

1.3

At the outset I can say that my memory after 38 years is no longer so good and there are certain facts I cannot remember

I joined SAP in 1966 and thereafter my training began at Bramleypolice station

In march 1968 transferred to SB joburg

I served in various places until 1979 and in 1980 after doing an officers course was promoted to leit.

Thereafter I was transferred to Thabazimbi where I served as a SB commander until dec 1983.

I also did service in various other places and in 1995 I was declared medically unfit. I got the rank of colonel and I was commanding officer in Northern Transvaal SB

3.

I made application to the TRC for amnesty for various deeds I had committed and I received amnesty in respect of most of them. I deal in this application only with the facts in respect of the so called Barbara Hogan investigation.

4.1

Late in 1981, I received a call from Potch with instructions that I should report to maj cronwright at JVS SB.

4.2

I cannot remember the date when I joined them for duty but I joined duty for period 1 December 1981 to 17 June 1982. For that period I did my duty at JVS before I returned to my station.

5.

During my service at JVS, which involved b Hogan investigation, I received orders from maj C to interrogate certain persons and I would report back to Maj c on the investigations and interrogations which I did. Before the interrogations he would inform me of the goals that he wanted. The people that we interrogated were, we suspected of being people who were promoting the objectives of banned organisations such as ANC and SACP.

The investigation concerned trade union activities and the destabilisation of the countries economy of the corner of wits, Vereeniging areas.

6.

I interrogated the following persons:

Prema Naidoo

Jabu Ngwenya

3. Shirish Nanabhai

4. Ismail Momoniat

5 Monty Narsoo

6. Samson Ndou

7.

During the interrogation of the above persons I put pressure on them to make known information concerning their involvement with trade unions, underground organisations, communism and the ANC. At that stage it was our instructions to investigate these aspects which in terms of the laws of the day could have been crimes.

8.

The pressure which I placed on these persons can be described as follows: I made some of them stand for long periods

2. I made some of them exercise for long periods

3. I made some of them stand or squat in uncomfortable positions for long periods.

4. I made some of them write out statements again and again which I would tear up repeatedly

5. I insulted some of them by making derogatory statements about them

6. I would speak to some of them in a manner to break them down in regard to issues of their race, belief and background in order to intimidate them

7. I threatened some of these persons with serious violence.

8. I dealt with some of the persons I interrogated in a rough way.

9. Some of the persons I interrogated were hit or roughly handled by my colleagues with whom I did the interrogations

9.

At no time did I do anything more serious than what I have set out above. In my presence, no detainee was dealt with in a worse fashion than what I have described above. We were programmed to leave no wounds on the detainees. The purpose was to break them down and to break down their resistance so that ultimately they would give us the information they were looking for.

My purpose with the interrogations was two-fold: I would have to break down the person's resistance and then obtain the information from him as a source or both. Accordingly, we sometimes treated the people very well and attempted to turn them and to convince them to become informants.

10.

At no stage did I do anything to Dr Neil Aggett. I never interrogated him and I never saw him being interrogated. I knew that he was in detention.

11.

The security culture of the security branch at that stage was of such a nature that the "need to know" principle was in place. I had the impression during my service at JVS that

the officials that were called in from outside of JVS to do service always were trusted and not regarded as outsiders.

12.

Shortly after the death of Dr Aggett, the news of his suicide spread through JVS. As I remember the version was that he had hung himself in his cell.