celebrates Hitler's birthday every year, believes that blacks are responsible for the Aids virus.

(Rapport 14/01/90).



25. Wes-Randse Blanke Gemeenskapswag (WBG)

(West Rand White Community Guard)

Vigilante group formed on 10 April 1990 "for the security of whites on the West Rand", according to spokesman STEPHANUS VENTER. Venter claims membership of 600.

(Beeld 10/04/90; Business Day 09/04/90).

26. Wit Bevrydingsleer (WBL)

(White Freedom Army)

The WBL first attracted attention when a person claiming to be a member of the organisation claimed responsibility for the bomb blast at the Bree Street taxi rank in Johannesburg on Friday 6 July 1990, in which at least 27 people were injured.

(The Star 09/07/90).

27. Witkommando (White Commando)

Formed in 1980; claimed responsibility for bomb blasts at the house of Prof Jan Lombard, the offices of the South African Institute for Race Relations in Braamfontein, and a drive-in theatre at Halfway House when it became multiracial.

The Witkommando threatened Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Mohammed Dangor, Hassan Howa and members of Polstu, an Afrikaans political organisation aligned to Nusas. (SAIRR Survey 1980).

28. Wit Wolwe (White Wolves)

The existence of an organisation called the Wit Wolwe was first mentioned by Barend Strydom, the Rightwinger who went on the rampage with a gun on Strijdom Square in Pretoria at the end of 1988, killing blacks.

Since then, various attacks have been carried out in the name of the Wit Wolwe, including shots fired at the houses of white activists in Pretoria, an arrow fired at the home of Alberton DP candidate Dr Ettienne de Villiers on 7 May 1990 and the shooting of two black men outside Mamelodi on 15 May 1990. Various people have received threats from men purporting to be Wit Wolwe, and a threat to kill all NP MP's was issued in the name of the Wit Wolwe on 27 May 1990.

Although police claims that no such organisation exists are probably correct, it seems as if Rightwingers are using the name of the Wit Wolwe to carry out wanton terror attacks. AWB member Leonard Veenendal, who is currently held under s 29 ISA in connection with a spate of bombings and who is sought for charges of murder by the Namibian police, showed photographer Johan Kuus a pile of license disk holders with a picture of a White Wolf on it.

In May 1990, when racial tensions were running high in Welkom, white men were walking around the streets making a sign with their index and little fingers - supposedly the sign of the Wit Wolf - and hooting like owls.

(The Star 08/05/90; Beeld 15/05/90, 18/06/90; Citizen 27/05/90).

## 29. COMMANDO STRUCTURES

In April 1990, it was reported that the AWB and the Boerestaatparty were forming a joint commando unit, with a retired SADF officer, Col POON JACOBS, in command.

The leader of the BP, Robert van Tonder, said at the time that the "mobilising of Boer forces" had begun. However, apparently due to personal differences, the planned joint structure of the commando system dissolved, and the AWB went ahead with its own commando unit, while the Boere-Weerstandsbeweging (BWB) of Andrew Ford was announced to be the "armed wing" of the BP.

The "commandant-general" of the AWB commando is Col SERVAAS DE WET, a former SAP divisional commander (See AWB\*).

The AWB's commando structure is based on that of the old Boer Republics. Thus, every unit will have a corporal, while a "Veldkornet" will be at the head of the commando of every town, and a Commandant will lead the commando structure of an electoral district. Generals will lead the various regions. Aquila, the former "armed wing" of the AWB, will henceforth be relegated to guard duties.



A joint AWB/BP/HNP commando structure still seems to be in existence in Bronkhorstspuit, headed by HNP member JOUBERT BOSHOFF.

CONCLUSION

The alarming growth of Rightwing structures in South Africa and the increasing militance of some of these groupings, lately manifested in a series of bomb attacks in which people have already lost their lives, is reason for serious concern as we enter a process of negotiation.

The violent acts perpetrated by the extreme Right are a serious threat to this delicate process.

Real negotiations can only take place in a peaceful atmosphere.

While the main actors in the process have committed themselves to the creation of a climate conducive to a negotiated settlement, elements on the Right seem intent on derailing these initiatives.

The IBIIR is of the opinion that such elements should be identified and brought to justice as a matter of urgency.

JOHANNESBURG, JULY 1990

**Collection Number: AG1977**

## **END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN (ECC)**

### **PUBLISHER:**

*Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive*

*Location:- Johannesburg*

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