

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. — DEFENCE

1984

JANUARY — FEBRUARY

Call-up  
E. Post  
may be  
(254)  
a key

issue

3/1/84  
● From Page 1

Mr Hendrickse added "Ever since our Eshowe congress, this has been the cry of our opponents Norman Middleton started it and I am surprised it is now being said by David"

Much of this congress will hinge on this issue, and several delegates to whom the Post spoke today said coloured people felt very strongly about the issue of conscription

Several members of the Association of Management Committees (of which Mr Curry is the chairman) today said he would have their strong support for his call

They said many Assomac members wanted Mr Curry back in the top leadership of the party, and that they hoped the conscription issue would produce a groundswell of support for Mr Curry at the congress

Mr Curry, who arrived in Port Elizabeth early today with a large delegation from Stellenbosch, has refused to comment on this or any other speculation, or to speak to the Press at all

Mr Hendrickse could not be reached for comment

Military  
call-up  
(144) (254)  
3/1/84  
may be  
a key  
issue

Political Correspondent  
POSSIBLE military conscription for coloured people is now certain to dominate much of the 18th Labour Party Congress, which began here today

This follows the publication of the official agenda in which the only document apart from the tri-metable, is a photocopy of an Evening Post story in which the leader of the party, the Rever Allan Hendrickse, strongly attacked Mr David Curry, for raising it as an issue

The report by the Evening Post's political correspondent, published on November 15 last year, referred to an earlier statement by Mr Curry that a referendum was imperative because the coloured people now faced conscription

Mr Curry, who resigned as national chairman after he clashed with the party leadership, is likely to lead the demand for a referendum at this congress and appears to have wide support

The inclusion of the Evening Post report appears to suggest that Mr Hendrickse and the party rumoured now to incline more towards the holding of a general election — will strongly resist Mr Curry's argument that conscription for coloured people may be in the offing

In the November 15 report, Mr Hendrickse said "We will not agree to conscription until this is a country of total participation of all who live here — white, coloured, Asian and black — and until the new society has been formed

"If we become part of the tricameral system, then no decisions about us can be taken without our consent and as far as the Labour Party is concerned, conscription is out. It is out all the way"

● Turn to Page 4

From FRANS  
ESTERHUYSE  
Political Staff

PORT ELIZABETH — The question of possible military conscription for coloured people has emerged as a major issue likely to dominate discussions at the Labour Party's congress, which began in Port Elizabeth today

This is clear from the official agenda, which contains no information about issues to be discussed — except a single large insert consisting of a photocopy of a newspaper article dealing with the conscription issue

There were also indications that on this issue there is likely to be a clash of opinion in the party — possibly between the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse and the former national chairman, Mr David Curry

The report in the agenda insert refers to Mr Hendrickse's rejection of the idea of coloured military conscription into the Defence Force until such time as all South Africans, including blacks, "are full participants in this society"

In his reported statement, Mr Hendrickse seemed to repudiate a claim by Mr Curry, who resigned recently as the party's national chairman, that a constitutional referendum was imperative since coloured people now faced conscription

Mr Hendrickse's argument, on the other hand, was that if the coloured people entered the new parliament no decisions about them could be taken without their consent, and as far as the Labour Party was concerned, conscription was out

"It is out all the way," Mr Hendrickse was quoted as saying

Some delegates who arrived at the congress hall today said in interviews that they expected a bid to be made to re-elect Mr Curry as national chairman

This could mean a power struggle within the party for

national chairmanship, which is a key position

Mr Curry's supporters said they were hoping he would agree to re-election because he was regarded as one of the most highly respected coloured leaders, with widespread support

Others mentioned as possible candidates for the national chairmanship include Mr Charles Radcliffe, who is chairman of the congress, and Mr Jac Rabie, a key man from the Transvaal

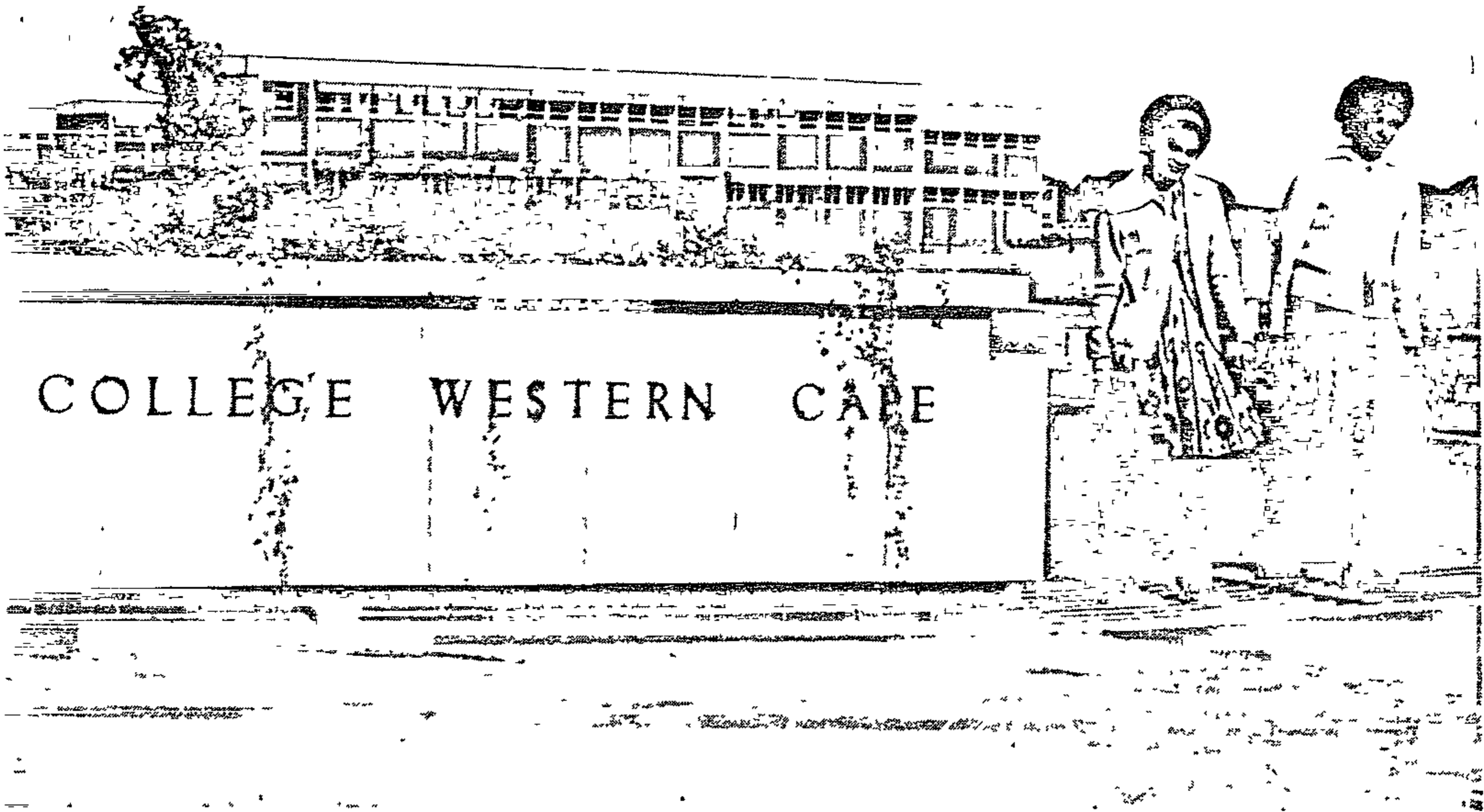
Mr Philip Sanders, who broke away from the Freedom Party recently to join the Labour Party, arrived at the congress today with 14 delegates from the Free State who broke away with him. He said more Free State delegates were expected to arrive later

# Conscription question likely to dominate Labour congress

AKGUS 3/1/84

254

ALLIANCE



# COLLEGE WESTERN CAPE

## RESULTS CONSCRIPTION AS HOTTEST ISSUE *W/C ARGWS 2/1/84* ~~254~~ *254*

# and consensus: students think

By LEON MARSHALL  
 Political Editor

similar majority lack all hope of the constitutional proposals bringing reform

4 percent of the students continue "at present feel very critical of the system" Only 4,7 percent disagreed

The response was shown to the great respect and affection for institutions in the Republic of South Africa. Again, only slightly more than 4 percent disagreed while 85,9 percent disagreed

"How much do you trust the Government is right?" produced the following: just about always, 0,5, most of the time, 18,4, don't know, 4,2 percent

It appears to be strongly linked to the fact that the Government tends to follow party-political interests before the country

46,3 percent of the students believe the Government never placed the country before those of the National Party. 63,3 percent believed it "almost never" and 17,3 percent believed it did so only

A few of the students suspected the ruling for the benefit of a few interests. Asked to identify these "interests" listed the white-Nationalist-

mostly bad and 6,3 percent described it as mostly good

AS was to be expected, 97,9 percent rejected separate development or apartheid as a good way of organising politics in South Africa

And as for alternatives, 62,6 percent preferred a "non-racial democracy" A negligible 6,3 percent wanted a one-party socialist state or some form of authoritarian socialism, while the rest by and large preferred a more democratically organised political system

However, just as the results show a strong rejection of apartheid, so they also show a strongly negative attitude towards capitalism. Only 25,8 percent accepted it as desirable, while 57,9 percent rejected it as a bad way of organising economic life in this country and 16,3 percent indicating they did not know

The majority of the students — 63,2 percent — said they associated apartheid with capitalism while 35,3 percent said they did not. Of those who associated the two, 30,9 percent saw them as inseparable, while 21,1 percent believed capitalism needed apartheid to survive and 46,3 thought it was apartheid that needed capitalism to survive

When asked to name an alternative to the existing economic system, the majority of those who denied the desirability of capitalism opted for some form of socialism

### Parties and Press

BOTH the National Party and the Labour Party proved to be highly unpopular with the students

On a scale of 0 to 100, marking a totally unsympathetic attitude at 0, indifference at 50 and complete sympathy at 100 the mean averages

Mr Sam Nujoma	64,9
Dr Ntatho Motlana	56,3
Dr Van Zyl Slabbert	48,4
Chief Gatsha Buthelezi	43,8
Mr David Thebehali	34,4
Mr Harry Oppenheimer	30,00
Mr P W Botha	28,00
President Lucas Mangope	26,2
Mr David Curry	20,5
Mr Lofty Adams	18,8
The Rev Allan Hendrickse	18,1
Dr A P Treurnicht	5,0

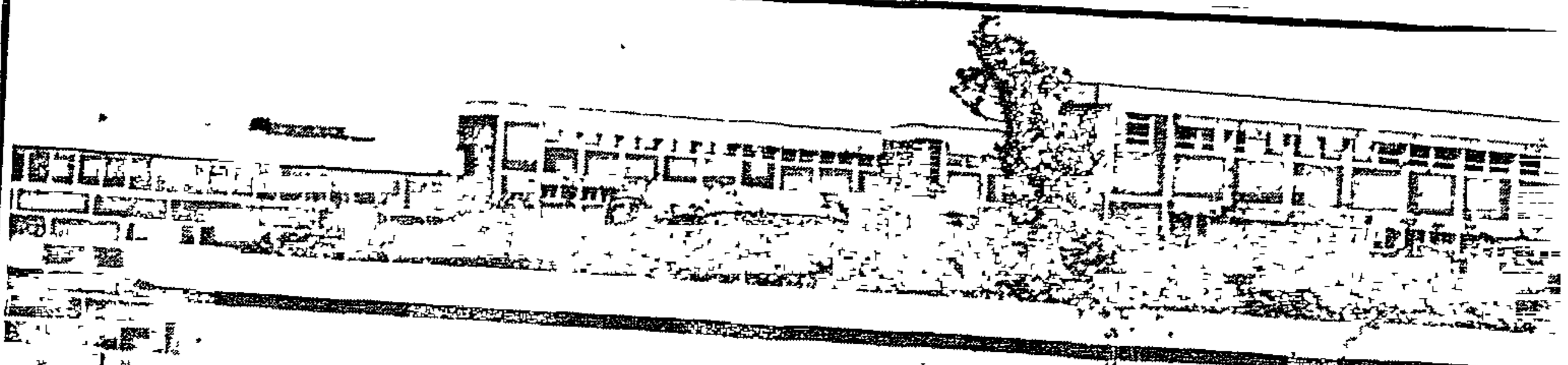
### Political action

JUST over one percent of the students indicated they were not interested in politics at all, while 40 percent said they were very interested, 45,3 percent somewhat interested and 12,1 not very interested

The survey results show a fairly low level of conventional political involvement. At the same time the general inclination appears to be towards peaceful means of unconventional political participation

So, 53,7 approved strongly and a further 20,5 percent simply approved of refusal to serve in the armed forces as a protest action, while 4,7 percent disapproved and 12,6 percent disapproved strongly

The overwhelming majority approved of signing petitions, boycotts, peaceful demonstrations or mass stay-aways from work, schools or universities as a protest action. But only small percentages approved of fights with the police and political opponents or of breaking up political meetings



# UNIVERSITY COLLEGE WESTER

## UWC SURVEY SUGGESTS CONSCRIPTION

# Conflict and con- What the studen

W/C ARKAS

THE political attitudes and ideals of students at the University of the Western Cape differ sharply from the political ideologies of the Government and the policies of the established coloured political parties

This has been shown by an opinion survey done by Professor Willem van Vuuren of the university's political science department and Mr W L Louw of its Institute for Social Development

The survey coincided with the white referendum and the debate in coloured political ranks on the question of participation in the Government's proposed constitutional scheme and whether coloured opinion should be tested by way of a referendum or an election

The aim, the pollsters say in an interim report, was to give an overview of the general mood and dominant socio-political outlook of UWC students, to analyse the reasons for these, and pin-point some of the most important areas of conflict or consensus, to elucidate the depth of their agreement on issues relating to their political-constitutional position, and to gauge their propensity towards a variety of actions, especially unconventional protest actions

The survey sample was 261 students of whom 190 co-operated by completing their questionnaires

The major findings are

### Political system

THE overwhelming majority of students have no trust in the Government or the present political



By LEON MARSHALL  
Political Editor

system, and a similar majority lack all hope of the Government's constitutional proposals bringing about effective reform

A total of 88,4 percent of the students confirmed that they "at present feel very critical of our political system" Only 4,7 percent disagreed completely

Much the same response was shown to the statement "I have great respect and affection for the political institutions in the Republic of South Africa" Again, only slightly more than 4 percent agreed, while 85,9 percent disagreed

The question "How much do you trust the Government to do what is right?" produced the following percentages just about always, 0,5, most of the time, 2,1, only some of the time, 18,4, almost never, 74,4, don't know, 4,2 percent

The response appears to be strongly linked to the students' belief that the Government tends to put its own selfish party-political interests before those of the country

A substantial 46,3 percent of the students seemed to believe the Government never placed the needs of the country before those of the National Party, 30 percent believed it "almost never" did so and 17,3 percent believed it did so only sometimes

Eighty percent of the students suspected the Government of ruling for the benefit of a few selfish big interests Asked to identify these

mostly bad and 6,3 percent good

AS was to be expected, 97,9 percent favoured separate development or apartheid and 99,9 percent favoured organising politics in South Africa

And as for alternatives, 62 percent favoured a "non-racial democracy" A further 35,3 percent wanted a one-party system of authoritarian socialism and large preferred a more organised political system

However, just as the result of the referendum on apartheid, so they showed a negative attitude towards the Government's proposals 62 percent accepted it as desirable, 35,3 percent rejected it as a bad way of organising economic life in this country and 2,1 percent said they did not know

The majority of the students said they associated apartheid with the Government while 35,3 percent said they associated the two, 30,9 percent said they were inseparable, while 21,1 percent said they needed apartheid to survive and 8,7 percent said apartheid was needed because

When asked to name an alternative economic system, the majority of students who denied the desirability of apartheid favoured some form of socialism

### Parties and

BOTH the National Party and the African National Congress proved to be highly unpopular

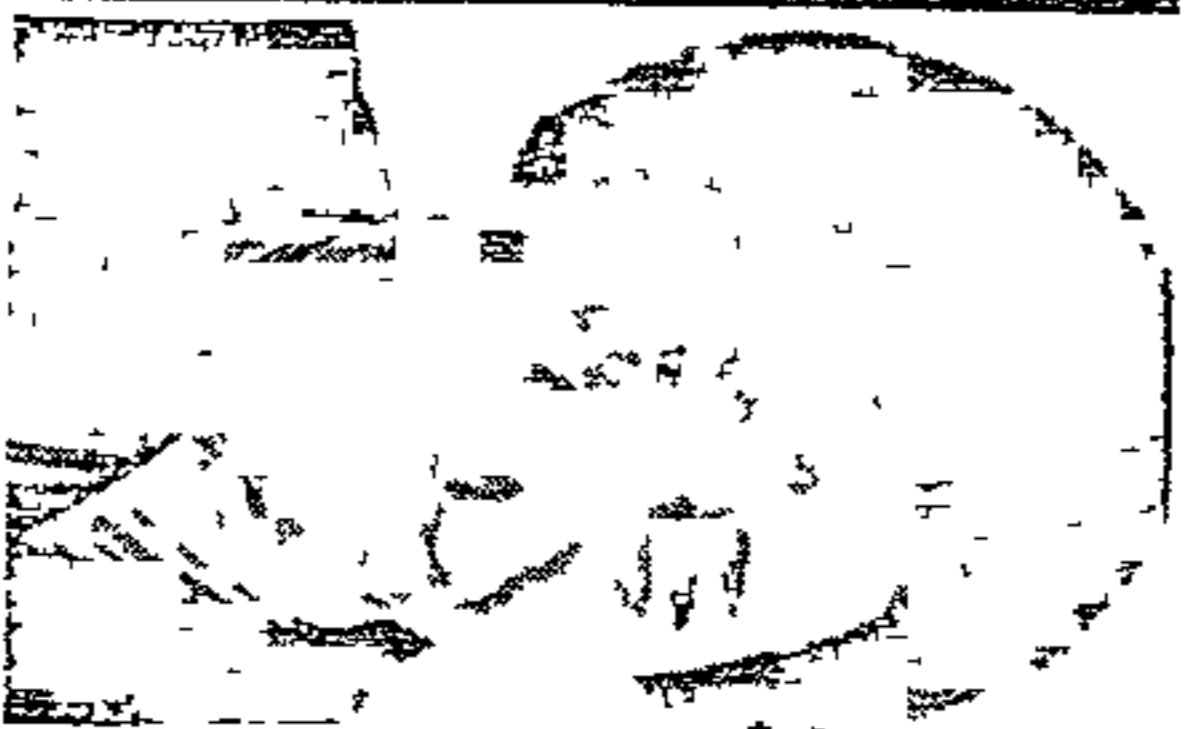
On a scale of 0 to 100

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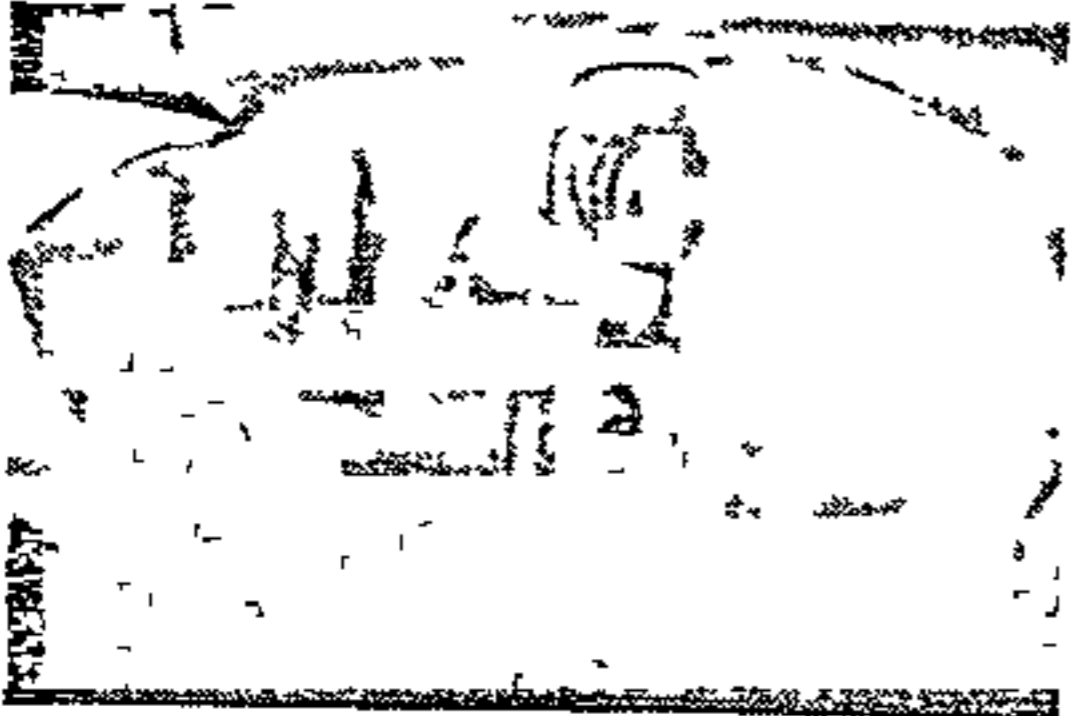
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## Political system

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Dr Allan Boesak most popular figure



Mr P W Botha rates better than his party

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Eighty percent of the students suspected the Government of ruling for the benefit of a few selfish big interests Asked to identify these "interests", 39 percent listed the white-Nationalist-Afrikaner ruling group, 24,8 percent "big business" and 31,9 percent the ruling group in collaboration with big business

Asked what they saw as the most effective means of attaining fundamental political and constitutional change, a decisive 54,2 percent opted for a national convention Only 3,2 percent thought the proposed three-chamber Parliament offered such hope and 1,1 percent the President's Council

A remarkably high 36,8 percent of the students chose "other means" from the four alternatives listed and some explicitly referred to revolutionary or violent means But an analysis of all the answers showed that by far the biggest majority — 64,2 percent — still favoured a political-constitutional solution

## Public servants

THE students showed considerable disenchantment with the treatment they received from people in various public services

Of the 69,5 percent of the respondents who had dealings with the police, 42,6 percent described it as mostly bad and only 2,6 percent as mostly good, while 24,2 percent described it as partly good and partly bad

Their treatment by court officials appears to have left a better impression Of a total of 38,4 percent speaking from experience, only 11,6 percent described it as bad Slightly more than three percent described it as mostly good and 23,7 percent as partly good and bad

Virtually all the students — 92,1 percent — had experience of other Government departments The majority — 48,4 percent — found this to be partly good and partly bad, while 37,4 said it was

cating they did not know

The majority of the students — 63,2 percent — said they associated apartheid with capitalism while 35,3 percent said they did not Of those who associated the two, 30,9 percent saw them as inseparable, while 21,1 percent believed capitalism needed apartheid to survive and 46,3 thought it was apartheid that needed capitalism to survive

When asked to name an alternative to the existing economic system, the majority of those who denied the desirability of capitalism opted for some form of socialism

## Parties and Press

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On a scale of 0 to 100, marking a totally unsympathetic attitude at 0, indifference at 50 and complete sympathy at 100, the mean averages were

National Party	12,4
Labour Party	19,00
Progressive Federal Party	43,6
CP/HNP	6,8
ANC	67,7
Swapo	65,3
Inkatha	47,00
CAHAC	71,4
Sacos	71,7
Small business	56,7
Big business	33,8
NG Sendingkerk	55,5
NG Kerk	17,1
Defence Force	22,3
Police	23,5
Management Committees	59,00
Mixed trade unions	52,6
Black independent trade unions	75,4
Afrikaans Press	19,5
English Press	56,1
"Grassroots" publications	81,7
SABC-TV	23,2

## Public figures

THE most popular public personalities by far with students are Dr Alan Boesak and Mr Nelson Mandela At the same time, Mr P W Botha's personal rating appears somewhat better than that of his party

Measured on the same basis as the organisations, the mean average scores were:

Dr Alan Boesak	82,4
Mr Nelson Mandela	82,2
Dr Neil Aggett	79,5
Mr Hassan Hova	68,1
Mr Oliver Tambo	67,5

they were not interested in politics at all, while 40 percent said they were very interested, 45,3 percent somewhat interested and 12,1 not very interested.

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So, 53,7 approved strongly and a further 20,5 percent simply approved of refusal to serve in the armed forces as a protest action, while 4,7 percent disapproved and 12,6 percent disapproved strongly

The overwhelming majority approved of signing petitions, boycotts, peaceful demonstrations or mass stay-aways from work, schools or universities as a protest action But only small percentages approved of fights with the police and political opponents or of breaking up political meetings

However, 40,2 percent indicated that they believed there were times when people were justified in resorting to violence to protest against things they found unjust and harmful, while 35,8 percent recorded a "don't know"

A much higher percentage — 73,2 — believed there was justification for disobeying laws in protest against things considered to be unjust and wrong The most important justification was considered to be laws violating human rights or dignity

A majority of students regarded refusal to serve in the armed forces, boycotts and particularly mass stay-aways as the most effective means of protest

## Conscription

ON the issue of military conscription among students the report says that should military conscription for coloureds be linked with the question of participation in the new constitution, various survey results indicate that the pro-participation lobby will find it hard to sell their standpoint to this particular group

Not only have they rated the Defence Force very low but they have also rated the prime targets of the current Defence Force activities, namely the ANC and Swapo, very high

Moreover, their comprehensive and intense denial of the political legitimacy of the system which they would be called upon to defend suggests that this could become the hottest issue in any future election or referendum for "coloureds"

# SADF's pictures back claims of hit on Swapo HQ

By MIKE CADMAN

THE South African Defence Force yesterday released the first pictures of this week's airstrike on the Swapo headquarters 300km inside Angola.

The pictures were taken by the navigator of one of the four jets used in the strike. Several bombs can be seen exploding in the area said to be the Swapo headquarters known as 'Ongulubashe'. A SADF spokesman said the pictures were proof that Angolan claims that the South Africa bombers had missed their target were untrue.

"The area bombed was the Swapo military headquarters where the Swapo people live in underground bunkers," the spokesman said. "Nobody else lives in the area and the nearest town is that of Lubango, about 10km south-east of the camp."

This meant that people killed in the airstrike were either Swapo members or

## MAJOR OIL FIND FOR ANGOLA

LISBON — The national fuel company of Angola, Sonangol, yesterday announced the discovery of an offshore oil well with a capacity to produce 5 100 barrels a day, Portuguese Radio reported.

The well is at a depth of 2 550m in Angolan waters off the northern province of Zaire. It is the first oil find in the Angolan prospecting area known as Block Two

Swapo sympathisers, the spokesman said.

Angola claimed the South African attack was not against a Swapo base but against the small town of Luivo, 16km from Lubango, and that a number of civilians had been injured in the attack.

The SADF spokesman said "The attack on Ongulubashe was carried out despite the fact that SAM 3s (Russian-made surface to air

"These acts of violence risk bringing about a wider threat to international peace," the statement said.

The US State Department stressed its concern over the renewed violence and said it hoped that "disengagement of the forces could be expanded into a durable ceasefire, thus establishing the climate needed for broader progress in on-going negotiations."

The US-based oil company Texaco has a 40% share in the group of companies prospecting Block Two. The other companies are the Brazilian company Braspetro and Total Oil, each with 17.5%, and Sonangol with 25%.

The radio quoted an Angolan oil official as saying the well held "appreciable reserves" — Sapa-AP

missiles) are located in the hills behind Lubango.

"The Swapo camp falls under the defensive umbrella of these missiles," the spokesman said.

The raid was aimed at crippling Swapo's infrastructure.

Earlier this week, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said intelligence reports indicated that there were between 300 and 500 Swapo soldiers inside the camp when it was bombed but losses would be small as the base was well constructed.

Gen Viljoen said SADF aircraft also attacked Cuban and Swapo manned missile sites which opened fire on South African aircraft near Cahama in south western Angola.

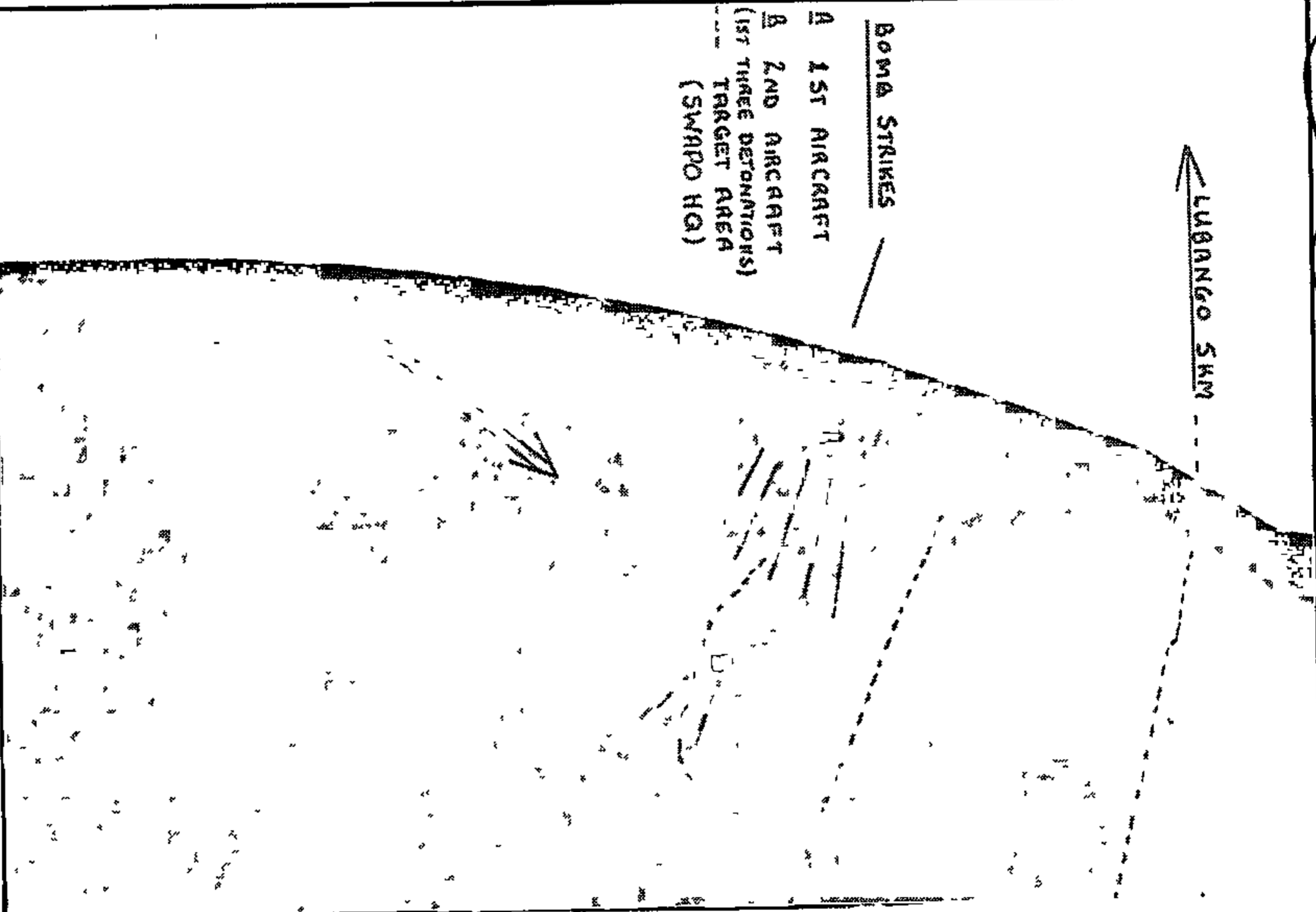
The SADF claimed that no South African aircraft were lost but one aircraft returned to base with an exploded SAM 9 missile-head lodged in its tail section.

**BOMBA STRIKES**

**A 1ST AIRCRAFT**

**B 2ND AIRCRAFT**  
(1ST THREE DETONATIONS)  
--- TARGET AREA  
(SWAPO HQ)

← LUBANGO 5KM



● The SADF released this photograph taken from a SA Air Force jet during a bombing raid in Angola. The SADF's marks on the picture show the jets' targets. Angolan allegations that South Africa had increased the strength of its forces in the south of the country.

The official news agency Angop said three South African motorised brigades, 100 aircraft and artillery units had only captured the town fighting in three southern Angolan provinces.

Angop said South African forces had launched persistent attacks against the towns of Cahama, Cuvela, Mulondo and Caundo but had only captured the town.

The West German statement said that it noted with "deep concern" that Pretoria was not only continuing "but considering..."

THE escalating fighting in southern Angola is casting further gloom over the already slim prospects surrounding South Africa's offer of a cross border ceasefire

This became clear last night as Western nations stepped up their criticism of South Africa's military offensive, and the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, presented a gloomy report on settlement prospects in S.W.A. Namibia

In its second statement in only a few days, the US State Department reiterated its concern over the situation it expressed the hope that South Africa's pledge of an early end to its military involvement in the area would make possible a disengagement of forces

The department said it was hopeful that a disengagement of forces could be expanded into a durable cease fire, thus establishing the climate needed for broader

# Ceasefire fighting worsens Angolan fighting

By BRIAN POTTINGER, NEIL HOOPER and KEN POTTINGER

progress in ongoing negotiations — it had chosen for UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly

## System

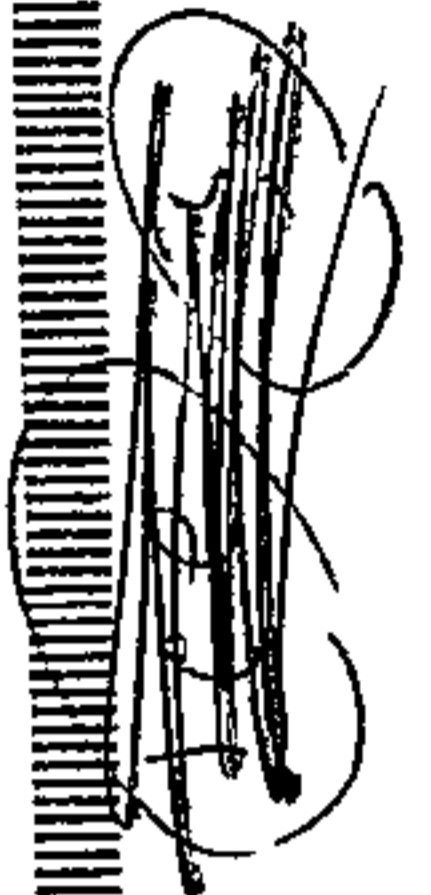
Meanwhile, in a year-end report Dr Perez de Cuellar said there was no progress towards achieving independence for Namibia

He added that, while he had not expected Angola to accept the offer, he thought it had been made as a diplomatic gesture to put South Africa in a better light, "particularly in the eyes of the Western powers"

## Special force

Intelligence sources say that when Mr Plk Botha made his ceasefire offer an estimated 1 400 Swapo "special force" troops had been trained and seven companies each of about 120 men were making their way towards the Namibian border as part of a well-orchestrated operation

The agency, monitored in Lisbon, claimed that South African planes were carrying out heavy bombing backed by artillery barrages of towns and villages in the southern provinces of Huila, Cunene and Cuando-Cubango



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S Times

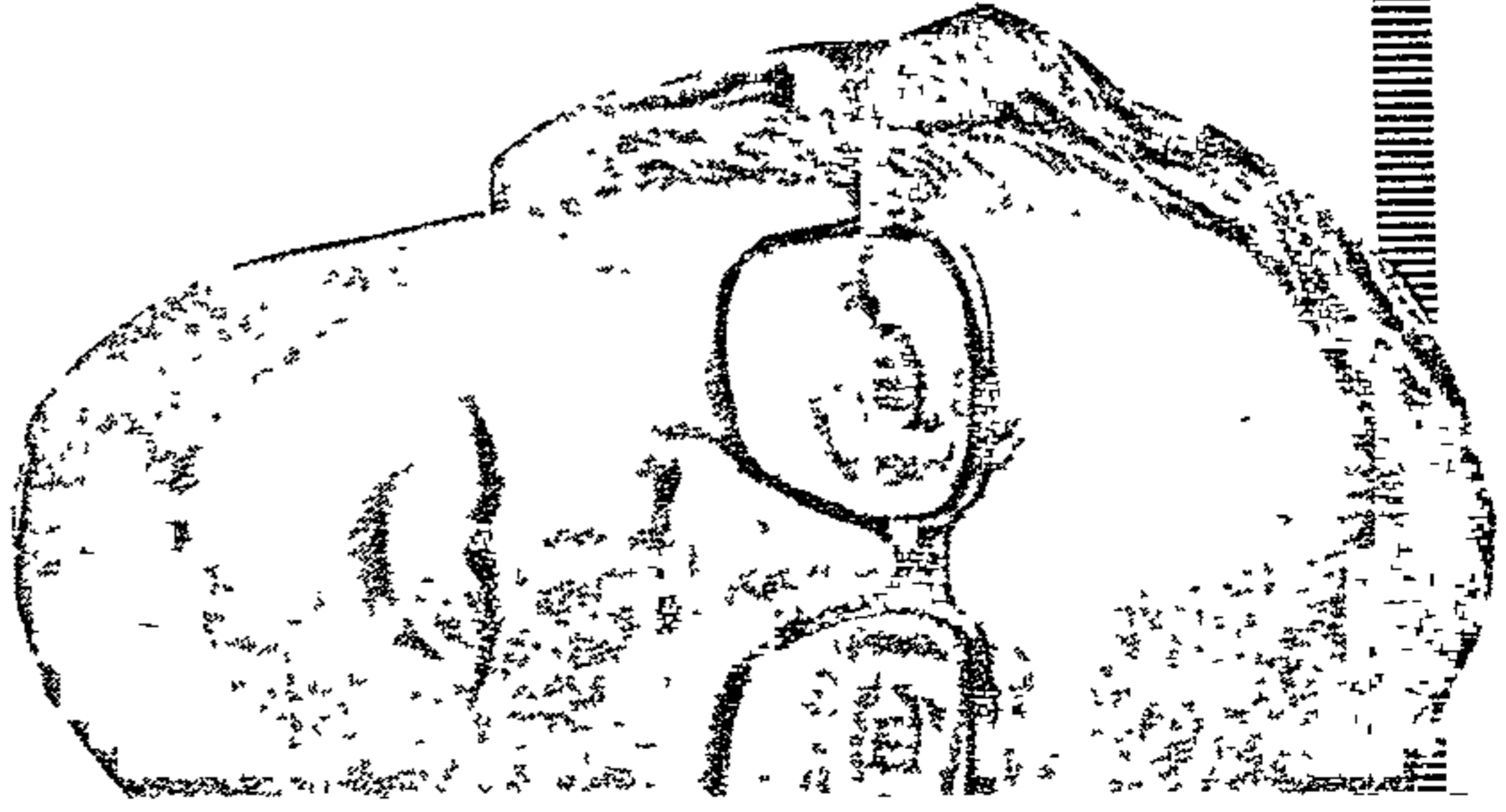
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relves from caches of weapons and landmines buried close to the border

After crossing into Namibia they were to reform for a short period before again splitting up into groups of two or three

More than 700 terrorists spill up in this way throughout the territory would have severely strained the resources of the Namibian security forces

The Angolan version of events is different from that being put out by Pretoria yesterday it was claimed by Angop, the official Angolan news agency, that South Africa was reinforcing its deployments in southern Angola



# FRUITFUL INVESTMENT

## THAT'S THE SHOCK FIGURE FACING SOUTH AFRICA'S BOND-HOLDERS

BY RUTH GOLEMBOWICZ and BARBARA BERGEN

SOUTH AFRICA'S hard-pressed mortgage bond-holders could cough up an extra R10-million a month after this week's shock announcement of yet another bond increase of 1.25 percent

Leading estate agents this week predicted that house prices in the upper bracket could slump by as much as 20 percent as a result of the pu-

65 percent of subsidised bond-holders

Banks have not yet indicated whether their bond rates will rise

Dr Ockle Stuart, deputy director of the Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, said fringe-benefit taxation would help to bring subsidised and non-subsidised homeowners on a more equal level

But the law would have to be amended before public servants could be taxed on their housing subsidies

The Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Mr C S Schweppenhauer, said he could not anticipate the Government's decision on whether or not the law would be amended and tax on civil servants housing perks introduced

He said in recent months the interest rate had increased from 10.3 percent to 16 percent and it was inevitable that the lending rate would have to increase too

Mr Brian Short of the NBS agreed that little relief could be seen during 1984

He stressed that building societies would do everything to keep margins low to help houseowners

Mr Tony Lettich, managing director of the residential sales section of Ian Howcroft Estates said "It is time that the Government started doing something for all bond-holders, not just subsidising their own employees' housing"

## Inevitable

expected, a stretched Mr Croes R75 000 worth, the houses may as 20 percent Mr Stew investors who property a inflation hit

"The let had that n already un bond reza



# Immigrant call-up confusion

By ALLAN SOULE

THE South African Government has hurled down the gauntlet at young immigrants not prepared to do military service now

thousands of foreigners in the country are running scared. Many have been floundering in a sea of confusion and uncertainty since the shock announcement that young immigrants who qualify for South African citizenship but refuse the privilege will lose their right to live in the country.

But this week officials of the Department of Internal Affairs dispelled fears that have turned the lives of many immigrants topsy-turvy.

## Dispelled

In a statement, officials confirmed that the new legislation was expected to have direct bearing only on the lives of aliens younger than the age of 25 when an amendment to the existing South African Citizenship Act comes into effect.

In terms of draft legislation published in the Government Gazette earlier this month, immigrant youths will no longer have the option of choosing whether or not to do military service.



Gen MAGNUS MALAN Changing the status quo

However, legal experts and Department of Internal Affairs officials confirmed that only a small percentage of the large number of immigrants in the country would be affected by the proposed legislation.

Said one expert on immigration laws "The new draft bill is aimed at freezing the present situation and introducing equal treatment for both citizens and immigrant residents of the Republic in respect of military service."

"But there is definitely no need for panic — only a small percentage of the present immigrant population will be affected."

According to the expert, the amendment in question will shut the door on immi-

grants who refuse to become South African citizens once they have qualified.

"In terms of the current Act, an alien who has completed two years permanent residence in the Republic by the age of 25 automatically qualifies to become a citizen."

"In the past, however, many have lived in the country as permanent residents opting not to become citizens, thereby evading military service."

"Once the amendment to the Act is introduced, the residential period for those who qualify for citizenship will be extended from two years to five."

## Loss

"All immigrants between 15 and 25 years of age who have lived in the country for five years, will automatically obtain South African citizenship unless they state otherwise."

"The denial of South African citizenship will result in the loss of permanent residence even though they obtained the right to live and work in the country before April 19, 1978."

A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs said immigrants within the

affected age bracket would become liable for military service immediately after promulgation of the Act.

"But we estimate that after the initial period, only about 2 000 young immigrants a year will be faced with the choice."

"The measure applies to both sexes."

"It is important to note that the proposed legislation is only an amendment to an existing Act. In certain respects the draft Bill could be seen as an improvement of the South African Citizenship Act."

The move comes at a time when the Government is experiencing increasing pressure from South Africans dissatisfied with the idea that immigrants can live and work in the country without having to do national service.

In a joint Press statement issued by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, and General M A Malan Minister of Defence, the Motives behind the draft Bill were spelt out.

The statement said since the intensification of military service and stiffer competition in the labour market, there had been growing insistence among South African citizens that immigrants make their contribution to the defence of the country.

"Demands that there should be equal treatment between citizens and immigrant-residents of the Republic in respect of military service, are fairly general," the statement said.

"An untenable situation has already been reached and the status quo can no longer be maintained."

## WEATHER AND TIDES

TRANSVAAL Mainly cloudy and warm with scattered rain and thundershowers

FREE STATE Partly cloudy and warm with scattered showers

CAPE Partly cloudy and warm, moderate winds

NATAL Partly cloudy and

warm with scattered thundershowers

	High	Low
Cape Town	0216/0815	1418/2044
Mossel Bay	0234/0825	1437/2104
Knyasa	0251/0837	1456/2115
Port Elizabeth	0231/0824	1432/2103
East London	0236/0829	1444/2103
Durban	0238/0833	1446/2104
Walvis Bay	0210/0808	1423/2026

JOCKEY  
GATTA  
TO WE  
after  
CINEMA



TRAITORS Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt yesterday began their jail sentences amid speculation that they could be used in an international swap.

New York Rabbi Ronald Greenwald, who has negotiated the release of several prisoners in the past five years, believes there is a possibility of an exchange involving Soviet dissidents and Western spies held by Russia.

Gerhardt, 48, former officer commanding the South African naval dockyard at Simonstown, was sentenced in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday to life imprisonment for high treason.

His Swiss-born wife Ruth (41) was jailed for 10 years for the same offence.

Their six-year-old son whom Mrs Gerhardt claimed was threatened with violence, is living with her relatives in Switzerland.

The secret 45-day trial, held entirely in camera, made international headlines because of suggestions in Britain this week that the structure of British security was jeopardised by the Gerhardt spy activities.

Dieter Gerhardt's links with the Royal Navy have

BY NEIL HOOPER, BENNIE VAN DELFT and RAY JOSEPH

## What about BUSINESS TIMES

Shoppers spent wildly at Christmas and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange ended the year at an all-time record.

But economists have warned that only improved exports and a higher gold price can save South Africa from a tough 1984.

Economists were bemused by the optimism displayed by both shoppers and investors.

## What about 1984?

It's here... the George Orwell year of computers, newpeak and Big Brother. Charlie Hilton dressed for 1984 by borrowing one of Anthony Farmer's Sun City Extraganza costumes.

FOR THE

# HOW THEY

They were such a nice couple

# GERHARDT

2524  
S. Express

Gerhardt could walk free soon

# GERHARDT

The private life of a Russian spy

TOP OF THE NEWS

## STING IN

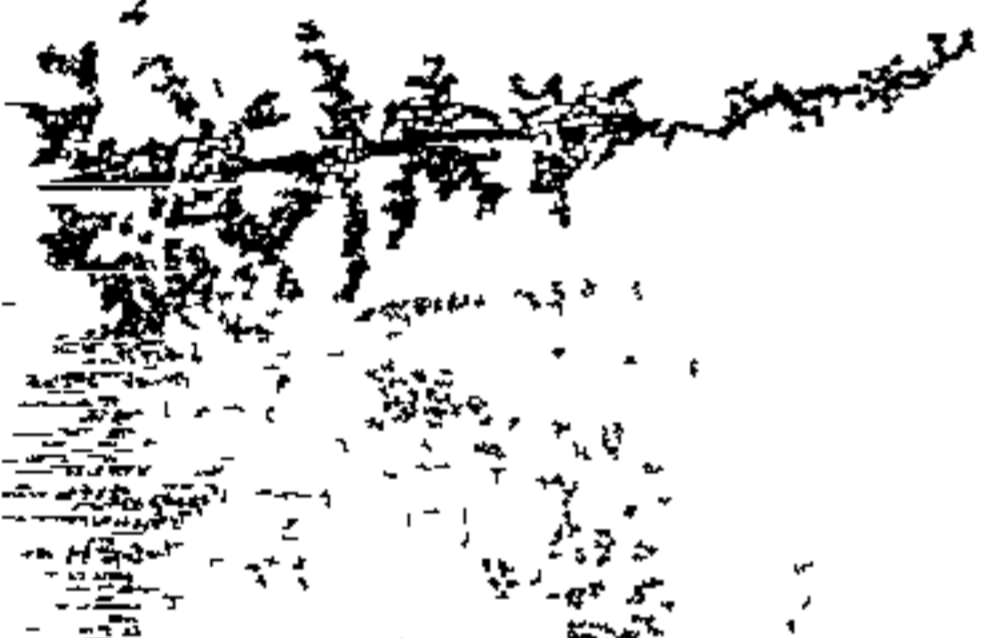
## THE SUN

The inside story of how one of the most sophisticated 'stings' in gambling history was broken at Sun City

## Nigeria's coup mystery man

Only weeks after Nigeria's elections, the military have taken over in a surprise coup — led by an obscure officer with no political experience

PAGE 2



MASTER spy Dieter Felix Gerhardt — known as 'Jumbo' to his friends and colleagues — was arrested on a wintery night in a New York hotel after a Soviet defector betrayed him to the West.

The balding 48-year-old gentle giant, who has been jailed for life after being convicted of high treason, was arrested as he sat drinking Scotch on the rocks in his room at a Holiday Inn.

Later the same night he was flown to Washington by private plane where he was interrogated for 11 days in a CIA 'safe' house. At the end of the grueling session, Commodore Gerhardt was flown back to South Africa under close escort.

The dramatic story of his arrest — Gerhardt, as former commanding officer of the Simonstown Naval base, is regarded as the most important Soviet spy since Kim Philby — can now be told. It was New York, January 8, 1983. And it was bitterly cold.

By MERVYN REES in London and Staff Reporters

The snow was turning into black ice on the pavements of Ninth Avenue when Gerhardt arrived for an evening's drinking at the Holiday Inn. He had gone to the United States for a six-month advanced course in mathematics at Syracuse University, and his companion that evening was a fellow student — or so Gerhardt thought.

However, unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had betrayed him to the west — the 'student' was, in fact, an undercover FBI agent.

As the two men sat drinking in the bedroom, the door burst open — and in walked the CIA, the FBI and MI5, British Intelligence.

Gerhardt sat in his arm chair, too numbed to talk, while outside the door a small group of armed back-up men stood guard. That night Gerhardt was flown to Washington in a private plane where he was interrogated for 11 days in a CIA house.

He made a statement while wired to a lie detector and this was immediately flashed across the Atlantic to London, setting off alarm bells in Whitehall.

## TVI Hostage

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# RDT

## The private life of a Russian spy

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The Soviet defector who betrayed Gerhardt is said to be a Moscow KGB desk man who went on a field trip earlier in the year and sought asylum in Western Europe.

He contacted the Americans and was spirited to the United States — a defection that led to the identification and arrest of several KGB spies in the West.

It was the first link in a chain of events involving Soviet agents which has reverberated around the Western world, and was followed by the expulsion of Russians from Britain, Holland, Italy, France and Spain.

Gerhardt and his Swiss-born wife, Ruth, 41, were convicted of high treason and sentenced by the Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice G G A Munnik, in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday. Ruth Gerhardt was sentenced to 10 years jail.

Both have given notice of appeal against conviction and sentence, and the applications will be heard soon.

Gerhardt, whose German-born father was interned in South Africa as a Nazi sympathiser during the war, is the first serving military officer to be convicted of high treason since the Second World War.

● The Gerhardts' activities have been the centre of world-wide Press attention — particularly in Britain — where detailed reports were recently published. Recently the trial judge, Mr Justice G G A Munnik, warned that certain reports in some South African newspapers could be in contempt of court, and referred the matter to the Attorney General of the Cape for investigation.

## Tvl hostage drama: Two shot dead

AFTER abducting his 'girlfriend' from a place of safety a 17-year-old East Rand youth was killed in a shootout with the police after killing a railway station-master in the Northern Transvaal on Friday.

The drama began on Wednesday night when Wayne MacDonald, believed to be from Edenvale, threatened staff of the Norman House Place of Safety and Detention in Edenvale with a gun unless they fetched his "sister".

The 16-year-old girl told the staff she was his sister, and after locking two staff members in a small kitchen, the pair disappeared.

The girl who, according to Norman House staff member Mrs Christina van den Heever, had been sent to the home once before — had only been there several hours before she was taken.

According to the District CID Officer of Phalaborwa, Major C D Bekker, MacDonald had forced an aged Phalaborwa couple, Mr and Mrs H J Storm, from their car, which he and the girl used to escape.

While driving it, they

By STEPHANIE VENTER

came across a police roadblock and fled into the bush.

The police found the girl the next day in a field outside Mica near Phalaborwa, but the young man escaped. He was discovered at the Mica station on Friday.

Maj Bekker said that the youth was holding the station master, Mr A J Swartz, 34, hostage.

"The police tried to persuade him to give himself up but he was said to have been irrational," a police spokesman said.

After teargas had been thrown there were shots. Police later discovered Mr Swartz had been fatally shot in the head.

A shootout followed and MacDonald was killed.

The Editor and staff of the Sunday Express wish our readers a happy New Year

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top UHF aerial while others re-  
tions: Readers  
of Pop-TV's first  
ON PAGE 12.

HERBERT MABUZA

# 'There's a special place in Hell for traitors...'

254

LONDON — A solicitor who has been questioned by British Intelligence about his close links with Dieter Gerhardt said this week: "There is a special place in Hell for traitors. If he is found guilty he deserves to die."

Former Royal Navy Lieutenant-Commander Brian Mosdell first met Gerhardt when they were junior officers and their friendship continued over many years.

Intelligence men questioned 45-year-old Mr Mosdell, now a solicitor in Plympton, Devon, several times since Gerhardt's arrest in January.

Like many innocent people caught up in the spy dramas of the past, he has been drawn into the worldwide investigations simply because he had the bad luck to know Gerhardt and befriend him.

But he said last night he was totally innocent of any allegations made against him.

Mr Mosdell said he had been questioned about a £1 000 (R1 700) loan Gerhardt is alleged to have given him in 1969 to buy a car, when they were both on a course at HMS Collingwood, the Royal Navy electronic and radio training base at Portsmouth.

He insisted "There is not a grain of truth in this story. But the hint of suspicion has been raised and it will worry me from time to time for the rest of my life."

"I did buy a car at that time. I had a Ford Anglia and I traded it in for a second-hand Ford Cortina Estate."

"Somewhere I still have the receipt for the Lloyds and Scottish Finance Company when I made the final payment."

Over a pint of beer in his local Tavistock pub he said. "We first met in 1963 on a naval training course in Portsmouth. There were

By MERVYN REES

about a dozen of us, including a number of junior Commonwealth officers from Australia, India, Pakistan and South Africa.

"Dieter and I got on well together. It was a matey relationship."

"As one of the few married officers, he used to come and have dinner with my wife Patricia and myself when his own wife was away."

"He was then married to an exceptionally beautiful English girl, Janet, whom he had met on a previous Royal Navy course."

## The private life of Dieter Gerhardt

By MERVYN REES

LONDON — Few of Dieter Gerhardt's acquaintances in Britain guessed what lay behind his public manner.

After passing out as winner of the Sword of Honour at the Simonstown Naval Academy, he arrived in Britain in 1956 as a 20-year-old lieutenant, and was posted to the Royal Navy Engineering College at Manadon, Plymouth.

It was a time of close military co-operation between Britain and South Africa and the two navies worked together on the design of warships and weapons systems.

Acquaintances say that his arrival in Britain was an awakening experience for the young officer who, brought up in the strictness of apartheid, suddenly came face to face with a new world where colour was relatively unimportant.

And passing from innocence to experience, he also fell in love.

His girlfriend — and later his wife — was Janet Coggin,

"We were all bloody poor in those days. Certainly I was. But Dieter with his overseas allowances was comparatively rich."

Mr Mosdell said he had continued his relationship with Gerhardt and had made several trips to South Africa. He had also learned Afrikaans.

"We met up again in 1968 and 1969 when he was posted to the South African Embassy in London as a naval attaché."

The last time the two men met was in 1973, when Mr Mosdell's ship HMS Jupiter called in to South Africa. He spent the weekend at the home of Gerhardt, who at

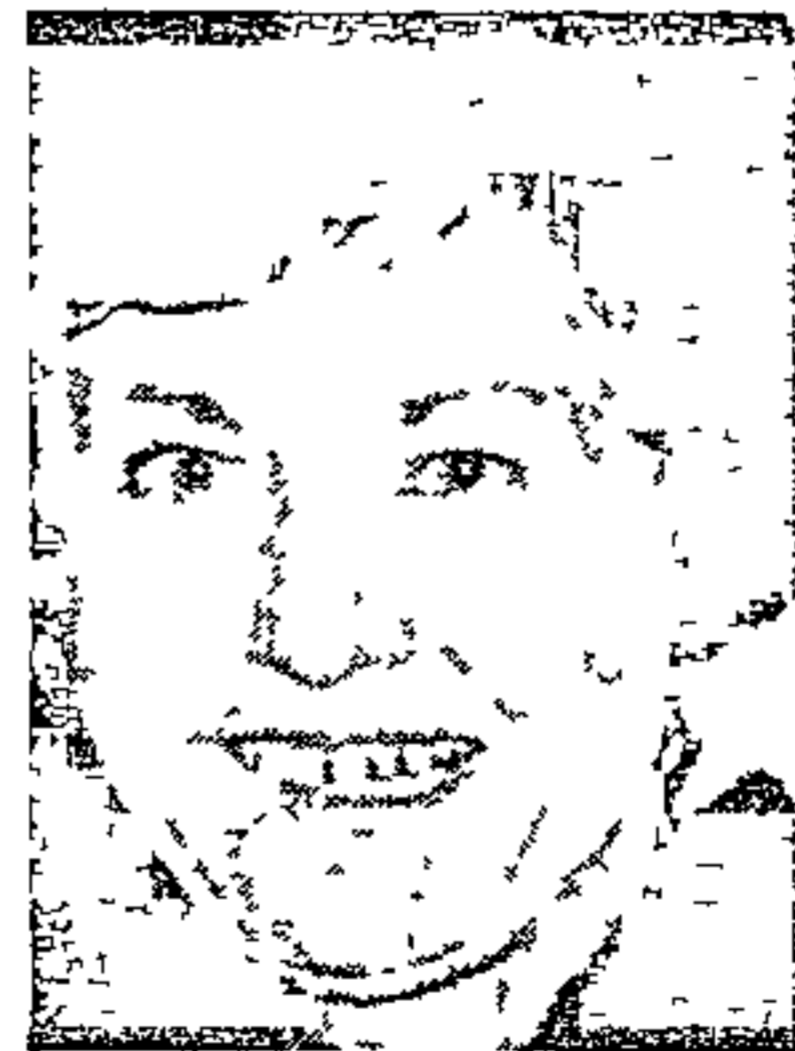
the time was a senior officer at South African Defence headquarters.

Mr Mosdell is now worried about his personal future — and his battle to prove his innocence.

He said "I have no idea what the competent authorities — whoever they are — have done, or what they care to do. It's impossible to prove a negative."

"But suppose my son wants to become an officer in the Army at some time. Does it mean that this whiff of suspicion against his father is going to be held against him? I don't know."

He refused to discuss in detail his meetings with British intelligence.



● Dr Helen Thomas  
one-time lover

step-daughter of a wealthy Lloyd's underwriter. She was a stunningly beautiful woman — a classic 'English rose'.

The couple had three children.

Three years later Gerhardt was posted back to South Africa. But Janet became homesick and Gerhardt was transferred, on request, back to the Royal Navy.

But as his career expand-

ed, his personal life began to crumble. His fellow officers saw him as the epitome of naval correctness, a physically imposing man and a disciplinarian.

His marriage fell apart in the Sixties but he sought and found female companionship in Cape Town. His lover was Dr Helen Thomas, a doctor at Groote Schuur Hospital.

The affair lasted until 1969. Dr Thomas, since married and now working at a London hospital, admitted the information about her relationship with Gerhardt was essentially correct.

Later, on a skiing holiday to Switzerland, Gerhardt was introduced to Ruth Johr, who came from a Basle family and was to become his second wife. She was secretary to a leading Swiss lawyer and fluent in five languages.

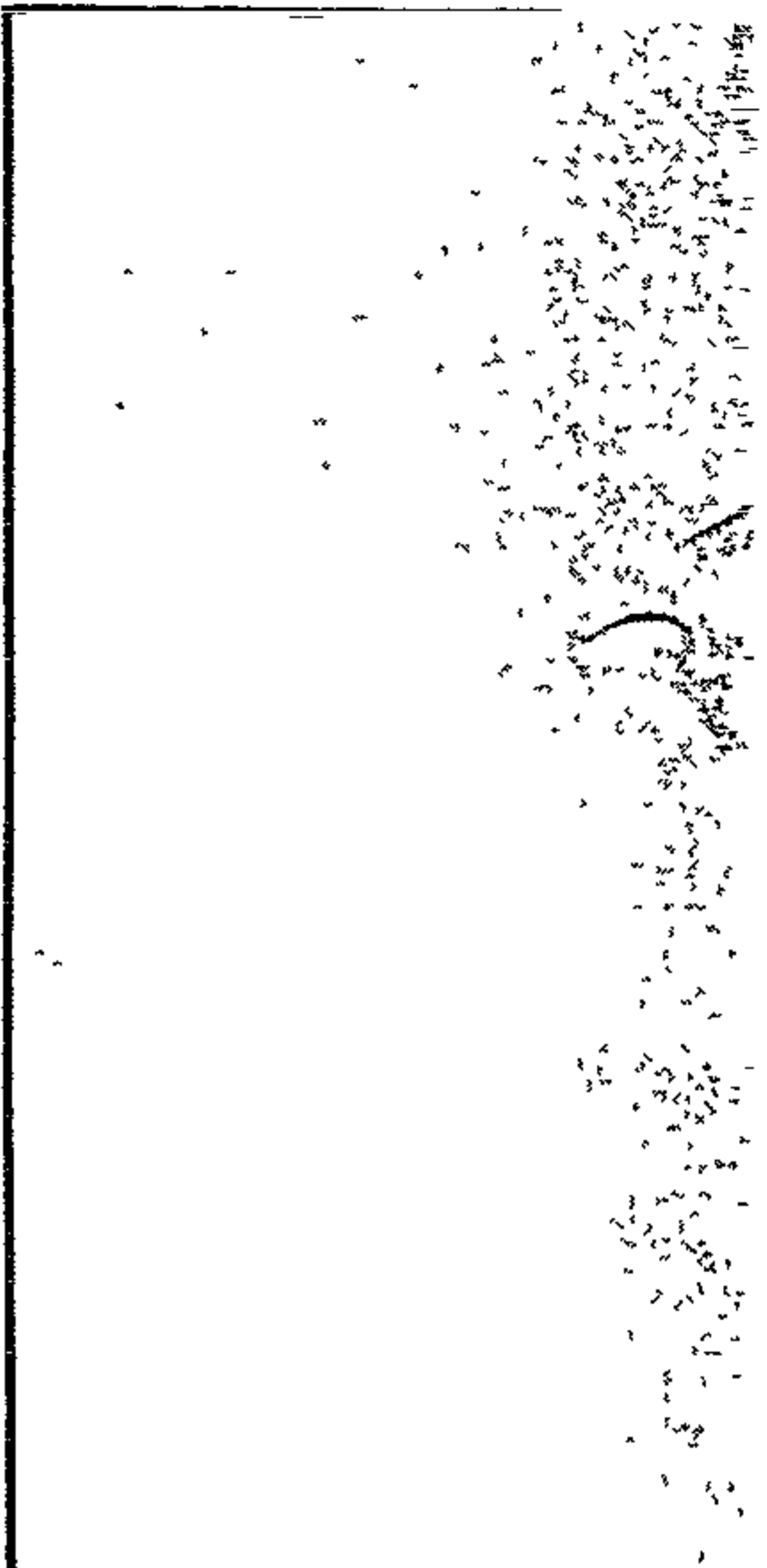
They were married in Cape Town and Ruth gave birth to their only son, Gregory, now six, who is being cared for by Ruth's brother, Rolf, in Switzerland.

In Cape Town the Gerhardts were reported to have lived in a navy house filled with Persian carpets and expensive fittings.

A personal tragedy struck

Dieter Gerhardt

# ...not conviction, sentence



● Brian Mosdell, one-time friend of spy Dieter Gerhardt

# Appeals against conviction, sentence

NOTICE of appeal against conviction and sentence for high treason was given by both Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday.

The applications is expected to be heard soon.

In a brief statement to about 30 Pressmen, the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Neil Rossouw said the judge had asked him to convey the sentence. He refused to answer questions.

Gerhardt and his wife arrived at court at 8.20am. He wore a dark striped suit and she a creased beige dress saying she did not look her best for a photograph. Gerhardt held his wife's arm and when asked to stop for

but the hint of suspicion has been raised and it will worry me from time to time for the rest of my life.

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In Cape Town the Gerhardts were reported to have lived in a navy house filled with Persian carpets and expensive fittings.

A personal tragedy struck Gerhardt and his first wife in 1979 when their 21-year-old daughter Annamarie committed suicide by jumping in front of a train.

photographs, they stood for a while. She smiled but Gerhardt looked straight ahead. Among other things, Gerhardt was accused of

● Establishing and maintaining a secret communications network with agents used by the Soviet Union

● Sending information, including matter relating to the SA Defence Force, to the Soviet Union via the network

● Receiving coded radio messages from the Soviet Union or from Soviet agents

● Undergoing training in espionage activities at places unknown

● Receiving money from the Soviet Union or from its agents as reward

## Thatcher pressed for statement

BY MERVYN REES

LONDON — British Labour MP, Mr Ted Leadbitter, is to ask Mrs Margaret Thatcher to make a full Commons statement on the damage done to Britain by convicted South African spy, Dieter Gerhardt, and his wife Ruth.

Mr Leadbitter is pressing her to provide answers to various questions before the Security Committee. He said there is no doubt that Gerhardt was "exceptional-

ly active" during the Falklands conflict.

He said Exocet missiles passed through Cape Town to Argentina at the height of the war.

He also believed that using South African military radio monitoring networks, Gerhardt was passing British naval and other military intelligence straight to the

Soviet Union from the South Atlantic task force.

Mr Leadbitter said the reason the Gerhardts' trial had been held in camera was that the revelations of the damage done to British and other Western interests would have embarrassed the South African government.

"It is not reasonable to believe that such a serious matter was merely confined to South African matters."

January 1983 he was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

He had transmitted South African military secrets to that country by various means, for which he had received payments.

Ruth Gerhardt assisted her husband and acted as courier and made numerous visits to Europe carrying film and meeting with Soviet agents.

Mr Justice Munnik said "a large variety of equipment, admittedly associated, with the conduct of espionage activities" had been found at the Gerhardt's home. Minature cameras and specially adapted film was amongst the equipment.

In his defence, Gerhardt had admitted he was engaged in espionage activities from 1961, but he had stated he had worked for a country which he refused to name, but which he said was not hostile to South Africa.

That country had instructed him to offer his services as a spy in order that the unnamed country could ascertain inter alia the interest of the Soviet Union in Southern Africa.

"He did so offer his services to the Soviet Union in 1964 and they were accepted," Mr Justice Munnik said. "Thereafter, requests for information sent to him by the Soviet Union were referred by him to the unnamed country employing him, and he was advised by that country as to which information he should gather."

This was in turn converted into disinformation which was then delivered to Soviet agents, he had claimed.

Mr Justice Munnik added that Gerhardt had admitted he had visited Moscow five times during the period 1964 to 1983. His last visit was in 1980. His wife had accompanied him twice.

In her defence Ruth Gerhardt said she was sent by these claims, Mr Justice Munnik said — Sapa

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By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

ON NEW Year's Eve nine years ago Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt toasted the year to come from the fairy-tale slopes of a Swiss ski resort

A day of never-ending laughter, good cheer and gluwain

Through a macabre twist of fate it was to the day, so many years later, that they were jailed for high treason in Cape Town yesterday

But the reservoir of happier moments those many days gone past will always be treasured not only by the Gerhardts but by a Johannesburg couple they had met and befriended in Switzerland

I will call them Pat and Margaret Williams. Those are not their real names as both requested that their privacy and special friendship with the Gerhardts be protected

Mr and Mrs Williams do not think of their friends as "the Soviet spies"

Instead they think of them as the fresh-faced and exhilarated couple they met in a Geneva hotel when they were all on holiday skiing

Ruth Gerhardt, a keen skier, had just helped her husband master the sport and together were seen racing down the mountain slopes in intricate and daring patterns

After that chance meeting the couples continued their friendship in South Africa

Now Mr and Mrs Williams, bewildered and upset, have tried to recall memories of all the parties, dinners and family get-togethers over the years hoping to remember either something said or done that could help them come to grips with what has happened

"It is so frustrating, not hearing their side. And we will never know why they did what they have been accused of doing," said Mrs Williams

Over the months she has received heart-rending letters from Ruth Gerhardt, written mostly from Pollsmoor Prison during her months in detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act

The letters have been unfolded and read countless times by Mrs Williams in the hope that between the lines she could grasp the reasons for their actions

"If they have done the injustices both have been accused and convicted of then they must suffer the consequences

"But it will never change the deep love we have for them they will always remain the Ruth and Dieter we got to know"

Over the years they shared the intimacies that only close women friends can understand

"To talk about Ruth I can only use superlatives

"She was the kind of woman that so many of us strive to be a superb cook. Do you know that in my kitchen I still have so many of her recipes that she wrote out for me"

Ruth Gerhardt was small in stature but "always

The Gerhardts: An ordinary, pleasant couple, say those who knew them

# Our dear friends, <sup>254</sup> the cheery spies



● Dieter Gerhardt 'proud of the SA Navy'

## COUPLE WILL BE GOOD FOR INTERNATIONAL SWOP

By KITT KATZIN and MARTIN WELZ

DIETER Gerhardt and his wife Ruth could regain their freedom sooner than expected

Gerhardt, sentenced to life imprisonment, and Ruth Gerhardt sentenced to 10 years, on charges of high treason, could be traded off in a spy-swap deal between Western governments and the Soviet Union or its allies

Naturally, South Africa would be primarily involved, but since Gerhardt was apparently arrested largely through the efforts of American and British intelligence, the government would be expected to consider any swop that would involve the release of Western agents imprisoned in the Eastern bloc

Though at this stage the prospect seems remote, the possibility in the long term or perhaps even in the next few years cannot be discounted

In Cape Town yesterday, Mr Buks Jordaan, liaison officer for the Department of the Prime Minister, was asked to comment on the chance of a trade-off involving the Gerhardts, and whether there was a possibility of further arrests arising out of their trial

Mr Jordaan said it was too soon after the judgment to comment "There are a variety of matters still to be considered," he said

Both the Gerhardts have ap-

pealed against their conviction and sentence

The first known Russian spy to be arrested in South Africa was Yuri Loginov, a KGB agent who was picked up in Johannesburg in 1967

Loginov was exchanged for 10 West German agents held in East Germany in August 1969

It is not known to what extent other Russian agents possibly operating in South Africa may be unmasked in the light of the Gerhardt trial

In June last year, the South African government gave the Swiss government an indirect assurance

that Ruth Gerhardt, a naturalised South African but still regarded by Switzerland as a Swiss national, would not face the death sentence if she was found guilty of high treason

At the time, the Swiss ambassador to South Africa, Mr C H Bruggmann, was reported as saying the South African government had indicated it was not customary to execute people where there was no loss of life resulting from their crimes

Switzerland does not apply the death penalty and the Swiss government was concerned at the time that a Swiss national could face the death penalty

walked tall"

"I see her in those brief moments on television, looking tired and strained, but walking even more proud"

Tears became difficult to hold back, reading passages from a woman despairing and, in her prison solitude, reflecting on years gone by

Ruth Gerhardt wrote of her total devotion to her husband, a man she describes as "kind, loving, gentle and clever" and of his great need for her to stand by him. It was no exaggeration to say that she would have followed him to the ends of the earth, Mrs Williams added

Their love and devotion for each other became even stronger after the birth of their only child, Gregory, nearly seven years ago

"How they rejoiced when she fell pregnant. It wasn't easy for her because she was in her mid-30s but they both



● Ruth Gerhardt not a facetious smile

so badly wanted a child

"And Gregory meant the world to them. He was beautifully cared for and, like them, is a soft-natured child"

In flash-backs to the days before their arrest was announced to the world in

screaming newspaper headlines, Mrs Williams can still see her friend, who had a love of music, playing the piano and her little son sitting next to her singing

Gregory is with Ruth Gerhardt's brother in Zurich

"She felt that had they allowed him to stay in South Africa he would have been subjected to unbearable cruelty from other children because of his parents"

It was an agonising decision to make

Mrs Williams said that with Gregory so many miles away Ruth Gerhardt would surely feel she had become a mere bystander in his life — that he was being moulded and formed by someone else

But Mrs Williams said Ruth Gerhardt's loving care had helped develop Gregory's personality and that it would enable him to hold his head high

Did Ruth Gerhardt ever show just the slightest sign of cracking up?

"There were moments when, clearly distressed, she would either phone or come for a visit that I detected there was something wrong

"I gathered from these occasions that her husband was being difficult and demanding and at the time put it down to the odd marital hassles we all sometimes have"

But other than those few occasions, Ruth Gerhardt always remained a cheery and competent woman

In the earlier years of their friendship, when Gerhardt was based in Pretoria, Ruth Gerhardt as administrative clerk "virtually ran the Swiss embassy"

"She was fluent in six different languages and on her arrival in South Africa started taking Afrikaans lessons

to make it easier for her to mix with navy and military officials

"That's why I was so stunned when I heard they had been arrested because they both struck us as being so pro-government

"Ruth even became a South African national and in everything they ever said or argued in political discussions gave us the impression that they were National Party supporters"

Mrs Williams often despairs when friends now pass judgment on the Gerhardts "It hurts and angers me. Don't they understand that despite everything we can still remain loyal friends?"

On many occasions Mrs Williams heard other friends describe Ruth's smile in newspaper pictures as a smirk

"One side of Ruth's mouth

is paralysed because of some ailment she had many years ago and when she smiles it looks a bit skew she's not being facetious. It is a smile Ruth always wore"

Never has she been grumpy or impatient

"The only time I've seen her not smiling was when she broke her ankle on a ski run. It was on New Year's day and in her hospital bed, strapped up and spotty because of the treatment, she was so angry and agitated as she felt it had spoiled an otherwise perfect holiday with her husband"

One night they all watched television in a hotel room. Screened at the time were two documentaries on South Africa. One was a BBC film on black labour conditions, showing factory workers clawing up a wire fence, which was followed by a South African Department of Foreign Affairs film

Mrs Williams said "They were both so obviously biased that Dieter couldn't take much more of it and promptly fell asleep on the couch"

Mr Williams described Commodore Gerhardt as a "highly strung man" who liked relaxing with a cigar and a glass of good wine

He was proud of the Navy and when the Williams were down on holiday in the Cape he would always be seen walking with an air of propriety along the dockyard at sunset

"He was more withdrawn than Ruth and did not share her sense of humour"

"He was a cuddly teddy-bear," said Mrs Williams

They were annoyed when, after the Gerhardts were arrested, newspaper reports described them as spend-thrifts

Said Mr Williams "They lived comfortably, but most especially I have yet to see the Persian carpets mentioned they only had a few good pieces

Gerhardt drove a battered Volkswagen, despite his position in the Navy and the number of shares he played on the stock market

"I often used to ask him why he didn't get a new car. But he regarded it a good enough means of transport, said Mr Williams

And Ruth Gerhardt — simplicity personified

"Occasionally she apply lipstick. Her were plain and conservative

"When Ruth had to go to the Admiralty Ball she didn't have anything to wear — phoned from Simonstown — help

"I sent her a gown I made for my son's — that's how down to Ruth is"

Mrs Williams wrote "I needed anything for Christmas. Her reply: 'Only a promise that you will keep — door open for me the day am freed'"

# The wintry night they caught Gerhardt cold

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Although SA spy Dieter Gerhardt was formally arrested by South African security police a year ago — at Jan Smuts Airport on arrival under escort from the United States — he was first apprehended in the US by the FBI while studying at Syracuse University in New York State

The London newspaper the Mail on Sunday, which recently devoted six pages to the Gerhardt saga headed "The Spy Who Knew it All" — the result of an investigation by a team of journalists led by award-winning former Rand Daily Mail reporter Mervyn Rees — published a dramatic account of the arrest

"His (Gerhardt's) treachery finally came to an end in a New York hotel room on January 8," it said

"It was a bitterly cold evening in New York when Gerhardt arrived for an evening's drinking at the Holiday Inn

"He had gone to the US for a six-month advanced maths course at Syracuse University and his companion for the evening was a fellow student

"Or so he thought, for unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had betrayed him to the West and the 'student' was in fact an undercover FBI agent

"As the two men sat drinking Scotch on the rocks in a bedroom the door burst open. In came the CIA, the FBI and one member of the British Intelligence, an MI5 man who only gave his first name, Ian

"A small army of armed back-up men were outside in case Gerhardt was fool-

ish enough to make a break. But he just sat in the armchair, too numbed even to talk

"That night he was flown to Washington by private plane for 11 days of interrogation, in a CIA safe house"

Dieter Gerhardt, 48, who on Saturday was sentenced in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to life imprisonment for high treason, will almost certainly, in terms of the Defence Act, be stripped of his naval commission and dismissed in disgrace from the SADF as a traitor

His Swiss-born wife Ruth was sentenced to 10 years' jail for espionage

It is not yet clear whether this action will be taken immediately or whether the outcome of a proposed appeal by the Gerhardts will be awaited by the SADF authorities

Mr John van Niekerk, the Cape Town attorney called on by the court to assist the pro deo counsel appointed to defend the Gerhardts, made it known on Saturday that counsel for each of the Gerhardts had given notice that they would formally apply for leave to appeal against both conviction and sentence

Gerhardt, with the rank of commodore — just one rank below rear-admiral — was in command of the SA Naval Dockyard at Simonstown when he was arrested

Swiss authorities are reported to have frozen a large amount of money — said to be about R500 000 — deposited by the Gerhardts in a Swiss bank

Under Swiss law it is forbidden to bank monies acquired through espionage activities in the country's banks — and it is likely the Gerhardts' "spy" payouts will have to be forfeited to the

Swiss State

The Mail on Sunday feature went on to explain the US concern with Gerhardt

"They wanted to discover what Gerhardt had been up to in the States. They grilled him closely about Western naval strategic planning in the event of a confrontation or war with the Soviets

"Gerhardt confessed, to the growing horror of his interrogators, that he had leaked everything which came within his knowledge

"He made a full statement while wired up to a lie-detector. That confession, immediately flashed across the Atlantic to London, set the alarm bells ringing in Whitehall

"For Gerhardt had been in charge of a South African recruitment programme in Britain in 1968. The South African Navy had openly advertised for RN and civilian technicians to join their fledgling submarine service

"For several months Gerhardt interviewed hundreds of potential recruits in the Strand Palace Hotel

"Unknown to anyone, he was also keeping an eye open for likely candidates to become Russian spies"

• LAST Thursday a court in Zurich, Switzerland, sentenced a Soviet citizen who gave his name as Michail Vasilyevich Nikolayev, 49, to three years imprisonment after being found guilty of spying in Switzerland against South Africa

Nikolayev was arrested outside the Zurich Kunsthaus last January, while waiting to receive secret South African documents, on microfilm, from Mrs Ruth Gerhardt

He was unaware that Mrs Gerhardt had been arrested in SA days earlier

CAPL Times  
3/1/84 (254)

# Spies to be used in arms swop?

## Defence Reporter

WILL traitors Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt be used by the South African Government as a lever with which to pry embargoed late-model heavy weapons from a reluctant West?

This is one possibility which flows from speculation in the Sunday press at the weekend that the Gerhardts may end up as pawns in an international swop deal involving captive Western agents or Russian dissidents like Anatoly Shcharansky.

It is no secret that the South African Defence Force has a pressing need for certain heavy weapons which it cannot manufacture but which are not available because of the arms boycott.

Among the most important are

- A fighter aircraft type to replace the South African Air Force's Mirage F-1s when they become obsolescent in a few years' time.

- A long-range maritime reconnaissance aircraft type to replace the SAAF's Avro Shackletons, all of which will be retired by the end of this year.

### Tank-killer

- An armoured, missile-carrying attack helicopter for use as a counter-insurgency aircraft or a flying tank-killer.

- At least two submarines with a longer range than the South African Navy's three Daphne-class submersibles.

There is at least a theoretical possibility that Pretoria might make the sale of certain items a *quid pro quo* for a swop deal, but there are obstacles

- Gerhardt is a South African citizen by birth, not a resident or naturalized alien. All other agents who have figured in spy-swop deals have been nationals of the country to which they returned.

- In spite of an intensive debriefing in order to find out how much he has betrayed, Gerhardt occupied such senior and sensitive posts in the SADF that he might still be of use in an analytical role for many years to come.

- There might be a severe reaction from voters who were of the opinion that he had got off lightly, considering the serious damage he had done to South Africa's security and to the rest of the West.



# Injured woman rescued

Staff Reporter

A NEWLANDS woman, Mrs Rita Hards was rescued on Table Mountain yesterday after she had broken her ankle in a fall near Maclear's Beacon

The John Rolfe rescue helicopter landed near Mrs Hards, of Montebello, Dean Street, Newlands, about 4pm and she was flown directly to Somerset Hospital

Earlier, members of the Metro rescue unit and climbers from the Mountain Club of South Africa had reached Mrs Hards

The rescue helicopter responded immediately after the Cape Times had informed lifeguards at a helipad that rescuers had been called out

Taking part in its first mountain rescue, the helicopter took off at 4 05pm and dropped Mrs Hards at Somerset Hospital less than 30 minutes later

# FIVE SA soldiers killed

PRETORIA — Defence Force Headquarters announced here yesterday that five South African soldiers — two from the Bellville area — had been killed in action against Swapo guerillas in southern Angola

They were identified as Rifleman Derick John Schronen, 18, of 47 Bosheuvel Street, Bothasig, Rifleman Johan Carel Fourie, 21, of 29 Mabel Street, Bellville Second-Lieutenant Pieter Marius Liebenberg, 21, of Pretoria, Rifleman Matthys Cornelis Smit, 18 of Ladybrand in the Free State, and Rifleman Gabriel Pieter le Roux, 18, of Cullinan, near Pretoria

Rifleman Schronen matriculated from Bosmansdam Hoërskool in 1982 and started his military training at the beginning of last year

He was a keen athlete and took part in the North Peninsula athletics meetings while he was at school

He leaves his parents Mr and Mrs A J

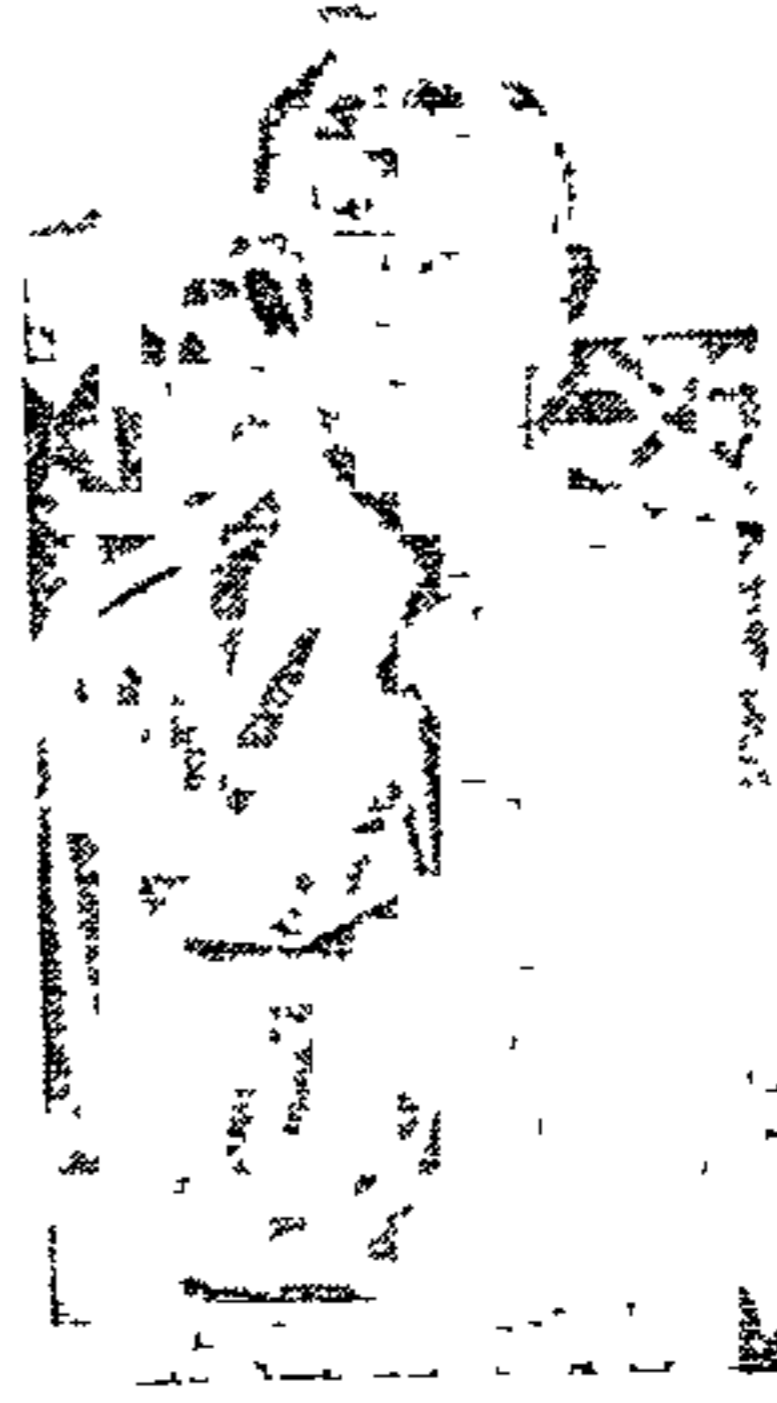


Rifleman Derick John Schronen

Schronen, his sisters, Marian, 20, Joy, 16, and his eight-year-old brother, Arno

Rifleman Fourie completed his two-year stint in the Defence Force in 1982 after matriculating from Westcliff Technical School in 1980

He was a trainee fireman attached to the



Rifleman Johan Carel Fourie

Stellenbosch Fire Brigade last year and in October, was called up again for three months' duty

Rifleman Fourie is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs L W G Fourie, four sisters, Jeanette, Julie, Rita and Irlene, and his brother, Leon

No funeral arrangements have been made by either family

It was reported in Windhoek that SWA/Namibian security forces have shot dead 56 Swapo insurgents in operations presently being waged against Swapo's military wing Four Swapo insurgents were shot dead in battles over the weekend

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said that an additional unknown number of Swapo insurgents had been killed in air raids and artillery attacks

Meanwhile, a radio report from Luanda quoting Angolan Government officials, stated that fighting between Angolan troops and forces from SWA/Namibia continued in the southern provinces of Cunene, Huila and Cuando Cubango — Sapa and Staff Reporter

# Queen wants to be left alone

LONDON — Reporters and paparazzi armed with zoom lenses beat a hasty retreat yesterday after the Queen complained that the press was harassing her family

Since the royal family arrived last week at Sandringham estate north of London for New Year festivities, photographers have been stalking their every move

The complaint, issued by the press secretary, Mr John Haslam, said the Queen and her

family readily accepted media coverage of official duties but asked that they be "left in peace" on private holidays

Pictures printed yesterday showed an unsmiling queen in a scarf and raincoat riding a

horse

The Daily Express caption said "Caught riding with Prince Edward in a grubby old raincoat, the Queen adopted what the rest of the royal family calls her 'Miss Piggy' expression" — UPI



TV	2	Racing	8	Aircraft	6	Column	9	Smalls	13-16	The Facts correction service, 24-2233 (Mon to Fri) Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)
Focus	4, 5	Classified	13-16	Bridge	6	Crossword	10	Sport	17-20	
Weather	6	Comics	14	Burger	7	Editorials	10	Transport	9	
				Business	12	Horoscope	6	Women's	5	
				Cinema	4	Radio	6	World Report	4	



Defence Reporter

WILL traitors Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt be used by the South African Government as a lever with which to pry embargoed late-model heavy weapons from a reluctant West?

This is one possibility which flows from speculation in the Sunday press at the weekend that the Gerhards may end up as pawns in an international swap deal involving captive Western agents or Russian

flashed across the Atlantic, immediately involving the FBI a lie-detector That content while wired up to "He made a full statement at the weekend press at the Sunday

our Washington sources have told us

"As the two men sat not a pleasant session, which flows from speculation in the Sunday press at the weekend that the Gerhards may end up as pawns in an international swap deal involving captive Western agents or Russian

British intelligence and one member of the CIA, the FBI came the CIA, the FBI door burst open In rocks in a bedroom, the drinking Scotch on the "As the two men sat not a pleasant session, which flows from speculation in the Sunday press at the weekend that the Gerhards may end up as pawns in an international swap deal involving captive Western agents or Russian

fact an undercover FBI and the 'student' was in thing which came within he had leaked every-

to the growing horror of unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had been his interrogators, that "Gerhardt confessed, to the growing horror of unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had been his interrogators, that "Gerhardt confessed, to the growing horror of unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had been his interrogators, that

about Western naval strategic planning in the event of a confrontation or war with the Soviets — the kind of detail that is known only to the most high-ranking officers

"Or so he thought For a fellow student on for the evening was and his companion- course at Syracuse University, and his companion- course at Syracuse University, and his companion- course at Syracuse University, and his companion-

"He had gone to the United States for a six-month advanced maths course at Syracuse University, and his companion- course at Syracuse University, and his companion-

drinking at the Holiday

# Russian Gerhardt contact jailed

Chief Reporter

A COURT in Zurich, Switzerland, last Thursday sentenced a Soviet citizen who gave his name as Michael Vasilievich Nikolayev, 49, to three years' imprisonment after he had been found guilty of spying in Switzerland against South Africa.

The trial of the man, described as a translator, and whose KGB code-name was "Nora", was held in camera.

Nikolayev, whose true identity the court said was "unknown", was arrested outside the Zurich Kunsthhaus (art gallery) last January, where he

was alleged to be passing

near a sculptured frieze by Rodin known as "Hell's Gate", on the museum's south wall, to receive secret South African documents, on microfilm, from Mrs Ruth Gerhardt.

He was unaware that Mrs Gerhardt had been arrested in South Africa two days earlier.

Last week a Swiss court spokesman said after "Nikolayev's" conviction that the court had also confiscated 125 000 Swiss francs (about R68 000) from the Russian. The money was intended as payment for Mrs Gerhardt, court officials said.

Swiss newspaper re-

ports have said the filmed documents "Nikolayev" was awaiting contained details of South Africa's nuclear strategy.

Dieter Felix Gerhardt, 48, who on Saturday was sentenced in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to life imprisonment for high treason, will almost certainly, in terms of Section 83 of the Defence Act, be stripped of his naval commission and dismissed in disgrace from the SA Defence Force as a traitor. It is not yet clear whether this action will be taken immediately or whether the outcome of a

proposed appeal by Gerhardt will be awaited by the SA Defence authorities.

Had Gerhardt been sentenced to death, his commission would, in terms of the Act, have been withdrawn automatically, but where a prison sentence has been imposed, the law provides that the State President may withdraw an officer's commission after the officer has been notified of such intention.

Notice of an application for leave to appeal against conviction and sentence has been lodged on behalf of himself and of his Swiss-born wife Ruth, who on Saturday was given a prison sentence of 10 years on the same charge by the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice George Munnik.

Dieter Gerhardt's conviction for high treason is the most significant case of its kind involving a serving officer in the SA Defence Force since

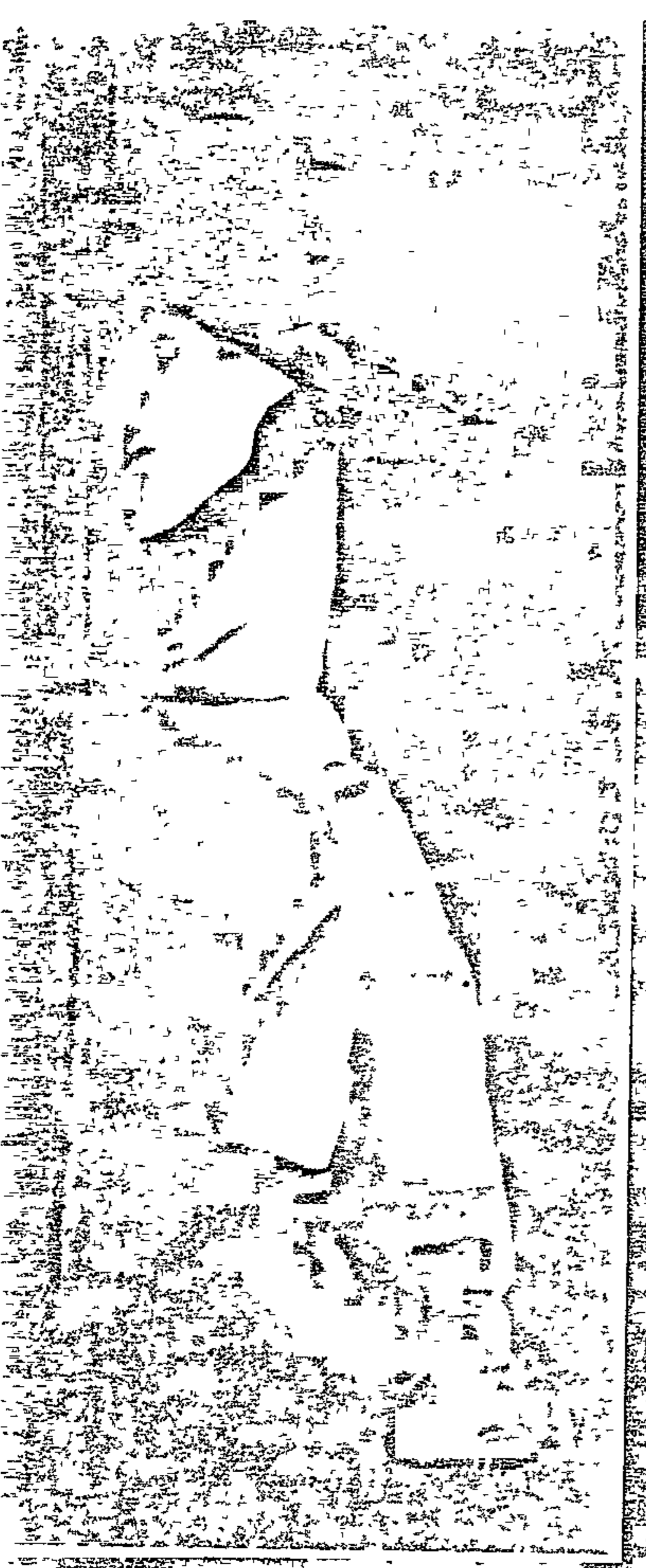
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To page 2

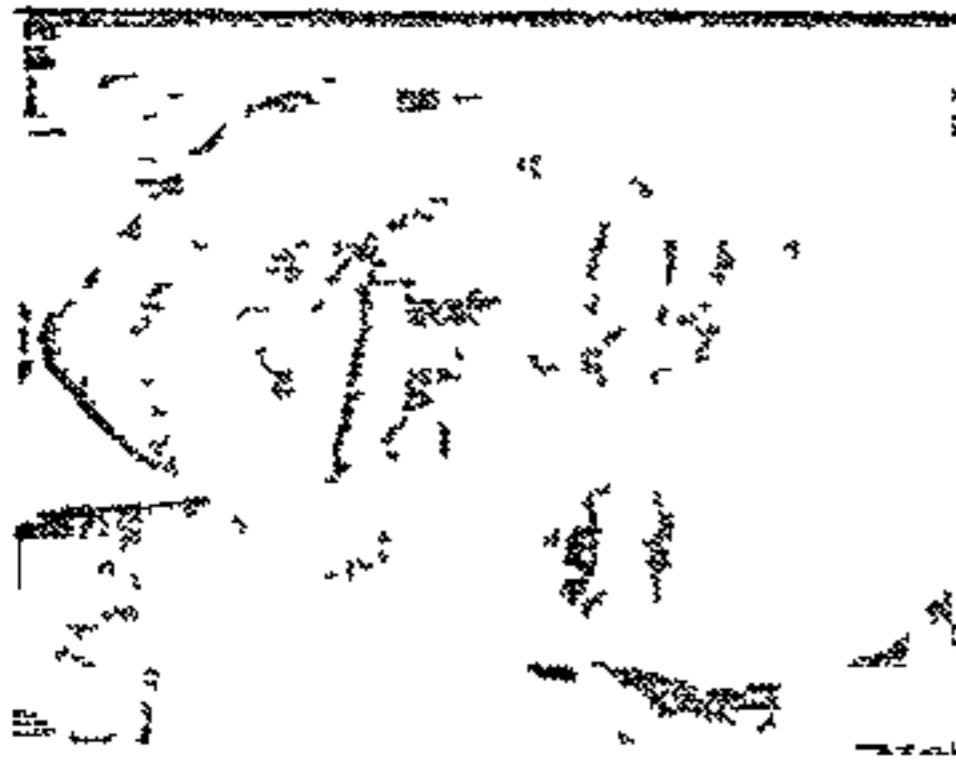
## Boks Boisser for victory



## New Nigerian ruler tightens hold on govt

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — Nigeria's new military ruler summoned the first meeting of his Supreme Military Council for today, Lagos radio said yesterday. The meeting, to debate and approve members of the National Council of State and the Federal Executive Council, was seen as the latest step to consolidate military control of the government.



43PL TFM/5

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From page 1

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1/1/84

the execution by firing squad of Captain Jopie Fourie for high treason in the 1914 Rand Rebellion

Gerhardts was passed behind closed doors on Saturday, amid extra-tight security in and around the Supreme Court building, and media representatives waiting outside the courtroom were later informed of the sentence by the Attorney-General, Mr D J Rossouw, SC who represented the State at the trial

### UK repercussions

There have been strong repercussions in Britain to the conviction, and the issue is to be raised in the House of Commons this month when the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will be questioned about the espionage role Dieter Gerhardt may have played during the years he was in Britain on specialist courses at Royal Navy establishments

British newspapers have referred to Gerhardt as "the biggest spy since Philby" (a reference to Kim Philby, the top British diplomat who was a Russian agent for many years until he was exposed and fled to Russia nearly 30 years ago) and have even stated that Gerhardt "betrayed our Falklands fleet to the Argentines"

### 'Passed it on'

On November 20, the London newspaper The Mail on Sunday quoted an unnamed "senior intelligence expert" as saying "You can take it that anything of significance in the naval field over the past dozen or so years, he (Gerhardt) knew about

"You can also take it that he passed it on. He was at least as effective as Philby — and perhaps even more so"

### ● Sentence on the Ger-

Mr John van Niekerk, the Cape Town attorney called on by the court to assist the pro Deo counsel appointed to defend the Gerhardts, made it known that counsel for each of the Gerhardts had given notice that they would formally apply for leave to appeal against both conviction and sentence

### Broke down

● After the Judge-President had left the courtroom about 10 30am on Saturday, Mrs Ruth Gerhardt was seen to break down for the first time during the trial, when she sobbed "What of my poor child? — what is going to happen to Gregory?"

