

The text below derived, mainly, from an article published in issue no. 33 of "South African patriot in exile". Additions and changes are by Volkstaat.org.

Most information was taken from the book "Victory or Violence: The Story of the AWB of South Africa", by British writer Arthur Kemp. In the 2008 edition, Arthur Kemp has added a few lines of introduction, where, among other things, dedicates the book to his old friend: Nicolaas Fourie.



Nicolaas Cornelius Fourie born in Natal, southern Africa, in 1953. He matriculated during 1970 in Pietermaritzburg and the following year joined the South African Police. His SAP record was exemplary and his progress rapid reaching the rank of sergeant at the age of only 19.

Nicolaas Fourie was a keen and active sportsman. He successfully competed in both the Comrades Marathon (approx 90 kilometres between the cities of Pietermaritzburg and Durban) and the Duzi Canoe Marathon on five occasions.

His active interest in politics started in the early 1980's when he joined the Konserwatiewe Party (KP).

At the 1989 General Election of the South African Empire (["old" Republic of South Africa - RSA](#)) he was nominated as KP candidate for the Umlazi Constituency in south Durban. It proved to be an inspired selection. His vote at the election was far higher than expected obtain a 151% swing to the KP – the highest percentage swing in the entire Empire.



Unfortunately Nicolaas Fourie's domestic life was not so contented. His first two marriages (from which he had four daughters) sadly ended in divorce, but eventually he was to find true

happiness when he met and married his beautiful third wife Kitty.

Alas his past domestic troubles were used by certain officials within the KP to oppose his candidature for the Umlazi by-election in 1990.

This proved to be a tragedy for the party: the replacement KP candidature failed to win the seat by only 546 votes and most seasoned observers believe that had Nicolaas Fourie been re-selected he would have won the election easily.

In the early '90s Nicolaas Fourie joined the [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging \(AWB\)](#) , at that time great Boer nationalist movement that called for independence of the Boer Republics, and its military wing, the Wenkommendo, where he reached the rank of General.

In March 1994 he was chosen to command the AWB-Wenkommendo forces that entered in Bophuthatswana at the request of President Lucas Mangope, to defend the independence of that black homeland (see: “ [Conflict in Bophuthatswana – 1994](#) ”).

The Bophuthatswana was in fact part of the Freedom Alliance, together with the coalition of the [Afrikaner Volksfront](#) (of which the AWB was part), the KwaZulu and the Ciskei.

Betrayed by Lucas Mangope, by the ([white Afrikaner](#)) leaders of the [Afrikaner Volksfront \(AVF\)](#) and by the Army of Bophuthatswana, the men of the AWB-Wenkommendo formed a convoy to try to get back in the western Transvaal. The convoy come under the gun and mortar fire by blacks in civil dress, and even (according to the testimony of [AWB-Wenkommendo Gen. Alec Cruywagen](#) and other men in the withdrawal convoy) by persons in uniform of the [32nd Battalion](#) of the [“old” Republic of South Africa \(RSA\) Empire](#)

Gen. Nicolaas Fourie traveled aboard a blue Mercedes, along with other two AWB-Wenkommendo men: Col. Alwyn Wolfaardt, was driving the car, and the Veldkornet (Field Cornet) Jacobus Stephanus Uys.

The car was isolated, and was riddled with bullets by the troops of Bophuthatswana. Gen. Fourie was badly hit in the neck and lost consciousness. The three Boers, in front of reporters, were disarmed and then killed in cold blood by a black Bophuthatswana policeman, sympathizer of the African National Congress (ANC).



Five of the men of the 5th Airborne Brigade of the AWB, who were killed in the battle of the

