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ANNEXURE
FORM I

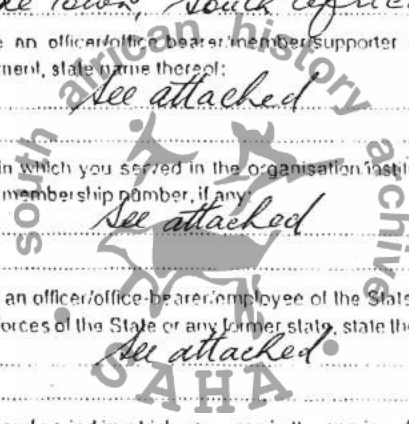
027/96

APPLICATION FOR AMNESTY IN TERMS OF SECTION 18 OF THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL UNITY AND
RECONCILIATION ACT, 1995 (ACT No. 34 OF 1995)

This form is also available in the other official languages at the address of the Committee on Amnesty mentioned hereunder.
To be completed in block letters, sworn to solemnly affirmed before a commissioner of oaths and returned to the Committee on Amnesty, P.O. Box 3162, Cape Town, 8000.

(Please use a separate page if more space is required)

1. Surname *Daly Lewis*
2. First names in full *Bluel John*
3. Address *Maximum Security Prison
P/Bac x45
Nelsonia 0001* Postal Code
4. Identity number/Passport number *360122 5075 00 3*
5. Date of birth *22 January, 1936*
6. Place of birth *Cape Town, South Africa*
7. (a) If you are/were an officer/office bearer/member/supporter of any political organisation/institution/body or liberation movement, state name thereof:
See attached
- (b) State capacity in which you served in the organisation/institution/body or liberation movement concerned, if applicable, and membership number, if any:
See attached
8. (a) If you are/were an officer/office bearer/employee of the State or any former state or if you are/were a member of the security forces of the State or any former state, state the department/division:
See attached
- (b) State capacity and period in which you were in the service of the State or former state or served in the security forces, if applicable, and force number, if any:
See attached
9. (a) Furnish sufficient particulars of the act/s, omission/s or offence/s associated with a political objective in respect of which amnesty is sought, including dates, places and names thereof and the names of any other persons involved:
 - (i) Act/s, omission/s or offence/s *See attached*
 - (ii) Date/s *See attached*
 - (iii) Place/s *See attached*



(iv) Nature and particulars

See attached

(b) State whether any person was injured, killed or suffered any damage to property as a result of such act's, omission's or offence's:

See attached

(c) If so, state:

(i) The name/s of the victim/s

See attached

(ii) The occupation/s and address/es of the victim/s

See attached

(iii) The names and addresses of the victim/s/victim's next of kin

See attached

(iv) Any other information which may assist in identifying and locating the victim/s

N/A

10. (a) State political objective sought to be achieved

See attached

(b) Your justification for regarding such act's, omission's or offence's as act's, omission's or offence's associated with a political objective

See attached

(c) Did you benefit in any way, financially or otherwise?

No

(d) If so, explain the nature and extent of such benefits:

N/A

11. (a) Was/were the act/s, omission/s or offence/s committed in the execution of an order of, or on behalf of, or with the approval of, the organisation, institution, body, liberation movement, state department or security force concerned?

See attached

(b) If so, state particulars of such order or approval and the date thereof and, if known, the name and address of the person/s who gave such order or approval:

Please see above.

12. If prosecution followed, state:

(a) In which court

Johannesburg Supreme Court

(b) Case number

SS 70/93

(c) On which charge

Murder, conspiracy to murder, possession of illegal weapon & ammunition

(d) Date of next appearance in court (if any)

(e) Offence in respect of which found guilty and sentenced (if applicable)

Murder, possession of illegal weapon & ammunition

(f) Date of sentence (if applicable)

15/10/93

(g) Sentence imposed (if applicable)

Death

(h) Prison number (if applicable)

93623417

13. (a) Are civil proceedings pending or envisaged as a result of the act/s, omission/s or offence/s in respect of which amnesty is sought?