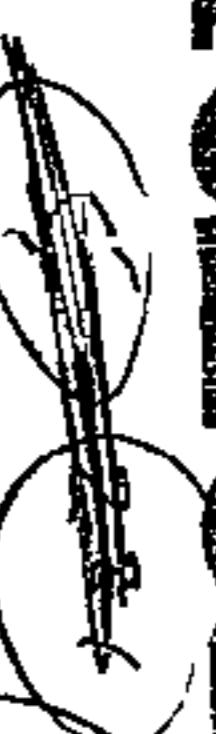
The Gerhardts' six-year-old son Gregory — said to have been named after a Russian agent — is at present staying with Mrs Gerhardt's brother in Switzerland

But it is understood that during the trial Mrs Gerhardt was notified by her brother and his wife that they could not afford to bring up another child, and that the Gerhardts must try to make other arrangements for Gregory's custody

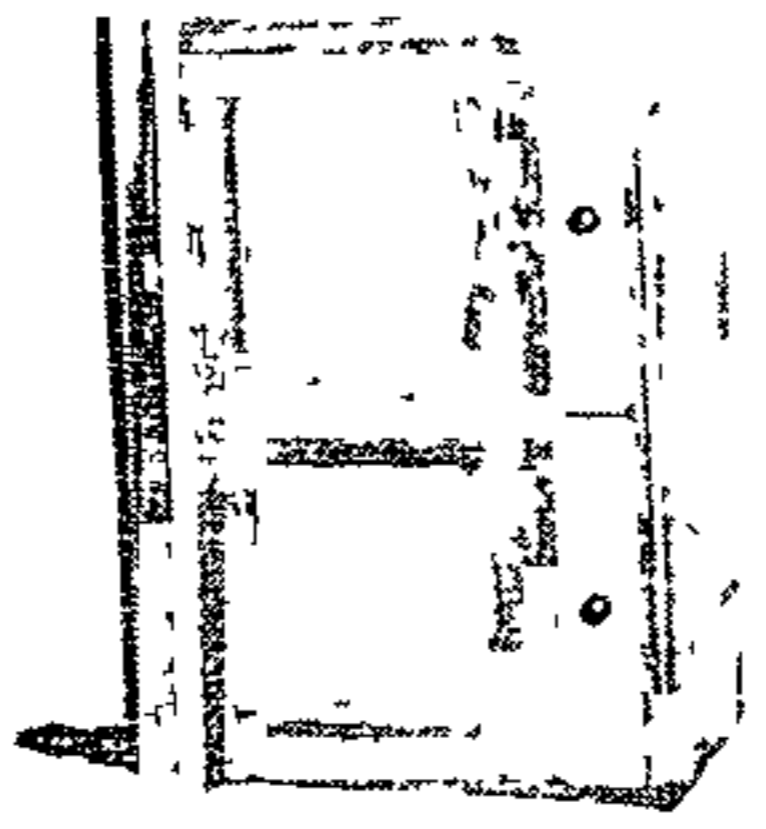
# TWO WAPE SOLDIERS Among 5 dead in Angola

ARCUS

3/1/84



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ish our clients  
Happy and  
prosperous  
New Year

We deliver in  
the Peninsula

Tygerberg Bureau  
TWO Western Cape soldiers are among five South Africans killed in action against Swapo guerrillas in southern Angola

They were Rifleman Johan Carel Fourie, 21, of Mabel Street, Oakdale, Bellville, and Rifleman Derrick John Schrónen, 18, of Boshuwei Road, Bothasig

Rifleman Schrónen leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs A J Schrónen, two sisters and a brother Mr Schrónen said today "There is nothing we can say, except that Derrick matriculated in 1982 from the Bosmansdam High School and was called up for national service soon after that We heard from him last three weeks ago, and he seemed happy We are heartbroken

Rifleman Schrónen was a keen athlete and took part in north Peninsula athletics meetings while at school

Rifleman Fourie completed his national service in 1981, joined the Stellenbosch Fire Brigade in February last year and was called up for a three-month border camp in October He was to have returned home soon

### Wrote often

He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs "Boelie" Fourie, four sisters and a brother

Mrs L W G Fourie said today "It is so ironic Johan wrote so often and always wrote of the plans he had for his return He wrote so often that we never had time to reply to all of his mail"

Rifleman Fourie matriculated from the West-cliff Technical School in 1980

The other three who died at the weekend were Second-Lieutenant Pieter Marus Liebenberg, 21, of Pretoria, Rifleman Gabriel Pieter le Roux, 18, of Ume Road, Cullinan, near Pretoria, and Rifleman Matthys Cornelis Smit, 18, of Church Street, Ladybrand, Free State

The Argus correspondent in Bloemfontein reports that Rifleman Smit's father, Mr C J Smit, did not know he was in the operational area

His youngest son, Basie, said today "The news came as a terrible shock to my father Matthys didn't want him to worry, and he only told our sister that he was going to the border"



Rifleman Johan Fourie



Second-Lieutenant Pieter Liebenberg

After leaving school in 1980, Rifleman Smit joined the SA Transport Services at Germiston as a loading-master

The Argus correspondent in Pretoria reports that Lieutenant Liebenberg was the son of Professor and Mrs B J Liebenberg, of Wangemann Street, Groenkloof

Professor Liebenberg is head of the History Department at Unisa

### At university

Lieutenant Liebenberg matriculated in 1980 from the Afrikaans Hoer Seunskool with distinctions in English and art

He studied architecture for two years at the University of the Orange Free State

Last year he decided to do his national service before completing his studies

His mother, Mrs Cora Liebenberg, said today he was due to come home in November, but telephoned at the last minute to say he had been called up to the border for three months

Rifleman le Roux joined the Permanent Force after matriculating from the Hoerskool Erasmus in Bronkhorst spruit in 1982

He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs J C G le Roux, seven brothers and a sister

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Mering, said in a statement that security forces had shot dead 56 insurgents in current operations against Swapo's military wing, and an unknown number had been killed in air raids and artillery attacks

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria that the five deaths at the weekend took the South African and South-West-African death toll in the operation to 14

### Shark scare

Argus Correspondent DURBAN — Lifeguards rushed to order holiday crowds from the sea at Durban's North and Bay of Plenty beaches today after a large shark was spotted  
Bathers scrambled from the water  
Bathing has now been restricted to knee-depth

Adventure in Nature No 1

Saving the Acinonyx jubatus



# Five SA soldiers die in fighting

# SADF kills

# 56 Swapo

# guerrillas

274  
204  
3/1/84



PIETER LIEBENBERG killed in action

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## WINDHOEK.

**SOUTH African security forces operating inside Angola killed 56 Swapo guerrillas in weekend battles, military spokesmen said yesterday as the SA cross-border thrust against Swapo neared its second month.**

### News

#### Gerhardt caught cold

ALTHOUGH SA spy Dieter Gerhardt was formally arrested by South African security police a year ago, he was first apprehended in the US by the FBI

— PAGE 2

#### Anger over Unita

RELATIONS between Angola and Portugal are poor, following Lisbon's allowing of Unita activists in Portugal. They have deteriorated further since Portuguese TV filmed a Unita Christmas party in the Angolan bush

— PAGE 2

#### Decision on new deal

THE coloured Labour Party meets in Port Elizabeth today to decide on whether it will opt for a referendum on the new constitutional plan for coloureds

— PAGE 2

#### Royals 'besieged'

BRITAIN'S Royal Family found their traditional Sandringham New Year intruded upon by a royal obsessive — and by a lot of journalists obsessed by getting a royal holiday story

— PAGE 3

### Business Mail

#### Dull days for JSE

DULL, listless, boring, flat — these are the words gloomy Diagonal Street analysts are using to describe the market for 1984 as the gold price continues to skulk below \$400 and interest rates rise

— PAGE 9

#### Rates set to stay up

A MARGINAL easing of rates was discernible as the money market

Nine SA soldiers and five black SWA soldiers have been reported killed by Swapo since the offensive began in early December, including the names of five released yesterday

The dead were identified yesterday as Second Lieutenant Pieter Marius Liebenberg 21, of Pretoria, Rifleman Johan Karel Fourie, 21, of Bellville in the Cape, Rifleman Matthys Cornelis Smit, 18, of Ladybrand in the Free State, Rifleman Derek John Schröner, 18, of Bothasig, Cape Province, and Rifleman Gabriel Pieter le Roux, 18, of Cullinan

Lieut Liebenberg is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs B J Liebenberg, Rfn Fourie by his parents, Mr and Mrs L W G Fourie Rfn Smit by his parents, Mr and Mrs C J Smit, Rfn Schröner by his parents Mr and Mrs A J Schröner and Rfn le Roux also by his parents Mr and Mrs J C G le Roux

South West Africa Territorial Force commander Major-General George Meiring said in Windhoek yesterday a further unknown number of Swapo fighters had been killed in air raids and artillery attacks

Gen Meiring did not specify where the guerrillas had been killed, but a defence spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the casualties "in operations inside Angola"

"With the early onset of the rainy season, Swapo is at present busy with attempts — as is the custom annually — to infiltrate SWA," Gen Meiring said

"The security forces are engaged in follow-up and disruption actions to stop these infiltration efforts"

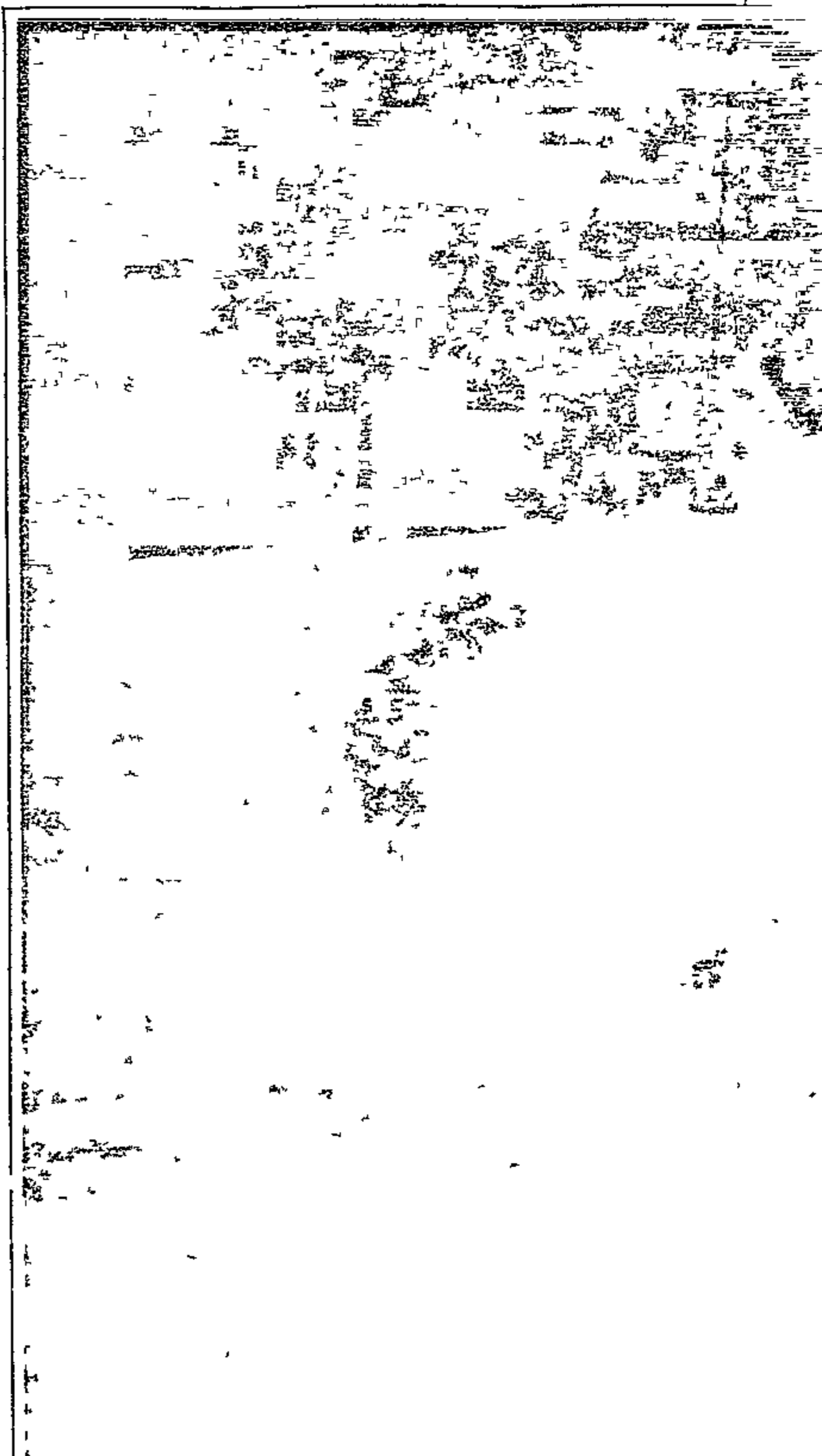
The security forces were continually "adjusting their positions to Swapo's movements and to exert pressure on these terrorists"

The statement said that during 1983 Swapo terrorist action had still been aimed mainly at civilian targets

"In the year under review, 146 civilians — mainly black inhabitants of the country — died at the hands of Swapo"

"They were killed either in landmine incidents or were murdered by Swapo"

A total of 101 civilians had been seriously injured in the past year in landmine blasts



Richard Wood, a Rand Daily Mail/Leppin Iron Man as yesterday

## 17 killed on Tvl roads in 'quiet' festive weekend

Mail Reporters

SEVENTEEN people have died in road acci-

Eighteen people died in 398 were reported over the weekend the death toll from assaults was

spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the casualties "sustained from operations inside Angola"

"With the early onset of the rainy season, Swapo is at present busy with attempts — as is the custom annually — to infiltrate SWA," Gen Meiring said

"The security forces are engaged in follow-up and disruption actions to stop these infiltration efforts"

The security forces were continually "adjusting their positions to Swapo's movements and to exert pressure on these terrorists"

The statement said that during 1983 Swapo terrorist action had still been aimed mainly at civilian targets

"In the year under review, 146 civilians — mainly black inhabitants of the country — died at the hands of Swapo"

"They were killed either in landmine incidents or were murdered by Swapo"

A total of 101 civilians had been seriously injured in the past year in landmine blasts or in Swapo attacks, Gen Meiring added

An earlier statement by the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said Swapo had mustered between 800 and 1 000 insurgents for the movement's annual armed thrust into SWA/Namibia from southern Angola

The rains in SWA/Namibia, which began a month early, had precipitated a pre-emptive strike against Swapo's military wing (the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia), he said

The defence chief said that the security forces from SWA/Namibia were trying to avoid armed contact with Angolan government forces (Fapla), but Swapo had adopted tactics of shielding behind Fapla forces

Angola radio reported at the weekend that SA was stepping up operations and was heavily bombing and shelling towns and villages in the southern provinces

The SA offensive, the third into Angola against Swapo since 1978, has been widely condemned by Western nations. The United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Portugal have called for Pretoria to withdraw

South African Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen has called the offensive a "limited" operation

He said last week South African jets had bombed an alleged Swapo headquarters 300 km inside Angola near Lubango, and ground forces had encountered Swapo 250km north of the country's border with SWA

Meanwhile in Lisbon yesterday Angolan defence forces claimed they had killed 27 guerrillas belonging to the Unita rebel movement in operations in the central province of Benguela between December 21 and 26

Two other rebels and ammunition allegedly supplied by SA were captured during the operations, the Angolan news agency, Angop, said in a report monitored in Lisbon — Sapa-Reuter-AP, UPI

Richard Wood, a Rand Daily Mail/Leppin Iron Man as well as Duzi yesterday

## 17 killed on Tvl roads in 'quiet' festive weekend

Mail Reporters

SEVENTEEN people have died in road accidents in the Transvaal in one of the quietest New Year weekends in recent years

Traffic authorities at the main towns on the holiday routes described the roads as quiet and few serious accidents were recorded

Spokesmen for various municipal traffic departments said they were expecting holidaymakers to stream back to their homes along the main holiday routes yesterday

But in Bloemfontein — a main thoroughfare for travellers — a traffic flow of about 600 cars an hour in the morning slowed down significantly after lunchtime

And the chief provincial traffic officer of the Cape, Mr Fame Cronje, said there was only a moderate traffic flow on all main routes in the Western Cape and along the west coast during the weekend

However, he expected the tempo to reach its peak between 4pm and 8pm tonight

The traffic flow was heavy at Ladysmith all yesterday where an average of 1 200 cars passed an hour. And about 400 cars an hour passed through Standerton yesterday

In his New Year message, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, appealed to all motorists and road users to co-operate with the authorities in the activities of Road Safety Year 1984

"I earnestly appeal to all motorists and road users to assist in a disciplined and responsible way so as to lessen the risk of accidents and in doing so spare themselves and others much misery and grief," he said

Four people were killed in a head-on collision on the N2 highway near Umhlanga, Durban, at the weekend

Three people burnt to death when their car lost control and rolled off the road in an accident near Yzerfontein and Darling in the Western Cape on New Year's Eve

They were Mrs Shirley Josephs, 32, of Mitchells Plain, her six-year-old daughter Angeliq, and four-year-old Rene de Bruyn of Bonteheuwel

The Western Cape experienced one of its worst New Year weekends with a death toll more than three times higher than last year

Eighteen people died in 398 assaults that were reported over the weekend. Last year the death toll from assaults was only six

Hospitals in Johannesburg yesterday reported that the New Year weekend was quiet and that fatalities caused by road accidents were few

Johannesburg Hospital reported that the number of casualty ward patients treated had not increased over the weekend

Both Christmas and New Year were exceptionally quiet. The major Trauma Ward that admits most of the serious car accidents was remarkably empty. All in all, we had about 200 people treated in the casualty ward. This compares well with any other day in the week," a spokesman for the hospital said

"The media, police and traffic department did an exceptionally good job at keeping drunken drivers off the street through their publicity campaigns. I think this is the possible reason for the decrease in accidents"

South Rand Hospital reported that they were not called on to attend to any serious car accidents

Coronationville Hospital had only six admissions into the male surgical ward on New Year's Eve — most victims of stab wounds

The Johannesburg Ambulance Department said it did not deal with major accidents. It attributed the quiet weekend to the fact that the rain kept many people indoors

A brigadier attached to the Bophuthatswana presidential guard was killed in a road accident in Pretoria at the weekend

Brigadier G Moseane, of Mmabatho, was knocked down by a car on the scene of a seven-car pile-up on Saturday morning on the Pretoria-Pietersburg highway

Superintendent J P J Booysen, senior controller of the law and enforcement section of the Pretoria Traffic Department, said besides the death of Brig Moseane the accident rate in Pretoria was one of the lowest in years

"Rain might have contributed towards that. But I must congratulate the motorists for their behaviour over the Christmas and New Year period," he said

Mr Booysen said the number of people arrested for drunken driving in Pretoria increased to 73 when three more people were arrested on New Year's Eve

## Dog trapped in luxury car

Mail Reporter

A SMALL dog spent a lonely New Year's weekend in a luxury car showroom in Johannesburg and all efforts to free him were unsuccessful

The Rand Daily Mail was contacted yesterday by a Mr James Haigh, who noticed the dog peering through the window of Kya Auctioneers at End Street extension, on Saturday afternoon

Mr Haigh said that he had contacted an SPCA inspector, Mr Alex Mann, who went to the shop to investigate

According to Mr Haigh, the SPCA inspector has a search warrant which he can use to obtain access to premises should the need arise

However Mr Mann had been unable to enter the building and attempts were made,



This dog was trapped in a car showroom over the New Year weekend

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proof!

**ANER**  
large



NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

# Gerhardts a 'mystery couple' in Simon's Town

ALGUS 3/1/84  
254

By MARK STANSFIELD  
and  
MELISSA LANGERMAN  
Staff Reporters

TO the business community and residents of Simon's Town, Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth were a mystery couple

She is remembered for her casual shopping with a little boy in tow, he for the ever-present black poodle which tailed him

None of the people approached by The Argus after the couple were sentenced for high treason wanted their names or the names of their businesses published, "just in case there is any trouble"

## Much discussion

Several said they feared that if they said anything they would be drawn into the rumours and mystery which have surrounded the couple since they were arrested early last year

Although there has been much discussion among friends, nobody wants to get involved publicly. Many shopkeepers said they did not know him, but they referred reporters to other businessmen who, they believed, had had dealings with the Gerhardts. When these people were approached they denied anything more than a casual association

A young man who lives in Simon's Town voiced the feeling of several people when he said

"People are scared to say anything for fear they may be victimised and they're scared that if there are other agents in the town they'll crack down on them"

## "Capitalistic"

Controversy even exists about the couple's personalities

The owner of a café close the security gates of the naval dockyard said the couple had been "extremely capitalistic" as they had three expensive German cars and he had been surprised at rumours that they had been spying for the communists

They had struck him as an extremely talkative couple with liberal political leanings and he remembered Mrs Gerhardt because she was "more friendly than most of the other high-ranking officers' wives"

## Few friends

Residents said Mrs Gerhardt was more active than her husband and was seen more often in the town. However, most of the activities she was involved in took place in buildings controlled by the navy and she had few personal friends in the town

A professional man said he had talked to several people who had worked under Gerhardt and the general feeling had been that most people found him very difficult to work for

A civilian who worked in the dockyard described Gerhardt as a "strict disciplinarian who, without the slightest hesitation, would fire a man for a minor infringement"

He said Gerhardt was extremely interested in all that went on in the yard and would often ask questions about maintenance projects and progress

A person closely connected with the dockyard said "He did a hell of a lot to build up the dockyard"

"I believe many people still respect him in spite of what he did because of the work he put into building up the dockyard. Many people will not discuss what he did because they believe he could not have worked alone"

Another woman who knew them said people had not been "heartbroken" to hear that the couple had been found guilty of treason. Many felt their efforts for South Africa had been betrayed and were very glad about the verdict

But if a profile of the couple is hard to get from the people of Simon's Town, feelings on the issue run high and patriotism reigns

A hotel frequented by naval personnel rings with the sound of opinions on how the navy should tighten security and what penalties people found guilty of high treason should receive

## US pilot to be freed

DAMASCUS — American black civil rights leader Rev Jesse Jackson said that Syria would release captured US airman Lieutenant Robert Goodman today

Syrian officials said



# The 'secret' war escalates on SA's border

254  
ROOM  
3/1/84

IT HAS BEEN dubbed Africa's secret war. Not because Africa does not have a profusion of them.

This one has been hitting world headlines, with bombs falling in the major Southern Angolan town of Lubango, where Swapo has its main headquarters, and claims by Angola that it has downed three South African aircraft.

In a statement from its London office this weekend, Swapo denied it had a military headquarters in the Lubango region or that it had anti-aircraft batteries.

When war broke out in North Africa — in Chad — journalists watched from various hilltops as different sides strafed and killed each other.

War in Ethiopia and the Ogaden brought in a phalanx of foreign correspondents.

But for people observing wars in the headlines, southern Africa's latest conflict seems to be a statement war.

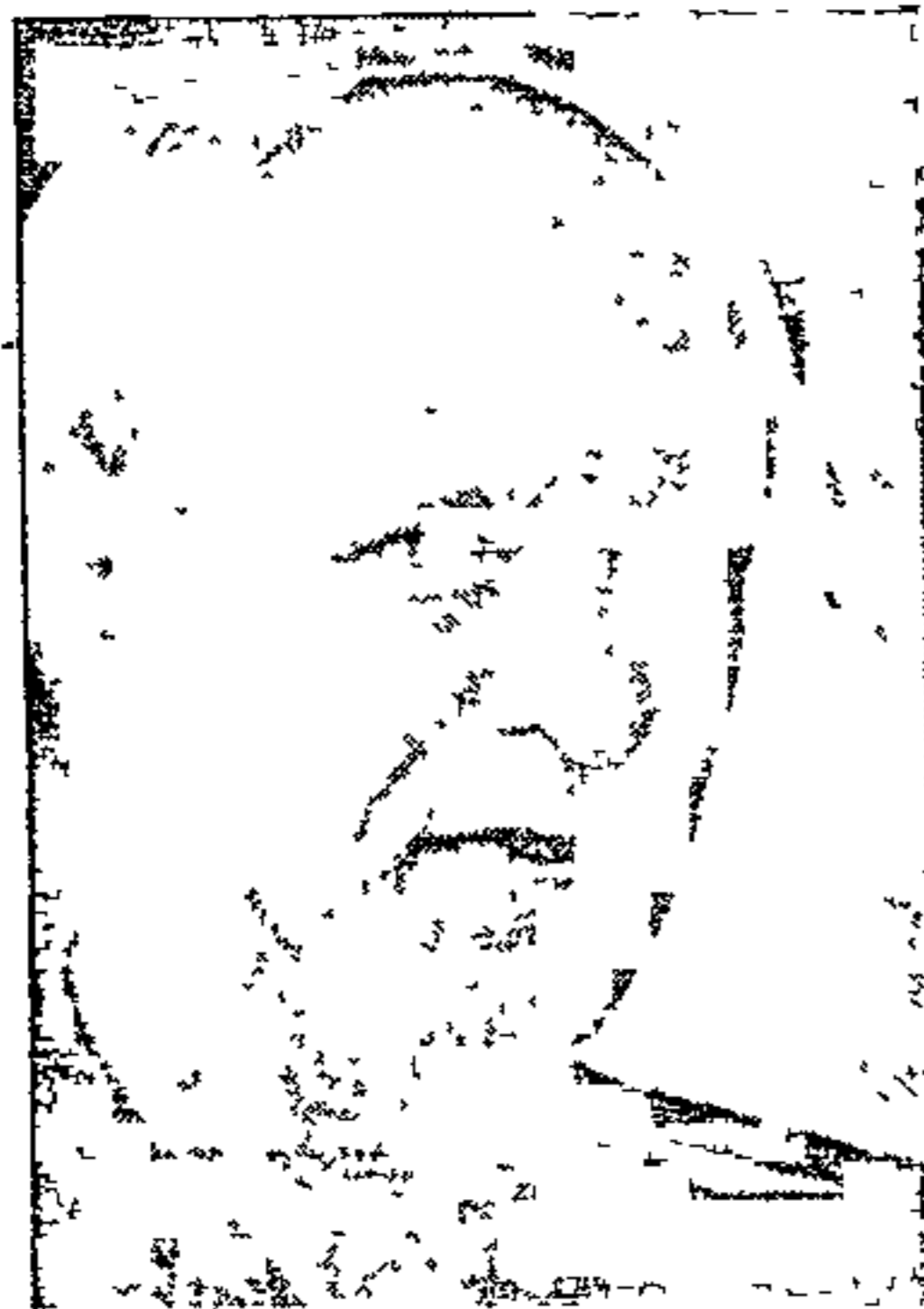
Communications in that region of northern South West Africa and southern Angola are bad, and distances to be covered are huge. A journalist trying to get to the flashpoint areas by road might get there days after the conflict. Flying in a chartered plane, he will probably be rocketed down.

Because it is being fought in a huge area of southern Angola, it is watched, analysed and discussed for the Western world from two capital cities, Pretoria and Lisbon.

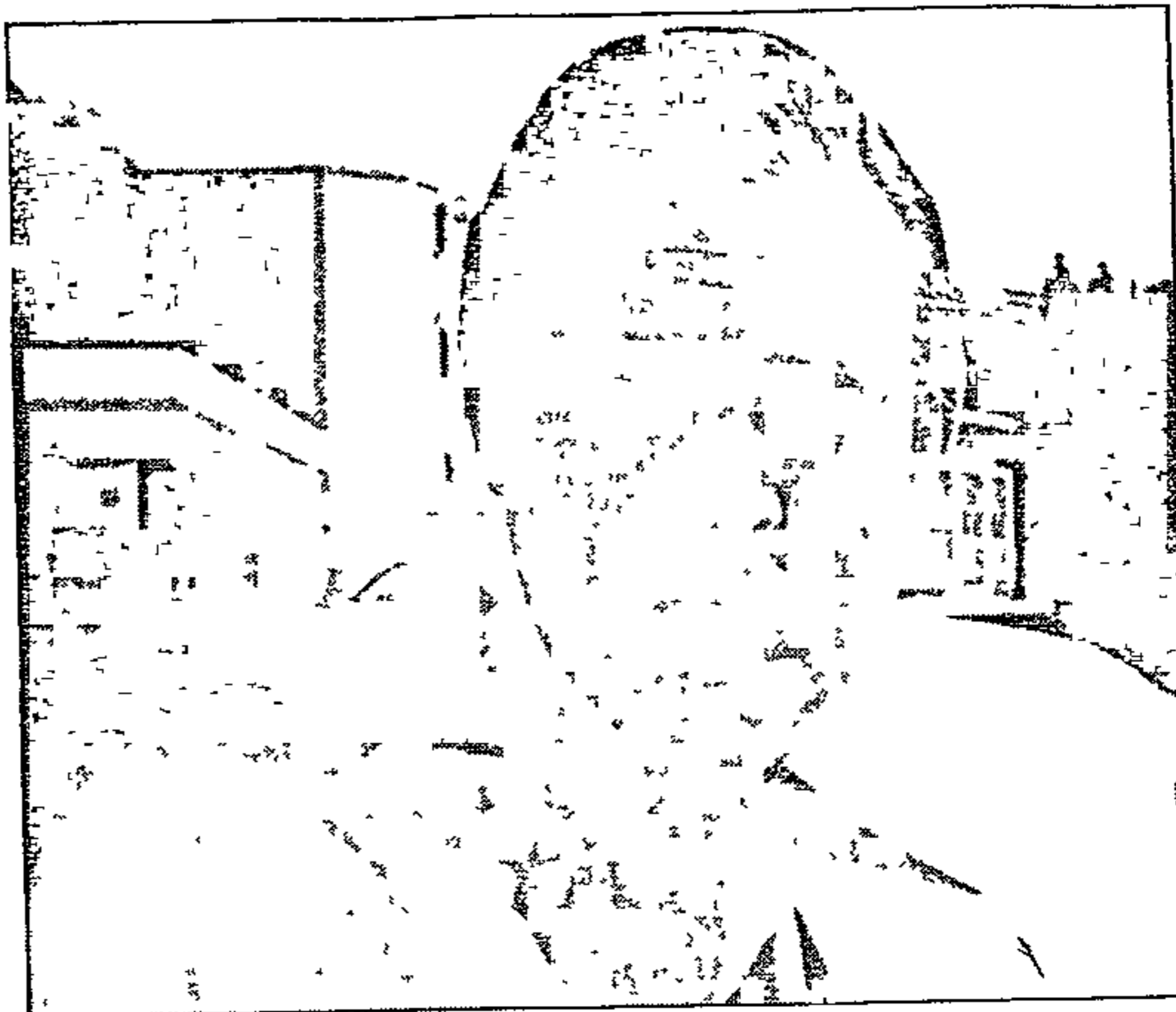
Pretoria, because that is the headquarters of the South African Defence Force, and Lisbon because that is the clearing house of statements from the official Angolan news agency, Angop.

And what is the war allegedly being fought about? The independence of South West Africa, a United Nations mandated territory under the control of South Africa which is facing an onslaught from 800 to 1 000 Swapo guerrillas infiltrating from Angola, the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told military correspondents in South Africa last week.

He said seven companies of Swapo's military wing were attempting to push into South West Africa from southern



From PETER KENNY in Windhoek



MR PIK BOTHA said: "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder."

Angola in a four pronged attack taking advantage of the rainy season, a habit of the insurgents who take advantage of plentiful supplies of water to sustain them and grow the vegetation that gives them protection against the security forces.

And, after the worst drought of the century, which has left the fragile economy reeling and a normally parched land devastated, South West Africa appears to be receiving an above average rainfall — a sign of progress in this beleaguered territory.

Both General Viljoen and South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, have said unequivocally that "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder" using Angola as their stepping stone.

Earlier, during December, South Africa held out an olive branch offering a ceasefire and a halt to cross border operations from January 31.

This, of course, would have to have been met with an undertaking from the Angolan government that it would not allow Swapo to use its territory as a launching pad for attacks into SWA by such forces.

The ruling MPLA party in Angola and Swapo rejected the South African peace offer as a ploy, and since then all havoc has broken loose in Southern Angola as South Africa has unleashed its forces in a "limited pre-emptive

South African operation against guerrillas to be its biggest in two years.

Swapo's aim in its infiltration into South West Africa during the rainy season is to cause havoc in the predominantly white farming areas south of Owambo and Kavango — an event almost as fixed on the annual calendar as the sometimes hesitant rainfall.

People in Windhoek, who see things on a global rather than regional scale, have been wondering whether the latest conflict in southern Angola coupled with the astounding inroads and aggression of the forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita forces, might result in the installation of a new regime in Luanda.

They cannot decide whether such a government might be a coalition government of the ruling President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Savimbi, or a lone Savimbi government which would in turn have to embark on a holding operation against ousted MPLA forces.

With the unashamed strong talk from the United States following its entry into Grenada and its refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanon and the Soviet backing of the Cuban forces who help prop up the ruling government in Angola, bar talk and coffee shop gossip in South West Africa's thirsty waterholes is rife.

All that is certain is that the United States has a Presidential election this year, South West Africa's independence is on the horizon and nobody can

DR JONAS SAVIMBI government with Eduardo dos Santos which would have tion against ousted



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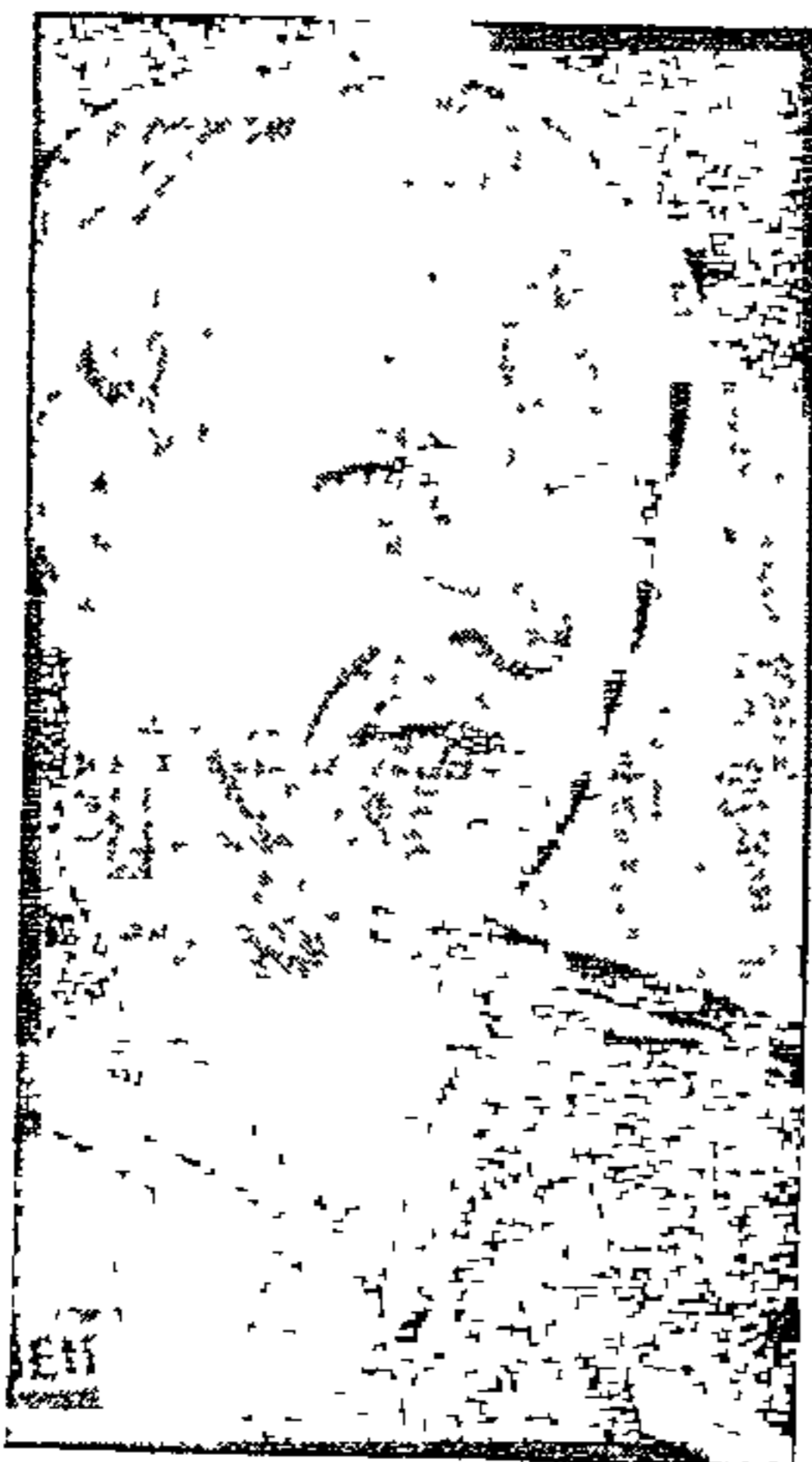
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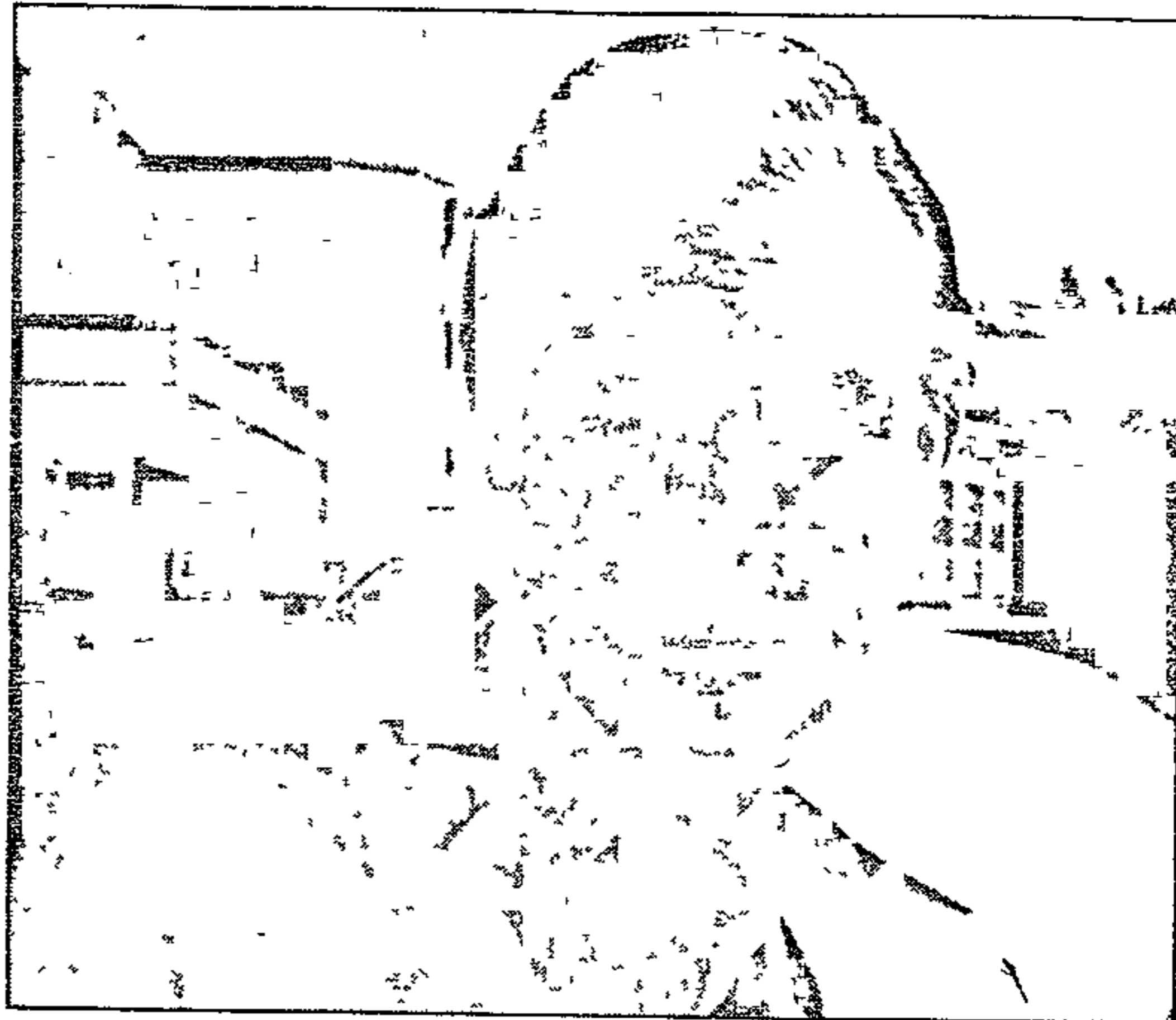
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**GENERAL CONSTAND VILJOEN** ... South Africa's recent attack was a "limited pre-emptive strike".

## From PETER KENNY in Windhoek



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The official news agency of Angola, Angop, claimed that three South African motorised brigades had invaded to Cassinga, where forces from South West Africa made a ferocious attack in 1979 killing and capturing hundreds of people.

Angop also claimed that South Africa had bombed the important strategic towns of Caundo, Cahama and Cuvelai.

A Reuters report from Lisbon said military analysts believed the current

South African operation against guerrillas to be its biggest in two years.

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All that is certain is that the United States has a Presidential election this year, South West Africa's independence is on the horizon and nobody can say how many soldiers and pieces of armament are taking part in Africa's secret war.

The only people who can see the war are journalists acceptable to the Angolan government who are prepared to be escorted around Angola, or those acceptable to Unita, who are prepared to be escorted to areas they control, or members of the SADF.

But what they really see they cannot necessarily write about in South Africa. After all, it is 1984.

**DR JONAS SA**  
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254  
Tuesday, January 3, 1984

# Gerhardt first arrested by FBI

Chief Reporter

ALTHOUGH Dieter Gerhardt was formally arrested by South African security police a year ago — at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, on arrival under escort from the United States — he was first apprehended in the US, by the FBI while on an advanced maths course at Syracuse University, in the state of New York.

A London newspaper, The Mail on Sunday, which recently devoted six pages to the Gerhardt saga headed "The Spy Who Knew it All" — the result of an investigation by a team of journalists led by South African award-winning reporter Mervyn Rees — published a dramatic account of the arrest.

"His (Gerhardt's) treachery finally came to an end in a New York hotel room on January 8," it said.

"It was a bitterly cold evening in New York. The snow was turning into black ice on the pavements of Ninth Avenue when Gerhardt arrived for an evening's

drinking at the Holiday Inn.

"He had gone to the United States for a six-month advanced maths course at Syracuse University, and his companion for the evening was a fellow student.

"Or so he thought. For, unknown to Gerhardt, a Soviet defector had betrayed him to the West and the 'student' was in fact an undercover FBI agent.

"As the two men sat drinking Scotch on the rocks in a bedroom, the door burst open. In came the CIA, the FBI and one member of the British Intelligence, an MI5 man who gave only his first name, Ian.

"A small army of armed back-up men were outside in case Gerhardt was foolish enough to make a break. But he just sat in the armchair, too numbed even to talk.

"That night he was flown to Washington by private plane for 11 days of interrogation, in a CIA safe house."

The Mail on Sunday feature went on to say the American concern with Gerhardt was two-fold.

"First and foremost, they wanted to discover what Gerhardt had been up to in the States. They

grilled him closely about Western naval strategic planning in the event of a confrontation or war with the Soviets — the kind of detail that is known only to the most high-ranking officers.

"Gerhardt confessed, to the growing horror of his interrogators, that he had leaked everything which came within his knowledge. It was not a pleasant session, our Washington sources have told us.

"He made a full statement while wired up to a lie-detector. That confession, immediately flashed across the Atlantic to London, set the alarm bells ringing in Whitehall.

"For Gerhardt had been in charge of a South African recruitment programme in Britain in 1968. The South African Navy had openly advertised for RN and civilian technicians to join their fledgling submarine service.

"For several months Gerhardt interviewed hundreds of potential recruits in the Strand Palace Hotel, opposite the Savoy in London.

"Unknown to anyone, he was also keeping an eye open for likely candidates to become Russian spies."

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# Black Caprivi troops keep 'ceaseless' vigil

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

PROBABLY the least-known military unit in the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) is a regiment called 701 Battalion, which patrols the Caprivi bushland

But the battalion looms large in this remote outpost of South African influence, where its black soldiers make sure the border war will not return.

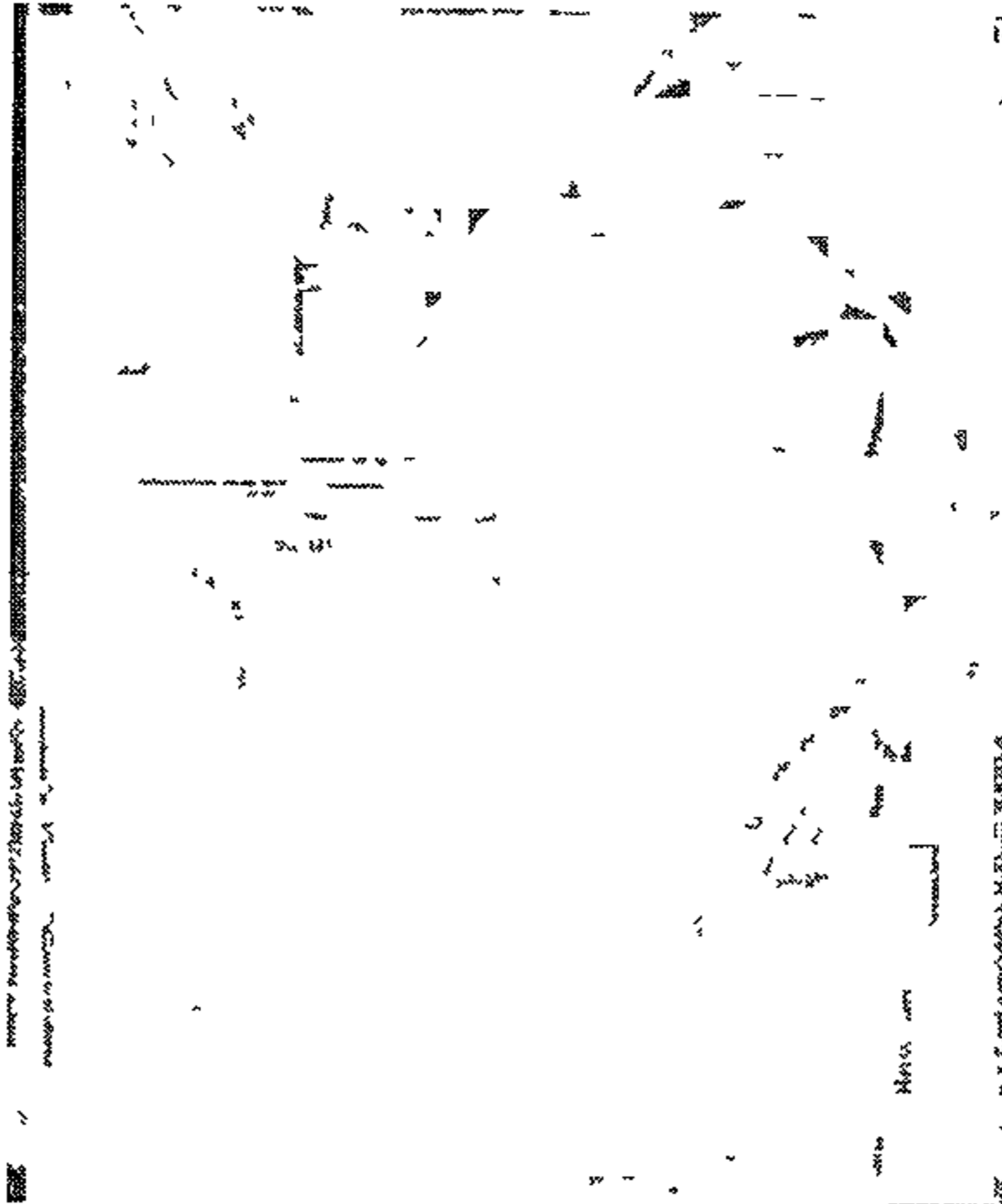
There has been peace in Caprivi for five years. The tension that 1977-vintage visitors noticed has largely disappeared and Swapo is a dead letter, not only in this large and almost unpopulated expanse of wild, beautiful bushveld but also over the border in Zambia

## Vigilance

But the price of peace, says Colonel H Swanepoel, OC Sector 70 (as West Caprivi is known) is ceaseless vigilance — and 701 Battalion plays an important role in this regard

The main task of the security force — comprising 701 Battalion, a number of white and coloured national servicemen and Citizen Force members from South Africa and a hard core of regular soldiers of SWATF — has not changed. To prevent any Swapo attempt at activating Caprivi.

It is not an onerous task at present. Zambia does not allow Swapo to operate from its border



WO 1 Piet Slade, regimental sergeant-major of 701 Battalion, with a "personalized" kjaat depiction of the unit's badge

areas any more, and there is no insurgent activity from the territory's border with Botswana in the south

In addition, the Caprivan African National Union (Canu), which was once allied with Swapo, has now broken contact and is operating as a legitimate political organization on its home ground

## Insurgency

Colonel Swanepoel believes the classic progression of the insurgency in Caprivi, which was always of a very low intensity — not one member of the local

population has ever been killed as a result of the war — has been reversed

As a result, there has been a re-organization of the military presence. Caprivi remains part of the overall SWA/Namibian operational setup, but its contribution is being kept as inexpensive as possible

Colonel Swanepoel says the military will continue to maintain a "retaliatory capacity" in Caprivi, and "it is necessary for us to be here as an insurance policy for the local population in case of something happening"

Another reason for keeping troops in Caprivi is because "we must have a territorial defensive force to let the people know they are being protected and so that they can be ready to promote the local population's own ability to protect themselves"

Current policy, he adds, is "to fight the war in Caprivi with local forces and to lower SADF participation to leader and technical elements"

## Troops

At present local and expatriate troops in Caprivi operate as follows

● 701 Battalion, consisting of black Caprivians under white officers (Colonel Swanepoel says that "at the moment we are considering training black Caprivan officers") is stationed at various bases, ranging from company areas to an eight-man bunker,

● National servicemen and Citizen Force members of the South African Defence Force and SWATF patrol the border with Zambia and also the Kwando River — the border between East Caprivi, where almost all the inhabitants live, and West Caprivi, a game reserve inhabited only by a few groups of Bushmen,

● Members of the SADF man Wenela Base on the Zambesi River, from where riverine patrols are carried out with two powerful launches,

● At Nova Base near Katima Mulilo a detachment of field guns manned by South Africans are on stand-by in the remote event of a stand-off or "shoot-and-scoot" bombardment like the one on Katima Mulilo in August 1978)

● The South African Air Force operates from M'Pacha airfield, near Katima Mulilo

West Caprivi also houses 201 (Bushman) Battalion, but this unit does not operate locally — it has an area of responsibility in Ovambo-land, to which it sends relays of men from its home base at Omega

Plans are in hand to increase the ratio of local troops in the near future by replacing an SADF-manned mortar platoon with Caprivians, and Colonel Swanepoel is also considering training some Caprivians as artillerymen

There are also plans to raise a part-time militia or home guard to assist in patrolling SWATF company areas. This organization will be a disciplined military body, and not a form of tribal police

Black soldiers of 701 Battalion drill with their 81 mm at a company base "somewhere in Caprivi". If Sector 70's plans work, one might become Caprivi's first black military officer

## Citizenship queries in limbo

# Dutch in SA voice concern on call-up plan

254  
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By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

DUTCH nationals living in South Africa are in a dilemma over the Government's new call-up plan for young immigrants. They believe that in terms of Dutch law they may automatically lose their Dutch citizenship status if they are called up for military service in the South African Defence Force.

On the other hand, if they refuse to join, they could forfeit their right to permanent residence in South Africa.

But while it seems that Dutch volunteers to the SADF stand to lose their Dutch citizenship, both British and American immigrants have a free choice as far as their governments are concerned.

The proposed amendment to the South African Citizenship Act, which is to come before Parliament later this year, will require all male immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 who have been living in the country for five years to automatically become SA citizens unless they timeously state otherwise.

By becoming SA citizens they will be liable for call-up. If they decline they will lose permanent residence.

The British Government has no objection to British subjects joining a foreign defence force unless that subject is still a member of the British Defence Forces, a spokesman for the military section of the British Consulate General in Pretoria said yesterday.

"If a British citizen prefers to live in another country he is subject to the laws of that country," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the United States information services said as far as he understood there were no regulations preventing an

American citizen from being drafted into a foreign defence force.

According to Dutch law, however, quoted on the inside cover of the Dutch passport, Dutch citizens will automatically lose their citizenship if they join a foreign defence force or enter a foreign civil service without the permission of the Dutch Sovereign.

A Dutch immigrant who came to South Africa in 1958 and prefers not to become naturalised, told the Rand Daily Mail that a large number of Dutch nationals who come to South Africa are disinclined to take out citizenship because of the political situation.

The man, who asked not to be named, said he would send his wife and two sons out of the country if the boys were called up.

But Mr T Siedenburg, Chancellor at the Dutch Consulate-General in Johannesburg, yesterday said Dutch citizens will only lose their Dutch citizenship if they join the SADF of their own free will.

In a call-up situation they may still retain their Dutch nationality while doing military service.

He said the consulate had had a large number of calls from Dutch nationals who wanted clarification — most of whom expressed opposition to serving in the SADF.

They were told that the consulate was also waiting for more information from the SADF.

He said most of the Dutch nationals who said they would not serve came from higher income groups or people with technical skills.

Parents said they were not prepared to let their sons fight for something "not worthwhile".

A spokesman for the SADF said he could not comment on the implications of a change of status of immigrants at this stage because immigrant conscription was not yet law.

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This one has been hitting world headlines with bombs falling in the major southern Angolan town of Lubango where Swapo has its main headquarters, and claims by Angola that it has downed three South African aircraft.

In a statement from its London office this weekend Swapo denied it had a military headquarters in the Lubango region or that it had anti-aircraft batteries.

When war broke out in North Africa in Chad, journalists watched from various hilltops as different sides strafed and killed each other.

War in Ethiopia and the Ogaden brought in a phalanx of foreign correspondents.

But for the people observing wars in the headlines, Southern Africa's latest conflict seems to be a statement war.

Communications in that region of northern Namibia and southern Angola are bad and distances to be covered are huge. A journalist trying to get to the flashpoint areas by road might get there days after the conflict. To fly there in a chartered plane is asking to be rocketed down.

The war is being fought in a huge area of southern Angola and for the Western world it is watched, analysed and discussed from two capital cities: Pretoria and Lisbon.

# Southern Africa's secret war

5/11/84

257

D. Os patch

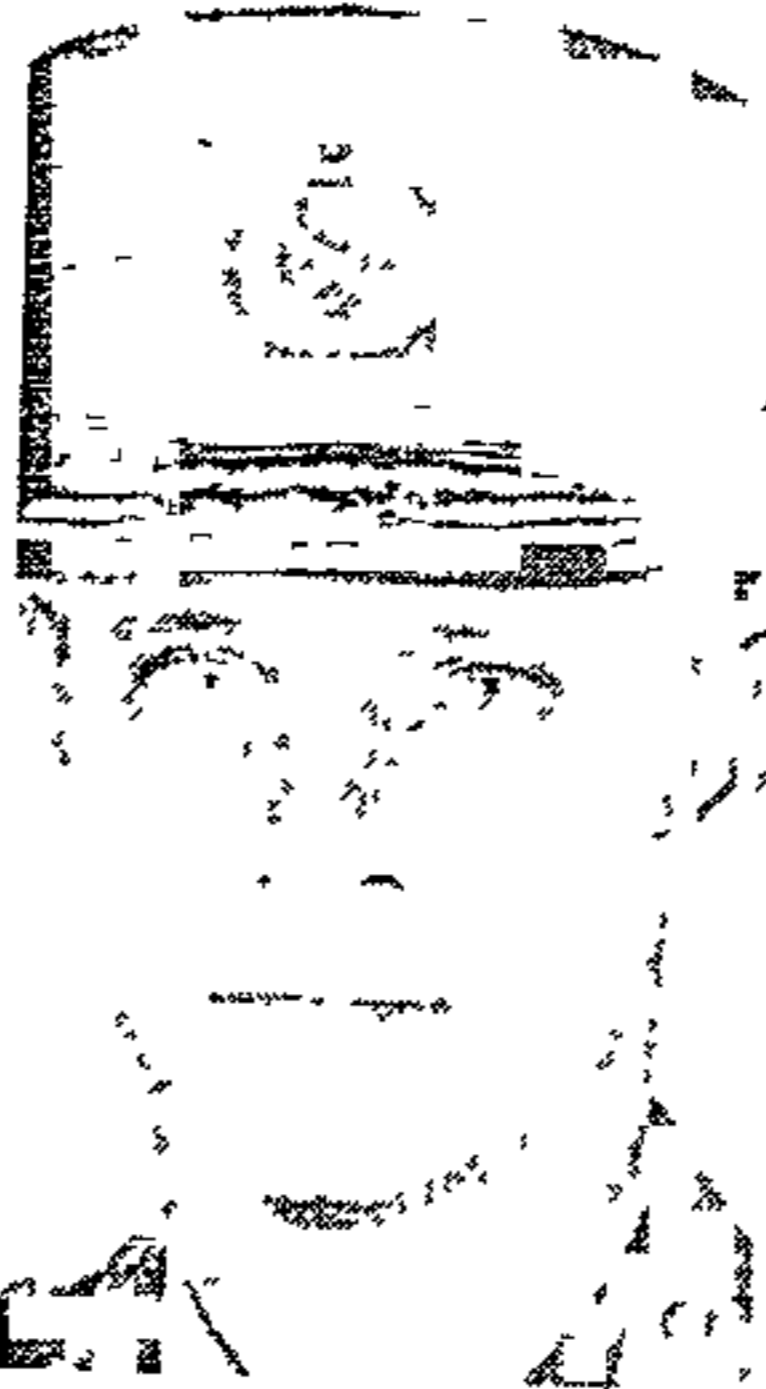
PETER KENNY writes from Windhoek

Pretoria, because that is the defence headquarters of the South African Defence Force and Lisbon because that is the clearing house of statements from the official Angolan news agency Angop.

And what is the war allegedly being fought about? The independence of Namibia, a United Nations mandated territory under the control of South Africa, which is facing an onslaught from 800 to 1 000 Swapo guerillas infiltrating from Angola. The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told military correspondents in Pretoria:

The Chief of the SADF said seven companies of Swapo's military wing were attempting to push into Namibia from southern Angola in a four-pronged attack taking advantage of the rainy season — a habit of the insurgents who take advantage of plentiful supplies of water to keep them sustained and grow the vegetation that gives them protection against vigilant security forces.

And after the worst drought this century that has left the fragile economy reeling and a normally parched land devastated, Namibia appears to be having above-average rainfall



General Constand Viljoen — South Africa cannot sit with folded hands

— a sign of progress in this beleaguered territory!

Both General Viljoen and the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha have said unequivocally that "South Africa cannot sit with folded hands while hundreds of Swapo terrorists infiltrate South West Africa to commit murder", using Angola as their stepping stone.

Earlier in December South Africa held out an olive branch offering a ceasefire and to halt cross-border operations from January 31.

This, of course, called for an undertaking from the Angolan Government that it would not allow Swapo to use its territory as a launch pad for attacks into South West Africa.

Angola's first reaction was to reject the South African peace offer as a ploy, and then all havoc broke loose in southern Angola as South Africa unleashed its forces in a limited pre-emptive strike, as General Viljoen described it.

Angop claimed that three South African motorised brigades had infiltrated to Cassinga, where forces from Namibia made a ferocious attack in 1979.

Angop claimed also that South Africa had bombed the important strategic towns of Caurundo, Cahama and Cuvelai.

A Reuter report from Lisbon said military analysts believed the current operation against guerillas to be South Africa's biggest in two years.

Swapo's prime aim in its rainy season operations is to cause havoc in the predominantly white farming areas south of Owambo and Kavango — an event more firmly fixed on the annual calendar than the sometimes hesitant rainfall.

People in Windhoek

who see things on a global rather than regional scale, have been wondering whether the latest conflict in southern Angola, coupled with the astounding inroads and aggression of the forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi's rebel Unita forces, might result in the installation of a new regime in Luanda.

They cannot decide whether such a government would be a coalition of MPLA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Dr Savimbi or a lone Savimbi government — which then would be involved in a holding operation against the ousted MPLA forces.

With the strong talk from the United States following its invasion of Grenada and its refusal to pull its troops out of Lebanon, and the Soviet backing of the Cuban forces who help prop up the ruling government in Angola, bar talk and coffee shop gossip in Namibia's thirsty waterholes is rife.

All that is certain is that the United States has a presidential election this year, Namibia's independence is on the horizon and nobody can say how many soldiers and pieces of armament are taking part in Africa's secret war.

The only people who can see the war are journalists acceptable to the Angolan Government who are prepared to be escorted around Angola or those acceptable to Unita who are prepared to be escorted to areas Unita controls, or journalists accredited to the SADF.

But what they really see they cannot necessarily write about.

# Nujoma in bid for ceasefire

CAPE TIMES

6/1/84

256

NEW YORK. — The South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) last night asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to arrange a ceasefire between its forces and the South Africans through direct talks.

## Full SC results for Cape blacks

Education Reporter

THE Cape Times today carries the full list of the results of black Cape matriculants who wrote the National Senior Certificate under the Department of Education and Training last year.

Considerable confusion over how the Department of Education and Training would release the results to the press has caused the delay in their publication.

They were released in Pretoria last Thursday, but copies of the results were not forwarded to the Cape Times.

Educationists have expressed concern over the low pass rate — this year 50.04 percent passed — and candidates interviewed yesterday said there was considerable dissatisfaction among them over this.

They attributed the high failure rate to a lack of educational facilities for black pupils and expressed concern over the increasingly costly examination fees.

● A complete list of the results is on page 4



A message to this effect from Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was delivered to the UN chief as the Security Council debated a charge by Angola that South African troops were conducting a big military campaign far inside that country.

Before the council resumed debate, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan delegate, affirmed his government's willingness to "test" a 30-day truce from January 31, as proposed by South Africa.

President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola said in a letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar last Saturday that a truce needed Swapo's agreement also.

Mr Nujoma said in his letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar that Swapo had always been agreeable to signing a ceasefire with South Africa.

"Accordingly," he said, "we agree with the Angolan proposal for the Secretary General to initiate consultations with the two parties concerned to agree on the exact date for a ceasefire in Namibia."

Mr Nujoma said that "in order to contribute meaningfully to an early ceasefire agreement

Swapo suggests that steps should be taken immediately towards convening a meeting between Swapo and South Africa to discuss the final details of the ceasefire.

A South African spokesman at the United Nations said last night that South African officials had never sat down with Swapo representatives face-to-face, although all parties to the SWA/Namibia problem attended an abortive conference in Geneva in January 1981.

Richard Walker reports that a move to spur South African withdrawal from Angola by threatening it with punitive sanctions was blocked by the United States, which made clear its readiness to resort to the veto.

Britain and France also opposed elements of a strongly-worded draft resolution that for the second time in a fortnight sought to demand the unconditional withdrawal of "occupation" forces.

Black African delegates were said to be incensed, but they later withdrew to modify the text.

### 17 deaths

Meanwhile, SADF headquarters in Pretoria announced last night that three members of the South African Defence Force had died in action against

Zola Budd on 5 000m

## Zola by 1

By MAR

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crack of dawn

WORLD NEWS

6/1/84

256

# Ceasefire

**NEW YORK.** — The South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) last night asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to arrange a ceasefire between its forces and the South Africans through direct talks.

## Full SC for Cap

*Cape Times 6/1/84*  
From page 125K

**THE** Cape Times today results of black Cape National Senior Certificate Education and Training. Considerable confusion of Education and Training to the press has caused

Educationists have low pass rate — this year candidates interviewed considerable dissatisfaction. They attributed the educational facilities for concern over the increases

- A complete list of

his parents, Mr and Mrs C. L. Geen of 15 Rooibom St, Roodekrans, Roodepoort, and Rifleman Pieter Daniel Pretorius, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs P. D. Pretorius of 146 Dirk van Deventer Drive, Wonderboom, Pretoria

An SADF spokesman confirmed that 17 servicemen had been killed in the current operation in southern Angola

Unlike the comparatively mild December 20 Security Council call for a South African withdrawal, this time the African bloc wanted the council to threaten South Africa with "effective measures" under sanctions-invoking provisions of the UN Charter if it did not comply within 48 hours

The situation had worsened and firm action was "imperative," the Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said

The Soviet Union yesterday demanded that South Africa withdraw its troops from Angola and called for "urgent and concerted international action" to remove what it called the South African threat to neighbouring countries

A Tass statement praised proposals from the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, for Angola and SWA/Namibia as "timely and well-justified" and urged their implementation — Sapa-AP-UPI

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Black African delegates were said to be incensed, but they later withdrew to modify the text

### 17 deaths

Meanwhile, SADF headquarters in Pretoria announced last night that three members of the South African Defence Force had died in action against Swapo fighters in southern Angola yesterday

They are Rifleman George Alexander Lennox, 19, who is survived by his father, Mr D V Lennox of Bellgrove Hotel, Brandfort, and his mother, Mrs Rawl of Maselspoort Waterworks Bloemfontein Rifleman Brian Geen 18 who is survived by

### crack of dawn



"If this gets off the ground, truce would be stranger than fiction"

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# HQ

DEVELOPMENT AND PRINTING

Jan 6/1/84  
South Africa is to consider the dramatic call last night by Swapo for ceasefire talks between its forces and South Africa.

A message asking UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Pérez de Cuellar to convene this meeting was delivered as the Security Council deferred a vote on a draft resolution which makes a qualified demand for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa because of its strikes against Swapo in Angola.

South Africa will consider the call once the full text of the Swapo letter to the UN has been studied.

At this stage it seems unlikely that the SADF will halt operations in southern Angola.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today he would study the offer as soon as it had been sent to him.

"As is diplomatically correct, I must first study the full statement before reacting," Mr Botha said in an interview.

"Until I have seen the exact text of Swapo's letter I am a bit hesitant to react."

Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, said in the letter that Resolution 435 — the UN blueprint for Namibia independence — did not make provision for a "temporary ceasefire".

Mr Nujoma, therefore, asked the UN chief to convene a meeting between Swapo representatives and South Africa.

Said Mr Nujoma "In order to contribute meaningfully to an early ceasefire agreement and the implementation of Resolution 435, Swapo suggests the (Secretary-General) should immediately initiate steps toward convening a meeting between Swapo and South Africa to discuss the final details of a ceasefire."

The Swapo call follows an earlier statement yesterday by the Angolan ambassador to the world body, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, in which he said his Government was willing to "test" the truce offer by South Africa from January 31.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola said on Saturday that his forces were willing to comply with a ceasefire, but only if South Africa began implementing Resolution 435.

He said a truce needed Swapo's support.

Asked about the status of the various ceasefire proposals, Mr Botha said Angola's original counter-offer had been "ludicrous" because it tied a ceasefire to a two-week run-up before implementation of the independence plan.

There was no way the United Nations could deploy its forces within that time.

"If Angola wants to test the sincerity of our offer, I welcome it," Mr Botha said.

"This willingness ought to imply that they do not intend to exploit the situation."

As the chances of peace talks took a turn for the better, the Security Council last night deferred the vote on a resolution strongly condemning South Africa for its latest raids into Angola.

Despite some slight softening of the original text, the resolution still threatens comprehensive UN sanctions against South Africa if it fails to unconditionally withdraw its troops "immediately".

The threat of sanctions and other tough language make the draft unacceptable to the United States and Britain and also pose difficulties for France, council sources said. All three Western powers have the power of veto.

## SADF toll rises to 17 as strike goes on

Three more members of the South African Defence Force were killed on Wednesday in an operation against Swapo terrorists, Defence Headquarters announced last night.

This brings to 17 the number of South Africans who have died in the operation that was launched into southern Angola last month.

The men killed in action were named as Rifleman George Alexander Lennox (19), Rifleman Brian Geen (18) and Rifleman Pieter Daniel Pretorius (20).

In Maputo today the Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that the SADF has overrun all but two towns in Cunene province.

The agency said Cahama and Cuvelai were the last positions held by the Fapla in the province. Fapla was holding the towns against repeated attacks, AIM said.

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, denied last week that South African forces were holding the town.

# SWAPO truce plea: SADF awaits details

By Donald Knowler in New York and Peter Sullivan in Pretoria

IN NEW YORK yesterday the Angolan ambassador to the UN, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said Cuban troops were not involved in fighting between Fapla and South African forces. He said, however, that his Government reserved the right to call for military help from other countries, including Cuba.

● See Page 9.



WINDHOEK — The charred body of an Owambo man, Mr Daniel Stefanus, was pulled from the burning wreckage of his vehicle after armoured troop carriers of the South African Defence Force shelled him, inquest papers filed in Windhoek yesterday revealed

According to evidence heard in an Ondangwa inquest court at the time of the incident on August 11 1982, the armoured unit was deployed near Ondangwa in Namibia to enforce the dusk-to-dawn curfew in the area

The soldiers opened fire with small arms and two 90 mm explosive rocket heads on the stationary vehicle of Mr Stefanus (30), and moved on without investigating

Detective Constable Deon Labuschagne, said he examined tracks at the scene of the incident and concluded that Mr Stefanus' light delivery vehicle had been stationary

"The Defence Force made no real attempt to avoid the shooting and annihilation (uitwissing)," he added

"In my opinion, maximum force was used. Such action seems to

# Inquest papers claim SADF killing

be not permissible," Constable Labuschagne said

An SADF officer, Captain Johan Janse Van Rensburg (26), said in a sworn statement that the usual procedure for patrols was to stop vehicles driving half an hour after last light or half an hour before first light

If a driver refused to stop, warning shots would be fired

If the driver persisted, fire would be directed at the tyres and if that did not work, fire would be aimed directly at the vehicle

Captain van Rensburg said according to procedure, the group leader would then radio for further instructions

Lieutenant MacMurray, a candidate officer and group leader of the

unit, had informed Captain van Rensburg of the incident at 5 30 am but he could not make radio contact with the base

However, an officer in the civilian force, Major Hylton John Marks (32), said radio links had been tested the previous night and found to be in good order

Shortly after 6 pm on the day of the incident he had received a radio message from Lieutenant MacMurray

"I understand other witnesses state that the incident happened at 6 45 am," Major Marks said.

"I cannot agree with that, because I spoke to Candidate Officer at 6 10 am"

He said Lieutenant MacMurray had reported to him that the soldiers had examined the scene of the incident, "but all they found was a human hand"

A neighbour of the dead man, Mr Antonius Lambertus (54), had been picked up every day at the same time for work by Mr Stefanus

At 6 45 am on the day of the incident, Mr Lambertus heard Mr Stefanus stop outside the kraal — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is to consider Swapo's dramatic offer for talks once the full text of Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma's letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been studied.

But at this stage it seems unlikely that it will halt the limited war in southern Angola

So far 17 servicemen have died in the current South African thrust, and ceasefire offers have been made by South Africa and Angola

Today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he would study the latest offer by Swapo for cross-table talks as soon as it had been sent to him by the South African ambassador at the United Nations

"As is diplomatically correct, I must first study the full statement before reacting," Mr Botha said in an interview

"My problem is I have not yet seen the exact text of Swapo's letter and I am a bit hesitant to react until it comes

"Experience has taught me that news agencies often take short cuts. There is nothing wrong with that as it is their job, but in my job I have to study the full text and background before reacting"

### "Ludicrous"

Asked about the status of the ceasefire proposals, Mr Botha said Angola's original counter-offer had been "ludicrous and farcical" because it tied a ceasefire to a two-week run-up before implementation of Security Council resolution 435

There was no way the United Nations could deploy its forces within that time

Last night Angola declared its willingness to test South Africa's offer of a military disengagement, when the Angolan representative at the United Nations said "Angola is willing to test the offer made by the South African regime"

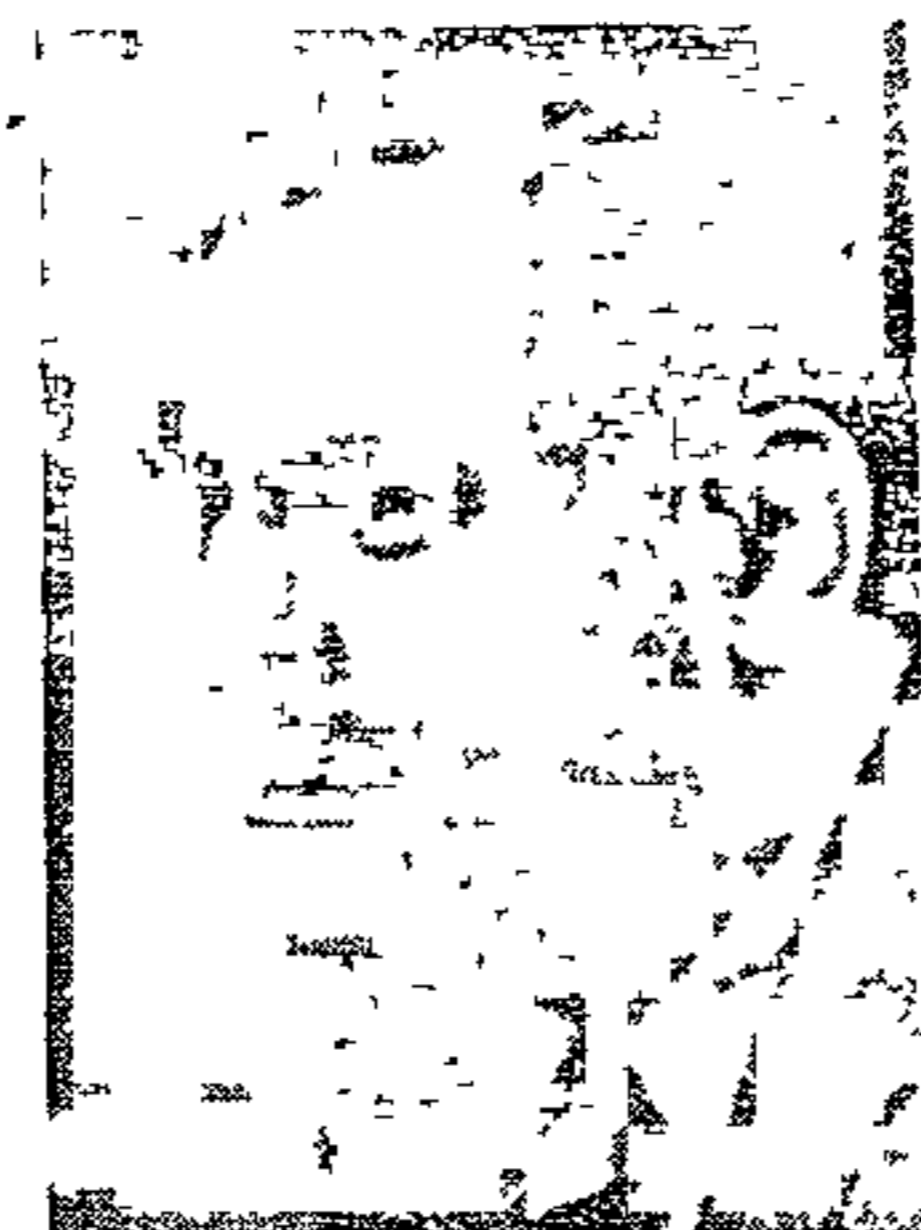
Mr Botha said "If Angola wants to test the sincerity of our offer, I welcome it. This willingness ought to imply that they do not intend to exploit the situation and I will always welcome anything that brings a ceasefire without exploitation"

Mr Botha pointed out that the basic source of the conflict in southern Angola was the forces of Unita who were engaged in a struggle with the Angolan Government, and until that struggle was resolved, peace would not occur

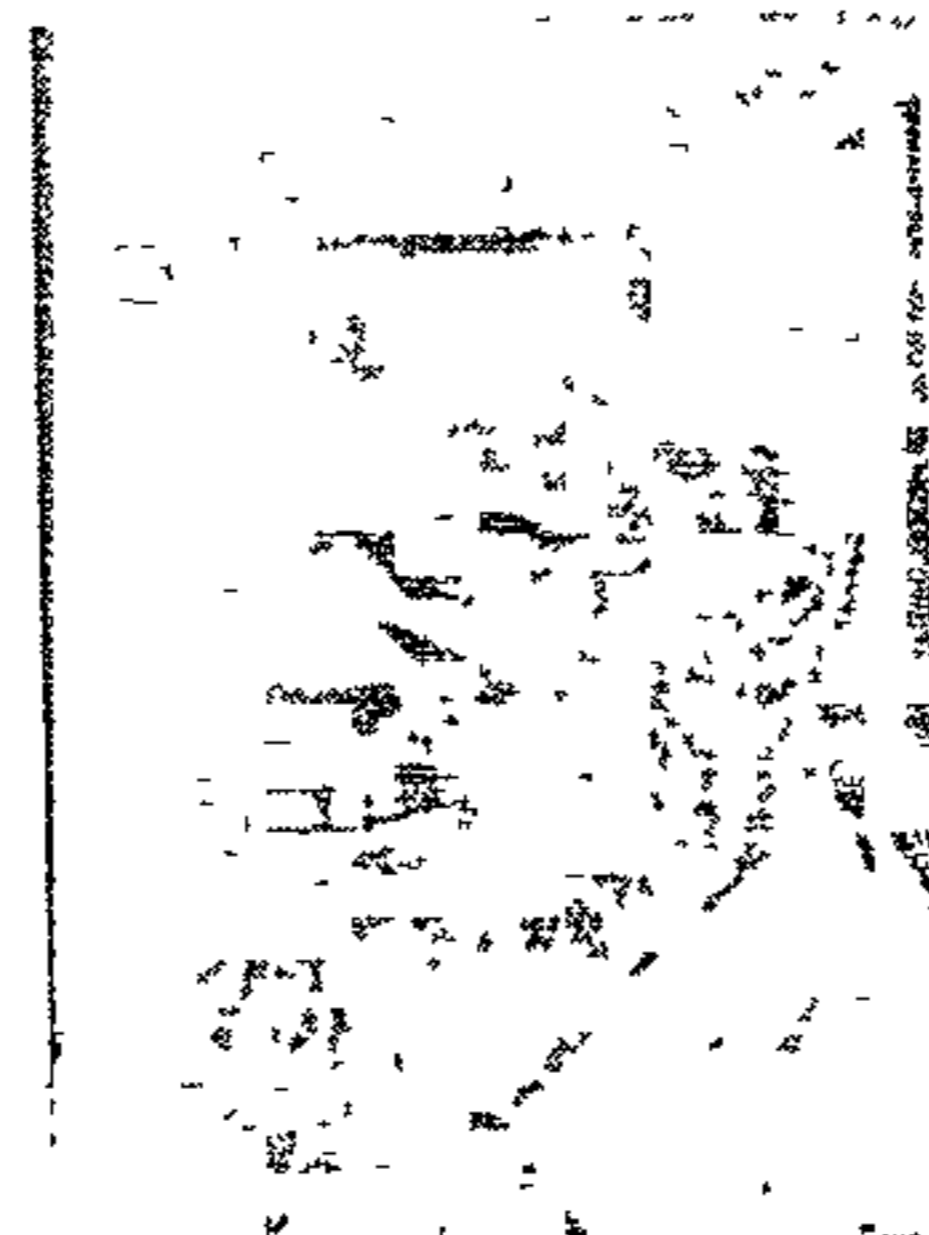
### Not unexpected

Swapo's sudden offer for talks with South Africa was not completely unexpected in South African diplomatic circles as Swapo has been signalling its intention to ask for talks

Swapo's offer came in a personal letter from Mr Sam Nujoma to Mr Perez de Cuellar delivered today and suggests that details be worked out immediately for a ceasefire between South African and Swapo forces



Mr Pik Botha



Mr Sam Nujoma

# Swapo Offer: SA awaiting full text

Argus Correspondent

25-4

Argus 6/1/84

(254) ROOM  
6/12/84  
**Door open on  
SA withdrawal  
from Angola**

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

THE prospect of South African troops leaving Southern Angola along the lines suggested by Pretoria last month could not be discounted totally, informed observers said yesterday.

They were commenting on Angola's conditional acceptance of the offer which was subsequently reiterated by the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

South Africa originally offered to "disengage" from cross-border raids into Angola for a trial period of a month, starting on January 31, provided Angola and its Cuban and Swapo allies agreed not to "exploit the resulting situation".

Angola initially rejected the truce offer outright, but later accepted it on condition Pretoria agreed to withdraw its troops from Southern Angola and solemnly undertook to begin implementation of the United Nations' settlement plan by March 15.

In his reply, Mr Schirnding rejected Angola's conditions but repeated South Africa's original offer.

"The door has not been completely shut," said a well-placed source. "Angola has stated its conditions and South Africa has given its reply. The diplomatic game is now on."

"The latest Angolan statement was an opening bid and

Von Schirnding did not shut it off completely," a diplomat observed.

What was needed to narrow the gap was renewed direct talks between South Africa and Angola, Professor John Barratt, director-general of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

"Bilateral talks are a way of inducing trust between the two sides and of creating understanding of their respective problems. If they continue to shout at one another at the United Nations, it will only make matters worse."

But, it was reliably learnt yesterday, there are no immediate plans for a renewal of the direct talks between South Africa and Angola which took place at Cape Verde late in 1982 and again early last year.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola remains the biggest single obstacle to a settlement of the South West African dispute, which has spilt over into Angola because of the use of the territory as a base by Swapo fighters.

While South Africa — encouraged by the United States — has insisted on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a pre-condition for settlement of the South West African dispute, Angola's MPLA Government has refused to countenance their withdrawal as long as it is threatened by Unita rebels.

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# SADF is silent on Gerhardt's

Mail Reporter

WHILE the Progressive Federal Party intends questioning the Government about the security implications of the conviction for treason of former naval commodore, Dieter Gerhardt, and his wife, the Defence Force and the Prime Minister's Office appear to have clamped up on the subject.

This week the Rand Daily Mail sent a list of questions by telex to both departments asking about the implications to security in a situation where a top-ranking officer was able to actively spy for 21 years without being detected.

After 72 hours there has been no response either from the military authorities or the Secretary to the State Security Council.

A telex sent to Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria was repeated to ensure that it was received.

Meanwhile, Mr Philip Myburgh, PFP MP for Wynberg, and the party's spokesman on defence, has said he intends tabling questions at the next

session of Parliament over the implications of the Gerhardt trial for South Africa's security systems.

"I anticipate putting these questions to the Prime Minister as they fall under the ambit of his department."

He said that "with other South Africans" he was extremely concerned by the fact that a senior officer, who had held key posts in the armed forces, could over a period of 21 years go undetected by the country's security system.

The Mail's question to the Secretary of the State Security Council was whether there had been, or would be, a re-examination of the security vetting for serving officers.

The Defence Force was asked if the Gerhardt's would be questioned further about their spying activities now that they had been jailed, and whether it was possible that Gerhardt had withheld certain information in the hopes of doing a deal which could lead to a spy-swap for himself and his wife.

# Truce bid studied as UN hears of violent combat

1984  
January

The South African Government is studying the latest proposals by Angola to call a ceasefire in the escalating Namibian war.

Angola's qualified acceptance of the South African offer to call a truce comes as the United Nations Security Council is about to hear new charges that South African forces and Angolan troops are involved in "violent combat" more than 200 km north of the Namibian border, reports The Star's Donald Knowler from New York

Today's emergency UN meeting is two weeks after the Security Council ordered South Africa to withdraw all troops from Angolan territory

Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in an open letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, his Government would not oppose a 30-day truce, beginning on January 31, but he set conditions virtually certain to be opposed by Pretoria

One condition is that the South African Government withdraw all forces from Angola. Another is that it promise to begin implementing the UN plan for Namibia's independence, Resolution 435

This must be done said the Angolan leader, without "extraneous considerations" — a reference to linking a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to a Namibian settlement

His proposal appeared to be a counter-offer to one by South Africa for a 30-day troop disengagement beginning on January 31, provided Angola reciprocated and ensured that Swapo and Cuban troops did not take advantage of the situation

This offer was rejected by Angola and Swapo

Angola's counter-proposal is subject to acceptance by Swapo

● SABC news bulletins this morning said that South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Dr Brand Fourie, had denied reports that he had been approached by Soviet diplomats with a warning

The British newspaper, The Guardian, said at the weekend that South Africa had been warned Russia would not tolerate the displacement of the MPLA Government in Angola by South African-backed Unita guerillas — The Star Bureau, Reuter

● See Page 15

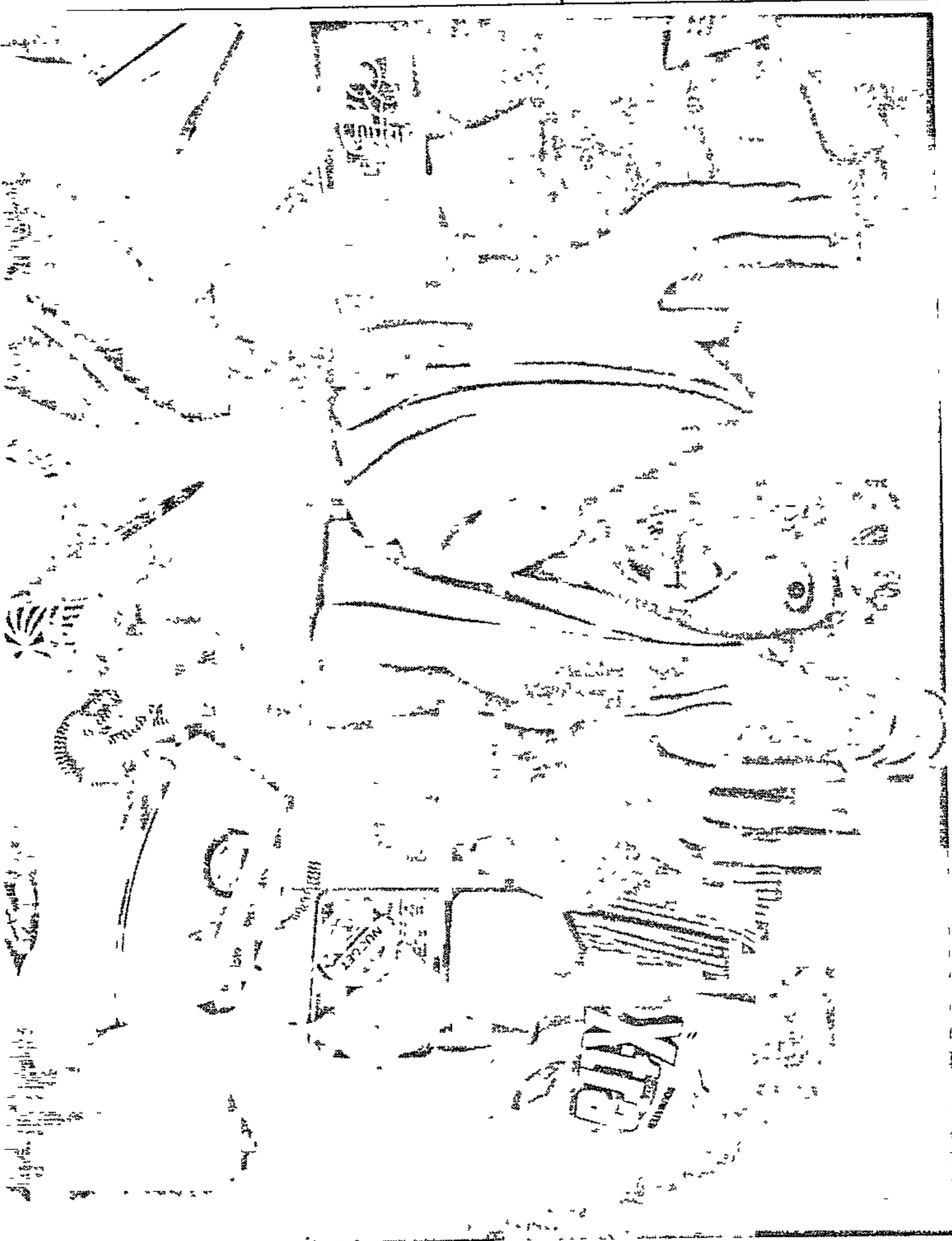
MAN

# It's coil-up time again

*see pages 7/1/84*

24

## Where's the kitchen sink?



## Thousands off to national service

Weekend Argus Reporter

ON Monday thousands of school-leavers will be swapping beds for bunks, bikes for boots and their girlfriends for a rifle as they report for the start of their 24-month period of national service

And the news from the "Ou Manne" — those who have completed their training — is not heartening. Yes, they nod, the well-oiled term "vasbyt" is still very much relevant in the force

But by sticking to a couple of basic guidelines during the initial training period the edges of a rough ride could be smoothed

Come prepared Glancing through the list of "what to bring along" provided by the Defence Force the "Ou Manne" agreed with the army. For once

### The small things

According to the seasoned hands the small things — a basin plug, an extra lock or shaver — could make all the difference during your first few weeks

During "basics" the emphasis will be on fitness and housekeeping. You will be making use of your feet far more than you are probably used to — running and marching for long distances — so bring along extra socks and antiseptic spray or powder to look after them

In the spit and polish department you will be using "taxis" — scraps of blanket to keep the floor glossy, and nylon stockings to shine up the boots

Duplicate all toilet articles which will form a part of inspection — toothbrush, shaver (not electric, or you will be told that you have been shaving with a bus ticket), comb and towel. And buy a steam iron. Nothing less will do

Pack in washing powder and two basin plugs — otherwise you will have to substitute toilet paper in the plughole while washing your clothes

### "White gold"

Oh, while on the subject, take along a roll of

Well stocked up and prepared for the start of his National Service, Luc Duval looks aghast as he checks through the little "extras" recommended to make things smoother in the army



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### "White gold"

Oh, while on the subject, take along a roll of "white gold" — a shortage of toilet paper has been known when "gippo guts" is rife

Three or four locks and a chain are a must — articles are known to go Awol when not under lock and key

For in-camp relaxation, pack in a t-shirt or two, ship-slops and a portable radio. Bring along sporting equipment — the army encourages you to play sport

No amount of advice can prepare you adequately for this two-year period, but during basics try to make friends quickly, and "werk saam"

### Togetherness

"Saamwerk" is a word that will be mouthed continually by your instructors. During training it means that your group — be it a troop, a battery or whatever — will be expected to work together to attain a certain standard

You as the individual might pass inspection with a credit, but will still have a pass cancelled if your group is below standard. Performance is judged collectively in the military, with reward and punishment being dealt out to a group as a whole

In a strange environment where a lot is going to be demanded of you it is essential to form a close group of friends, and to support each other. Probably your closest bonds of friendship will be forged during your training period

Keep the lines to the "outside world" open. Write letters often. Food parcels and letters from friends and family are a boon to a soldier's life

Two years is a long time — but there is the time for every "troopie" when he can start counting the days to "Louis, die min dae trein". So thumbs up and battle through — you have no choice in completing national service. Make the most of it

Angola: 201 curie  
in tank →

# Battle

11/18  
20'4

Own Correspondent

**PRETORIA.** — A combined Cuban and Angolan force, using Russian tanks, attacked South African security forces on Tuesday while they were conducting operations against elements of Swapo's seven companies in the area of the hamlet of Cuvelai in southern Angola.

C.T. 2/1/84  
From page

force action had been so successful that a large portion of the combined forces had returned to their depot line bases from fear that they could become involved in clashes with the security forces or that these bases could be attacked by the security forces

He also labelled the Cuvelai area as a key point in Swapo's actions against SWA/Namibia

"Although the attack was successfully repulsed, the relatively small security force was surprised by the aggressive manner in which this force intervened in its operations against Swapo," he said

## Ended yesterday

Fighting continued till yesterday under difficult weather and other circumstances against the attacking force

The security forces will leave the area as soon as the mopping up of mines, weaponry and equipment has finally been completed

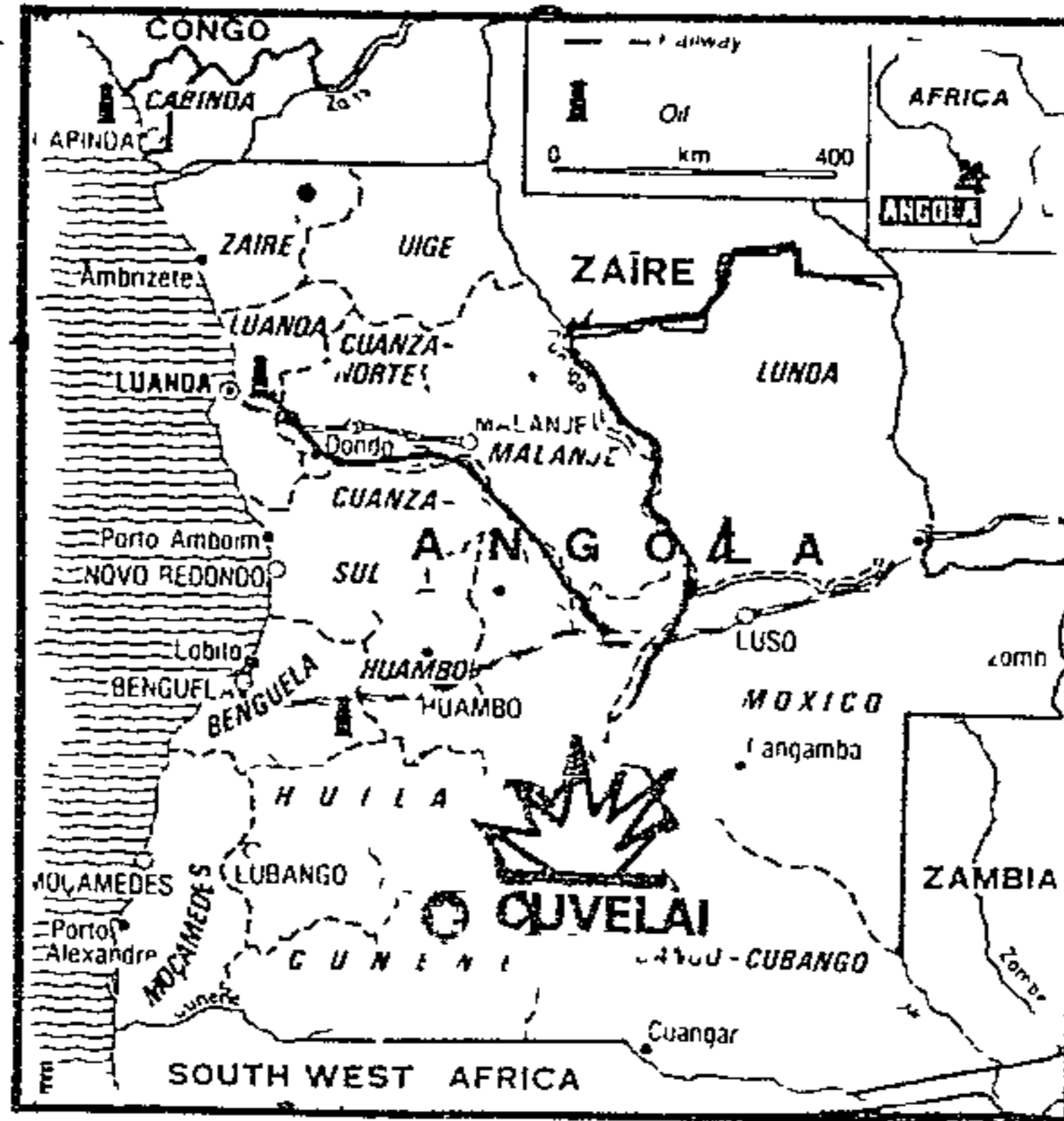
A large amount of weaponry and equipment was captured and large amounts, which were not recoverable, were destroyed

"The actions of the Cubans and Angolan forces in support of Swapo reinforces intelligence reports that Angola and its Russian advisers are trying to create incidents by this type of aggressive action," General Viljoen said

The intervention was apparently aimed at trying to neutralize the security forces initiative and their effective checking of Swapo's infiltration attempt and trying to prevent Swapo from being isolated from the protection of its allies

Meanwhile, the security-force actions against Swapo along the other infiltration routes had been so successful that elements of the security forces had started scaling down their operations

"The scaling down of the current follow-up operation has therefore started," General Viljoen said



Cuvelai in southern Angola — the scene of a major battle in which the SADF knocked out 11 T54 tanks this week

This was announced here last night by the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen

The attack, he said, was successfully repulsed and 324 members of Swapo and the combined force were killed. Seven members of the security forces died in the action

The attack was preceded by the addition of at least two battalions of Cuban soldiers as reinforcements for Cuvelai

General Viljoen said the attack proved that Swapo operated under the direct umbrella protection of the Angolan, Russians and Cubans

"This sort of intervention can result in a serious turn in the fight against Swapo"

## Tanks destroyed

The attack occurred while the security forces were operating against a Swapo base and technical headquarters about 5km north-east of Cuvelai

General Viljoen said Russian T54 tanks were used in the attack. The security forces destroyed 11 of the tanks

It has since become known, said General Viljoen, that "the Swapo leader element had a headquarters at Cuvelai and were also housed with the Cubans and Angolan military leader element in Cuvelai"

The movement of the seven companies among others was also planned and controlled from this headquarters

Cuvelai was also used by Swapo as an important logistic storage area and the security forces found large quantities of weapons and ammunition there

The so-called Swapo political commissar also showed the security forces seven caches of weapons and ammunition along their infiltration routes, the statement said

General Viljoen also confirmed that security-





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# Calvinist calls for law reform

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN  
 A LEADING Afrikaner Calvinist theologian has called for the Defence Force Amendment Act to be re-amended to make provision for conscientious objectors who refuse military service on moral grounds

At present the Act only makes provision for certain categories of religious objectors

Professor Amie van Wyk of the theological school of the Gereformeerde Kerk (Dopper Church) at Hammanskraal, gives four grounds for objecting to the present Act: theological, ethical, rational and juridical considerations

In the latest edition of the Calvinist monthly Woord en Daad he says humans have been called on by God to build upon and make the earth habitable — not to damage or destroy it. Moreover, they belong to Christ in body and soul

The State should therefore take particular care not to fall into state absolutism where people are totally or largely usurped by the State

On ethical grounds it should be recognised that situations could arise where a person's conscience prevents him from taking part in a particular cause

"May he then be forced to go against his conscience or else be jailed?" Prof Van Wyk asks

According to Calvinist doctrine the State may not force itself upon a subject who calls on his own conscience

Thirdly on rational grounds, it could be asked whether it would not be better and more rational to allow a moral objector the same right to do community service as have religious objectors

There are fourthly, judicial objections to non-recognition of moral objectors, Prof Van Wyk says

He says in the normal run of judicial affairs habitual criminals are penalised each time they have committed an offence

"But in this case — apart from the fact that the conscientious objector is declared a criminal — the Law states that a first time offender cannot be punished a second time. Is this not the only case where a second time offender is not penalised?"