No

(b) If so, state:

(i) The identity and addresses of the parties and their legal advisers, if any:

(ii) The case number and the court in which the proceedings are pending:

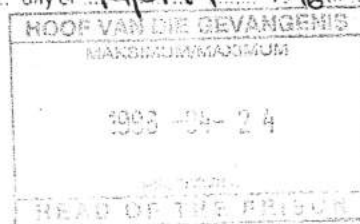
[Signature]

Deponent

The deponent has acknowledged that he/she knows and understands the contents of the declaration. This declaration was duly sworn to/solemnly affirmed before me on this *24* day of *April* 1996 at *Pretoria*.

[Signature]
Commissioner of Oaths

*Isidore Johannes Vergees
Wreestrukkingsgevangenis
Pretoria*



FORM 2

Investigation No. 19

NOTIFICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 19 (4) OF THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL UNITY AND RECONCILIATION ACT, 1995 (ACT No. 34 OF 1995)

TO:

(Name)

(Address)

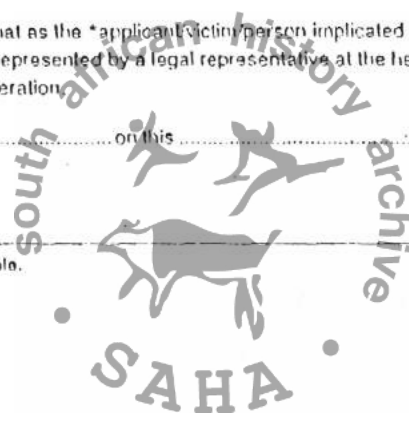
TAKE NOTICE that* your application for amnesty/the application for amnesty of..... (name and surname of applicant) in terms of section 18 of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, 1995 (Act No. 34 of 1995), will be heard and considered at..... (place) on the..... day of..... 9..... at..... (time)

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that as the *applicant/victim/person implicated or having an interest in the application, you have the right to be present and to be represented by a legal representative at the hearing and to testify, adduce evidence and submit any article to be taken into consideration.

Signed at..... on this..... day of..... 19.....

Commissioner

* Delete whichever is not applicable.



Answer to questions:

7 a) IF YOU ARE/WERE AN OFFICER/OFFICE BEARER/MEMBER/SUPPORTER OF ANY POLITICAL ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION/BODY OR LIBERATION MOVEMENT, STATE NAME THEREOF:

The Conservative Party of South Africa

7 b) STATE CAPACITY IN WHICH YOU SERVED IN THE ORGANISATION/INSTITUTION/BODY OR LIBERATION MOVEMENT CONCERNED IF APPLICABLE, AND MEMBERSHIP NUMBER, IF ANY:

I was a founder member of the Conservative Party and served on the National Council, on the Transvaal Executive, and on the Information and Finance Committees.

8 a) IF YOU ARE/WERE AN OFFICER/OFFICE BEARER/EMPLOYEE OF THE STATE OR ANY FORMER STATE OR IF YOU ARE/WERE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY FORCES OF THE STATE OR ANY FORMER STATE, STATE THE DEPARTMENT/DIVISION:

I represented the National Party in the Provincial Council from 30 November, 1977 to 26 April, 1981. I was nominated by the Conservative Party as a member of Parliament after the May 1987 general election. I remained a member of Parliament for two years until September 1989 when I was appointed to the President's Council as a CP representative. I remained a CP representative on the President's Council until its disbandment on 30 June, 1993. From 6 May 1987 to 30 June 1993, I was paid by the state.

I was a member of the Citizen Force from 1 January 1955 to 31 December 1973, attaining the rank of Commandant. This was a voluntary service for which I was not paid.

8 b) See above

9 a) FURNISH SUFFICIENT PARTICULARS OF THE ACT/S, OMISSION/S OR OFFENCE/S ASSOCIATED WITH A POLITICAL OBJECTIVE IN RESPECT OF WHICH AMNESTY IS SOUGHT, INCLUDING DATES, PLACES AND NATURE THEREOF AND THE NAME/S OF ANY OTHER PERSON/S INVOLVED:

(i) Act/s, omission/s or offence/s:

On 15 October 1993, I was found guilty on charges of murder and of possession of an illegal firearm and ammunition.

(ii) Date/s:

The commission of the assassination, at which I was not present, took place on 10 April, 1993. From 17 March 1993 to 6 April 1993, I was in possession of an illegal firearm, and from 24 March 1993 to 6 April 1993, I was in possession of a silencer and subsonic ammunition.

(iii) Place/s:

The illegal firearm was stored between the above dates at 18

Wolkberg Street, Krugersdorp, apart from a period of two weeks when I was in Cape Town attending a session of the President's

9 (iv) NATURE AND PARTICULARS

After the speech of Mr. F.W. de Klerk on February 2, 1990 when he announced the unbanning of the ANC and the SA Communist Party, it became obvious to many people, myself included, that F.W. de Klerk and his colleagues were preparing to betray us. Although alarmed at the prospect, conservatives were not too concerned as we knew that we were rapidly approaching a point where we would be in a position to constitutionally take over the government and then stop the betrayal.

We believed this because every by-election held after the general election of 1989 confirmed to us that it would only be a matter of time before the National Party would have to call another general election at which time the Conservative Party would become the majority party in Parliament. It would then be in a position to reverse the process of betrayal commenced by the NP.

We in the Conservative Party had been committed to the non-violent option FOR AS LONG AS THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS REMAINED OPEN TO US, and our chances of gaining power through the democratic process were increasing by the day.

De Klerk promised repeatedly that he would not do anything to change the power status quo without first consulting his electorate and we were stupid enough to believe him.

Early 1992 saw a series of embarrassing by-election defeats for the NP, one in Virginia and the other in Potchefstroom. De Klerk, confident of victory, stated before the Potchefstroom election that a defeat for the NP would mean they no longer had majority White support and that a general election would then have to be called.

The NP lost Potchefstroom by almost 4 000 votes and it was then generally accepted that there was no stopping the CP and that a general election would have to be called. Instead, de Klerk called a referendum based on a vaguely-worded question about continuing "further negotiations" with the ANC with no mention made of what the final result of these "negotiations" would be.

Everything in the book was brought out to coerce Whites into voting Yes. Big Business threatened the loss of jobs and sent letters to their employees telling them to vote Yes. Millions of rands were poured into media advertising and TV campaigns. Sportsmen, sporting events (even overseas), visitors to the country, TV personalities, foreign governments and politicians urged Whites to vote Yes, with sanctions, blockades, job losses and anarchy threatened if a No vote won.

To accommodate a minority sentiment within the CP, it was decided



that the party would participate in this referendum, and the results are part of history. Placing his own interpretation on the result, de Klerk proceeded with the final betrayal in which it became very clear to us that the NP were going to actually hand the country over to the ANC/SACP. At the same time, it was announced that by-elections would no longer be held to fill vacancies in Parliament. The door had finally been closed on us and access to the democratic process denied. We were now at the stage where other methods would have to be used to ensure our freedom from a communist-dominated regime. (We were of course right in our assumptions - the NP DID hand the country over to the ANC/SACP, with promises of "power-sharing". The NP have now left the GNU so they are not even now part of the government!)

Although we in the CP had waited until the democratic process had been finally denied, others had not been so patient as can be seen from the list of incidents of violence and sabotage which occurred since February 1990. (See Addendum "A").

On 26 May, 1990 Dr. Andries Treurnicht made his and the CP's intentions clear when he addressed the largest political gathering ever held at the Voortrekker Monument. He called his people up to the Third Freedom Struggle (Die Derde Vryheidsoorlog). As the two previous freedom struggles were wars, this was clearly a call to arms to his supporters. At various times thereafter, we were advised to accumulate arms and were also informed that acts of violence could no longer be excluded as we were now at war.


In any event, the ANC/SACP had already declared war, saying they would make the country "ungovernable" if their demands were not met. These statements were accompanied by murder, terror and intimidation, amply evidenced by police, court and media records.