"The Act therefore goes crumble from an inherent contradiction it holds back from branding an unrepentant transgressor an habitual criminal"

"I therefore plead for the Act to be re-amended to make provision for moral conscientious objectors. How difficult it may be to me it seems an ethically responsible standpoint, especially for a society which had had to contend with such a lot of criticism regarding 'institutionalised violence'," he says

## Tugabe backs PLO

RARE — Zimbabwe's Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe has sent a message of support to the liberation Organisation for a Proletarian Revolution, Mr Yassar. The message, sent to mark the anniversary of the PLO, affirmed Zimbabwe's backing for the struggle for self-determination — Sapa-AP

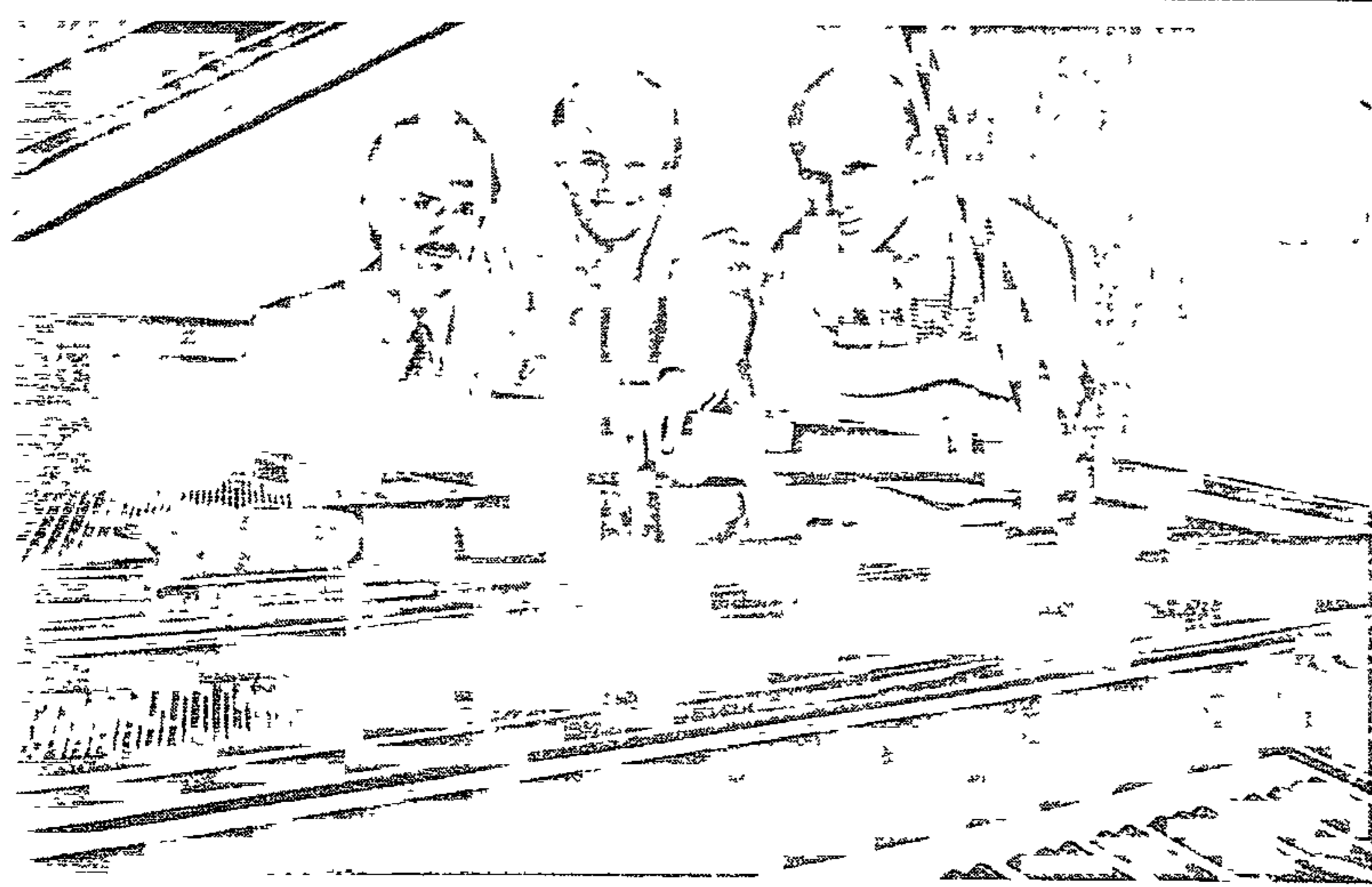
## 'Dallas' still tops despite SABC cancellations

By J MANUEL CORREIA  
 TV Correspondent  
 "DALLAS" — which ends its run in March and which the SABC will probably not buy again — was still clinging to No 1 spot on the SABC popularity ratings from November 28 to December 4. According to the SABC yesterday, "Quincy" — which comes to an end next week — slipped to third place, from second in the previous ratings list

Its place was taken by the last episode of "Herberg", in which the identity of the murderer was revealed — which might account for its having overtaken "Quincy". "The Devlin Connection" made an astonishingly quick climb to No 4 — although this is to be expected in a Saturday night series — and the controversial "Town Guard" came in fifth

Surprisingly, the film "Assignment Munich", considered not too hot by film guides and critics, came sixth. Sport achieved seventh place in the ratings, attributed to the golf at Sun City. Normally sport comes fairly low in the ratings. The popular quiz programme "Flinkdink", which has also ended its run, came eighth, and ninth was "Die

Wereld van Harold Lloyd". "Police File" made 10th place, which is good news, because it is an invaluable aid in the fight against crime. An SABC spokesman yesterday agreed that the latest ratings reflected a somewhat erratic pattern, and said he had been aware for some time of shortcomings in the system. People in the 2 000-strong judging panel probably tend-



Some of the world's most gifted young pianists have assembled in Pretoria to take part in the Second International Pianoforte Competition. Sharing a moment of tension before their performances at the University of South Africa were, from left, Russel Peters, from the United States, Laurent Philippe and Rault, both from France. The preliminary rounds began last Wednesday and the six finalists will perform with the PACT symphony orchestra on January 18 at the State Theatre in Pretoria

Picture: JILLIAN EDELSTEIN

## Many are disaffected with aerials for Bop-TV

TV Correspondent  
 A MAJOR Johannesburg UHF aerial manufacturer has been flooded with complaints by people who have bought cheaper, imported aerials in the hope of getting good Bop-TV reception — and are apparently not getting it. A senior executive of the company said yesterday: "I've had to tell people who have bought these aerials that regrettably, there's nothing I can do about it. "The only aerial with proven results for Bop-TV is the

## Call to soldiers

NATIONAL servicemen wanting lifts to and from camp!  
 Ring your local Call and Ride Safe number. Every effort will be made to get you home absolutely free.  
 Drivers with empty seats in your cars! Give a soldier a lift. Tell Call and Ride Safe where and when you are travelling.  
 Duty list  
 TRANSVAAL  
 Witwatersrand (011) 442-6455  
 Pretoria (012) 70-9242

## 'Rude Food' and tips on better sex now un-banned

TOWN — The Director of Publications had ruled against a commitment that the publication "How to Improve your life" by Dr David Delvin not be undesirable, the director

be sold, hired or lent out to persons under the age of 18. The appeal board had also ruled that "Two Women" by Laurie Lee and "35mm Photography — Vol 2, No 1, January 1984" by Model and

undesirable" by the appeal board — but the latter may not be sold to persons under 18 nor be displayed with the inner pages open. From now on it will be an offence to import and/or dis-

From now on it will be an offence to possess the following undesirable publications:  
 Sex Tool (Chris Harrison)  
 Photo Orgy (Jack Parker)  
 Bits on the Side (Ken Walsh)

Azania News — Vol 19 No 1 January 1983 (not stated)  
 Teach Me (Chris Harrison)  
 Facts and Reports — 13th Vol No 5 September 16 83 (edited by Holland Committee on Southern Africa (Angola Committee) Amsterdam, Holland)  
 New Africa News — No 42 September-October 1983 (New Africa News Collec-

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# UN orders SA out of Angola

Care Times 7/1/84 256

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council yesterday condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 13 votes to none, with the United States and Britain abstaining.

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for the resolution.

## Watered down

The resolution was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola.

In its new form, it referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appro-

appropriate provisions of the charter of the United Nations", but this was still insufficient to win US and British support.

The British delegate, Mr John Margetson, objected to "the extreme language in which it is couched" and suggested a more "dignified" approach.

The council decided to meet again if South Africa did not comply with the demand that it stop all "acts of aggression" against Angola immediately and pull out its troops.

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was given until Tuesday to report on South Africa's response.

## Ceasefire

He is scheduled to leave New York on January 12 for a nine-nation African tour, but his spokesman told reporters yesterday that Mr

Perez de Cuellar was prepared to remain at the UN if developments in Southern Africa warranted it.

The UN chief has been asked by both Angola and Swapo to hold talks with South Africa with a view to arranging a ceasefire among the opposing forces.

The council reaffirmed the right of Angola to "take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence."

The council reaffirmed that Angola was entitled to compensation for damage to life and property.

South Africa has said its troops were chasing SWA/Namibian guerrillas. However, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, the Angolan delegate, told reporters that none were in the areas under attack.

Meanwhile, both Angola and Swapo announced their agreement to a truce with South Africa from January 31, but with conditions that Pretoria has previously rejected.

## Cubans

Among these was the dropping of South African demands that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a precondition for SWA/Namibian independence.

When the Security Council resumed debate on Angola yesterday, French delegate Mr Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil said the attacks were totally unjustified.

"The territory of the South African Republic is not threatened in any way and nothing gives Pretoria grounds to attack Angola in the name of the inhabitants of Namibia," he said — Sapa-Reuter.



# kills 324 in battle

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — In what appears to have been the fiercest battle of the Angolan campaign so far, South African forces this week killed 324 Cuban, Angolan and Swapo fighters for the loss of seven of their own

The communique from the South African Defence Force last night said the security forces' death toll for the campaign now stood at 21

This week's battle, which raged from Tuesday to Thursday, took place near the Angolan hamlet of Cuvelai, an important Swapo command post

Security forces destroyed 11 Russian-made T-54 tanks

## Successful

With the Cuban-MPLA-Swapo counter-attack on Cuvelai now repulsed and with security force actions against other Swapo infiltration routes having proved highly successful, the communique noted, South African forces are now "scaling down" their "current follow-up operation"

The communique gave no indication of whether this meant South African forces were preparing to withdraw from Angola

The battle for Cuvelai began on Tuesday when security forces engaged in operations against seven companies of Swapo in the area came under attack by a combined force of Cubans and Angolans

"Although the attack was successfully repulsed, the relatively small security force was surprised by the aggressive way in which this force intervened," the communique said

"Fighting continued until yesterday (Thursday) under difficult weather and other circumstances the security forces will leave the area as soon as the mopping-up for mines, weaponry and equipment has been completed. A large amount of weaponry and equipment was captured and large amounts which were not recoverable were destroyed"

SA to withdraw from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, warned that SA would not allow itself to be intimidated

From Washington, Weekend Argus Foreign Service reports that South Africa is expected to go ahead with its offer to withdraw its troops from Angola by January 31, setting the stage for a major advance towards an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia

## Two abstained

The United States, anticipating a withdrawal, is trying to persuade Swapo not to launch attacks into SWA/Namibia during the 30 days the South Africans are expected to pull their forces south of the Angolan border

The Security Council's condemnation of SA's raid into Angola was the second time in less than three weeks, Sapa-Reuter reports from New York

Thirteen voted for the resolution yesterday and none against, with the United States and Britain abstaining

## Positive

Washington is taking the Angolan Government's willingness to "test" the 30-day withdrawal as a positive response, in spite of the awkward conditions Luanda has set for the truce

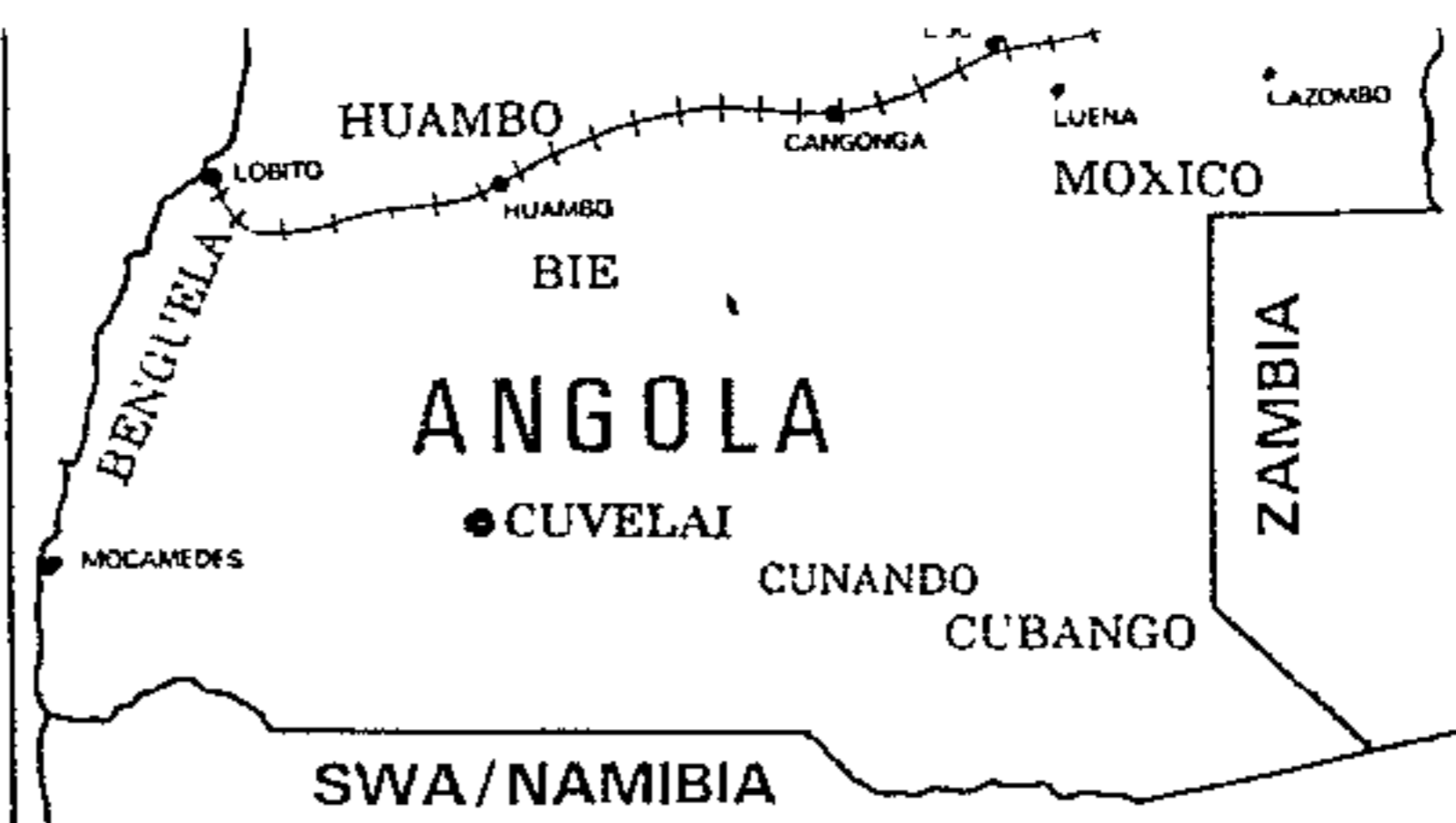
But Angola's response appears to be an acceptance of Pretoria's terms that the withdrawal not be exploited by the Angolan, Cuban or Swapo forces

## Reserve right

South Africa has indicated willingness to extend the 30-day withdrawal period if its terms are adhered to. Implicit in its offer is that if Swapo sends insurgents over the border, South Africa reserves the right to send its troops back into Angola

But encouragement has been drawn from Swapo's request that the UN negotiates a ceasefire and arranges a meeting between itself and South Africa

A State Department spokesman here said today the US "will be encouraging interested parties to co-operate in bringing about an effective disengagement of forces by January 31"



The map shows the hamlet of Cuvelai in southern Angola, the centre of this week's fierce fighting.

## Pik reaffirms Govt's stand

PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today reaffirmed the Government's stand that it would act against any terrorist organisation trying to determine SWA/Namibia's future by violent means

Mr Botha rejected the resolution adopted by the Security Council last night condemning South Africa for its military strikes into Angola and demanding the immediate unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from the territory

He said the Government's standpoint might lead to confrontation with the world, but the "Security Council and the world must take note that the South African Government is prepared to accept the conflict and strife which may result from this" — Sapa

# Reds <sup>RUWY</sup> angry over ~~Swapo~~ Swapo flop ~~Swapo~~

By CHRIS OLCKERS  
Chief Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN intelligence sources said yesterday that the Russian warning to South Africa about Angola was due to frustration over what they believe to be Swapo's inability to infiltrate northern South West Africa at the height of the rainy season

They said Swapo forces — sometimes up to 50% of their number — were fighting Unita rebel troops in Southern Angola in return for protection from the Marxist MPLA government and Cuban soldiers against cross-border South African raids into the country

The Russians, who have military advisers with both Swapo and the MPLA are apparently angered also at the failure of government troops to contain Unita and fear that diamond rich north-eastern Angola could fall to the resistance movement

They are frustrated that despite Cuban-manned ground-to-air missiles South African Air Force bombers have managed to bomb Swapo operational headquarters The SAM 8 and 9 missile batteries have also been bombed

Recently a battalion of Swapo soldiers was rushed from Lubango to north-eastern Angola as advancing Unita troops moved closer to the diamond fields which are Angola's only source of foreign currency

"Swapo was virtually forced into sending their men into battle with Unita. They cannot refuse for they need the logistical support of the MPLA and the protection from Fapla and the Cubans

"Fapla and Swapo has virtually become one organisation with all their military planning being done by Russian advisers," the sources said

They believed the Russian warning to be their first acknowledgement that they were involved in Angola, although this had been known for years

"With the pre-emptive strike by the SADF and SWA Territory forces Swapo cannot execute the Russian plan. Their ally, Fapla, is suffering huge losses as Unita gains ground virtually daily

"The Russians fear a loss of face and this is frustrating them. If the MPLA is ousted by Unita, Mother Russia will lose the valuable diamond fields, a big source of income for them"

The sources also said that the Russian admission has been a propaganda scoop for the SADF

"The SADF has stated for years that the real masters in Angola were the Russians. Now it has been proved to be true"

# Strand men among dead

Cape Times 2/1/84

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Defence Headquarters last night announced the death of four members of the Defence Force who died in action against Swapo terrorists in Southern Angola on January 4

They were Lance Corporal Wouter Theron Steenkamp, aged 19, who is survived by his parents the Rev and Mrs N S Steenkamp of 7 Kerk Street, Strand, Cape

Rifleman Leon Frederick Pearson, aged 19, who is survived by his mother Mrs J C M du Plessis, of 148 Minnaar Street, Balfour

Rifleman Hendrick Andre Heyns, aged 22, who is survived by his mother and father Mr and Mrs H J Heyns of 19 De Beers Road, Strand

Rifleman Daniel Abraham Louw, aged 19, who is survived by his parents Mr and Mrs D A Louw of Plot 145, Leeukuil, Pietersburg

Earlier this week Defence Headquarters also announced the death of Rifleman G A Lennox, Rifleman B Geen and Rifleman P D Pretorius

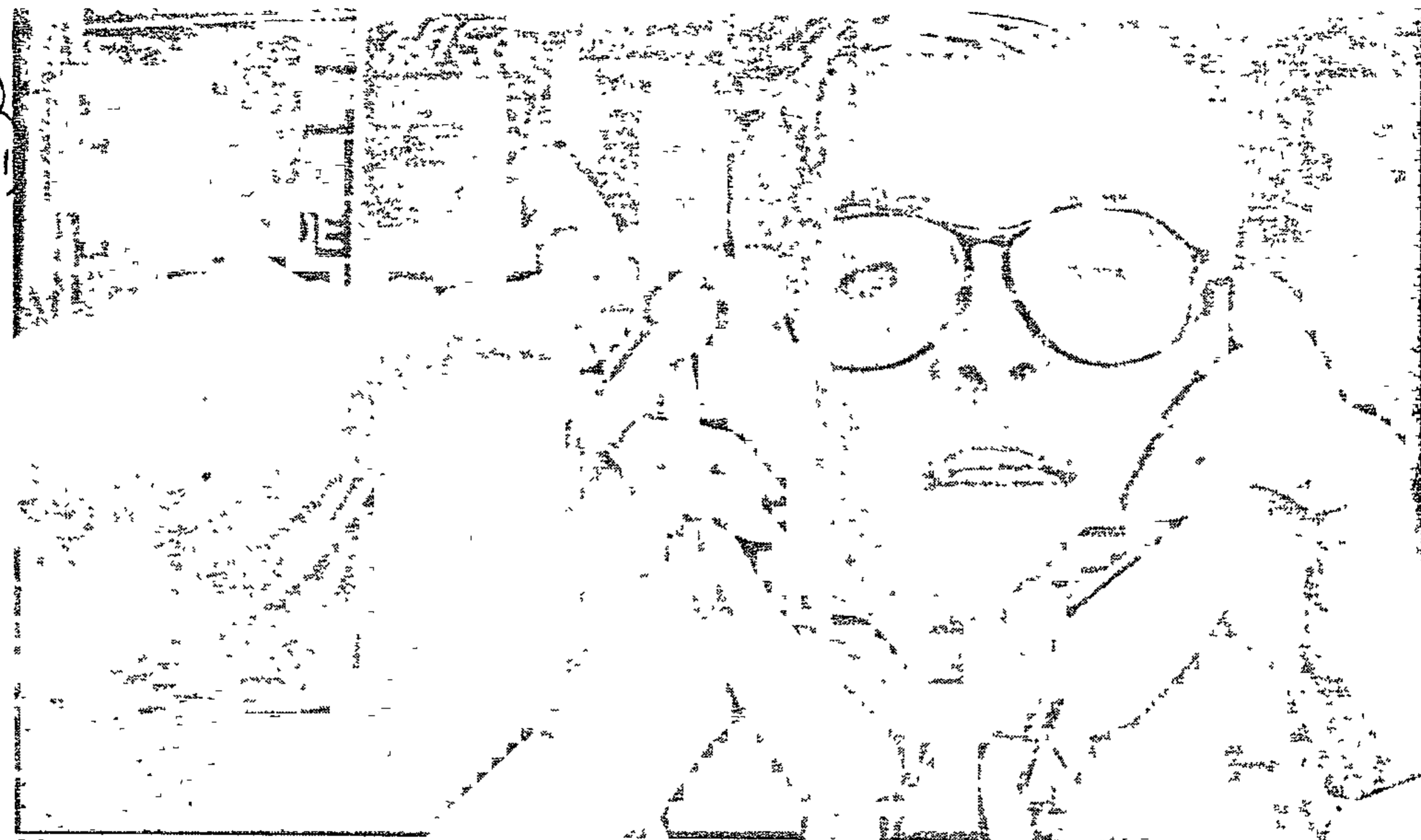
## Father tells of letter

● "I'm homesick for mum's food", Lance Corporal Steenkamp wrote in a letter to his parents shortly before he was killed

His father told the Cape Times last night that Wouter was "very happy" to do his military service, but liked his mother's food better than camp food

He left home for the army in January 1983 and would have returned at the end of this year

Lance Corporal Steenkamp is also survived by a sister, Eleen, 24, and two brothers, Francois, 21, and Nico, 15



A foreign currency exchange dealer in Frankfurt juggles with telephones during the midday fixing, as the dollar continued to surge to new records this week. At midday don Thursday it was standing at its highest figure since January 30, 1974, creating a furore in the money markets.

● See Business Day

## Soldier missed Christmas pass



**RFN BRIAN GEEN**  
Was to have had leave

By DAVID CAPEL and  
NORMAN PATTERTON

ONE of the young soldiers killed in Angola this week was due to come home on a seven-day pass before Christmas — but this was postponed.

The last his family heard of him was a letter saying he was going to the border.

Rifleman Brian Geen, 18, of Roosblom Street, Roodekrans, Roodepoort, was killed in action along with Rifleman Pieter Daniel Pretorius, 20, of Wonderboom, Pretoria, and Rifleman George Alexander Lennox, 19, of Brandfort in the Free State.

Rifleman Geen's parents, Mr and Mrs Louis Geen, said yesterday he was supposed to come home last month but was sent to Middleburg from where they heard he was to be sent to the border.

Rifleman Geen's parents said the last occasion they, and their only other child, Alan, 22, saw Brian was in



**RFN PIETER PRETORIUS**  
Enjoyed military life

October when he was out on a pass.

Mr Louis Geen, a technical illustrator, said Brian, who attended Milner High School in Klerksdorp, was a scrambling fanatic.

The parents of Rifleman Pieter Pretorius, 20, received a Christmas card from their son about the same time they received the news of his death.

His mother, Mrs Leonie Pretorius, said Pieter wanted to enter a technical profession — possibly becoming a motor mechanic.

He had been in the army about a year after matriculating from the John Vorster Technical School in Pretoria, where he played wing for the first rugby team.

Mr Pieter Pretorius said his son enjoyed his military training. He had been in the operational area about two months before he was killed. Pieter had two sisters, Bapsie, 33, who is married, and Malanie, 12.

## The path to the RDM ceasefire calls

Mail Reporter

THE chronological order of events over the past few weeks in Angola:

DECEMBER 6 SADF and SWAT forces start search and destroy operation against Swapo in Angola.

DECEMBER 12 Angola claims SADF bombers in attacks in Angola and heavy battles.

DECEMBER 16 South Africa offers a ceasefire in southern Angola in the first move in a joint United States-SA initiative.

DECEMBER 22 Angola again claims SADF involved in fierce fighting.

DECEMBER 26 SADF Chief, General Constand Viljoen, announces for the first time that South African forces were involved in "limited operations" against Swapo but reveals that SADF troops were killed by Angolan forces which interfered in the battle and ambushed the men.

DECEMBER 29 Gen Viljoen tells international Press conference that highly sophisticated Russian-made SAM 8 and 9 missiles had been fired on SADF aircraft Impala hit by SAM 9 but fails to explode.

JANUARY 3 Angola proposes new ceasefire plan with certain conditions.

JANUARY 6 Swapo asks for ceasefire.

## Basis of a SWA settlement plan

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent

UNITED Nations Security Council Resolution 435 adopted on September 29, 1978, will form the basis of a settlement in South West Africa.

Final agreement on the implementation of the plan was reached between the South African Government and the UN Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, during talks in Cape Town in August last year.

Cuban presence in Angola was then cited as the only remaining obstacle to a settlement.

Basically Resolution 435 provides for the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Namibian Affairs to share responsibility for the administration of the territory with the South African appointed Administrator-General.

A multi-national UN Tran-

sitionary Assistance Group (Untag) comprising administrative and military personnel and not exceeding 7 500 will accompany the Special Representative.

On an agreed date hostilities between Swapo and the security forces will cease and troops on both sides will be confined to specified bases. This process will be monitored by Untag.

During the four months after the ceasefire South Africa will reduce its troop strength in the territory to 1 500.

All discriminatory and restrictive laws will be repealed. Political prisoners will be released and exiles allowed to return to SWA.

There will be UN supervised elections seven months after the ceasefire. The constituent assembly elected will draw up and adopt an independence constitution.

# Tanks destroyed, hundreds killed in bloody 3-day clash

# SA troops battle Cubans

234  
By Deon du Plessis

7/11/84

destroyed"

The Cuban/Angolan intervention, the communique said, proved that Swapo operated "under the direct umbrella protection" of the Angolans, Russians and Cubans. This sort of intervention can result in a serious turn in the fight against Swapo.

The leaders of the Swapo camp, about five kilometres north east of Cuvelai, were housed with Cuban and Angolan officers in the town itself, the communique said.

The town was also used by Swapo as an storage area for supplies.

But most important, the movement of seven Swapo companies was planned and controlled from the Cuvelai headquarters, the Communique said.

A Swapo political commissar showed the South African forces seven caches of weapons along infiltration routes.

## South African forces came face-to-face with Cubans in a bloody three-day battle inside Angola this week.

In what appears to have been the fiercest battle of the Angolan Campaign so far, South African Forces killed 324 Cuban, Angolan, and Swapo fighters for the loss of seven of their own.

A communique from the South African Defence Force last night announced that four more South African soldiers had died in action (see accompanying box) bringing the security forces death toll so far to 21 in this campaign.

This week's battle, which raged from Tuesday to Thursday, took place near the Angolan Hamlet of Cuvelai. The SADF communique gave no indication of where Cuvelai is situated or how far it lies from the Namibian border.

Security forces destroyed 11 Russian-made T-54 tanks during the battle for Cuvelai, an important Swapo command post.

With the Cuban/MPLA/Swapo counter-attack on Cuvelai now repulsed and with security force actions against other Swapo infiltration routes having proved highly successful, the communique noted, South African forces are now "scaling down" their "current follow up operation".

The Communique gave no indication of whether this meant South African Forces

The names of four more South African soldiers killed this week were released by the Defence Headquarters in Pretoria last night.

Then men are: Lance corporal Wouter Theron Steenkamp (19), survived by his parents the Rev and Mrs N S Steenkamp of 7 Kerk Street Strand Cape. Rifleman Leon Frederik Pearson (19) survived by his mother, Mrs J C M Du Plessis of 148 Minnaar street, Balfour. Rifleman Hendrik Andre Heyns (22) who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs H J Heyns of 19 de Beers Road Strand Cape and Rifleman Daniel Abraham Louw (19) who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs D A Louw of Plot 145 Leeukui, Pietersburg.

were preparing to withdraw from Angola.

The battle for Cuvelai began on Tuesday when security forces, engaged in operations against elements of Swapo's seven companies in the area, came under attack by a combined force of Cubans and Angolans.

"Although the attack was successfully repulsed, the relatively small security force was surprised by the aggressive way in which this new force intervened," the communique said.

"Fighting continued until Thursday under difficult weather and other circumstances. The security forces will leave the area as soon as the mopping-up for mines and weaponry has been completed. A large amount of weaponry and equipment was captured and large amounts which were not recoverable were

## UN tells SA: Get out

NEW YORK — The Security Council yesterday strongly condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 13 votes to none with abstentions cast by the United States and Britain.

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for it.

The resolution was a watered-down version of a text that had contained a threat of sanctions against South Africa if it did not stop attacking Angola.

In its new form, it referred only to "more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter of the United Nations" but this was still insufficient to win US and British support. The council decided to meet again if South

Africa did not comply with the demand that it stop immediately all "acts of aggression" against Angola and pull out its troops. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was given until Tuesday to report on South Africa's response.

He is scheduled to leave New York on Thursday on a nine-nation African tour, but his spokesman told reporters yesterday that he was prepared to remain at the UN.

The council reaffirmed the right of Angola to "take all the measures necessary to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence".

All member states were asked to extend "all necessary assistance to the People's Republic of Angola, so as to defend itself against South Africa's escalating military attacks as well as its continuing occupation of parts of Angola" — Reuter



Govt studies Swapo request for ceasefire talks . . .

# Strongly UN vote

# Against SA raids

THE United Nations Security Council yesterday strongly condemned South Africa for its military strikes in Angola and demanded the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all its forces from that territory.

254  
NEW YORK 7/11/84

agreeable to the immediate signing of a ceasefire between itself and South Africa"

Mr Nujoma said in his letter "As your excellency is well aware, provisions of Resolution 435 do not in any way refer to a temporary ceasefire arrangement in Namibia

"In order to contribute meaningfully to an early ceasefire agreement and implementation of 435, Swapo suggests your excellency should immediately initiate steps towards convening a meeting between Swapo and South Africa to discuss the final details of the ceasefire"

● See Page 3

The resolution, the second on the question within 18 days, was approved by 12 votes to none with abstentions cast by the United States and Britain, reports Sapa-Reuter.

France and the Netherlands, the other Western members, voted for the resolution

The Rand Daily Mail's Political Editor PATRICK LAURENCE reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was yesterday studying the text of a request from Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, for direct talks between Swapo and South Africa to negotiate a ceasefire to the fighting in southern Angola, but Pretoria is unlikely to respond positively to Swapo's overture

South Africa is expected to stand by its previously stated view that any talks with Swapo should involve South West Africa's internal or "democratic" parties, since, in its view, the dispute in SWA is essentially between Swapo and these parties

Pretoria's interpretation is strengthened by the involvement of South West Africans in the SWA Territorial Force in the fighting in Angola, five of whom have been killed since the incursion into Angola began a month ago

Mr Nujoma's request was made in a letter to the UN Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking him to use his office to arrange direct talks with SA

His request came in the wake of a conditional acceptance by President Jose Dos Santos, of Angola, of a South African offer to "disengage" from cross-border operations into southern Angola for a trial period of a month, starting on January 31

South Africa's offer, made on December 16, was dependent on Angola's agreement not to "exploit the resulting situation" and to prevail on Angolan-based Swapo fighters and Cuban troops to do the same

Angola flatly rejected the offer initially and President Dos Santos' later condition is seen as evidence of pressure on his government by South Africa's "pre-emptive" strike into Angola

The strike was aimed primarily at Angolan-based Swapo fighters poised for a guerrilla attack on SWA and Mr Nujoma's quest for a ceasefire is seen as further evidence of its effectiveness

In these circumstances Pretoria is unlikely to budge from the conditions set to its original December 16 offer, conditions which were repeated by South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schrinding, in his response to President Dos Santos' partial acceptance of it

Nor, according to well placed sources, is South Africa likely to modify its insistence that implementation of the UN settlement plan for SWA can only begin after the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Despite threats of intervention on the side of President Dos Santos's MPLA government from Soviet Union, the prevailing view in Pretoria seems to be that South Africa can ride out the storm — and that military and political pressures on President Dos Santos and Swapo are greater than those on South Africa

The Mail Africa Bureau in Windhoek reports that in his letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Nujoma said "Swapo has always been

## Latest troop losses worst

By CHRIS OLCKERS  
Chief Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN forces have suffered their worst losses in a single operation since the beginning of the latest search and destroy action against Swapo in southern Angola with 17 young men losing their lives since mid-December. But military strategists yesterday said that despite the losses the military objective of halting Swapo's planned infiltration had succeeded.

One strategist said. "The cost of lives could have been much higher if Swapo had executed their plan to infiltrate South West Africa

"If they had managed to get through the material cost of searching for small bands of terrorists would have been enormous

"What people forget is that this operation has been going on for a month now and that more people die on our roads during any given weekend than the losses suffered during an intense operation of this kind

"It is also important to remember that our soldiers are fighting trained men who are using real bullets," he said

"It is sad that some men die in action and far too many people judge the success of an operation with the number of enemy killed. It is obvious that the strategy was to disrupt Swapo and to prevent them from getting close to the border.

"This objective has been achieved. Swapo cannot move away from the protection of Fapla and the Cubans," he added

A Defence Force spokesman said the SADF regretted losing any men

"But our soldiers die in action to safeguard and protect the people of SWA," he said

**TRAITORS** Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt yesterday began their jail sentences amid speculation that they could be used in an international swap.

New York Rabbi Ronald Greenwald, who has negotiated the release of several prisoners in the past five years, believes there is a possibility of an exchange involving Soviet dissidents and Western spies held by Russia.

Gerhardt, 48, former officer commanding the South African naval dockyard at Simonstown, was sentenced in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday to life imprisonment for high treason

His Swiss-born wife Ruth, 41, was jailed for 10 years for the same offence

Their six-year-old son, whom Mrs Gerhardt claimed was threatened with violence, is living with her relatives in Switzerland

The secret 45-day trial, held entirely in camera, made international headlines because of suggestions in Britain this week that the structure of British security was jeopardised by the Gerhardts' spying activities

Dieter Gerhardt's links with the Royal Navy have caused consternation in Britain and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is under growing pressure to make a statement on whatever damage Gerhardt's spying did to British security

Some British MPs fear that the South African couple may have recruited other spies in Britain in the 1960s

From New York, Rabbi Ronald Greenwald said yesterday "Commodore Gerhardt is certainly a significant individual

### Very ready

"Past experience tells me that Russia would be very ready to enter an exchange deal"

But a swap could probably only be considered after the Gerhardts have served several years of their sentences

Rabbi Greenwald has been campaigning for five years for the Soviet Union to free the famous Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, sentenced to 13 years' hard labour in 1978 for high treason, espionage and anti-Soviet agitation

In 1981, Mr Greenwald paid a hush-hush visit to South Africa to negotiate a swap for Shcharansky and South African-held Russian spy Major Alexei Kozlov

This deal was being negotiated with Russia through an East Berlin attorney, Mr Wolfgang Vogel, but fell through

Major Kozlov was later exchanged for eight important West German spies and the release of Angolan-held PoW Sapper Johan van der Mescht

### Unsuccessful

Announcing the swap at the time, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, confirmed that unsuccessful efforts had been made to also secure the release of Mr Shcharansky

Mr Greenwald said several Western countries could make use of a swap

However, it is rare for countries to swap their own citizens who have been convicted of high treason

In a statement in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Neil Rossouw, Attorney-General of the Cape, said he had been asked by the judge to announce the sentences

He declined to say anything more than that Gerhardt had received life imprisonment and his wife 10 years

Ruth Gerhardt, who has kept up a ready smile for photographers throughout her trial, was in good humour as she entered the courtroom wearing a beige dress

Even her husband, who looked stern over the last couple of days, managed a faint smile

Before they went into the court for sentencing, a small bouquet of flowers was handed to Ruth Gerhardt by a psy-



Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth — carrying a bouquet given her by her psychologist — enter court yesterday

Picture: TERRY SHEAN

# FOR SWAP

254  
S. T. J. v. S.  
8/11/84

Gerhardt gets life for spying, wife 10 years

# Will spies be used in swap?

(Continued)

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From Page 1  
 chologist who gave evidence in mitigation She carried the flowers with her into court With her leg still bandaged — the result of an infection — Ruth "warned" photographers that it was not a good time for pictures "because it looks as if I have slept in my dress"  
 After sentence was passed at about 10 30am, the couple was taken down to the court cells and into separate police cars parked in the enclosed courtyard  
 A large crowd gathered outside could hardly get a glimpse of the couple as they sped away in a police convoy of four cars and three motorcycles  
 Gerhardts sat between two policemen in one car, and his wife in another  
 They have applied for leave to appeal against sentence and conviction and the application will be heard once a court date has been set.

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Gen MAGNUS MALAN Changing the status quo

However, legal experts and Department of Internal Affairs officials confirmed that only a small percentage of the large number of immigrants in the country would be affected by the proposed legislation

Said one expert on immigration laws: "The new draft bill is aimed at freezing the present situation and introducing equal treatment for both citizens and immigrant

In terms of the current Act, an alien who has completed two years permanent residence in the Republic by the age of 25 automatically qualifies to become a citizen  
 "In the past, however, many have lived in the country as permanent residents opting not to become citizens, thereby evading military service.

"Once the amendment to the Act is introduced, the residential period for those who qualify for citizenship will be extended from two years to five.

## Loss

"All immigrants between 15 and 25 years of age who have lived in the country for five years, will automatically obtain South African citizenship unless they state otherwise

annulment of the Act.  
 "But we estimate that after the initial period, only about 2 000 young immigrants a year will be faced with the choice

"The measure applies to both sexes

"It is important to note that the proposed legislation is only an amendment to an existing Act In certain respects the draft Bill could be seen as an improvement of the South African Citizenship Act"

The move comes at a time when the Government is experiencing increasing pressure from South Africans dissatisfied with the idea that immigrants can live and work in the country without having to do national service.

WEATHER

# MI5 in major hunt for the 'mole'

released.

By RAY JOSEPH  
London

A MAJOR hunt by British intelligence services is under way for a government "mole" who they believe was one of convicted spy Dieter Gerhardt's contacts and who has been selling secrets to the Russians.

Despite intensive investigations and attempts to trap the man, who is thought to work for either naval intelligence, the Defence Ministry or at the Foreign Office, he has managed to evade detection.

Sources have linked the so-called "third man" to, not

only Gerhardt, but to a former Russian naval attache, Captain Anatoli Zotov, booted out of Britain in 1982 for spying

## Tipped off

The source said British intelligence had been onto both Zotov and Gerhardt by then, but had made no move to act against the pair in the hope that they would lead them to the "mole"

Zotov was apparently tipped off that his cover had been blown and that he was under surveillance, and the Russians then announced

that he had been expelled for "activities incompatible to his position" — a euphemism for spying.

This then forced the British to issue a statement confirming this

Again the finger of suspicion fell on the "third man" for the tip-off, and MI5 is going through photographs taken over the past 10 years at embassy parties and military functions

It is hoped that among the piles of photos is one which will lead them to the man it is hunting.

One of the pictures shows Zotov and Gerhardt together

at a naval exhibition.

The closest the security services have come to catching their man came just before Christmas when a trap was set for him.

## Expelled

An address in the Bayswater area of London was kept under close surveillance in the belief that their man would turn up for a rendezvous, but he failed to show — leading MI5 to think that he had been tipped off

The arrest of the Gerhardts was followed by a chain of events "involving Soviet agents which rever-

berated around the Western World"

Gerhardt's arrest came after the defection of a Moscow desk man to America who supplied the Americans with detailed information which led to the unmasking of dozens of Soviet agents in many Western capitals

The arrests put the KGB network under a state of siege as spy after spy was unmasked and expelled.

This also led to the arrest of Gerhardt, followed closely by the rapid expelling of Russians from Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain and France

# 'Russians ordered attack'

PRETORIA: A number of prisoners — including Angolans — were taken captive by South Africa during the combined attack on its forces by Cubans and Angolans near the southern Angolan town of Cuvelai this week, the SADF's Chief of Staff Operations, Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson, disclosed yesterday.

"I cannot disclose how many prisoners were taken, but there were prisoners taken and they include members of the Swapo and Angolan forces," he told a Press conference in Pretoria.

He also disclosed that intelligence reports had confirmed that Soviet advisers had given instructions and guidelines for the attack, launched while South African forces were busy with a follow-up operation against Swapo guerrillas near Cuvelai, about 200 km north of the SWA/Namibia border.

"They (the Soviet advisers) issued the necessary orders for these units to take action against us and to see to it that successful action was taken to the last man," Gen Gleeson charged.

South African forces killed a total of 324 hostile soldiers for the loss of seven of its own members, and destroyed 11 Russian T54 tanks during the pitched battle at Cuvelai, which lasted three days.

Gen Gleeson said South Africa had achieved its military objective in its latest strike, which began on December 6, and that security forces were prepared to begin scaling down their operations against Swapo.

An estimated 400 Swapo and Angolan cadres had been killed and more than 25 enemy tanks destroyed so far in the latest drive, he said. South African soldiers had also destroyed a sizeable amount of military hardware, including sophisticated air radar systems, and had captured a large quantity of enemy arms in the raid.

"We have reached a stage where we can consider the possible commencement within the next few days of a scaling-down of our mobile and conventional forces (in southern Angola)," Gen Gleeson said.

"But we will have to remain on full alert for a possible regrouping or reorganisation of Swapo forces in southern Angola and any further possible infiltration attempts by Swapo," he added.

Gen Gleeson said the security forces' operations had effectively dislocated Swapo over a wide front and destroyed the central axis of its preparations to infiltrate SWA/Namibia.

He said the chief problem faced by the SA forces "was the continued integration of Angolan forces and Swapo terrorists, and the close proximity of their headquarters in the same areas."

"These actions by the Angolan forces, despite our repeated warnings not to interfere, forced us to respond, in the interests of our own security, with our own conventional weapons — including the use of the SAAF.

"The problems we faced in this type of situation also led to our most serious losses, and time and again gave Swapo the opportunity to flee."

The most serious of these actions had been the battle at Cuvelai "where the combined forces crossed the bow of the SADF."

Replying to a question, Gen Gleeson said South Africa had so far never used tanks in southern Angola, but "would be compelled to consider their use" if the situations encountered in the latest campaign continued.

The Russian T54 tanks knocked out at Cuvelai and other Swapo PT37 tanks in smaller skirmishes during the campaign, had been destroyed by South African infantry using anti-tank weapons, and 90mm cannon on infantry fighting vehicles. — Sapa

# RUSSIAN MILITARY COMMANDERS WERE IN DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEFEATED CUBAN, FAPILA AND SWAPO FORCES DURING THIS WEEK'S MASSIVE BATTLE AT CUVELAI AGAINST OUTNUMBERED SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS.

BY GARY BIXON  
 254  
 S. Times

8/1/84

The South African forces scored a decisive victory

They have thus far destroyed 25 Russian-built tanks and killed "about 400" enemy troops during the month-long anti-Swapo operation in southern Angola

At Cuvelai alone, 324 enemy troops were killed and 11 Soviet tanks destroyed. The month-long operation has so far claimed the lives of 21 South African soldiers

South African Defence Force intelligence sources are satisfied that this week's victory at Cuvelai was essentially a pitting of Russian against South African military commanders — which the South Africans won hands down

Military observers say the involvement of Russians in the conflict adds an ominous new dimension to the war

The direct role which Russia has assumed in the war in Angola throws new light on a Soviet warning this week against South African "aggression", and on disclosures that South Africa and the Soviet Union were in direct contact last year on the Angolan issue

The South African Defence Force's Chief-of-Staff Operations, Lieutenant-

General Ian Gleeson, told a Press briefing in Pretoria yesterday that intelligence sources had confirmed that in several areas of the present month-long operation culminating at Cuvelai, Russians were known to have been issuing orders and guidelines to Angolan, Cuban and Swapo forces

Gen Gleeson said it had been estimated that there were just under 5 000 Russians spread throughout Angola acting in instructive, technical, command and maintenance capacities

Until now they had not been directly involved in the fighting. But in the latest operations probably a few hundred were involved

The outnumbered South African force, which last week had Angolan, Cuban and Swapo forces reeling in retreat, registered one of the biggest victories thus far in the war

SADF chiefs believe it has probably set Swapo back by more than a year

Gen Gleeson said the pre-emptive action achieved all its major objectives and consideration was being given to a scaling-down of the operation and possible withdrawal of conventional and mobile forces

But South African forces would remain on full alert during the withdrawal and for the next few weeks in case of a regrouping by Swapo forces and further attempts at infiltration

SADF sources have compared the operation's success with that of Operation Protea in 1981, when Swapo plans and objectives were again set back by about a year

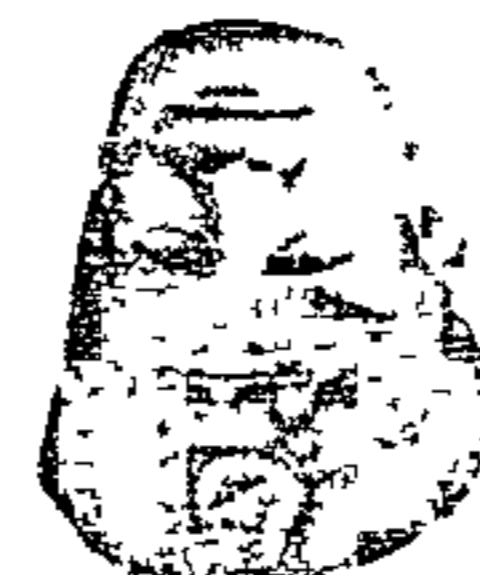
They believe the operation has thwarted Swapo's hopes of infiltrating large contingents of terrorists into SWA early in the New Year in the hope of significant military gains before January 31 and the proposed ceasefire negotiations

Gen Gleeson also released more details yesterday of the battle centred in the Cuvelai area southwest of Cassinga where an important Swapo command post was destroyed

In the process, incalculable harm was done to Swapo's entire logistical set-up in Southern Angola, destroying supply and command structures which will take many

□ To Page 2

## Destroyed



Lt Gen Ian Gleeson said the operation was a success

# SA raiders in Angola smashed Russian missile network

PR 645 9/1/84  
Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Security Forces are destroying and carting tons of sophisticated Soviet weaponry worth millions of rands out of Southern Angola as they withdraw from one of the bloodiest battle fronts in the 17-year SWA/Namibia bush war.