I had been informed by both the ANC and APLA that my name had been entered on their respective death lists, and there had been two documented attempts on my life, one before the 1987 election and one on 16 June, 1988 in Cape Town. In compliance with the call to weapons and in order to ensure my and my family's safety, I started to look around for weapons more powerful than the licenced .38 revolver I already had. This was certainly no match for the AK-47's being used openly by the revolutionaries, of which they seemed to have an unending supply.

At the time, there were strong rumours that legally-licenced firearms could be confiscated after a change in government, and I set about trying to obtain unregistered firearms, without success.

However, in early March 1993, an old acquaintance of mine, Psaan Venter whom I had not seen for many years, telephoned and said he had moved to Krugersdorp on 28 February 1993 and could he pay us a visit. He came on 10 March for tea. During our conversation, the question of "stocking up" with firearms came up and Mr. Venter advised that he could supply me with a firearm which could not be traced. At my request, he sent a 288 9mm automatic pistol to me, via Mr. L. Durant.

On 19 March 1993, I went to Cape Town to attend a session of the President's Council (of which I was a member). I took this weapon



4

with me in order to have a silencer fitted via a friend of mine who had a silencer on his firearm.

When the firearm and the fitted silencer were returned to me, they were accompanied by a few rounds of sub-sonic ammunition which had been donated by the gunsmith who fitted the silencer.

Whenever Janus Walus and I got together we would discuss the ever-deteriorating situation in our country. It became more and more clear to me that we were being tricked into a classic communist-style takeover of South Africa. As time passed, it became obvious that de Klerk was going to hand over to the ANC/SACP alliance in spite of the fact that his government was not empowered to do so. Further, he stated unequivocally that he would serve under Mr. Nelson Mandela. There was talk of an interim government on the cards.

The armed struggle was the only option open to us because the ANC/SACP alliance was using this tactic to take the country. We discussed how best we could stop this course of action and strike a crippling blow against the communist leadership waiting in the wings. It was obvious to us that Mr. Chris Hani, leader of the SA Communist Party and former MK commander who was active in the ANC detention camps in Angola, was the real threat to our future and to the Republic of South Africa.

The legacy of communism was well known to the world and to ourselves. Furthermore, Mr. Hani's history, his statements and his goals were absolute anathema to us. In 1986, it had been reported that he was making a calculated challenge for the leadership of the ANC and SACP, and that he saw himself as the first president of a socialist/Marxist state of Azania. According to the LONDON TIMES (5.5.86), Hani was "unapologetic in his support for the selective killings of Black "collaborators" such as policemen and township councillors". He was quoted in the same report as saying "the necklace was used for good reasons. I am not blaming those who use it".

The TIMES went on to say that Mr. Hani said that he would regard White MP's of the ruling National Party and the far-right Conservative Party as "legitimate targets for attack".

Our attitude towards Hani was shared by the Conservative Party and indeed by all conservative political organisations and publications. He was seen as a successor to Nelson Mandela.

This was for us a very traumatic period, given Mr. Walus' experiences of communism and the inevitable coming to power of a person like Mr. Hani as part of the SACP/ANC alliance. Our people demanded time and time again that a communist takeover must be prevented. We decided that we would try to prevent this takeover and we set about planning how to do this. I was able to

[Handwritten signature]

furnish Mr. Walus with Mr. Hani's address from a list of addresses which my wife had obtained from Citizen journalist Arthur Kemp for journalistic purposes. We decided that Mr. Walus would reconnoitre Mr. Hani's place of residence.

The targeting of Chris Hani was done also in the hope that this act would move our people into taking action during the period of chaos which was bound to follow in order to prevent the treacherous handover of our country by de Klerk and his party.

When Mr. Walus asked me whether I could give him a firearm which could not be traced, I gave him the firearm I had just brought back from Cape Town, together with the sub-sonic ammunition which had been given to me for test purposes. I undertook to supply Mr. Walus with the necessary ammunition but had difficulty in obtaining this ammunition as I did not have a licence to purchase 9 mm ammunition. I handed the firearm to Mr. Walus on 6 April in order to execute the plan.

My political involvement of more than 25 years was always aimed at preserving the freedom of my people, after so much had been sacrificed for this goal in the past. Let what I have done be judged against what was committed during the "liberation" struggle, and against the tremendous increase of political murders, intimidation and terror which occurred after the unbanning of the ANC/SACP alliance in February, 1990.

Let us rather accept that we were all victims of war, a war in which there was no victory, only victims. Fingers can be pointed in both directions. The war is now over and it is time we turned to peaceful methods for the resolution of our problems. Let us learn from the lessons of the past to ensure a peaceful future.

SAHA



9 b) STATE WHETHER ANY PERSON WAS INJURED, KILLED OR SUFFERED ANY DAMAGES TO PROPERTY AS A RESULT OF SUCH ACT/S, OMISSION/S OR OFFENCE/S:

One adult male was assassinated by Mr. Walus on 10 April 1993. I was not present when this act occurred.

c) IF SO, STATE:

(i) The name/s of the victim/s:

Mr. Chris Hani

(ii) The occupation and address of the victim:

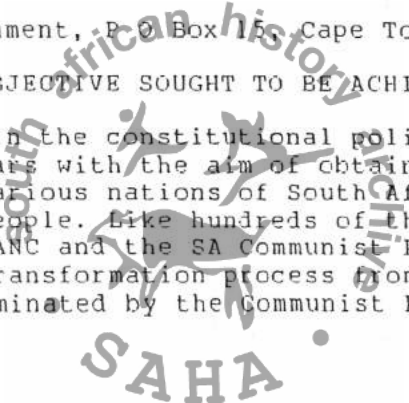
Secretary General of the SA Communist Party, member of the ANC's national executive, chief of staff of the ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe. His residential address was 17 Hakea Crescent, Dawn Park, Boksburg.

(iii) The names and addresses of the victim's next of kin:

Mrs. L. Hani, c/o Parliament, P O Box 15, Cape Town.

10 a) STATE POLITICAL OBJECTIVE SOUGHT TO BE ACHIEVED:

I have been active within the constitutional political arena for the past twenty five years with the aim of obtaining self-determination for the various nations of South Africa, in particular for my own people. Like hundreds of thousands of others, I was shocked when the ANC and the SA Communist Party were unbanned in 1990. The political transformation process from the National Party to an ANC government dominated by the Communist Party was clearly the



impetus behind violent Right wing resistance which commenced soon after the February 1990 unbanning. Addendum "A" gives a synopsis of these violent acts. Thus my obtaining an illegal weapon and passing it on to Mr. Walus was a deed committed within the counter-revolutionary and resistance climate at the time. We all wanted to stop the coming to power of an ANC/SACP government.

10 b) YOUR JUSTIFICATION FOR REGARDING SUCH ACT/S, OMISSION/S OR OFFENCE/S AS ACT/S, OMISSION//S OR OFFENCE/S ASSOCIATED WITH A POLITICAL OBJECTIVE:

I was a leading member of the Conservative Party, was a former member of Parliament and a member of the President's Council representing that party. The Conservative Party held the position of official parliamentary opposition under the previous administration. The CP was universally acknowledged to be the second largest White political party in the country.

The purpose of the Conservative Party which was established in 1982, was to try and halt the National Party's so-called reform programme which the applicant and his leaders saw as inevitably resulting in an ANC/SACP government. These fears were subsequently vindicated. The CP's direct political objective, as enunciated hundreds if not thousands of times by the party's leadership, was to avoid coming under ANC/SACP rule. A resolution was passed at the Conservative Party's General Congress in Kimberley, August 1992 that the freedom of the volk would be sought either by an election, or through negotiations with other nations in SA or through resistance, passive or active. This is the political basis of all acts and omissions by myself.

The results of the 1992 referendum put paid to any chance for self-determination for those opposed to the forthcoming handover by the NP to the ANC/SACP alliance. Mr. de Klerk persistently refused to hold a Whites only election on a proposed new constitution, as he had promised, and the NP acknowledged that they had no mandate to enter into an interim government with the ANC/SACP, which they proposed to do.