The raiding South African forces smashed a network of Russian-made radar and surface-to-air missile installations at garrison towns in the southern provinces of the for-

mer Portuguese colony

Armaments being brought from Angola include some of the most modern the Defence Force has come across in its intensified "seek and destroy missions" against Swapo, north of SWA/Namibia.

The exact quantity and types of weapons seized in the month-long operation have not been specified

As South African troops were pulling back, the Minister of De-

fence, General Magnus Malan, warned that firm action would be taken against Swapo if the SADF considered it necessary "regardless of the consequences."

Swapo had not yet experienced the full capability of the Defence Force's prowess, he added.

The fate and exact number of the Angolan and Swapo captives taken by the SADF in fierce fighting at the town of Cuvalai have not yet been announced

South African forces killed about 400 Cuban, Angolan and Swapo fighters and destroyed about 25 Russian tanks in the operation. They lost 21 men

Our political staff reports that South Africa's withdrawal will allow the United Nations Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to report favourably to the world body tomorrow — but the timing of the pullout was merely coincidental to UN demands

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page.

# SA troops capture latest Red weapons

Pretoria Correspondent

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The raiding South African forces smashed a network of Russian-made radar and surface-to-air missile installations at various garrison towns in the southern provinces of the former Portuguese colony

Armaments now being lifted out of Angola include some of the most modern the SADF has yet come across in its intensified "seek and destroy" missions against Swapo north of Namibia. The exact quantity and types of weaponry seized in the month-long operation — the code name of which has not yet been released — have not been specified

As South African troops pulled back, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned further firm action would be taken "regardless of the consequences" if the SADF considered it necessary

## Cubans among 400 dead

Swapo had "not yet experienced the full capability" of the Defence Force's prowess, he warned

South African forces killed about 400 Swapo, Angolan and Cuban troops and destroyed at least 25 Russian tanks in the operation. They lost 21 men. The fate and numbers of the Angolan and Swapo captives taken by the SADF in fierce fighting at the town of Cuvala has not yet been announced

The Star's Political Staff reports that South Africa's timely withdrawal will allow the United Nations' Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to report favourably to the world body tomorrow — but the timing of the pullout was merely coincidental to UN demands

It came at a time when both Angola and South Africa had ceasefire proposals on the negotiating table and Swapo had asked for a face-to-face meeting with South African diplomats

The raid caused outrage at the UN with the Security Council vote united against South Africa except for abstentions by America and Britain. Tomorrow Mr Perez de Cuellar has to report back to the Security Council on progress. He will be able to say that South African forces have largely withdrawn from Angola.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has already reacted sharply to the Security Council resolution in comments to the Press but the UN still awaits his formal reply.

He said the UN did not need to wait until Tuesday to hear South Africa's answer, and that if this country's standpoint led to confrontation with the world and the Security Council, the South African Government was prepared to accept the conflict and strife which could result

## Fleet Street

The Star's Bureau in London reports that South Africa's preparedness to scale down its operations in Angola was fully reported by Fleet Street

In an editorial The Times suggested that because South Africa had improved its military position, it might now be prepared to make some concession on independence for Namibia, such as attaching no clear timetable to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

The other major newspaper to editorialise on the subject was The Guardian, which pointed out that because South Africa was withdrawing in good order and in its own good time, this "should not obscure the fact that all the components of an international disaster are still in place" since Pretoria reserved the right to go back at any time



# SA pulls troops out of Angola

CAPL TIMS  
9/1/84

254

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — South African security forces began to withdraw from southern Angola yesterday, more than a month after launching a "pre-emptive strike" against Angolan-based Swapo insurgents.

The withdrawal, announced yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, began after South African soldiers had been in several major battles with Swapo fighters — and their Angolan and Cuban allies — against a backdrop of international concern over the escalating conflict.

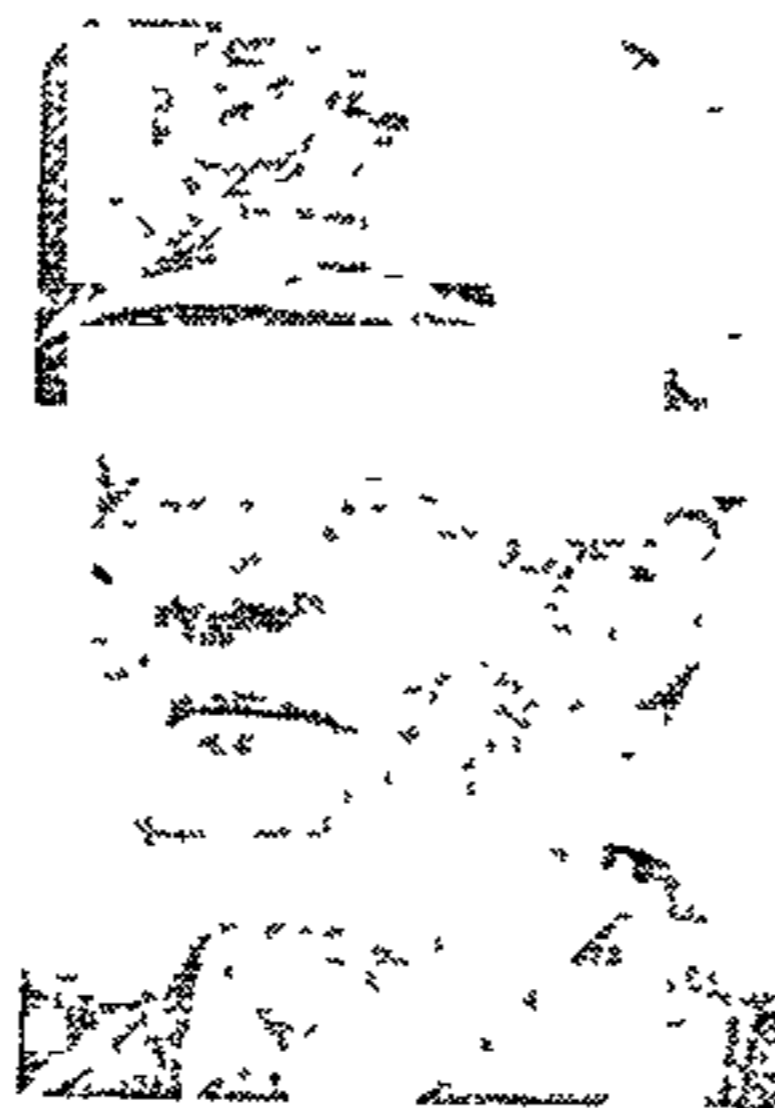
General Malan said South African forces had successfully disrupted the logistic foundation of the planned Swapo attack, and had forced more than 1 000 Swapo insurgents to flee northwards.

General Malan warned that the Defence Force would attack again if necessary, "regardless of the consequences".

### 'War machine'

He said Swapo had not yet experienced the full firepower of South Africa's war machine.

The phased South African withdrawal began in the wake of a United Nations Security Council resolution on Friday night demanding the immediate with-



Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson "scaling down" of operations

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar has to report tomorrow on South Africa's reaction to it.

At the weekend the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, took a hard line against the UN resolution, condemning it for "virtually condoning violence" planned by Swapo against the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.

"The South African Government rejects that

understand the South African Government's viewpoint that we will not allow ourselves to be prescribed to and we will not be intimidated."

The troop withdrawal means that South Africa may be in a position to implement an offer — made in a communiqué to the UN Secretary-General on December 15 — to "disengage" from cross-border raids, provided Angola agreed not to exploit the "resulting situation" and to prevail on its Swapo and Cuban allies to do the same.

The offer, which was later conditionally accepted by President Jose dos Santos of Angola, was originally meant to come into operation for a trial period of a month starting on January 31.

General Gleeson denied at the weekend, however, that the "scaling-down" of Defence Force operations in Angola was connected with the December offer to disengage.

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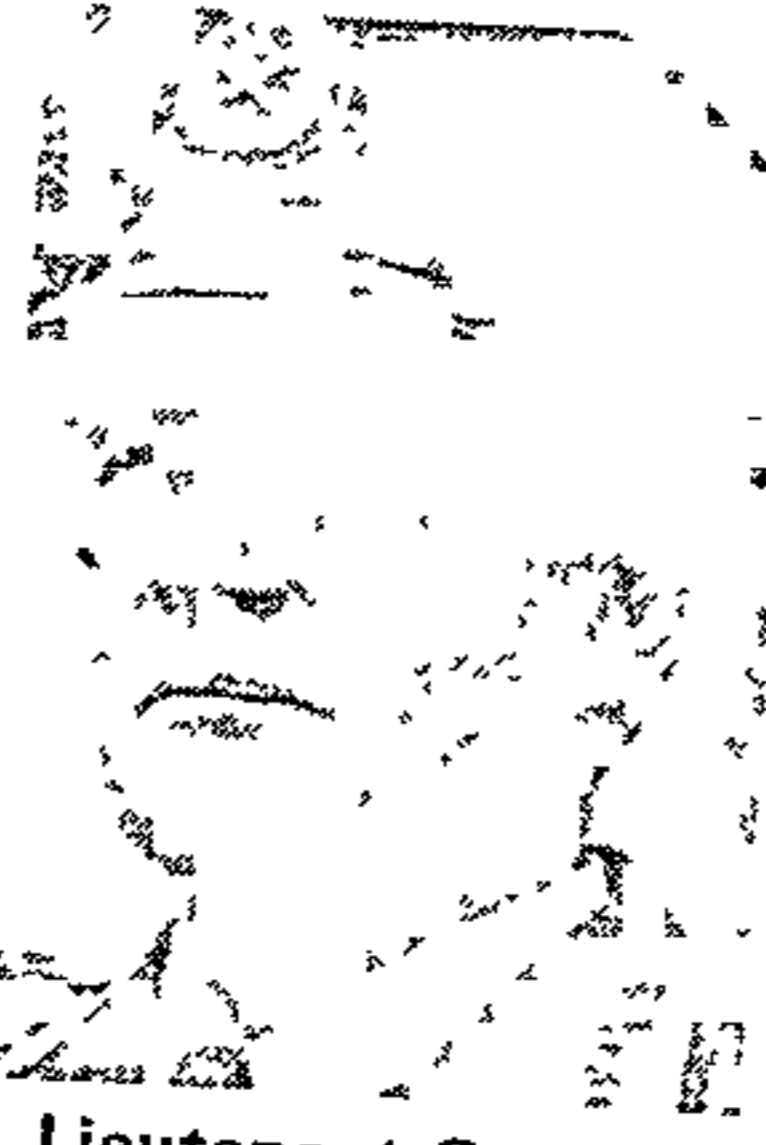
The phased South African withdrawal began in the wake of a United Nations Security Council resolution on Friday night demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African forces.

Earlier, both the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the Chief of Staff Operations, Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson, had described the incursion into Angola as successful enough to facilitate a "scaling-down of operations".

At the same time, details were released of a major clash last week in which South African forces repulsed a combined attack by tank-supported Angolan and Cuban soldiers at the small town of Cuvelai, 200 km into Angola.

The attack resulted in the death of 324 Swapo insurgents and Angolan and Cuban forces who tried to come to their aid. Seven South African soldiers died in the three-day battle.

It was not clear last night whether the decision to withdraw was prompted in any way by the Security Council resolution.



Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson "scaling down of operations"

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has to report tomorrow on South Africa's reaction to it.

At the weekend, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, took a hard line against the UN resolution, condemning it for "virtually condoning violence" planned by Swapo against the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia.

"The South African Government rejects that decision and reconfirms its standpoint that it will continue to act against any terrorist organization which is bent on determining the future of SWA/Namibia with violent means," Mr Botha said.

'Hypocrisy'

"The South African Government accepts that its standpoint may lead to confrontation with the world.

"Nevertheless, the Security Council and the world must take note that the South African Government is prepared to accept the conflict which may result.

"As far as the Security Council is concerned, the South African Government gives notice to that council that it can do whatever it pleases and take any decision that it may choose. The South African Government is sick and tired of the hypocrisy of that council and its members.

"I trust that the Security Council and the world will now clearly

understand the South African Government's viewpoint that we will not allow ourselves to be prescribed to and we will not be intimidated."

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The offer, which was later conditionally accepted by President Jose dos Santos of Angola, was originally meant to come into operation for a trial period of a month, starting on January 31.

General Gleeson denied at the weekend, however, that the "scaling-down" of Defence Force operations in Angola was connected with the December offer to disengage.

But in his statement yesterday, General Malan identified himself with the view that the dispute over SWA/Namibia should be solved by negotiation rather than force.

He said: "It is believed that the Angolan Government realizes the seriousness of the situation and that it will stop protecting and actively assisting terrorists to carry out their plans of murder and crime against the local population of South West Africa."

In a related development, Mr Botha responded to a request last week from the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, for direct truce talks between Swapo and South Africa.

South Africa would not object to direct talks between Swapo and a delegation headed by the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie Van Niekerk, Mr Botha said.

● UK explains, page 2  
● See leading article, page 8

Govt urged  
to release

Star  
Angola info

10/1/84  
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Former military intelligence chief, Lieutenant-General H De V du Toit, has been backed by opposition spokesmen in his criticism of the Government's near total ban on information to the public about military incursions in Angola.

The PFP's spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said today the Government's attitude was creating "an atmosphere of secrecy and suspicion".

He called on the Government to set up an inter-party parliamentary standing committee on defence matters.

Mr Myburgh was reacting to a statement by General du Toit that he believed the Ministry of Defence had waited too long before announcing that South Africa was fighting in Angola.

The public was "very loyal" in these matters, but the Government should not rely on that fact, General du Toit was quoted as saying.

Referring to months of almost complete official silence at the time of South Africa's incursion into Angola in 1975/76, the general called on the Defence Force to publicly reveal the scope of such an operation as early as possible — but without harming the operation.

He also criticised aspects of Government secrecy during the present operation in Angola.

Mr Myburgh said the PFP had not been informed by the Government about the latest events in Angola.

CAPE TIMES 10/11/84



(254)

# Angola: General's criticism

Defence Reporter

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H de V du Toit, former head of military intelligence, said yesterday that he believed the Ministry of Defence waited too long before announcing that South Africa was fighting in southern Angola

The public was "very loyal" in these matters, but the government should not rely on that fact

General Du Toit is now an academic, but he retired in 1977 as Chief of Staff Intelligence after serving through the greatest credibility crisis between the SADF and the media since World War II — the months of almost complete official silence during Operation Savannah, the incursion

into Angola in 1975/6

He was one of a number of specialists who were interviewed on the subject of the latest incursion for the Sunday night news review

Speaking yesterday from his office at the Rand Afrikaans University, General Du Toit said

"It is necessary that the Defence Force reveal to the public the scope of such an operation at the earliest possible opportunity — as long as this can be done without harm to the operation, of course

"In addition, there cannot be a division between a democratically-chosen government and the people — a government can only carry out such an operation if it has the sup-

port of the national will"

Dealing with the actual flow of news and official statements during the present operation, General Du Toit said that in his opinion "the first reaction was wrong — they (military spokesmen) handed out the usual old story about Angolan accusations"

However, the press briefing on December 23 by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, had been "very good"

On Sunday, the editor of Rapport, Dr Willem de Klerk, came out strongly for "fuller information" from official sources, as long as this was not a threat to security

"In South Africa," Dr De Klerk wrote in his regular

leader-page column, "we are too scrappily informed About the war in Angola And about Gerhardt And about the ANC And about a lot of other things which cannot claim the right of secrecy

"The Steyn Commission has already rapped the government's knuckles about this In the newspaper industry one has often had fiascos, with politicians and officials playing unfounded games of hide-and-seek with one, just out of the enjoyment of power and making their voices heard

"We shall continue to hammer away and incite the public if necessary, so that apart from justified secrets, there will be open cards played in South Africa"

CAPE Times  
16/1/84

# SADF (254) clamps down on news

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK — South African journalists will have to continue to rely on South African Defence Force statements for all news of the SADF withdrawal from Angola

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), who said that in terms of the Defence Act, no journalist would be allowed to report the withdrawal, announced on Sunday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

Section 118 of the Act bans any reportage of troop movements, troop composition or dispositions, and further bans the reportage of "any statement, comment or rumour calculated directly or indirectly to convey such information"

However, the SWATF spokesman said a report in a Windhoek newspaper that newsmen had been barred from entering the Kavango, Owambo, Kaokoveld and Caprivi war zones was "rubbish"

"We can't stop you from going up there and reporting routine events, but coverage of the war and the troop movements is banned under the Act"

General Malan said on Sunday that although South African forces were withdrawing after pitched battles fought near Cuvelai, 200km from the SWA/Namibian border, the Defence Force would, if necessary, strike again "regardless of the consequences"

A total of 324 Swapo guerillas, Angolan and Cuban troops and seven South African soldiers died in the battle near Cuvelai, the SADF said

Twenty-one South African troops have died in the operation in Angola to date

Two television crews operating on behalf of foreign networks have been refused permission to travel to the Ovambo war zone in the past 10 days

The SWATF spokesman said he thought the ban on one crew from German television had given rise to the local report that all journalists had been barred

# SA raiders force halt to Russian arms help

By James Tomlins, The Star's  
Foreign News Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union has stopped supplying sophisticated weapons to Angola for fear of their falling into the hands of South African forces and Unita rebels, French intelligence sources in Paris said yesterday.

The Russian decision was disclosed by top-level Angolan officials visiting Algeria to buy arms.

"We have been sent on a special mission to buy the most sophisticated arms from Western nations because the Soviet Union has recently refused to supply arms," an Angolan delegation spokesman told Algerian officials.

The Soviet Union is apparently prepared to issue the Angolan army only with light infantry weapons.

Observers in Paris believe the bid to buy sophisticated weapons systems from the West is the first proof that the Kremlin no longer has any faith in Angola surviving as a Marxist state.

## Network smashed

South African security forces are either destroying or carting tons of sophisticated Soviet weaponry worth millions of rands out of southern Angola

The SADF has smashed Russian-made radar and missile installations in the southern provinces of the country.

Weapons being brought out of Angola by the SADF include some of the most modern yet encountered by the South Africans in "seek and destroy" missions against Swapo. At least 25 Russian tanks have been destroyed in the operation

Angola received big shipments of tanks and other arms from Cuba last year in addition to the large quantities of weapons it got straight from the Soviet Union, the Washington Times reported this week

Tanks were also said to have been included in the Soviet arms shipments reported last year

# SA 'secretcy' on Angola attacks

AK65 10/1/84

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Political Staff

FORMER military intelligence chief Lieutenant-General H de V du Toit has been backed by opposition spokesmen in his criticism of the Government's handling of information to the public about military incursions in Angola.

The chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said today the Government's attitude was creating "an atmosphere of secrecy and suspicion"

He called for an inter-party parliamentary standing committee on defence matters so that all parties could be involved

## "Too long"

Mr Myburgh was reacting to a statement by General du Toit that the Ministry of Defence had waited too long before announcing that South Africa was fighting in Angola

General du Toit confirmed today he believes the public is "very loyal" in these matters, but the Government should not rely on that fact

Referring to months of almost complete official silence at the time of South Africa's incursion into Angola in 1975/76, he said it was necessary that the Defence Force reveal to the public the scope of such an operation at the earliest possible opportunity — as long as this could be done without harm to the operation

He also criticised aspects of Government secrecy during the present operation in Angola

He said a government could carry out such operations only



Mr Philip Myburgh

## Soviets 'see Angola as a poor bet'

Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — French intelligence believes the Soviet Union now fears that any sophisticated weapons it gives to Angola are most likely to be captured by South African troops or Unita guerrillas.

Observers believe that a desperate move by Angola to obtain modern arms from the West is proof that the Kremlin has secretly made a strategic decision that the territory is not likely to last much longer as an independent Marxist state

This follows the unexpected arrival of an unusual official Angolan delegation in Algiers

A delegation spokesman told Algerian officials "We have been sent on a special mission to buy the most sophisticated arms from western nations, because the Soviet Union has recently refused to supply us"

French intelligence learnt from delegation members that Moscow's reason, not apparently given formally to Luanda, is the fear that the weapons will fall into South African hands

## Nujoma denies SA claims on Swapo deaths

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — No Namibians were injured or killed in the recent South African incursion into Angola to wipe out Swapo bases, says Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma

Mr Nujoma's statement was read to people attending the launch of the Greater London Council's declaration against apartheid yesterday

The statement said "We are able to inform you that, contrary to the recent reports from the racist regime, no Namibians were even injured thus far in the recent fighting as South Africa has directed its attack against Angolan targets"

From Washington come reports that the United States Government has welcomed Mr Pik Botha's statement that South Africa would not oppose direct talks between Swapo and a delegation led by the Administrator-General of Namibia, seeing it as another step towards a reduction of tension

Though the South African Foreign Minister did not spell it out, analysts here believe that the delegation referred to by Mr Botha would consist of or include representatives of the disputed territory's internal parties

Swapo has refused to deal with the internal parties and wants a direct meeting with South Africa. The US had no comment today on speculation about the composition of the delegation but a State Department spokesman repeated that, until Namibia gained its independence in terms of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, South Africa itself was responsible for negotiations

Angola received big shipments of tanks and other arms from Cuba last year in addition to the large quantities of weapons it got straight from the Soviet Union, according to a report today in

## SADF criticised for 'delay' in reporting Angolan fighting

AK65 10/1/84 254

The leader of the New Republic, Mr W Vause, said "In general, I believe the maximum information should be given to the public, consistent with essential security. I do not, however, agree with those who are always shouting for information which could harm security or endanger lives"

Mr Raw said he had been kept informed about most major military operations

Military historian Mr Neil Orpen said today that, even at this stage, South Africans had not been properly informed about the expedition into Angola in 1975

Mr Orpen said the presentation by the Defence Force of the latest fighting in southern Angola was biased and lacked objectivity

He had been able to read newspapers about the fighting in British newspapers

Mr Orpen, who has written extensively on World War 2, said he had no direct experience of how the South African public was informed at the time, as he had spent the entire war on service. However, he believed the public had been informed rapidly about what was actually happening

"We did not hear about it until it became absolutely obvious," he said

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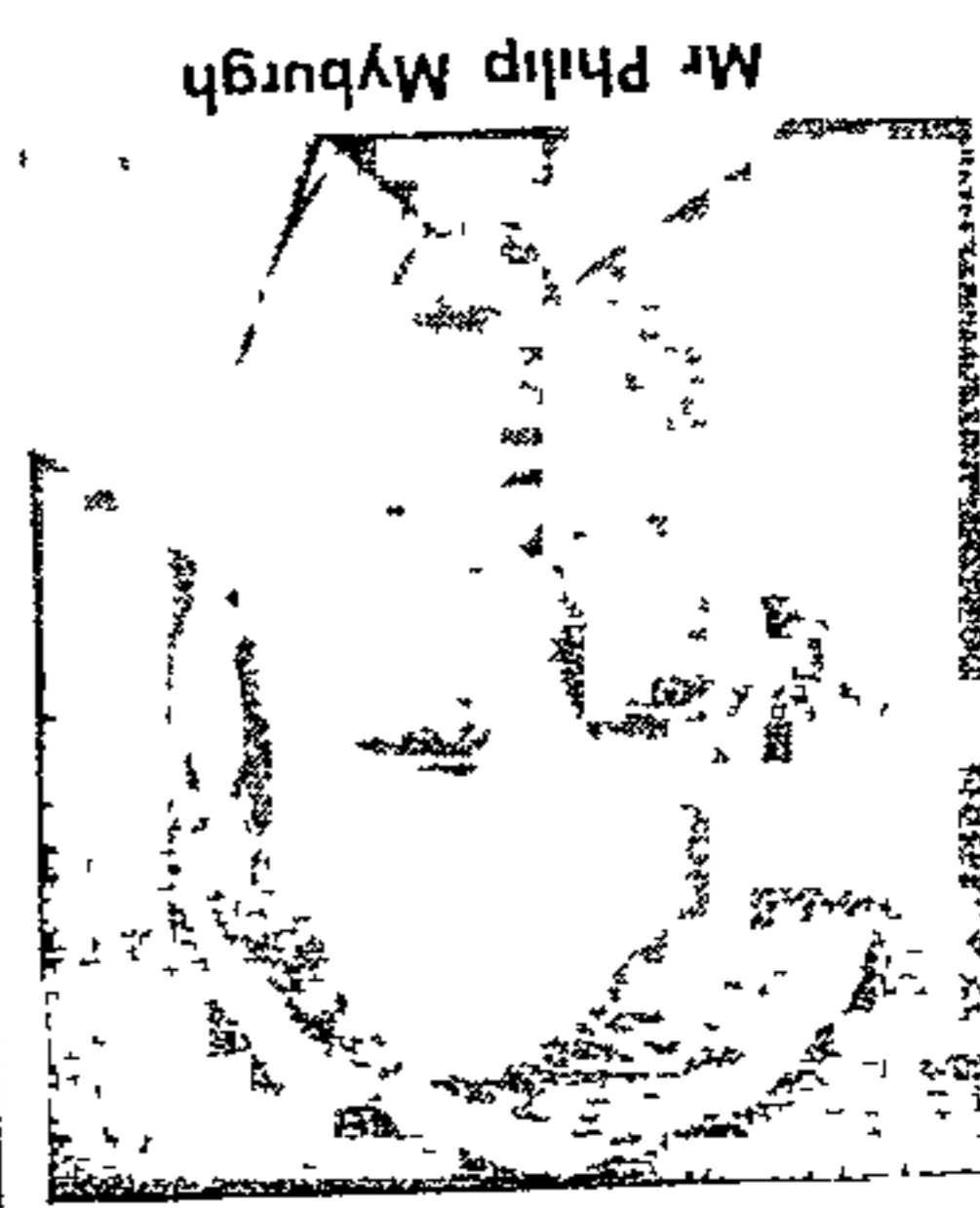
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Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, said today, "Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said today, 'an at-titude was creating 'an at-titude of secrecy' for an inter-mentary stand-tee on defence that all parties involved

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Mr Philip Myburgh

**"Old story"**

In a telephone interview today he criticised the initial SADF reaction to Angolan accusations that South Africa was fighting in Angola "They handed out the usual old story about Angolan accusations," he said

If the Defence Force had nothing to say, it should have kept silent instead of reacting in this way, he added He praised the Press briefing later delivered by General Constand

(Turn to Page 3, col 3)

Mr Myburgh said he had repeatedly made the same points in Parliament

So much information was being withheld that many South Africans had to rely on overseas news media to find out what was happening in and around their own country

So far, the official Opposition had not been told by the Government about the latest events in Angola He suggested that briefings should take place automatically

General du Toit is now professor of national strategy at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg



CARE Times 16/1/84

# Rapport editor hits at SA role

ZSL4

BY MARTINE BARKER  
Staff Reporter

THE editor of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, Dr Willem de Klerk, has questioned South Africa's role in the fighting in Angola and SWA/Namibia and has called for the government to release more information about it.

In his weekly column, Kortom, Dr De Klerk said there were questions about the fighting which "in a democracy can, and must, be asked".

Posing "fair questions in a fair manner" and acting as "a mirror" to reflect public thought, Dr De Klerk said that if the war was a national, strategic, diplomatic and a security necessity, "the government must inform us, the voters, to strengthen motivation".

Current justifications for the war were

"That we are fighting on our borders and across our borders to protect all the citizens of SWA against terror and eventual submission to the dictates of Swapo and its Russian base

"That we are fighting to save South Africa from the Russian onslaught. The further we can hold the wolf from our door the better.

"That we are fighting to help the West in a joint effort to stem Communist infiltration in South Africa

In other quarters, however, it was said that "we are fighting to destabilize the sub-continent or that our battles are a part of the international cold war and diplomatic strategy, or that we are preparing the way for military assertion by a military government".

Calling for the "real truth", Dr De Klerk said people had to understand some of what was happening, in view of the fact that more than 400 young men had died and thousands of others had been maimed.

Dr De Klerk asked

● "Is SWA worth the life, money and trouble in view of the perpetual petty quarrelling and check-mate situations?"

"Has Swapo really been weakened after the 10 years of war, or do they remain the winning element which will eventually take over in Namibia?"

"If the 'well-informed' and the whole world community place their money on Swapo's eventual entry, what are we fighting for?"

● "Is it not a better strategy to let Nujoma take over? His disillusionment will be so great and his efforts to pluck the chestnuts from the fire will burn his fingers badly. Isn't this what is needed to bring stability out of chaos? It will keep Russia busy. It will unmask Russia's motives and strengthen Western support for counter-offensives

● "Why not draw a circle of powerful defence around our own borders? Can't we effectively keep Russia from our borders?"

● "Is a solution in sight? Is it not naive to think the Cubans will pack up and go? Can Russia afford it? What are we going to do with the time this bit of diplomacy wins for us?"

● "What a great irony it is that we have gained a military victory but nobody exults openly about it. Can we afford to be branded as an aggressor in the year of the American presidential elections, when the opportunity to hit at us in election campaigns will be sought?"

Dr De Klerk said he hoped valid answers to these questions would be provided in the coming week.

IN TERMS of "own troops" killed in action, the current attack into southern Angola is now the most expensive incursion since Operation Savannah, the seven-month military thrust in 1975/6

So far, 21 white and black soldiers of the South African Defence Force and the South West Africa Territory Force, are known to have died in the hush-hush fighting east of the garrison town of Cahama

Up to now, the most expensive of the 12 known large or small "external operations" the SADF and SWATF have carried out since 1978 was Operation Sceptic (1980), in which 17 men died

Known external operations and their losses are as follows

- The SADF's first external operation — a carefully-planned attack by conventional forces — was Operation Reindeer in May 1978

In spite of fierce fighting by paratroops at the Swapo base-town of

# Raid into Angola most costly since 1976

By WILLEM STEENKAMP, Cape Times Defence Reporter

Cassinga and ground forces near Chetequera, the Security Force casualties totalled six killed and about 30 wounded

- In August 1978, Swapo and the Zambian National Defence Force shelled the Caprivian capital of Katima Mulilo as an act of vengeance for Operation Reindeer

Some 10 South African troops were killed and 10 wounded

The Katima garrison had been forewarned by military intelligence and immediately counter-attacked, killing a small number of Swapo fighters

- In March 1979, two smallish "external"

raids named Rekstok and Safraan were carried out, one in Angola and the other into Zambia

They did not do much damage and suffered no casualties

- Then in June 1980 came Operation Sceptic, when an SADF/SWATF force stormed more than 120km into southern Angola, demolished an enormous Swapo base complex nicknamed 'Smokesheli' and then embarked on a three-week sweep to the west

- In July 1980 Operation

Klipkop was carried out This was a small attack on a Swapo headquarters in the town of Chitado, near Ruacana

The attackers suffered no casualties

- In 1981 there were three successive operations into southern Angola Carnation, about which little is known, Protea, in which a 4 000-man force fell on and killed more than 1 200 Swapo fighters and members of the Angolan armed forces with which they were integrated, and Daisy, an 18-day search-and-destroy mission that penetrated an unprecedented 240km into Angola

Losses suffered in Carnation, if any, are not known, but Protea cost 14 dead and Daisy three

- In January 1982 a small incursion north of Kaokoland — Operation Super — resulted in the destruction of a Swapo transit camp for the loss of three security force members
- In August 1982 Operation Mebos was launched to wipe out the Swapo forward operational headquarters at Mupa, in south-eastern Angola Security force losses came to 15, all incurred when ground fire brought down a Puma helicopter carrying three airmen and 12 paratroopers

254

10/1/84 RDM

# Nujoma:

## 'We lost

CAPE TIMES 10/1/84

## none in

# Angola'

From STANLEY UYS and JOHN BATTERSBY  
LONDON. — There had been no Namibian casualties or injuries during the recent fighting in southern Angola, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday.

## Top-level talks between SA Mozambique

CAPE TIMES 10/1/84

JOHANNESBURG — Top level South African government representatives will meet their Mozambican counterparts next week to discuss security, tourism and financial relations between the two countries the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said last night.

A statement issued on Mr Botha's behalf said the talks to start on January 16 in Pretoria and Maputo were the outcome of the ministerial meeting between the two countries in Swaziland last month.

Besides security, tourism and economic matters the representatives, in four working groups would review the state of the Cabora-Bassa hydro-electric project.

The security team will be chaired by General J Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police and its members will include Dr J P Roux, Secretary-General of the Office of the Prime Minister, and General A J van Deventer, Secretary of the State Security Council.

The economic negotiating team will be headed by Mr J van Dalsen, Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs and will include representatives from the Departments of Transport Services and Mineral and Energy Affairs.

The South African team concerned with the Cabora-Bassa project will be headed by the Director General of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs Dr S J du Plessis, and will include representatives from Escom and the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance — Saba

"Contrary to recent reports from the racist regime, no Namibians have even been injured thus far in the recent fighting, as South Africa has directed its attack against Angolan military, civilian and economic targets," he said.

Mr Nujoma made this statement in a message read to an international gathering at County Hall to witness the launching of the Greater London Council's (GLC) anti-apartheid declaration.

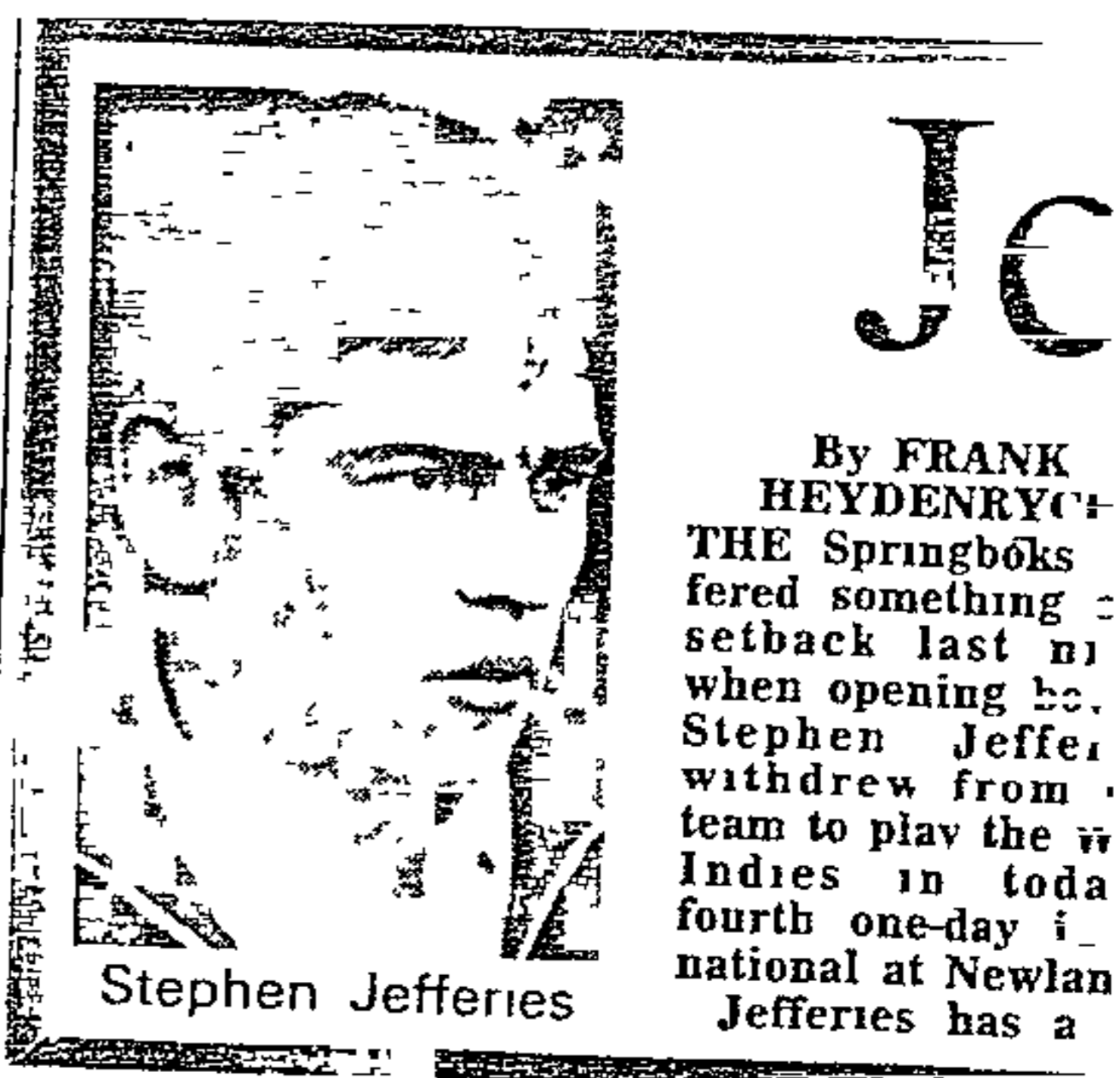
The message from Mr Nujoma was read by Swapo's chief representative in London, Mr Shapua Kaukungua.

### Hypocrisy

Mr Nujoma dismissed the South African offer of a truce as "hypocrisy" and insisted that Pretoria had no intention of allowing Namibia to become genuinely independent unless it was forced to do so.

Diplomats here have privately expressed concern over a possible internationalizing of the conflict in Angola. One Western diplomat said Pretoria was "pushing its luck" in Angola.

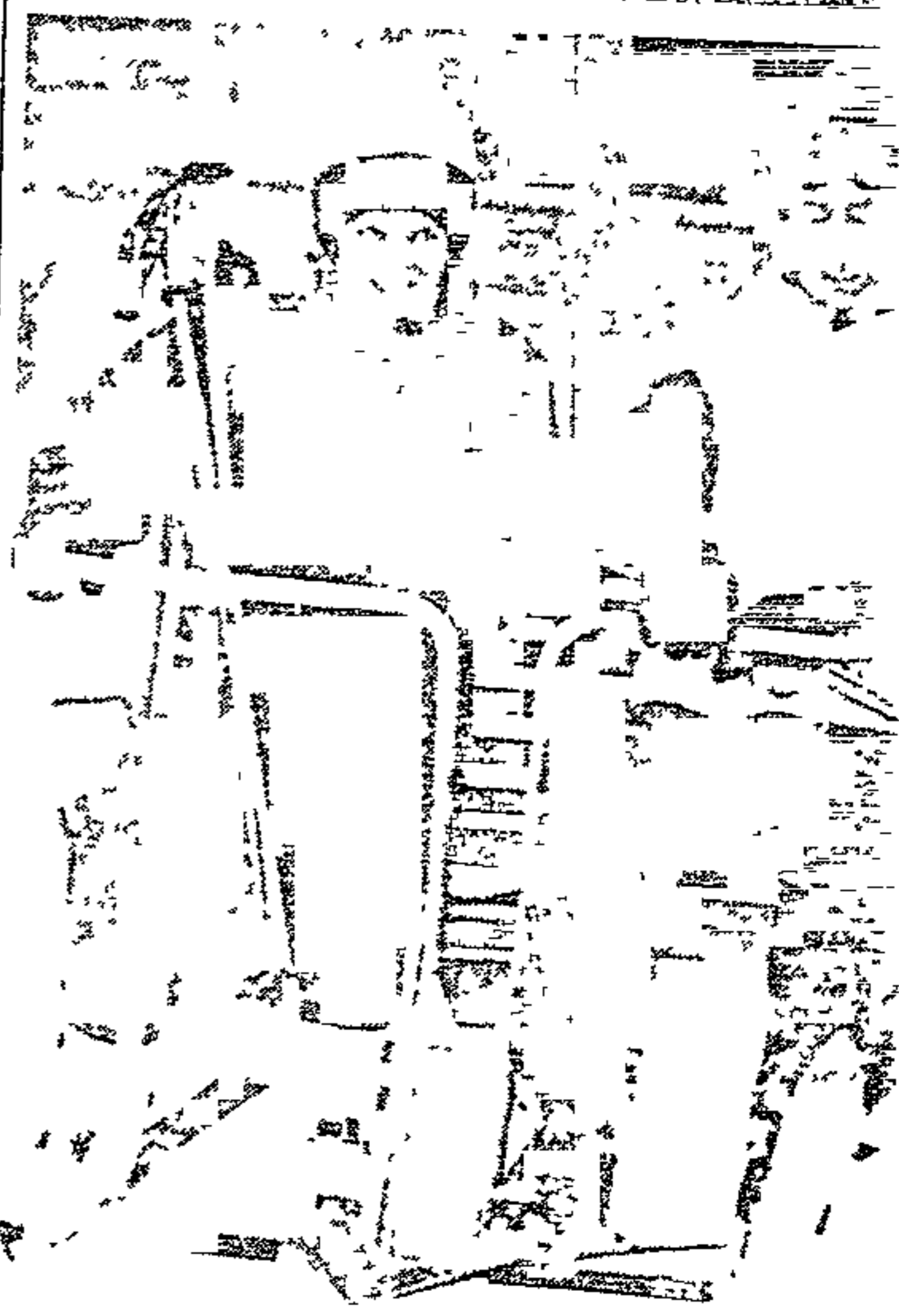
The offers and counter-offers of talks that have been made over the past few days



Stephen Jefferies

By FRANK HEYDENRYCH  
THE Springboks suffered something of a setback last night when opening batsman Stephen Jefferies withdrew from the team to play the West Indies in today's fourth one-day international at Newlands. Jefferies has a

## Di's new



LEFT Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales, Liechtenstein, yesterday. RIGHT: loose jacket and scarf and a new swept-back hairstyle. Saturday en route to their

## Gold hits new low

THE gold price reached a 17-month low at \$363.25 in London yesterday closing at \$366.25. Dealers said the market's weakness was due to the continuing strength of the dollar, reflecting high US interest rates.

● Prime may rise as gold, rand tumble, page 16

## Thieves honey

By GLEN GARVEN  
NEWLY-WEDS Abdul and Shabiera Mahomed started married life with a bump on Sunday. Only hours after the ceremony in Rylands Estate, thieves ran

# Mozambique

JOHANNESBURG — Top-level South African government representatives will meet their Mozambican counterparts next week to discuss security, tourism and financial relations between the two countries the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, said last night

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Mr Nujoma made this statement in a message read to an international gathering at County Hall to witness the launching of the Greater London Council's (GLC) anti-apartheid declaration

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## Hypocrisy

Mr Nujoma dismissed the South African offer of a trial ceasefire as "hypocrisy" and insisted that Pretoria had no intention of allowing Namibia to become genuinely independent unless it was forced to do so

Diplomats here have privately expressed concern over a possible internationalizing of the conflict in Angola One Western diplomat said Pretoria was "pushing its luck" in Angola

The offers and counter-offers of talks that have been made over the new year have not aroused much enthusiasm here It is felt that both the South African Government and Swapo are simply restating previously announced positions

In an editorial yesterday, the Guardian said "That the South Africans are withdrawing in good order and in good time after sweeping all before them should not obscure the fact that all the components of an international disaster are still in place internationally South Africa's position remains as indefensible as ever"

The Times editorial yesterday said "Perhaps now that South Africa has improved its military position and demonstrated its determination to take further military action if necessary, even deep into Angola, it could make some concession, such as attaching no clear timetable to the withdrawal of Cuban troops"

"However, it will not get much change out of the Angolan Government unless it gives convincing evidence of a desire to move out of Namibia, and it is difficult to see any compelling reason why it should feel obliged to do this"

When asked to comment on Mr Nujoma's claim last night, an SADF spokesman referred to General Constand Viljoen's statement on Friday in which he gave the combined Swapo Cuban and Angolan losses as 324

Angola General's criticism page 2

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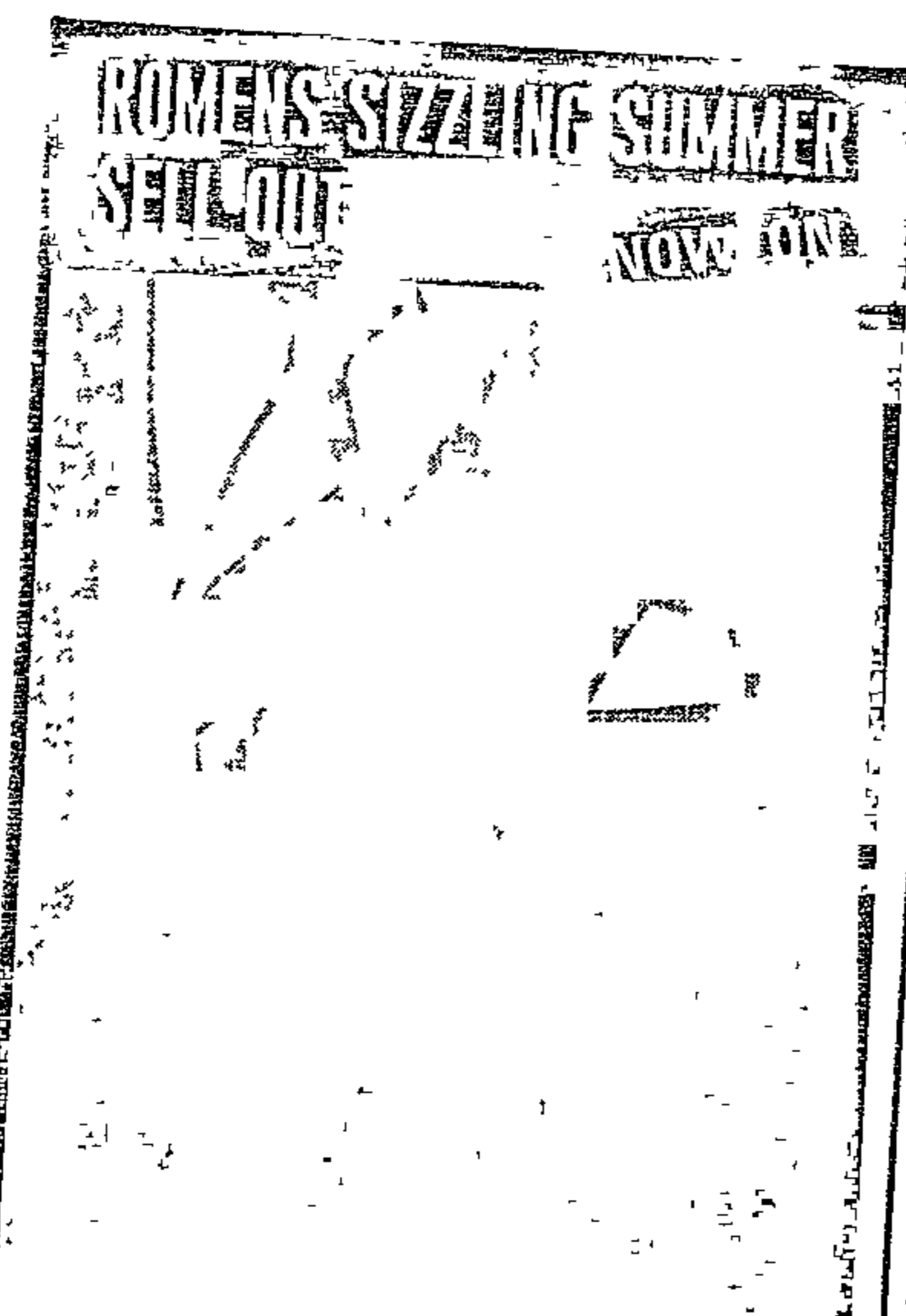
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**3-PIECE SUITS**  
 MAN-ABOUT-TOWN, MONATIC ALBA, SIMPSON  
 ALMOST HALF  
 NORMAL PRICE  
**FROM ONLY**  
 ALL OTHER ITEMS  
 NOT MARKED DOWN  
**NOW LESS THAN**  
**ROMENS**

By CHRIS OLCKERS  
Chief Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN and South West African Territorial Forces have already started withdrawing from southern Angola, but the operation could take several days

After clashes with MPLA and Cuban soldiers, South African troops are faced with a long trek through swampy, difficult terrain.

Most of the Russian-manufactured equipment seized during the operations in Angola has been destroyed. Some sophisticated weaponry is being brought back.

A Defence Force spokesman said last night that the order for withdrawal had been given but that it was difficult to say how far this had progressed.

More than 320 Swapo troops, as well as MPLA and Cuban soldiers, died during the seek-and-destroy operations which started in December last year.

Twenty-one South African soldiers and members of SWATF lost their lives — the highest South African casualty toll for any operation in the 17-year bush war with Swapo. One soldier is still missing, believed to have been captured in Angola.

# SADF's withdrawal 'may take a few days'

However, Swapo sources in London claimed yesterday that their guerrillas suffered no casualties during the South African raids. They said the South African forces apparently engaged mainly Angolan forces.

In response, an SADF spokesman said last night that in a statement issued last Friday, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, had disclosed that the majority of people killed were Swapo guerrillas and the rest were Fapla and Cuban troops. He said there was no change to that statement.

Diplomatic circles in London have expressed concern privately over the broader international implications of the conflict in Angola. One Western diplomat said Pretoria was "pushing its luck" too hard, reports the Mail's London Bureau.

The offers and counter-

offers of talks that have been made over the new year have not aroused much enthusiasm. It is felt that both the South African Government and Swapo are simply restating previously announced positions.

In an editorial yesterday, The Guardian newspaper commented "That the South Africans are withdrawing in good order and in good time after sweeping all before them should not obscure the fact that all the components of an international disaster are still in place. Internationally South Africa's position remains as indefensible as ever."

● Lieutenant-General H de V du Toit, former head of military intelligence, said yesterday he believed the Ministry of Defence waited too long before announcing South Africa was fighting in southern Angola, reports the Rand

Daily Mail correspondent in Cape Town

The public was "very loyal" in these matters, Gen Du Toit added, but the Government must not rely on that fact.

Gen Du Toit is now an academic. He retired in 1977 as Chief of Staff Intelligence after serving through the greatest credibility crisis between the SADF and the media since the Second World War — the months of almost complete official silence during Operation Savannah, the incursion into Angola in 1975/6.

Meanwhile, South African journalists will have to continue to rely on SADF statements for news of the SADF's withdrawal from Angola.

This was confirmed yesterday by a SWATF spokesman. He said that in terms of the Defence Act, no journalist was permitted to report on any aspect of the withdrawal.

UPK Times 12/11/84 (45) (254)

# 'No sign' of SA retreat

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday Angola had informed him that there were no signs of the announced withdrawal of South African troops from its territory.

After waiting until the Tuesday midnight deadline to report back on South Africa's response to last Friday's Security Council demand that it get out and stay out of Angola, the secretary-general said there had been "no fundamental change in the military situation and no signs of withdrawal of South African armed forces from Angolan territory"

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria last night that South Africans and the South West African Territory Force were still in the process of withdrawing from Angola.

"This process has been delayed by virtually impassable roads and swampy conditions after the recent rains," he said.

The UN chief said South Africa had declined to respond formally to the council demand, which it had rejected. But he had met twice with the South African Ambassador, Mr Kurt von

♦♦♦♦



To page 2

UPK Times 12/11/84



From page 1

Schindling

The secretary-general's report cited an assertion by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha made on January 7 that South Africa was ready to take on "the whole world if need be, and a statement by the Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, made on January 8, that South African forces had begun to withdraw after having "reached their goal", and that Pretoria stood ready to negotiate with Luanda for "a lasting peace".

The secretary-general offered no conclusions of his own and undertook merely to continue to monitor the situation closely.

However, the Soviet Union had an earlier Tass statement published as an official Security Council document.

This hailed Angola's January 4 proposal as "timely and well-justified", and demanded "an end to all South African acts of aggression, both direct and indirect against Angola".

The Soviet statement interpreted the reply of the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, to South Africa's

earlier "disengagement offer as proposals "to put an end to the military operations in Angola to remove the South African invaders from that area, and at long last to set about the practical implementation of a political settlement in Namibia" in accordance with the 1978 plan for UN-supervised elections.

The statement also asserted that aggression must not go unpunished" and that "urgent and concerted international efforts" were needed to eliminate a dangerous situation sparked by South Africa's "racist leaders and their backers".

## Cubans

The statement did not deal with the South African demand that Cuban forces withdraw from Angola as part of any SWA/Namibian settlement.

The secretary-general's report also steered clear of the SWA/Namibia issue and did not touch on the truce offers, or Swapo's declared readiness to discuss a settlement ceasefire with the SWA/Namibian administrator-general.

WASHINGTON — An increase in the military's influence in governing of South Africa is foreseen by an American political scientist, in an article published in Washington Dr Robert Rotherg, professor of political science and history at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, makes this prediction in a latest issue of "Africa notes", published by the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies. He suggests that under the new constitution the State Security Council will become "even more central to the functioning" of government, serving as the secretariat of the presidential system. "If so," he says, "the other three committees of the Cabinet may come less important, even as the Cabinet, the Parliament and the party caucus lose whatever residual powers each retains. "One can foresee a greater centralisation of power under the new system. The military will in the SSC, involve itself more and more in affairs of State and certainly not lessen its institutional influence on the future shape of South Africa."

# Military's influence in SA Govt

## Will grow — report

In his article Dr Rotherg, a frequent visitor to South Africa, challenges an important inclusion reached by another American academic, Dr Kenneth Grundy, in a recent study so pointing to an increase in military influence in the government of South Africa.

Dr Grundy's conclusion that the SSC is a check on the Defence Force is described by Dr Rotherg as "wildly optimistic. "Individuals from the Defence Force are at the core of the formal and informal dimensions of all South African policy making," Dr Rotherg says. "The influence of the military is increasing — even if South Africa is still a long way

from becoming a 'jackboot state' in the Latin American sense

"There are important countervailing tendencies the merits of a bloated bureaucracy will tend to block the conversion of South Africa to Prussian-style Government. Yet (Prime Minister P W) Botha shares the military's vision of a fortress South Africa, tactically reformed, but strategically sound if not hegemonic

"The soldiers are his chosen instrument and he is theirs."

In his article, entitled "The process of decision-making in contemporary South Africa", Dr Rotherg traces the develop-

ment of tighter central control over government from the political revolution brought about by the 'total onslaught' philosophy, and the shift in decision-making power "from old-line bureaucrats to a cadre largely composed of military-trained technocrats".

Under the system that emerged, he says, important issues do not necessarily come before the Cabinet but are decided at committee level. At the heart of the management system is the SSC, which "has become the court of virtually final resort for a broad range of national issues".

The future of Namibia, for example, is in the hands of the SSC rather than the elected representatives of the white South African electorate, says Dr Rotherg.

He suggests that Mr P W Botha and his Department of Foreign Affairs "have relatively little influence in today's decision-making arena".

According to Dr Rotherg "the real levers of formal power in South Africa are no longer controlled exclusively, or as much as they were, by elected representatives of the (white) people

"Indeed, the National Security management system has superseded the Cabinet, the party

and the electorate in many areas"

Complete military dominance is tempered, says Dr Rotherg, by factors including the non-military bureaucrats' awareness of their weakened position and a suspicion of military designs

A crucial question, he says, is whether the new machinery is actually employed when those who rule South Africa make the decisions that count

He says Mr P W Botha "does not intend his new military-manned system to transform South Africa. He merely wants the tactical (not the strategic) posture of his administration to

be coherent and co-ordinated" Dr Rotherg says that "aside from the party and the Cabinet, it is obviously the military which is the leading decision-making institution in today's South Africa"

Mr P W Botha told a Press conference last September that allegations that South Africa was secretly governed by the State Security Council were nothing but "fairy tales and fantasies"

It was also not true that the Defence Force prescribed the country's foreign policy, he said. The country was run by himself and the Cabinet Ministers, he said

By David Braun,

British surgeon spells out situation in response to letters

# SA Namibian troops praised, police slated in UK Press

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Regular South African troops in Namibia behave scrupulously, said a British surgeon who spent most of last year working in Windhoek.

But "with the police it was another matter", wrote Mr David le Vay, in a letter to The Times this week.

"Torture and murder are known to have occurred. The worst offenders were the dreaded Koevoet, a band of irregulars.

"It is only too clear that the unfortunate inhabitants of northern Ovamboland suffered rape and pillage, were bayoneted and burnt alive by Swapo and irregular South African forces."

Mr le Vay said it was clear from an uncensored Press and from private information that the regular South African troops "behaved scrupulously. They certainly brought great medical benefits to the border Africans."

Once a case reached a coroner's court or other court in Namibia it was always fully reported and fully investigated. "I was impressed by the efforts of white lawyers on behalf of the dependants of Africans alleged

to have been murdered by police or irregulars, and by the impartiality of the courts.

"The fate of the rural Africans caught between two sides in a nasty war is unenviable. Nevertheless, the regular South African troops have behaved well, and as long as these matters are reported and justice is done there is hope.

"I am not aware that any newspapers in Angola have reported the misdeeds of Swapo. Those in Windhoek have been courageous in their duty."

He added that it was unworthy to urge the clergy to stick to their pulpits.

"They know as much as the ordinary man about what goes on in the field, often more."

Both Mr le Vay's letter, another by the Bishop of Stepney and Mr Terry Waite, special representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were published in The Times on Monday in response to a letter from Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes, of Lloyd-Hughes Associates.

He wrote to The Times last week that clerics would advance the lot of mankind if they addressed themselves more to theology and less to pronounce-

Regular SA troops "behaved scrupulously and brought great medical benefits to the border Africans," a letter to The Times said

ments on military, economic and political matters, "about which they are too often only partially instructed or abysmally ignorant."

Mr Waite and the Bishop of Stepney said that as Sir Trevor's company was associated with the Namibian Information Ser-

vice, "which acts on behalf of the South African-backed authorities currently administering Namibia", his objectivity was questionable.

The report by the bishops on their visit to Namibia will be published at the end of this month.





# SADF pulling out Shultz

CAPE TIMES  
13/1/84

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NEW YORK — South African withdrawal from Angola is "in process right now," the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, said yesterday

He told a news conference that Washington was hoping that South Africa's "unilateral withdrawal" would be the signal for others to act also

Angola, which this week reported to the United Nations that there were "no signs" of a South African withdrawal, has suggested that it depended on South Africa making the first move

Not dealt with in the public Angolan responses has been Luanda's support for Swapo and its Cuban forces, whose withdrawal remains a South African condition for settling the SWA/Namibia question

● In London Swapo

yesterday called on the international community to take note of South Africa's "blunt and arrogant refusal" to comply with the United Nations plan for SWA/Namibian independence and said Pretoria was clearly not interested in a ceasefire within the terms of that plan

Responding to the statement issued on Wednesday by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in which he rebuffed Swapo's conditional agreement to hold direct ceasefire talks, Swapo's West European information officer, Mr Peter Manning, said here "Mr Botha has clarified the position of the racist South African regime on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435

"It is clearly not interested in the ceasefire in terms of Resolution 435,

the agreed procedure for ending the regime's illegal occupation of Namibia, of having it properly monitored by the UN as provided for in that Resolution, or in genuine independence

"The international community should take note of its blunt and arrogant refusal to comply with Security Council Resolution 435, the UN plan for elections in Namibia"

Meanwhile, the MPLA government in the Angolan capital, Luanda, has told the Red Cross that it is holding a SWA/Namibian soldier

● Angolan Government troops killed 13 Unita guerillas and destroyed a Unita camp in the southern Benguela province during the first week of January, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday — Own Correspondent, Sapa and Sapa-Reuter

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Religion Reporter

An Afrikaans theologian has asked for an amendment to the new Defence Act of 1983 pertaining to conscientious objection that would make better provision for bona fide objectors on grounds other than purely religious

It is the first time that an objection against the new Defence Act has been lodged publicly by an Afrikaans reformed church leader

All mainline English speaking and multiracial churches have strongly objected to the distinction made between religious and non-religious objectors in the new Act and demanded that they should be treated in the same way

Writing in the latest edition of the journal Woord en Daad, Professor Amie van Wyk of the

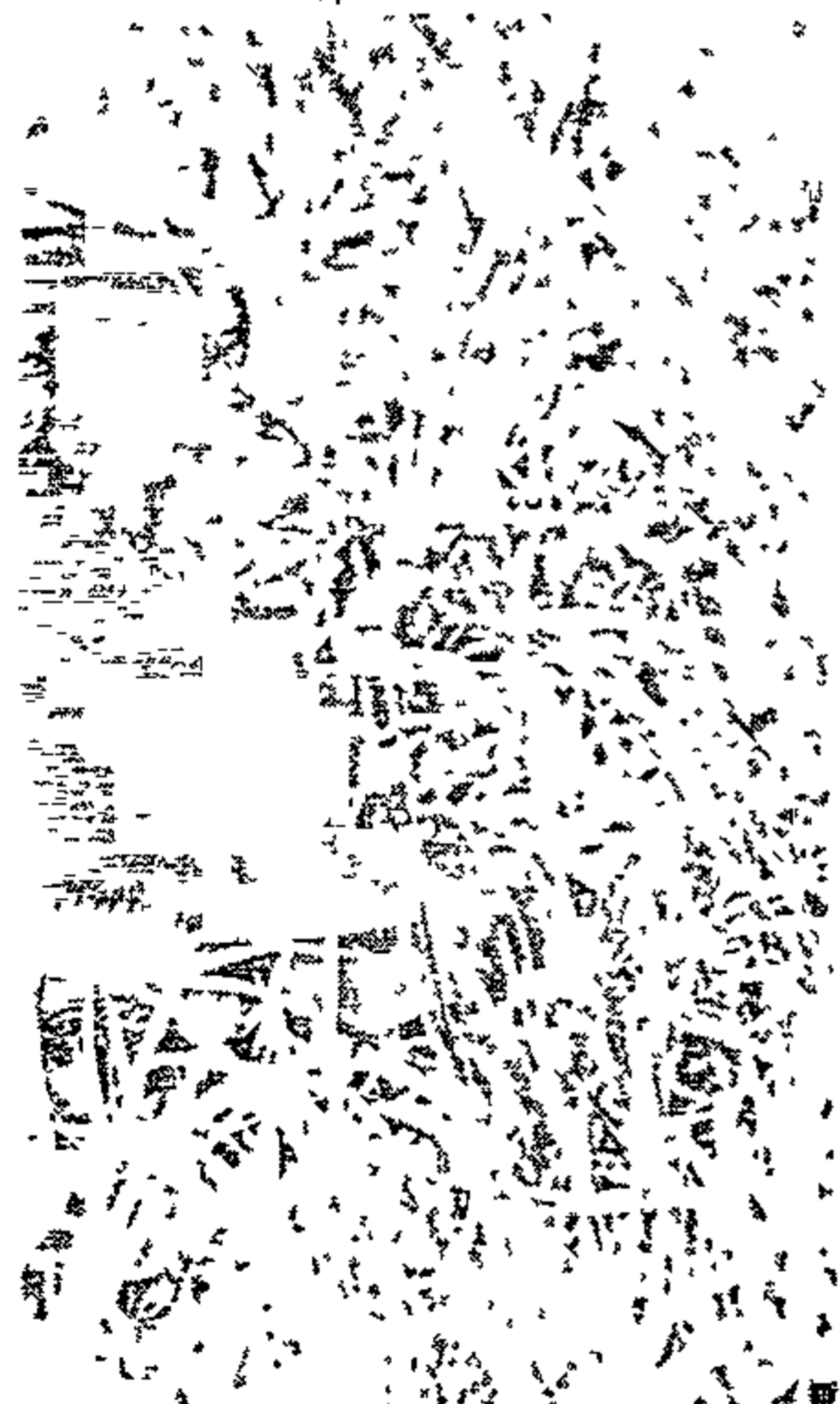
Dominee calls for change in Defence Act <sup>254</sup> <sup>Staw</sup> <sup>12/1/84</sup>

Hammanskraal Theological School of the Gereformeerde Kerk says "however difficult it might be", such changes would seem to him to be "ethically responsible" in a society which is often criticised for "institutionalised violence"

Professor van Wyk wrote an article on military service and the refusal to do military service from the theological and ethical perspective at the invitation of the editor of Woord en Daad, official mouthpiece of Rebsa (Reformed Movement of South Africa)

The new Act makes provision for three kinds of religious objectors to military service to do alternative community service of about eight continuous years instead, while moral (or non-religious) objectors will be sentenced to six years' imprisonment

He argues that it is often difficult to distinguish between religious and moral objectors, and suggests that they could both rather be called by one name—conscientious objections (gewetensbesware)



mother, Cluckie She squawks in  
● Picture by Rebecca Hearfield

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nearly laid an egg and raced up and down the bank squawking furiously until her little one returned to shore

Apart from his few tentative sorties into the water Donald believes implicitly that he is a chicken

How long this odd couple will remain in tandem nobody knows Once the ugly duckling grows up he will naturally be drawn to his own species

But until then Cluckie and Donald make the oddest couple since Jack

Half new recruits rejected by corps

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The SA Cape Corps had to turn away more than half the recruits who applied to join this year according to the Officer Commanding the unit, Colonel Ben Cronje

Facilities at the Elsie's River camp can accommodate an intake of 1 500 men but 3 600 applied, leaving many disappointed when their applications were rejected

"I guess the slowdown in the economy and the employment situation account for the large number of applicants Unfortunately we do not have the facilities to accommodate them," he said

There are no immediate plans to extend facilities to allow for larger yearly intakes and Colonel Cronje declined to comment on future plans for the base

One enterprising recruit made sure he was accepted He applied in early December to avoid the New Year rush

Men wishing to join the Corps must be between 18 and 24 with no criminal record and have at

Star (254)  
13/1/84  
**Red Cross visits  
Cuban captured by SA**

By Sheryl Raine,  
Pretoria Bureau

Local Red Cross delegates yesterday visited a Cuban prisoner of war captured during South Africa's recent incursion into southern Angola

A spokesman for the Internal Committee of the Red Cross said today the delegates who visited the prisoner were from Pretoria

"We are hoping to visit other prisoners captured during the operation, but are waiting replies to our requests from the South African authorities," the spokesman said

"South African forces are be-

lieved to have captured several Angolan and Swapo fighters in recent weeks

The Department of Foreign Affairs refused to comment when asked today how many prisoners of war were being held and where

An announcement may be made later today

The Red Cross has requested permission from the MPLA government in Luanda to visit the Namibian soldier taken prisoner in Angola during recent operations

He is believed to be Mr Petrus Kandjende of the SWA Territory force

**Mali Correspondent**

**GENEVA.** — International Red Cross delegates yesterday visited a Cuban prisoner of war captured by South African forces during the recent incursion into Angola.

A spokeswoman for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva said it had been officially told 10 days ago about the Cuban prisoner — believed to have been captured shortly after fighting began.

The spokeswoman declined to identify the prisoner, or say where he was being held. She said the Cuban Government had been told of his capture.

Red Cross delegates have asked the South African authorities to confirm Press reports that a number of Angolan and Swapo prisoners are also being held.

There has so far been no reply.

The MPLA government in the Angolan capital, Luanda, has told the Red Cross it is holding a Namibian soldier taken prisoner during the latest incursion.

He is believed to be a member

# SA holds Cuban PoW: Red Cross mercy visit

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ROOM 13/1/84

of the South West Africa Territorial Force.

The Red Cross has asked to visit him.

Meanwhile, Swapo yesterday called on the international community to take note of South Africa's "blunt and arrogant refusal" to comply with the United Nations' plan for South West African independence, reports Sapa.

It said Pretoria was clearly not interested in a ceasefire within the terms of that plan.

Responding to the statement issued yesterday by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, in which he rebuffed Swapo's conditional agreement to hold direct ceasefire talks,

Swapo's West European information officer, Mr Peter Manning, said in London.

"Mr Botha has clarified the position of the racist South African regime on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

"It is clearly not interested in the ceasefire in terms of Resolution 435 — the agreed procedure for ending the regime's illegal occupation of Namibia — of having it properly monitored by the UN as provided for in that resolution, or in genuine independence for Namibia.

"The international community should take note of its blunt and arrogant refusal to comply with Security Council Resolution 435,

the UN plan for elections in Namibia."

On Tuesday, Swapo said it was prepared to meet a South African delegation.

But it set as a condition the demand that the ceasefire must be the first step in implementing the UN plan, which the South African Government has said it will not do until Cuban forces leave Angola.

On Wednesday, Mr Botha said "If Swapo chooses to respond in such a provocative manner to South Africa's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the South West African question, then the South African Government cannot see much point in continuing with this exercise" — Sapa.

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# SADF to up death benefits

**Mail Reporter**

THE Department of Defence is considering increasing the benefits available to national servicemen under the Combat Cover Scheme, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said recently.

This was reported in the latest issue of "Facts Of Life", an information letter of the Life Officers' Association (LOA) to the media and insurance industry.

General Malan was replying to a question asked by the Opposition spokesman on financial matters, Mr Harry Schwarz, who had queried present benefits. He told Mr Schwarz it was not in the interests of the parties concerned to disclose the percentage increase and added the consideration was a result of recent representations received from the LOA.

The scheme provides for the payment of R10 000 if a SADF member dies without dependents and R20 000 in the case of a member with dependents.

The scheme also provides for disability cover.

By Gerald L'Ange,  
The Star Bureau

# United States <sup>(254)</sup> <sup>Star</sup> breaks the SA <sup>(scribble)</sup> arms ban — claim

WASHINGTON — A Quaker political organisation in the United States claims to have evidence that the US Government has authorised commercial sales of more than R34 million of military equipment to South Africa between 1981 and 1983 in contravention of the United Nations arms embargo

The American Friends Service Committee says it obtained the information from official US records by invoking the Freedom of Information Act, which gives the public the right to obtain certain information from Government departments

According to the AFSC the exports fell under the official Munitions List of items that might be covered by the UN arms embargo

However, the AFSC says it was told by the State Department that only items on the list that also had civilian uses were approved for Pretoria

The AFSC says the items

could nevertheless be used for military purposes, but produces no proof that any were. The documents on which the AFSC bases its allegations are not reproduced in its report

The report's findings are said to have been based also on interviews with Government representatives and a survey of military-industrial publications and South African patent documents

The report which was released in Washington today, was compiled jointly with the Washington Office on Africa, a political organisation concerning itself largely with anti-apartheid activities

The report recalls that the sophisticated computer sys-

tem, recently intercepted on its way to the Soviet Union by way of South Africa was licensed for export to Pretoria even though the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, acknowledged it could have a military use

"Rather than outright sales of large weapons systems, exports by US corporations consist to a great extent of the building blocks of modern weaponry — components, unfinished sub-assemblies and other technology that can be easily submerged in large wholesale transactions," the report says

It says the State Department's Office of Munitions Control authorised 29 sepa-

rate exports of Munitions List commodities to South Africa between 1981 and 1983, with a total value of R34,5 million

This was more than the total value of "commercial military exports" to South Africa over the previous 30 years

The exports included data encryption equipment, navigation gear, image intensifiers and "technical know-how", all falling under explicitly military headings in the Munitions List, according to the report

It says the State Department refused to identify most of the South African end-users but said they included private firms and two Government-run bodies, the National Physical Research Laboratory and the National Institute for Aeronautics and Systems Technology

The report says independent former homelands are used by South Africa to get military equipment

It claims that under the Reagan Administration "police and military contacts with South Africa are once again beginning to flourish"

## Experts knock tax relief on bonds

By Stephen McQuillan and Russell Gault

Tax relief for all home buyers is not in the country's long-term economic interests, say bank and building society experts

But they agree that the Government should offer more relief for people struggling to buy a modest home

Tax relief on bond interest has often been suggested but many financial experts agree that such a move could not be introduced in the immediate future — if at all

The vice-president of the Association of Building Societies of South Africa Mr H Pascoe said overall tax concessions on interest would benefit many already wealthy people

"Such a concession should be applied at the lower end of the scale to help the people who need it most," he said

There was already relief for young first-time buyers and others

"People with a property valued up to R50 000 can apply for a subsidy on that bond. This amounts to 20 percent of interest payments"

The tax deduction idea came about in the UK when people were taxed on their capital possessions. Any interest on a bond qualified for tax deduction

"The circumstances here are quite dif-

ferent especially when you consider so many bonds are already subsidised by employers," said Mr Pascoe

The general manager of personal and commercial services at Standard Bank Mr Gutch Vickers, said overall tax relief for home buyers was undesirable mainly because of progressive tax scales. Affluent people would benefit more than others

"The low bond rates of the past encouraged South Africans to build large expensive homes," he said. "Too many of our resources were channelled into too few homes. This led to higher prices"

"Subsidisation would not be in South Africa's long-term economic interests. But there are sound reasons for direct subsidisation of low income groups"

The general manager of finance for Barclays Bank Mr Stan McDonald said overall tax relief would cost too much

More deductions from salaries would undermine the taxation structure. It is a tricky proposal

There would have to be substantial



changes in tax structure to allow it. "It is not a viable proposal for the forthcoming Budget. There are all sorts of government subsidisation schemes for people at the low end of the income scale and it would cost the Government too much if people owning R500 000 homes became eligible for tax relief"

But tax consultant Mr Mike Menof supported widespread tax relief on bonds

"Mr Horwood has said 'no' to this proposal repeatedly and he is wrong. I think this kind of tax relief must come — maybe within the next two years"

Section 23g of the Income Tax Act said private and domestic expenditure would not be allowed as a deduction against tax

"The Act is the stumbling block and it is wrong," Mr Menof said

Revenue lost to the Government by tax relief on bond repayments could be recovered

The Government could collect a transfer duty when a house is sold — say five percent of the selling price. Home owners now pay no tax on profit

In the US tax relief was allowed on interest on bond or home finance in return for a limited capital gains tax

In the UK tax relief was also given on interest on home finance in return for a similar tax

VATICAN CITY — The Jesuits are often called the Pope's elite guards

# ith Africans fade

# Just why did 21 S African soldiers die in Angola?

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14/1/84

WHEN a former head of military intelligence criticises the South African Defence Force for its failure to communicate with the public, one can be sure something serious has gone wrong.

Referring to the latest round of fighting in Southern Angola, in which 21 SA troops died, General H de V du Toit warned that the military was putting at risk the public's loyalty and the "indispensable support of the national will" by not making a timely and adequate announcement about the operations.

Two questions have recently arisen with respect to the war in South Africa's north-western frontier zone.

Will the SADF keep the trust of white citizens if they are ill-informed about where and when, and against whom, their sons are fighting?

Secondly, will that trust stay intact, even if the perception grows that South Africa is becoming trapped in a sterile, no-win, Vietnam-like conflict on and beyond its borders, one that will exact a rising toll in money and lives?

Since the 1975 South African invasion of Angola, white South Africans have shown little opposition to the spreading war, on and beyond the country's borders.

According to a reliable overseas newspaper,

## THE PATTERN OF POLITICS By HERMANN GILIOME

South Africa has occupied a large part of Southern Angola since 1981. Yet only a few newspapers have asked what South Africa was doing there, or whether it was in our interests to stay there.

The passivity of the public is not difficult to explain. Firstly, the death toll has not been high — an average of about 50 whites a year. Secondly, the public generally believes the talk about a total (Russian) onslaught and wants all available measures used to stamp out any threat in the region, regardless of whether this violates international law or alienates the West.

It is my impression that the general public does not consider Namibia or Angola as white last ditches, where South Africa has to fight to prevent a war on its own soil.

Increasingly, opinion-formers and the general public want to know whether the fighting in Angola serves immediate and long-term purposes.

On the basis of available evidence, one can say South Africa pursued three immediate objectives in its latest operation to thwart a Swapo

sweep into Namibia, to force Angola to stop supporting Swapo and to help the SA agent, Jonas Savimbi, topple the MPLA government in Luanda or become a senior partner in a new government of national unity.

But these immediate objectives are only a means towards a generally accepted settlement in Namibia, which will help to stabilise the region.

South Africa, it is true, has had considerable success in forcing the governments on our north-eastern borders to meet its demands after subjecting them to considerable pressure.

But Angola is not Mozambique. South Africa could exert pressure on Mozambique or Lesotho without a real international outcry.

However, Namibian independence is an international issue and, because of that, the war on our north-western border has become internationalised.

Russia has invested 20 000 Cubans and a considerable amount of prestige in Angola and will not allow the MPLA government to be toppled or pushed around too much.

The West is on the de-

fensive on Namibia and is increasingly nervous about shielding South Africa or playing its mediating role. Once the Reagan Administration is gone, we will stand alone.

Even that is a price South Africa can pay, as long as it attains its goals.

But what is being achieved by the fighting? It is no longer credible to maintain that Swapo can be eliminated. Even if Swapo is dealt heavy blows, thanks to Russian involvement, it keeps coming back every year.

Abraham Lincoln once said the difficult thing is not to thrash the enemy but to keep it thrashed.

But even more important, it does not look as if South Africa is coming any nearer to a settlement in Namibia. Everyone knows Swapo will win a free election.

The fighting has gone on so long, a viable internal settlement which excludes Swapo is no longer a real prospect.

The time has come to ask why is South Africa fighting in Angola?

Apart from the human lives lost, the cost seems staggeringly high — the alienation of the West and a war bill of nearly R1 000-million a year — when inflation is running rampant and the Government needs every cent to make the new constitutional dispensation work.

Why did 21 South African troops die last month in Angola?

# Why did 21 SA troops die in Angola?

*Cape Times 14/1/84*

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## The Pattern of Politics

By  
**HERMANN GILIOME**

WHEN a former head of military intelligence criticizes the South African Defence Force for its failure to communicate properly with the public one can be certain that something serious has gone wrong

Referring to the latest round of fighting in southern Angola in which 21 South African troops died, General H de V du Toit warned that the military was putting at risk the public's loyalty and the "indispensable support of the national will" by not making a timely and adequate announcement about the operations

General Du Toit was commenting on the need to inform the public when South Africa is fighting. Inevitably the same applies to the matter of why South Africa is fighting

### Two questions

Put differently, two questions have recently arisen with respect to the war in South Africa's north-western frontier zone

Will the SADF continue to maintain the trust of the white public and the parents of the citizens' army if they are ill-informed about where and when and against whom their sons are fighting and dying?

Secondly, will that trust stay intact even if the perception grows that South Africa is becoming trapped in a sterile, no-win, Viet-



A scene after the battle during one of South Africa's previous incursions into Angola

nam-like conflict on and beyond its borders, one that will exact a steadily rising toll in money and lives?

Since the South African invasion of Angola in 1975 the white South African public has shown little opposition to the spreading war on and beyond the country's borders. According to a reliable overseas newspaper South Africa has effectively occupied a substantial area of southern Angola since 1981. Yet, apart from one or two newspapers, few have asked publicly what South Africa was doing there or whether it was in our interests to stay there

### 'National will'

The passivity of the public is not difficult to explain. Firstly the death toll has not been high — an average of about 50 whites a year. Secondly it is a public which generally believes the talk about a total (Russian) onslaught and wants the government to use all available measures to stamp out any threat in the region regardless of whether this violates international law or alienates the West

Yet, as General Du Toit's statement implies the support of the

not consider Namibia (or, for that matter, Angola) as a white last ditch where South Africa has to fight to prevent a war on its own soil

Increasingly opinion-formers and the general public want to know whether the fighting in Angola serves a purpose in that both immediate and long-term objectives are being met

### Swapo sweep

On the basis of available evidence one can state that South Africa pursued three immediate objectives in its latest operation in Angola to thwart a Swapo sweep into Namibia, to force Angola to stop supporting Swapo and thirdly to help the South African agent, Dr Jonas Savimbi, either to topple the MPLA government in Luanda or to become a senior partner in a new government of national unity

But these immediate objectives are only a means to an end. This end is a generally accepted settlement in Namibia which will help to stabilize the region

It is precisely at this point that growing doubts are surfacing as to whether South Africa is achieving its objec-

tive on Namibia and is increasingly nervous about shielding South Africa or playing its mediating role. Once the Reagan administration is gone we will stand alone

Even that is a price South Africa can pay as long as it attains its goals. But what is being achieved by the fighting in Angola? It is no longer credible to maintain that Swapo can be

eliminated. Even if Swapo is dealt heavy blows it keeps on coming back every year

Abraham Lincoln once said a wise thing which every frontier administrator in South African history will confirm. The difficult thing is not to thrash the enemy, but to keep it thrashed. The Russian involvement seems to make it impossible to keep Swapo thrashed

But even more important, it does not look as if South Africa is coming any nearer to a settlement in Namibia

Everyone knows that Swapo will win a free election. At the same time the fighting has gone on for so long that a viable internal settlement, which excludes Swapo, is no longer a real prospect

### High cost

The time has come to ask a simple but vital question: Why is South Africa fighting this war in Angola?

Apart from the human lives lost, the cost seems staggeringly high — the alienation of Western support and a war bill of nearly R1 billion a year at a time when inflation is running rampant and when the government needs every cent to make the new constitutional dispensation work

Why did 21 South African troops die in the last month in Angola?

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*between gain and buying food, there are three teachers, who are co-operation and De*



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Cape Times 14/1/84

"national will" cannot be taken for granted. It is my impression that the general public does

not have the resources or the will to continue to fight the war on our north-western borders. South Africa, it is true, has had considerable success in forcing the governments on our north-eastern borders, particularly Mozambique, to meet its demands — after subjecting them to considerable pressure.

**Internationalized**

But Angola is not Mozambique. South Africa could exert pressure on Mozambique or a Lesotho without a real international outcry. However, Namibian independence is a live international issue and because of that the war on our north-western border has become internationalized.

Russia has invested 20 000 Cubans and a considerable amount of prestige in Angola and will not allow the MPLA government to be toppled or pushed around too much.

The West is on the de-

# SADF brings back POWs, 'new' weapon

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa is holding several prisoners of war including at least one Cuban caught during its latest seek-and-destroy operation against Swapo in Southern Angola

The SADF scored a major intelligence coup for the West when its troops operating in the area found three 30mm automatic grenade launchers

The gun, known as the AGS 17, is used by Russian troops in Afghanistan and was previously thought to be used only by elite Russian squadrons and in East Germany

The finding of this weapon and as well as radar-controlled Sam8 and Sam9 installations indicates that Russia is sending its most sophisticated weaponry to Angola for use by both Fapla and Swapo.

It was also revealed yesterday, during a trip into Angola for South African military correspondents and members of the foreign press corps, that the South African forces attacking a Swapo base at Cuvelai, were out-gunned, and outnumbered by at least five to one

## Fierce battles

The combined forces of Swapo, Fapla, Cubans and Russian advisers fled after fierce battles of a conventional nature which the South African forces had not planned on

South Africa lost 21 men during the operation with one member of the SWATF reported captured. The combined loss on the enemy side was at least 500

The Officer Commanding the SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, said that several prisoners of war had been taken by South African forces but he did not know when, or if, arrangements were being made for a swap

He told the pressmen at Evali, 120km inside Angola, that the security forces had captured a large number of weapons including anti-aircraft guns, landmine planting vehicles and anti-tank weapons

General Meiring said South African and SWATF forces would have completed their withdrawal from Angola by tomorrow night

Answering questions, he said that the Unita had not become involved in any of the contacts with the enemy

## Civilian

He said that it was possible that civilians could become involved in crossfire between security forces and the enemy but that the only civilian casualty they had come across was an Angolan man who had been run over by a Russian T54 tank

Pressmen were shown maps drawn up by Russians which had been captured at Cuvelai. The maps indicate that the combined Fapla and Swapo bases at the town were being run by Russian advisers

With the maps was communist propaganda, praising President Yuri Andropov

The general said that combined Fapla and Cuban forces with Russian advisers had become involved in the battle between security forces and Swapo at Cuvelai

A unit of Russian tanks had been sent in against the SADF forces who were not planning on becoming involved in a conventional confrontation. The battle against the tanks was won by the Ratels

Only one Ratel was lost when it became trapped in a minefield and was attacked by a Russian T54 tank. Five South African soldiers died when their Ratel was hit by tank fire

# They're coming home!

2/c ARGUS  
14/1/84  
204

## SA troops turned Swapo in its tracks

From **ARNOLD KIRKBY**

**PRETORIA** — Tomorrow should mark the end of South Africa's offensive into southern Angola after they turned Swapo's rainy season incursion round before any insurgents could reach South West Africa

About 2 000 men, backed by medium-range artillery, were today moving south towards the SWA/Namibian border from three combat zones where they were involved in heavy fighting with combined Cuban, Angolan and Swapo forces

### Rutted roads

I was with a group of local and foreign newspapermen who flew into southern Angola yesterday to watch one of the three battle groups making their way slowly south along a gravel road, littered with landmines, rutted through excessive use, and boggy from extensive rains

But the boys in Battle Group Delta, who had come against a large combined force in the eastern sector of the battle front in southern Angola, were tanned

of terror in SWA/Namibia

He told a Press conference earlier that the insurgents had been turned in their tracks and were wandering round the bush in the area north of Cuvclai

Code-named "Askari" (a black colonial soldier), it was initially aimed at countering Swapo's attempts at reaching SWA/Namibia, but at times it took on the dimensions of conventional battles when the Cubans and Angolans joined in to aid Swapo

An estimated 500 "enemy" forces lost their lives for the loss of 21 South African and SWA Territory forces during the operation, which began a month ago

General Merring said the withdrawal from Angola should have been completed by yesterday, but when we visited the troops 140km into Angola they had covered only about 50km since last Sunday

It seems the journey south may take a while longer than estimated

They were always on counter-attack and had to contend with many landmines along the way

It was interesting flying over the northern regions of Owambo, where the infrastructure was extensive, then entering southern Angola and noting the desolation

### Isolated kraals

Scattered here and there in southern Angola were isolated kraals, while places like Mupa and Ewale, which appear to be bustling metropolises according to Angolan claims, are in fact no more than charred hamlets

### Deadly weapon

Among the other hardware being carted south in the Delta group convoy were a number of anti-aircraft guns, including the deadly 23-mm twin barrel gun and an aging 57-mm piece

### Arms stockpile

The disrepair and the state of the gardens around most of the houses indicated that they had not been occupied for some time

The South Africans also captured a stockpile of weapons during the operation, including

It has been deployed by the Russians only in use in a defensive role by the East Germans

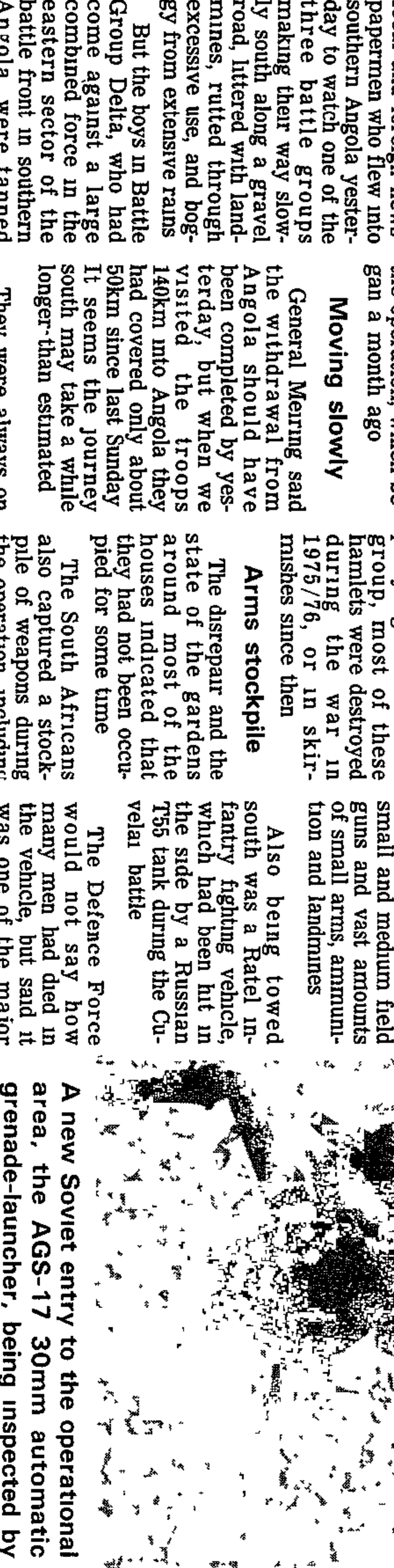
The AGS-17 is a 30mm grenade launcher, captured during the battle at Cuvclai. It has a range of about 800 metres and a killing zone of about 5 metres

Also being towed south was a Ratel infantry fighting vehicle, which had been hit in the side by a Russian T75 tank during the Cuvclai battle

The Defence Force would not say how many men had died in the vehicle, but said it was one of the major

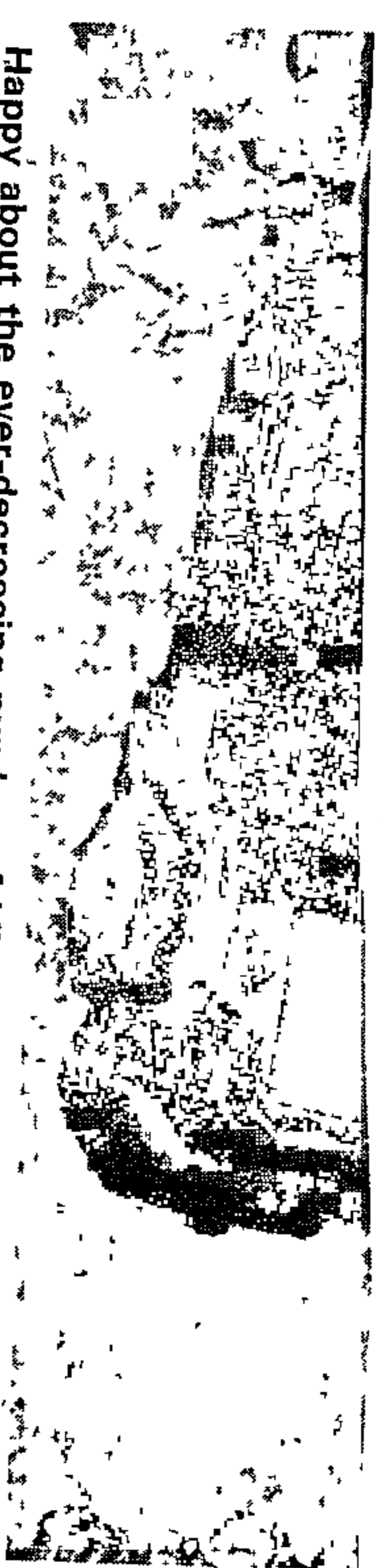


Tanned, in need of a bath and victorious in turning Swapo in its tracks, South African troops on the long journey home.



A new Soviet entry to the operational area, the AGS-17 30mm automatic grenade-launcher, being inspected by

AGENTS 14/1184 (254)



Happy about the ever-decreasing number of kilometres in southern Angola, South African troops wave at helicopters passing overhead.

## 'Angola training' ANC terrorists'

Major-General George Mering, General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, told me during the trip into the former Portuguese colony that none of the Swapo special forces group had yet committed any deed

ONDANGWE — Security forces had a "strong suspicion" that African National Congress terrorists were being trained in Angola, the officer commanding the South West African Territory Force, Major-General George Mering, said

A British journalist who recently visited the former Portuguese territory said in a BBC radio interview yesterday he had been told by the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, there was evidence that ANC battalions were fighting alongside the Angolan army

General Mering told a Press conference at Ondangwe air base in northern SWA/Namibia yesterday that a few ANC terrorists who had been caught recently had apparently received their training in Angola

But Angola was just one of the countries believed to be training members of the banned organisation, and security forces had so far not encountered any ANC units in Angola, he said

However, intelligence sources have told reporters in the past that it is believed ANC cadres might be assisting Swapo in southern Angola — Sapa



Brigadier Bossie Huyser, outgoing Commanding Officer of Western Air Command, inspects damage to the tail of an Impala aircraft by a Soviet-made Sam-9 surface-to-air missile.

(254) (8) 5-11-84 15/11/84

By CHRIS OLCKERS

**MILLIONS** of rands worth of Russian-manufactured arms captured by South African security forces in Southern Angola are being brought back by withdrawing troops.

Security forces operating against Swapo also destroyed large numbers of Soviet weaponry, including tanks.

The officer commanding the South West African Territorial Force, Major-General George Meiring, told the Press that the invading forces were caught unprepared for conventional battles when combined Fapla and Cuban forces with Russian advisers attacked them.

At the Battle of Cuvelai the combined enemy forces outnumbered the South Africans five to one

Gen Meiring addressed journalists at Evalli, 120km inside Southern Angola, and told them that the SADF had not planned on any confrontation with Fapla and the Cubans

"We went in with a small force of 2 000 men. Operation Askari was planned as a seek-and-destroy operation against small bands of Swapo terrorists

"We did not have any intention of fighting Angolans, neither did we expect a confrontation with them. But they joined in the fight against us.

"The security forces did not have heavy calibre arms with them and had to fight against much more powerful firepower. Most of our losses occurred in battle where we were outnumbered by superior forces

"But our men fought well and, against all odds, won the battle. The enemy were eventually forced to flee," Gen Meiring said.

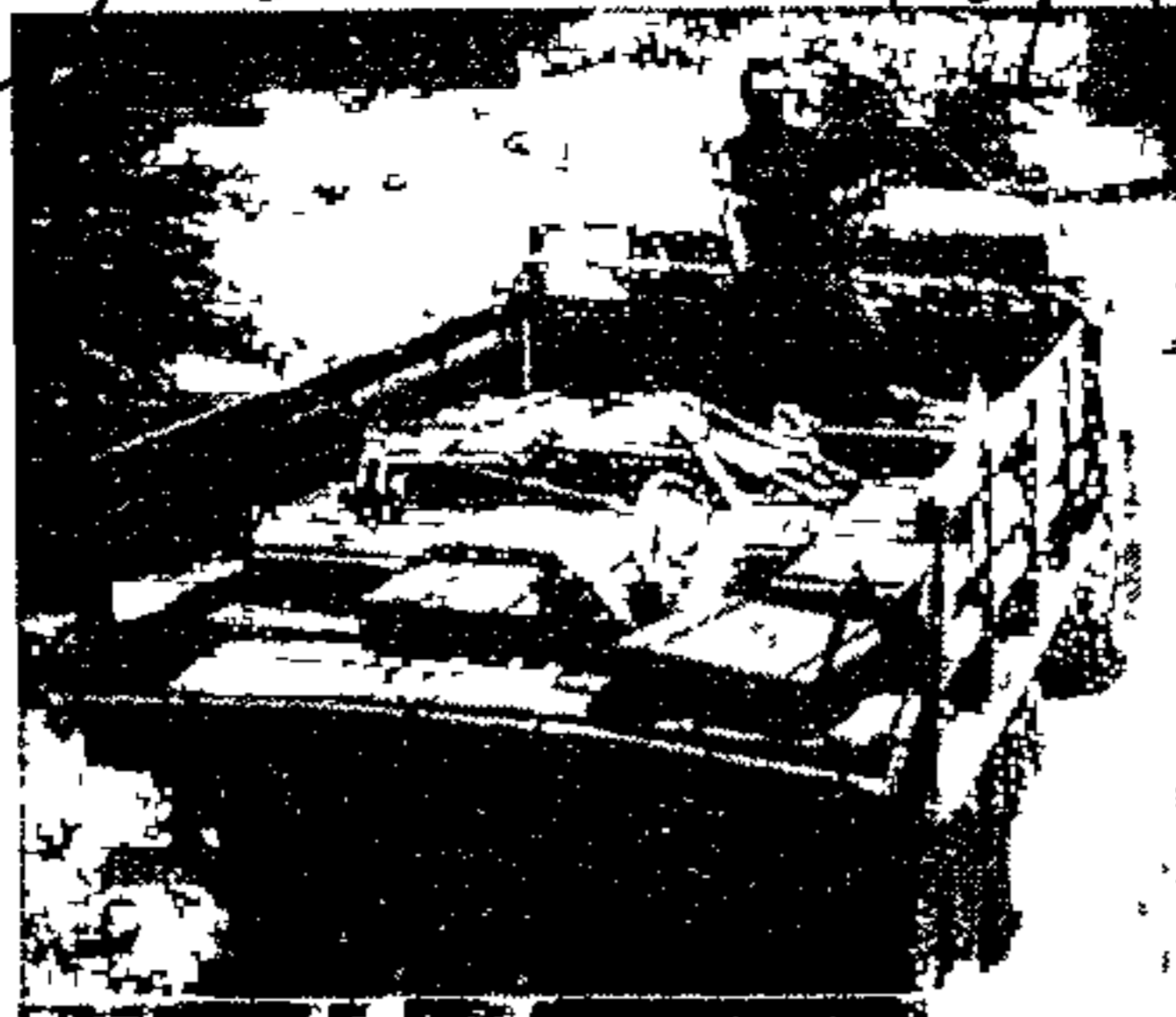
### Outnumbered

He revealed that during the fierce fighting at Cuvelai, where Swapo's northern headquarters was based, clear evidence of Russians planning both Fapla and Swapo's military action was found

The South African designed Ratel troop carrier distinguished itself during the battle when it took on a tank unit at Cuvelai. Twelve Russian-built T54 tanks were destroyed

"In military terms the South Africans should have been wiped out. Outnumbered five to one, they faced more than 4 000 troops with superior firepower supported by the tank unit

"After three days of fighting during a conventional battle in which the South African and SWAT forces had to make use of counter-insurgency weaponry, the enemy fled," Gen Meiring said



A truck loaded with Russian ammunition confiscated after the Battle of Cuvelai

## SA outnumbered but victorious at Battle of Cuvelai

He said large amounts of Russian-manufactured equipment were destroyed during the operation

"But we also captured a lot of weapons which are worth millions. We will examine them, and if no use can be made of them they will most probably also be destroyed," he said

He said that the South Africans scored a major intelligence coup for the West when it captured three hitherto unknown AGS 17 automatic grenade launchers.