I and my party were particularly concerned by the domination of the ANC by the SA Communist Party. Enough tangible and historical evidence exists throughout the world of the devastating legacy of communism, of lives lost and countries destroyed. Totalitarianism is anathema to me, yet totalitarianism is the very basis of communism. The ANC/SACP's particularly close connections to world communist leaders such as those in the old Soviet Union, China, Cuba, East Germany and others did nothing to dispel any doubts that the scourge of communism would soon descend on South Africa.

I represented South Africa as a delegate to the World Anti-Communist League's annual conference in Brussels in 1990. I was elected world president of Western Goals in 1989. Western Goals is a London-based conservative organisation dedicated to keeping communism out of Western countries.

The view that the various nations of South Africa should rule themselves was, until the advent of the presidency of Mr. F.W. de

Klerk, the policy of the ruling National Party, of which I was a member before co-founding the Conservative Party. This view was shared by the majority of Whites, and opinion polls showed this to be so until the referendum of 1992, when Whites were threatened with job losses, international opprobrium and other problems if they didn't vote Yes. Even commentators like Mr. Alistair Sparks wrote that Whites were intimidated into voting Yes. It was hardly a democratic choice, and there was no question of voting for an ANC/SACP government, only the continuing of negotiations.

Such acts and omissions of which I am guilty must be regarded as having a political motive because of the political climate of Rightist resistance at the time, and the numerous acts committed within this resistance climate as notated in Addendum "A".

Furthermore, I had received written notification of the fact that my name had been placed on ANC and APLA death lists and two attempts had been made on my life, one in May 1987 in Krugersdorp and the other in June, 1988 in Cape Town. Both of these incidents were investigated by the SA Police and in the first instance, a man was given three years for attempted murder. In the second instance, no one was found guilty of the limpet mine explosion which occurred at the CP meeting I was to address.

10 c) No.

10 d) Not applicable.

11 a) WAS/WERE THE ACTS, OMISSION/S OR OFFENCE/S COMMITTED IN THE EXECUTION OF AN ORDER OF, OR ON BEHALF OF, OR WITH THE APPROVAL OF, THE ORGANISATION, INSTITUTION, BODY, LIBERATION MOVEMENT, STATE DEPARTMENT OR SECURITY FORCE CONCERNED?

The omissions and offences committed must be seen in the context of the broad right wing attempt to halt the imminent and obvious handover of power to the ANC/SACP. These offences were not isolated incidents, but two of over 120 acts that occurred between 2 February 1990 and April 1994, attributed to the right-wing, as notated in Addendum "A".

The convictions for which the applicant is applying for amnesty therefore form part of a broad attempt by the Conservative Party and other rightist parties to halt the transition process to ANC/SACP rule. It is in this context that this application is submitted.

Since the unbanning of the SA Communist Party in 1990, the Conservative Party clearly foresaw conflict. The Third Freedom Struggle has begun, said Dr. Treurnicht at the Voortrekker Monument 31 May, 1990. The first two freedom struggles were wars, a call to arms, and consisted of physical fighting with weapons.

Attached under Addendum "B" is a resume of articles appearing in the Conservative Party's official mouthpiece PATRIOT from the time of the unbanning of the ANC/SACP until April 1993. There is no ambiguity about the tone and direction of CP official thought over this period. While more and more of the means of gaining self-determination were taken away from Whites by the NP government, so the call to arms, to conflict and to resistance

grew within the CP.

In the light of this, the acts under review were committed on behalf of the Conservative Party, as the applicants believed these acts would bring about a change in the country's direction, a direction continually lambasted by the Conservative Party. There is no question that these acts were committed outside the parameters of a political climate, a climate of resistance encouraged by the Conservative Party and other rightist movements.

11 b) Please see above.

Let me state in conclusion that the arme conflict, as far as Im am concerned, is over. I accept this fact and wish to state as well that my active political career is also over.