The weapon, of which little is known, is used only by elite Russian troops. It is also deployed against Afghanistan rebels.

"It is one of the most sophisticated weapons of its kind in the world. No Western country has up to now been able to examine this weapon," he said.

### Propaganda

Also being brought back are large numbers of Russian artillery weapons, anti-aircraft guns, rocket launchers, anti-tank guns, Russian rifles and loads of ammunition

Gen Meiring said South African forces will have completed their withdrawal from Angola this weekend

Huge quantities of Russian propaganda literature were found after the enemy fled at Cuvelai.

Among the documents confiscated were books praising

ailing Russian President Andropov.

"We found battle plans of Fapla and Swapo at Cuvelai. It was clear that Russian advisers had been involved in it.

### Floods

"Maps with battle instructions written in Russian made it clear that Swapo and Fapla did not do their own military planning," he said

Maps shown to the Press had Russian writing on them, and the Fapla commander had translated the instruc-

river came down in flood

"We either had to build a bridge or else make a detour of some 130km. The convoys of troops were forced to wait until the bridge was completed

"But the biggest problems were caused by mines. It would be an understatement to say that the whole of Southern Angola has been mined," he said.

He estimated that the loss on the enemy side could have been as high as 500, including Cubans and Angolans

"We do not know exactly how many Swapo were killed during the battle at Cuvelai. Many Swapo terrorists wore Fapla uniforms, but we do know that a large number of those killed were members of Swapo's strike force

"This strike force had been specially trained to infiltrate South West Africa

"With the pre-emptive strike against them we have achieved our military objective of disrupting Swapo's military command. We have forced them deeper back into Angola," he said.

But he warned that the SADF would strike against Swapo again if they should make any attempt to cross into SWA.

tions and wrote the Portuguese version underneath the Russian

Other books dealing with Marxism, communism and terrorist warfare were found. Russian-built field radios and other Russian equipment were also captured

The general said the withdrawal from Angola was complicated by flooded rivers and mined roads

"All the roads have been mined and we have had to use minesweepers and mine detectors. We were also delayed at Mupa when a small

"It is our duty to protect the people of SWA and to prevent the enemy from crossing into the area where they can commit their murderous deeds against unarmed civilians."

"We can not allow the enemy to have carte blanche on the other side of the border where they sit and plan their terrorist actions," he said

# Captured: A fortune in arms

## Rain may hit cricket

Mall Reporter

THE cricket Test at the Wanderers might be interrupted by periodic thundershowers this weekend, according to the Weather Bureau in Pretoria

The weatherman said yesterday that the high temperatures experienced during the past few days would drop and cooler weather was on the way in



was out caught by Trotman off

# Secret Red guns found by SADF

By CHRIS OLCKERS

SOUTH AFRICA is holding several prisoners of war, including at least one Cuban caught during its latest seek and destroy operation against Swapo in Southern Angola

The SADF scored a major intelligence coup for the West when it troops operating in the area found three 30mm automatic grenade launchers of a type which is completely unknown to western defence forces

The gun, known as the AGS 17, is used by Russian troops in Afghanistan and is only available at this stage to elite Russian squadrons and in East Germany

Combined with the fact that the SADF had successfully bombed radar-controlled SAM8 and SAM9 installations during Operation Askari and the capture of the grenade launchers, have proved that the Russians are sending its most sophisticated weaponry to Angola for use by both FAPLA and Swapo

It was also revealed yesterday, during a trip into Angola for South African military correspondents and members of the foreign Press corps, that the South African forces attacking a Swapo base at Cuvelai, were out-gunned, outnumbered and outmanned by at least five to one

The combined forces of Swapo, Fapla, Cubans and Russian advisers fled after fierce battles of a conventional nature which the South African Security Forces had not planned

South Africa lost 21 men during the operation with one member of the South West African Territorial Forces reported captured. The combined loss on enemy side was at least 500

The Officer Commanding of SAWAT, Major-General George Meiring said that several prisoners of war had been taken by South African

forces but he did not know when, or if, arrangements were being made for a swap

He told the Pressmen at Evali, 120km inside Angola, that the security forces had captured a large amount of weapons including anti-aircraft guns, landmine planting vehicles, recoil anti-tank weapons and scores of weapons previously captured during anti-Swapo operations

Gen Meiring said that South African and SAWAT forces would have completed their withdrawal from Angola by tomorrow night, January 15

Answering questions, he said that the Unita had not become involved in any of the contacts with the enemy

He said that it was possible that civilians could become involved in crossfire between security forces and the enemy but that the only civilian casualty they had come across was an Angolan man who had been run over by a Russian T54 tank

Pressmen were shown maps drawn and written by Russians which had been captured at Cuvelai. The maps show that the combined Fapla and Swapo bases at the town were being run by Russian advisers

Amongst the items were communist propaganda, praising ailing Russian President Yuri Andropov

The general said that combined Fapla and Cuban forces with Russian advisers had become involved in the battle between security forces and Swapo at Cuvelai

He said that a unit of Russian tanks were sent in against the SADF forces who had not planned becoming involved in a conventional confrontation. The battle against the tanks was won by the personnel carriers known as Ratels

Only one Rattel was lost when it became trapped in a minefield and was attacked by a Russian T54 tank. Five South African soldiers died when their Rattel was hit by tank fire

## Supreme Court clears newsman

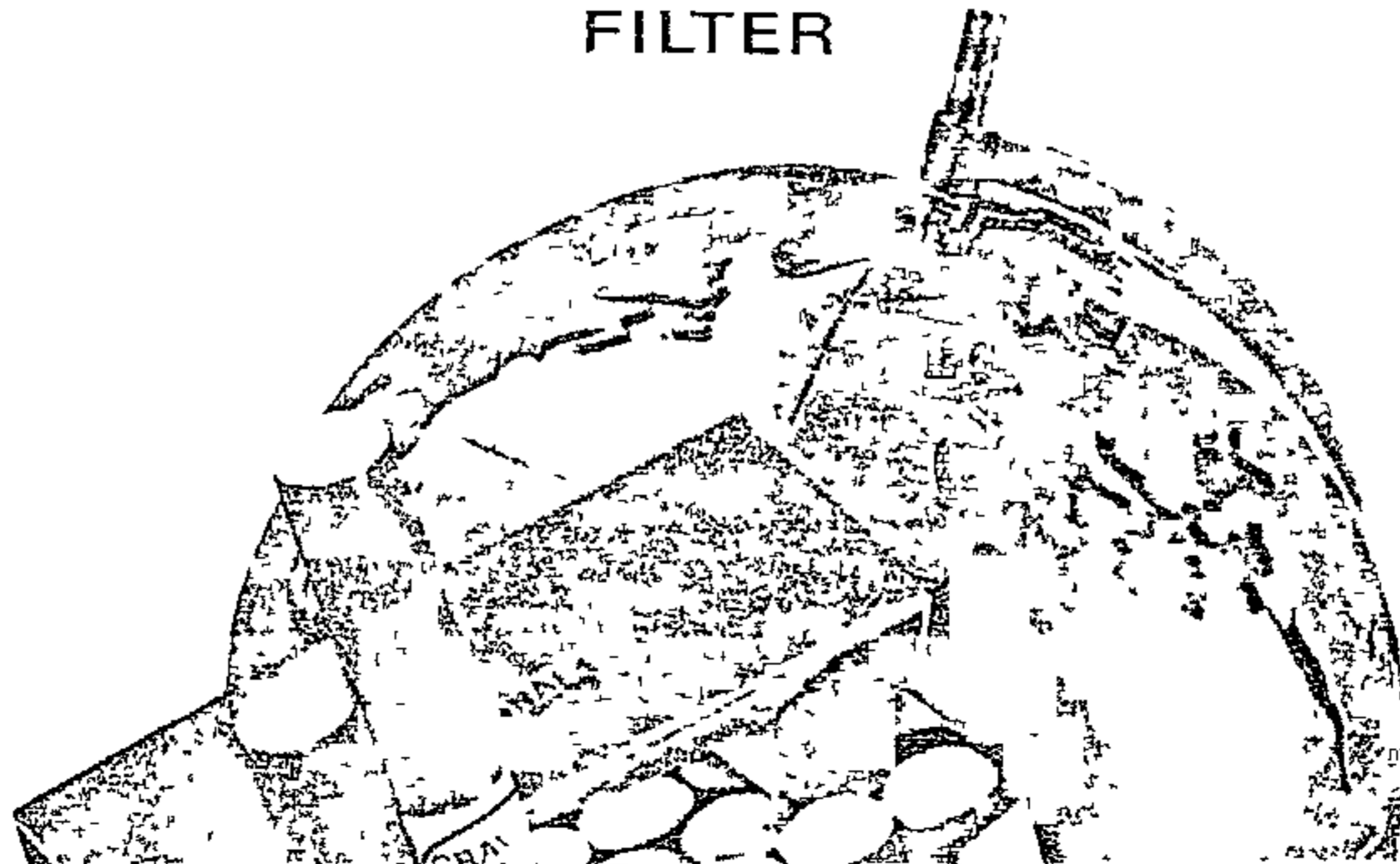
By J S MOJAPelo  
Pretoria Bureau

A SOWETO journalist and three men convicted and sentenced under the Internal Security Act were sent to jail for a non-existent offence, the Pretoria Supreme Court found yesterday

Journalist Joseph Nong Thloloe, 41, of Pimville, Soweto, Mr Siphon Moffat Ngcobo, 29, of Soweto, Mr Nhlanganiso Sibanda, 27, of Alexandra and Mr Steven Si-

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# Five trapped soldiers fought on till the end

By CHRIS OLCKERS

TRAPPED in a minefield, five South African soldiers in a crippled Ratel kept firing until they were all killed

Their guns were silenced only when a shell fired from a Russian-built T-54 tank scored a direct hit on the troop-carrier

The story of the soldiers was told to Pressmen as South African troops were withdrawing from southern Angola this week after the completion of 'Operation Askari' in which tons of Russian-made arms were captured

Battle-weary troops, returning after their victory over Swapo, Cubans, Angolans and Russian advisers, recounted the bravery of the men in the Ratel

It was on New Year's Eve, 200km inside Angola near Cuvelai, that the South Africans met up with the enemy who outnumbered them five to one

Despite the fact that the Ratel is designed as an armoured troop-carrier the men were forced to take on a unit of Russian-built T-54 tanks

One of these Ratels, named 'Muskeljaatkat', drove into a minefield and was crippled

"They were virtually helpless but the guns never stopped firing," one soldier said

"It was one hell of a battle. There wasn't time to be scared. All I can remember was saying 'please God' as we tackled the enemy

"The trapped Ratel's guns never stopped firing. Then the Russian tank appeared," he said

A shell fired by Cubans smashed into the Ratel, silencing its guns and turning it into a blazing inferno. Five South African soldiers died

"But we will never forget that they never stopped firing. It inspired us. After three days the enemy fled," he said

At the beginning of the campaign a unit of 12 Russian tanks was deployed against the South Africans. At the end of the battle at Cuvelai — with Swapo, Cuban and Fapla forces fleeing — the unit had been wiped out and the tanks destroyed

At a Press conference for military correspondents at Evali, 120km inside Angola,

## Allegations against Koevoet untrue — SAP

ALLEGATIONS of torture and intimidation of civilians in Ovambo by the special police unit Koevoet were "unsubstantiated and untrue", a senior police authority said yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Victor Verster said three senior South African police officers had investigated allegations of atrocities against and the torture of the local Ovambo population by the Koevoet (Crowbar) unit of the SAP in the operational area and had found the allegations to be unsubstantiated and untrue

General Verster, the deputy commissioner in charge of personnel and administration, said Koevoet was a "cold, calculating, efficient and very ruthless unit as far as the enemy is concerned"

"But as far as the local population is concerned, why do you think Koevoet has had so much success? Because we have the complete

co-operation of the local population who give us hot information on which Koevoet acts immediately."

General Verster was speaking to a group of political correspondents who completed a week-long tour of the operational area.

Each allegation made against anti-insurgency units in general and Koevoet in particular was investigated from "an entirely neutral point of view and we have arranged with SWA police and their CID that every allegation is handed over to them", he said.

"They then open a criminal document and investigate the matter as they would do any other case."

Senior officers of the SAP also sat on a joint committee comprising local leaders and other security forces which dealt with allegations of atrocities and other crimes, the general said. — Sapa.

Major-General George Meiring, Officer Commanding the South West African Territory Force, confirmed that South African forces captured tons of Russian-manufactured arms worth millions of rands during 'Operation Askari'

Gen Meiring said the seized arms were being brought back by troops during the withdrawal, which was scheduled to be completed by tonight

Describing the capture of three AGS 17 automatic grenade launchers, Gen Meiring

said it was the first time that this weapon had been found by a Western country.

"It is one of the most sophisticated weapons of its kind in the world. No Western country has up to now been able to examine it."

Among the captured equipment were D30 122mm medium artillery guns, ZU-23 double-barrel anti-aircraft guns, ZIS2 57mm guns, B10 recoil high explosive and anti-tank guns, 57mm anti-aircraft guns, rocket launchers and large numbers of Russian rifles as well as tons of ammunition.

## Harare accuses 'allies' of SA

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, has accused "Western allies" of South Africa of condoning South African action in southern Angola.

"How long," he asked,

"can South Africa's friends continue to shed crocodile tears while secretly relishing the punishment meted out to Angola and other states for standing resolutely in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia?"

— Sapa-AP

● South African troops inside Angola return to Namibia at the end of 'Operation Askari'

102M  
The last  
soldiers  
leave  
Angola

Mail Reporter

THE last South African soldiers and members of the South West Africa Territory Force involved in Operation Askari have returned to South West Africa

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that the withdrawal from Southern Angola took a week to complete

"Battle group Delta was the last to leave Southern Angola," the spokesman said.

Sapa-AP quotes the Angolan official news agency Angop as saying forces have killed another 25 guerrillas of the Unita movement, bringing the total of rebel dead since the New Year to 48

The report from Luanda, the Angolan capital, said troops loyal to President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos

Marxist MPLA-PT party government suffered no casualties in clashes with Unita guerrillas in the central provinces of Huila, Bie and Huambo

All the rebel dead, the report said, died in fighting during the first six days of January

In two earlier reports last week Angop said 13 Unita fighters had been killed in the province of Benguela and another 10 in separate clashes in Huambo during the first days of the New Year



# The big Angol

By Arnold Kirkby, Military Correspondent

TODAY should mark the end of South Africa's offensive into Southern Angola

About 2 000 men, backed by medium range artillery, were yesterday moving south towards the Namibian border, from three combat zones, where they had been involved in some heavy fighting with combined Cuban, Angolan and Swapo forces

I was with a group of local and foreign Pressmen who flew into Southern Angola on Friday to see one of the three battle groups making their way slowly along a gravel road, littered with landmines, rutted with excessive use and boggy from extensive rains

But the soldiers in Battle Group Delta, who had come against a large combined force in the eastern sector of the battle front in Southern Angola were smiling at the prospect of heading home

Major-General George Meiring, General Officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, said during the trip into the former Portuguese colony that none of the Swapo special forces group had yet committed any deed of terror in Namibia

He told a Press conference earlier that the insurgents had been turned in their tracks and were wandering around the bush in the area north of Cuvelai

Code named "Askari" (a black colonial soldier), it was initially aimed at countering Swapo's attempts at reaching Namibia, but at times it took on the dimensions of

## It's a long haul home as the soldiers trek through mine fields

conventional battles when Cubans and Angolans were encountered

An estimated 500 "enemy" forces lost their lives for the loss of 21 South African and SWA Territory Forces, during the operation which started a month ago

General Meiring said



WE'RE GOING HOME... South African troops leave the Angola combat zone, combined Cuban, Angolan and Swapo forces

the withdrawal from Angola should be completed by today, but when we visited the troops 140 kilometres into Angola they had only covered about 50 kilometres since last

Sunday. It seems the journey south may take a while longer than estimated

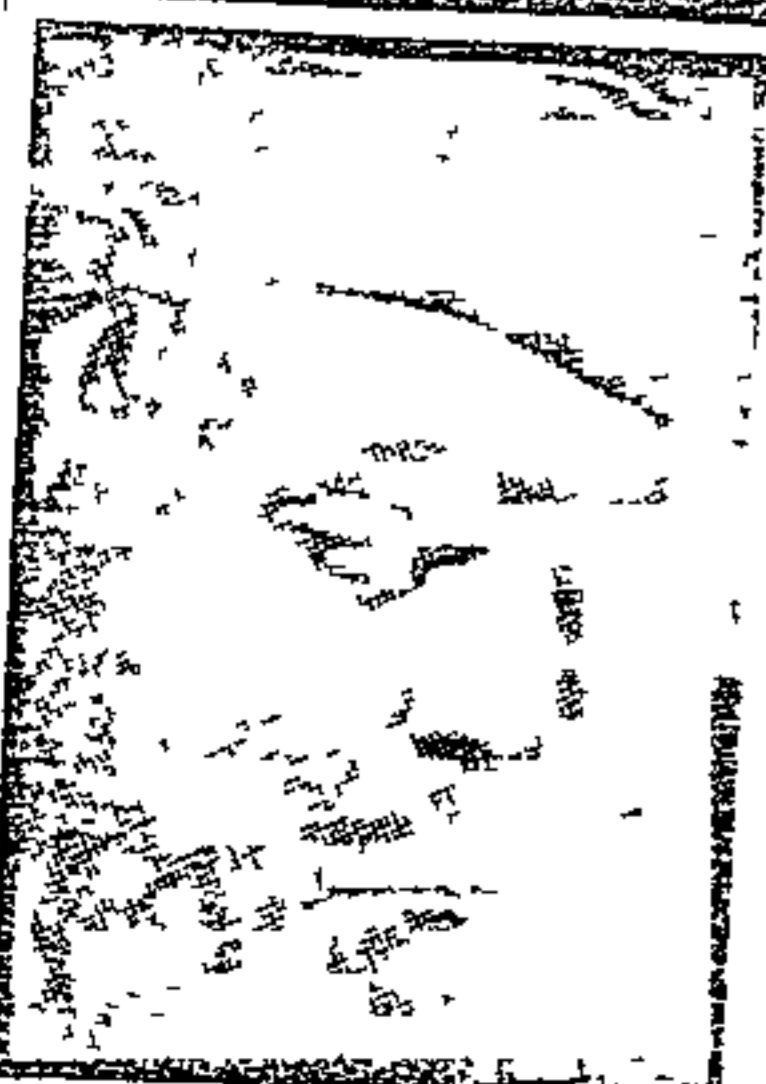
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contend with the many landmines along the way

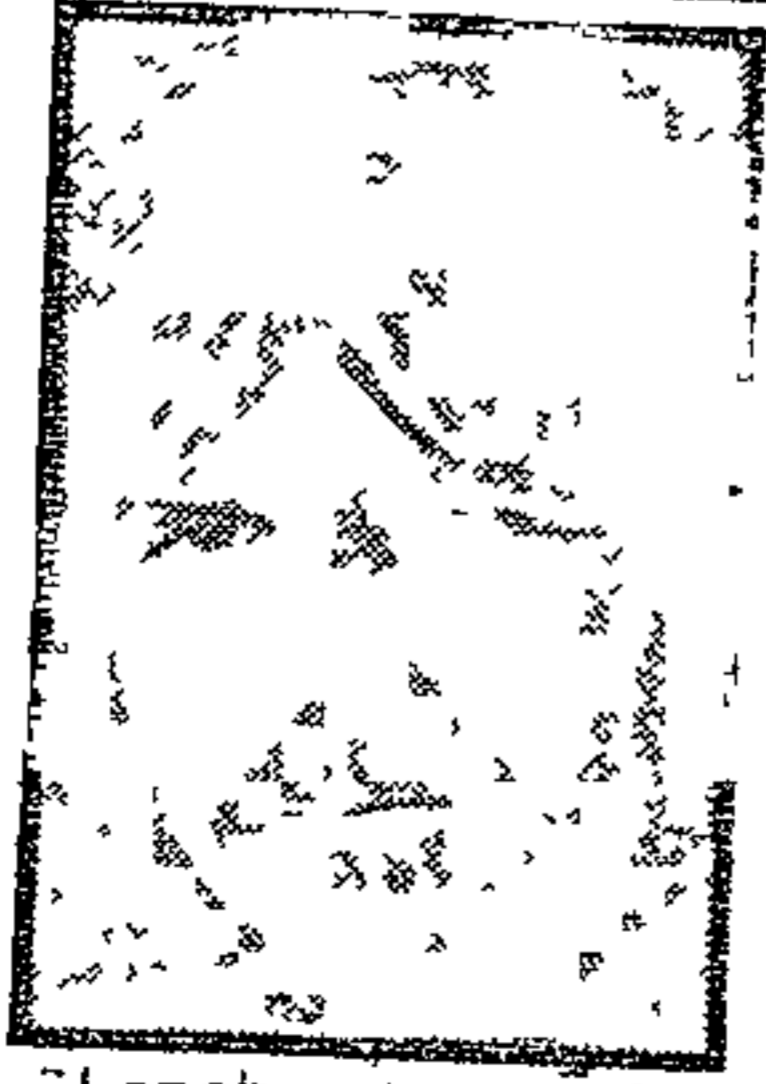
It was interesting flying over the northern regions of Ovambo where the infrastructure was extensive then entering

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## Police warn actor after breaking up



Steadman, swore



Leach pinned

Tribune Reporter

JOHANNESBURG actor Ian Steadman was warned and released by Rondebosch police after being involved in an incident outside Cape Town's Hard Rock Cafe in the early hours of yesterday

Mr Steadman, 31, a senior Wits University drama lecturer said he was taken to the police station and warned after having objected to the attitude of policemen towards black waitresses from the Hard Rock Cafe who were dancing along with a group of white patrons, on the pavement after the restaurant had closed

Capab Drama artistic director Mr Ken Leach said police had pinned him against a police van during the incident. No one was injured

The police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, said yesterday "Police responded

to a complaint about a disturbance at the Hard Rock Cafe where black people were dancing. A white man who intervened objected to the execution of their duties and the police, was taken to the Rondebosch police station where he was warned and released

Mr Steadman, who is in Cape Town for a Maynardville production, said he was taken to the Hard Rock Cafe at about 4 am where he was dancing on the pavement

"Police arrived shortly afterwards and tried to disperse the group. I objected to this and asked them to be as we were not being rowdy"

"I objected to this and asked them to be as we were not being rowdy"

5 X 254 S. Tribune  
15/11/84  
**Angola pullout**



... South African troops leave the Angola combat zone where they had been involved in heavy fighting with combined Cuban, Angolan and Swapo forces

Sunday It seems the journey south may take a while longer than estimated. They were constantly on the lookout for a counter attack and had to

contend with the many landmines along the way. It was interesting flying over the northern regions of Ovambo, where the infrastructure was extensive then entering

southern Angola and noting the desolation. Scattered here and there in Southern Angola were isolated kraals, while places like Mupa and Evale, which appear

to be bustling metropolises according to Angolan claims, are in fact no more than charred hamlets.

According to Defence Force officers accompanying the Press group most of these hamlets were destroyed during the war in 1975/76, or in skirmishes since then.

The disrepair and the state of the gardens around most of the houses indicated that they had not been occupied for some time.

The South Africans captured a fair stockpile of weapons during the operation, including a number of Soviet made AGS 17 which is bound to draw the interest of Western arms experts.

The AGS 17 is a 30mm grenade launcher, captured during the battle at

Vucelai. It has a range of about 800 metres and a killing zone of about five metres.

Among the other hardware being carted south in the Delta group convoy was a number of anti-aircraft guns, including the deadly 23mm twin barrel gun and an ageing 57mm piece. There were also small and medium field guns and vast amounts of small arms ammunition and landmines.

Also being towed south was a Ratel infantry fighting vehicle, which had been hit in the side by a Russian T55 tank during the Vucelai fiasco.

The Defence Force would not say how many men had died in the vehicle but said it was one of the major losses of the operation.

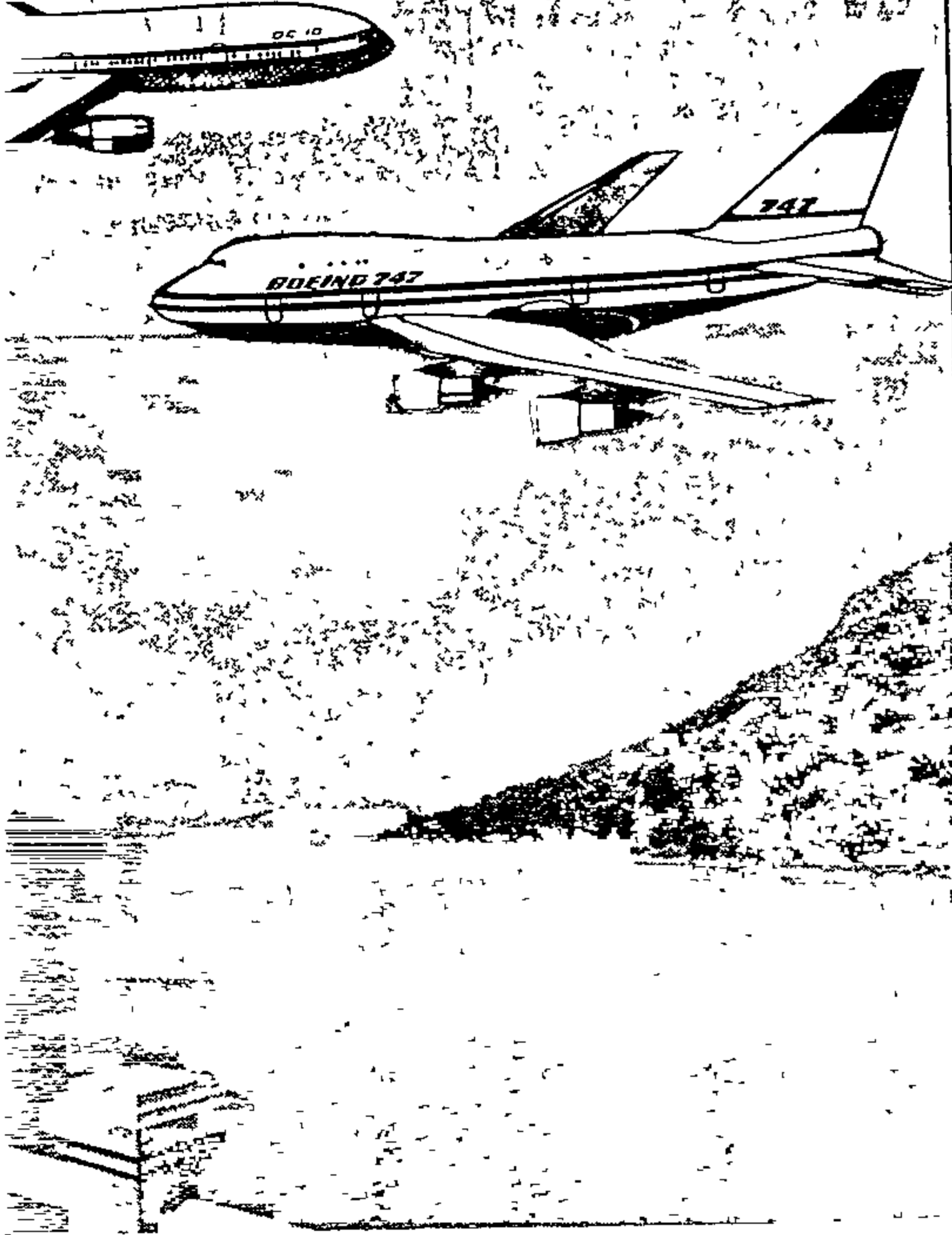
**Breaking up dance**

**Reporter**  
Ian Steadman was warned by police after being inside Cape Town's Hard Rock yesterday. He was at the Wits University drama to the police station and to the attitude of policemen from the Hard Rock along with a group of white after the restaurant had. Director Mr Ken Leach said against a police van during the incident. He was injured. Reporter for the Western Cape yesterday "Police responded

to a complaint about a disturbance outside the Hard Rock Cafe where black people were allegedly dancing. A white man who intervened, obstructing the police in the execution of their duties and allegedly swearing at the police, was taken to the Rondebosch police station where he was warned and released. Mr Steadman, who is in Cape Town for this season's Maynardville production, said "When we left the Hard Rock Cafe at about 4 a.m, some of the waitresses, who were leaving at the same time, began dancing on the pavement. "Police arrived shortly afterwards and asked us all to disperse. The thing that upset us was that their attitude towards the black waitresses was different from their attitude towards the whites in the group. "I objected to this and asked the police to let us be as we were not being rowdy.

The South Africans captured a fair stockpile of weapons during the operation, including a number of Soviet made AGS 17 which is bound to draw the interest of Western arms experts. The AGS 17 is a 30mm grenade launcher, captured during the battle at

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sations between the air crews of both planes and air traffic control at Jan Smuts have been impounded pending an investigation

One of the pilots will be called on to explain what happened.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation confirmed that the incident had been reported but denied that the planes were involved in a near miss.

"There was a vertical separa-

ration of 500 feet between the two aircraft and a near miss occurs when there is 100 feet or less between planes, and the pilots have to take avoiding action," the spokesman said

"The two passenger aircraft were closer than we would have liked," he added "The British Airways pilot did see the other aircraft while obeying instructions from air traffic control

"There was no danger of a collision."

# SA submarine ferried guerillas, says ex-MNR man

MAPUTO — A self-professed former member of the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance has said that MNR guerillas were landed in the country from a South African submarine last year, the official AIM news agency reported yesterday

AIM reported that Mr Alberto Vicente (23) had said in an interview that he had seen three white South African crew mem-

bers from the submarine at a MNR base in the Vilanculos area around April last year

"Many Mozambicans who had been trained in South Africa disembarked from the submarine" AIM quoted him as saying

Mr Vicente, AIM reported, had said the submarine stayed out to sea while the guerillas were brought ashore in small boats

Mozambique has frequently accused South Africa of arming and training MNR guerillas, who have carried out sabotage attacks in many areas of the country Pretoria denies the charges

Mr Vicente was quoted as saying the three South Africans had stayed at the base for about 48 hours before returning to the submarine, "taking with them more Mozambicans to be trained"

AIM reported he had said the South Africans had spoken English and behaved like tourists, wearing swimming trunks and taking photographs of lagoons close to the shore

## Rawlings calls for OAU force

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

ACCRA — Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings yesterday opened the OAU Defence Commission talks here with a stinging attack on South Africa and a call for a volunteer "liberation force"

The Ghanaian leader told the 8th session of the commission that the formation of the force would be a step towards "continental security"

He said South Africa posed a grave threat to Africa's independence and criticised what he claimed was Pretoria's aggression towards its neighbours

The commission will also discuss the possibility of introducing common teaching methods in African military schools

The OAU secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu, warned that any attempt to form an OAU force would require "learning from the Chad experience"

He was referring to unsuccessful attempts to keep the peace in that country by units from a number of African states

### KIDNAPPED BY MNR

Other MNR guerillas told Mr Vicente this was the first time a submarine had been used for such an operation in that area, AIM said

The agency said Mr Vicente explained he had been kidnapped by the MNR at his village near Inhambane in March last year and taken to a guerilla camp further inland

After receiving three weeks' military training, he was sent to the base near Vilanculos

Mr Vicente told AIM he slipped away from the MNR during a clash with government troops in late May and surrendered to the army some time later Sapa-Reuter

## Teachers fired by Nigeria can't get back to their homes in Ghana

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

ACCRA — Hundreds of Ghanaian teachers are stranded in border villages in neighbouring Togo after being refused entry into their own country, the State-owned

rich Nigeria for jobs despite an acute shortage of teachers at home

But Nigeria has clamped down on employing West Africans, mostly Ghanaians Early last year Nigeria deported 2 million mostly un-

But the fired Ghanaians have been unable to go home The eastern border entry points have been closed since June last year after a nearly successful coup attempt against Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings's Govern-



General Buhari

myFactor

# Last SA troops have left Angola

CAPE TIMES

16/1/84

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**PRETORIA.** — The South African Defence Force said yesterday that it had completed the withdrawal of troops involved in a five-week campaign into Angola against SWA/Namibian guerillas.

An SADF spokesman said the last of 2 000 soldiers involved in Operation Askari had crossed the Angolan border into SWA/Namibia yesterday morning. Battle group Delta was the last to leave southern Angola.

The SADF claims to have killed up to 500 enemy soldiers during the campaign deep into Angola aimed at heading off an annual offensive by guerillas of the South West Africa People's Organization.

Operation Askari was one of the toughest and biggest battles in the 17-year-long war between South Africa and Swapo, which is fighting for the independence of SWA/Namibia from South Africa. Pretoria says it lost 21 soldiers.

## 'A success'

Major-General George Meiring, South Africa's top military commander in SWA/Namibia, told reporters who visited the battle areas last week that his men had killed 100 Swapo fighters and that the remain-

**How SA forces fought their way out of a trap — see Anthony Delius on page 10**

ing dead were Cubans and Angolans.

General Meiring said the mission, in which troops pushed up to 250km into Angola, was a success and had disrupted a planned infiltration of SWA/Namibia by up to 1 000 guerillas.

● The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, at the weekend accused "Western allies" of South Africa of "condoning without any justification whatsoever" the South African occupation of southern Angola.

At a farewell party for the Bangladesh High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Saber Karim, he asked "How long can South Africa's friends continue to shed crocodile tears while secretly and hypocritically relishing the punishment meted out to Angola and other . . . States for standing resolutely in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia?" — Sapa-Reuter-AP

# Pressure on Thatcher over Gerhardt link

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
London Bureau

LONDON — A link between convicted Russian spy, Dieter Gerhardt, and Argentinian successes against the Royal Navy during the Falklands War last year is being pursued between a Labour MP and the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher

Reports that former Commodore Gerhardt, now serving a life sentence for passing South African military secrets to the Russians, gave the Russians details of British ship movements during the Falklands crisis have received wide publicity in Britain

Labour and Conservative MPs who have raised the matter in the House of Commons are not satisfied with assurances they have been given that Gerhardt's information about British ships and weapons was outdated

A Labour MP, Mr Ted Leadbitter, said yesterday he was not satisfied with Mrs Thatcher's response to his letter that she had "no evidence" that Gerhardt had passed British fleet positions to the Russians

"I have written back to Mrs Thatcher and insisted that she and the British Government have a duty to investigate the matter further, due to the large numbers of lives lost in the Falklands War

"She should at least be in a position to reply that no evidence exists," Mr Leadbitter said

Mr Leadbitter said he would refrain from raising the matter again in the House

of Commons until he had received a reply to his latest letter to Mrs Thatcher, which was presently with the Prime Minister

It could not be established last night whether a Conservative Party MP, Mr Kenneth Warren, would table further questions for Mrs Thatcher when the Commons re-opens this week after a six-week recess

Mr Warren wants a more thorough investigation into Gerhardt's contacts in Britain, which the Soviet spy visited several times during his 21 years of espionage

Mr Leadbitter said yesterday it was inconceivable that Gerhardt, with his intimate knowledge of the Silvermine Communications Centre which monitored shipping movements in the South Atlantic, would not have passed information on to the Soviets during the Falklands War

It was just as inconceivable that Russia would not have passed such information on to the Argentinians which would explain why the Argentinians were far better informed and equipped than British intelligence realised

Mr Leadbitter has also asked Mrs Thatcher, who was responsible for sending Exocet missiles bound for Argentina through Cape Town, why the House of Commons only learned about it so late

He has urged Mrs Thatcher to conduct a proper investigation into who Gerhardt's friends were in Britain

"Gerhardt was a committed spy who must have had friends in the United Kingdom to have been able to operate

"We must know who those friends are and where they are now," Mr Leadbitter said

# How South African forces fought their way out of Swapo trap

*one time 12/1/84* *354*

IT is not SWA/Namibia or Angola that Africa sees as the prize of the week-long battle that was fought between South African forces and Angolan, Cuban and Swapo forces in the scrub forest area beyond the final flow of the Kunene River to the sea. It is belief in the Soviet ability to help the continent out of trouble.

So the answer to South Africa's boast that Angola and Swapo have not yet felt the full power that the Republic can produce in the field, is the muttered threat from Moscow that South Africa may be pushing its luck further than Russia can tolerate.

That is what Africa wants to see, whether a display of full South African power, or a raising of Russian aid and organization to more than it has dared throw in so far, will prevail.

Establishing its influence over the whole of Southern Africa is not the immediate Soviet aim in the present struggle. Taking over the South African ports, gold mines and sources of other strategic metals would be a great gain in the overall struggle between East and West, but that is considered to lie in the distant future.

## Objective

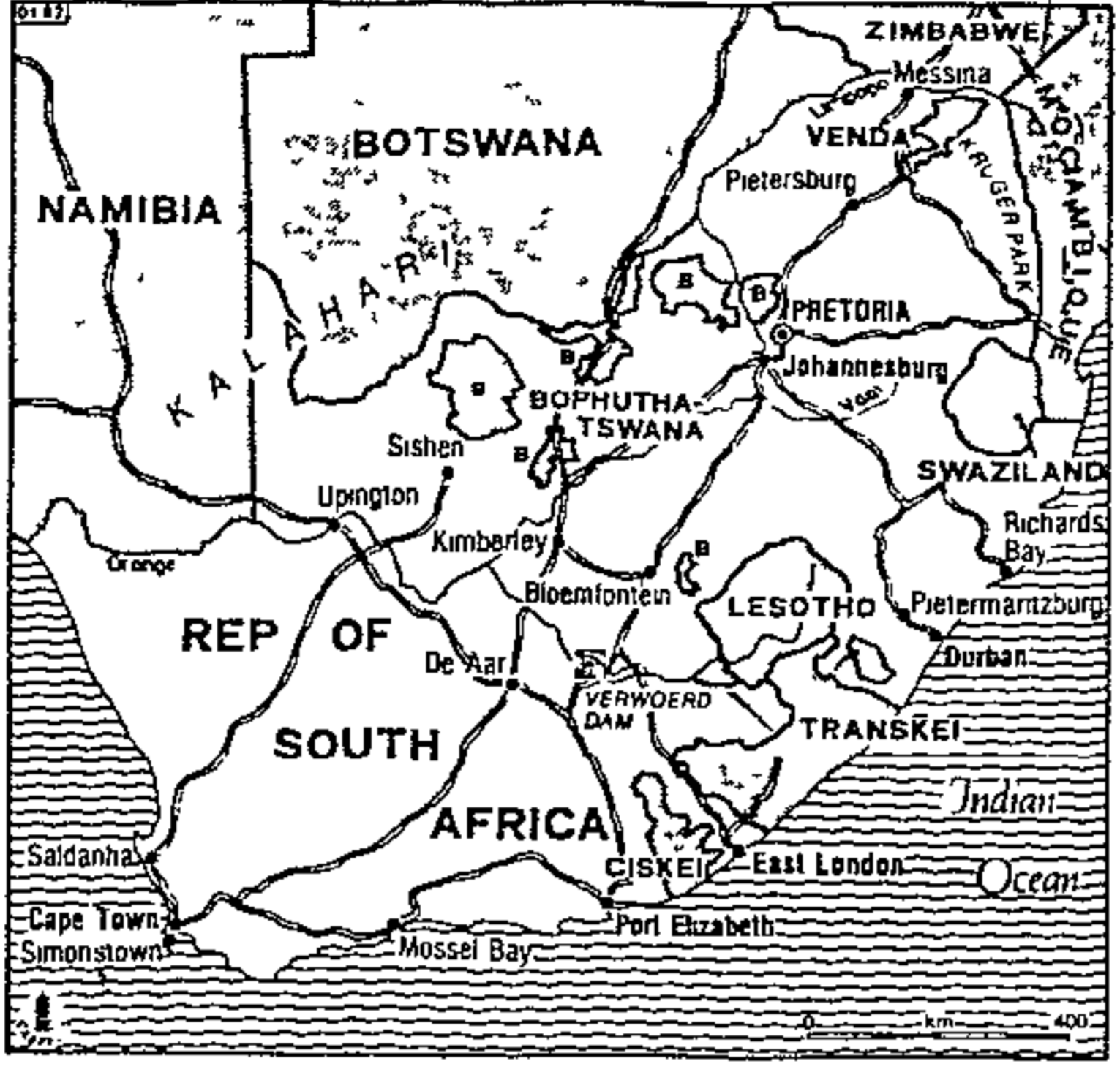
Even helping the more left-wing black leaders to get into power in the area is not the presently most desired objective.

Simply demonstrating the Soviet ability to help friends somewhere in Africa is the nub of immediate endeavours. The fact is that the Soviet Union is beginning to feel that its influence in African affairs is beginning to weaken.

## Embarrassment

Even the influence of its simplistic economic doctrines no longer has the overwhelming hold over young African minds, and thoughts are beginning to creep in what Western economics, though more complicated and involved, may also be more effective.

Even the bright idea that Cuban troops could help local efforts to



spread Marxist-Leninism and establish Russian influence has not succeeded all that well, as the failure of the Cuban and Russian helpers to beat down the Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia has made embarrassingly clear.

However, the slow progress of Cubans, Angolans and Swapo down in the south has also been becoming an embarrassment, yet could provide much more of a coup for Soviet influence in international eyes.

This has also been made more desirable because the Russian hold over Mozambique on the eastern coast of Africa has appeared to be slipping.

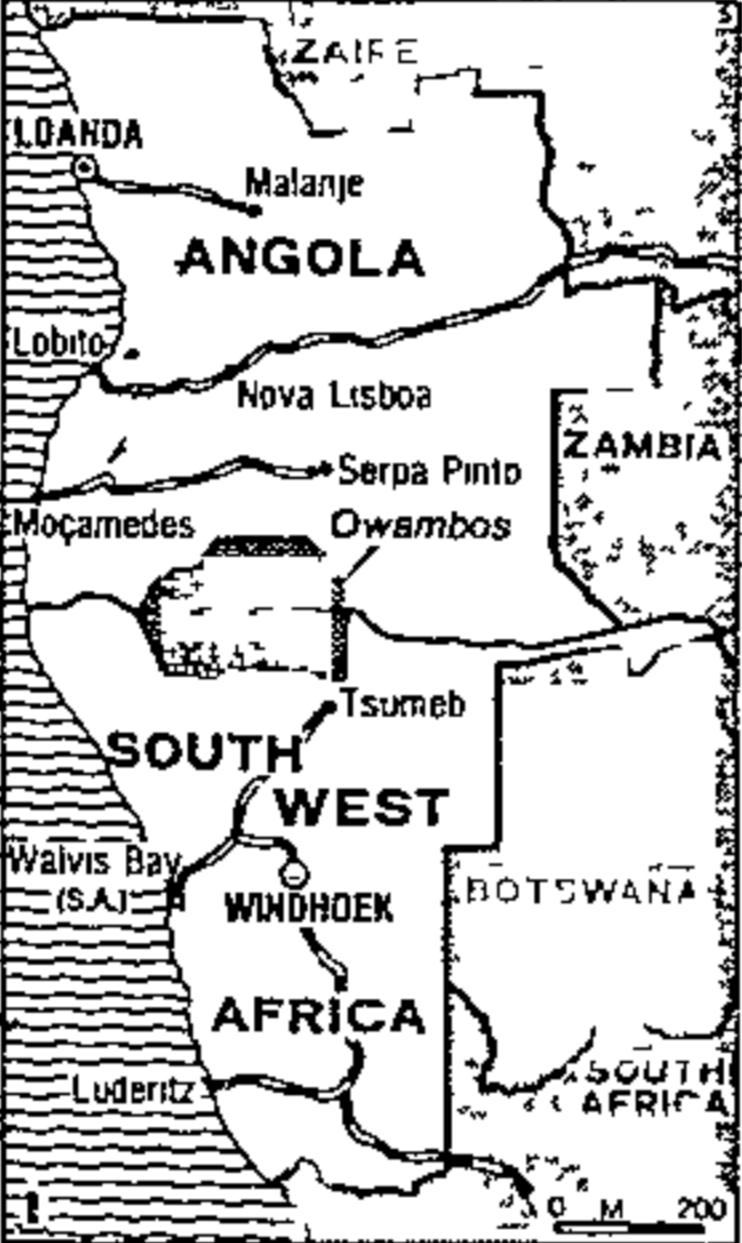
## Violence

At the same time the Soviets were at least making useful demonstration by sending aid to two sets of guerillas attacking South Africa in the south, one out of Angola and one, the ANC, out of Mozambique.

Both of these territories refused South African demands that they stop harbouring groups, Swapo and ANC, intending violence against the Republic.

But whereas the Angolans were very firm in their refusal, the Mozambicans were showing signs of willingness to strike a bargain.

So the South Africans began negotiations with both Angola and Mozambique, partly to demonstrate before the less hostile part of international opinion that she was eager to live at



peace with her neighbours.

Pretoria was also cautious enough to remember that both these states had defence agreements with Moscow, and there was no point in appearing to flout these too openly.

## Heavy blow

South Africa also had sound intelligence reasons to consider that Mozambique would hardly retaliate in force to Pretoria's provocations because Mozambican forces were already tied up by rebels, and were weakened by thousands of drought deaths.

However the Swapo guerillas were preparing a heavy blow at the north of SWA/Namibia,

and were being encouraged by the Russian advisers to go ahead, even at the cost of heavy loss in life.

It was fairly reliably reported that while leaving a heavy contingent behind to guard the heartland of MPLA against Unita advances in the north, the Cubans and Angolans would provide a back-up force for the Swapo guerillas taking up positions on a line along the Kunene.

Unita made advances in strength into more northerly parts of Angola and along the border regions of the country with Zaire and Zambia, and the South Africans set off against the Swapo forces.

## Trap

The Swapo forces fell back behind Angolan and Cuban lines, with the South Africans complaining loudly about the protection being thus afforded Swapo by the Cubans and Angolans.

The South African complaints had a rather odd sound in international ears, as their forces were already operating deep in Angolan territory — and Russian and East German advisers were increasingly hopeful that the Swapo groups were leading the South Africans into a trap.

## Unita

When the South Africans seemed to have advanced into the trap, it became clear they had brought adequate forces to get out of it.

Certainly they appeared to have brought greater forces than ever before. What is more, they were able to use their artillery and air force strength to destroy the prepared positions and great numbers of their would-be trappers.

It is even possible that the South Africans were able to send on, through the hole they had blown

## Africa Column



Anthony Delius

in Angola's western defences, a great deal of extra supplies to Unita forces operating on the highlands.

Was there any possibility that the South Africans might have advanced further?

This might have drawn further numbers of Cubans and Angolans against them, and given the Unita forces a chance to make a breakthrough towards Luanda?

South Africans have been caught by extending their own lines too greatly before. Perhaps they had no wish to bring down heavier forces on themselves, simply to put Unita in a position from which they could threaten to overwhelm the Angolan government forces. This might, perhaps, force the Russians to fulfill their defence agreement with Angola by supplying even greater aid.

For the moment, and perhaps for a long time ahead, the South Africans have achieved a position most favourable to themselves at a fairly small cost.

They had thrashed Swapo, set at naught what help the Cubans and Angolans could offer, and persuaded the Mozambicans that there was little to be achieved by harbouring the ANC. Need fate be tempted further?

*Figure 1*  
*page 25*  
*page 5*  
*Andrew Dean*

# Military: has it become decisive

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## in SA?

National Intelligence Service, and 10 per cent from the Department of Foreign Affairs

Gen Van Deventer, assisted by Brigadier John Huyser, a retired intelligence officer, "monitors everything that goes on at the cabinet and sub-cabinet level"

Having served as Chief of Staff of the SADF's finance division when Mr Botha was Minister of Defence, "he considers himself as the person chosen because of this association to bring order to a hitherto unco-ordinated government"

Dr Rotberg suggests that because of its close military associations the SSC allows the SADF a freer hand in the field than would a purely civilian government

"Strategy and tactics on Namibia are decided upon in the SSC whenever those decisions have not been pre-empted by a military action of some kind the SSC has probably authorised the overall direction of pre-emptive strikes into Angola, leaving the chain of command to work out the precise details"

The SSC dominates South African diplomacy, in Dr Rotberg's view "It has sanctioned the

ceasefire talks with Angola It decides how and when to respond to Western initiatives," he says and then adds "Observers are certain that Pk Botha and his department (Department of Foreign Affairs) have relatively little influence in today's decision-making arena it is understandable why he and his department should feel so powerless beside the juggernaut of the technocratic, military machine"

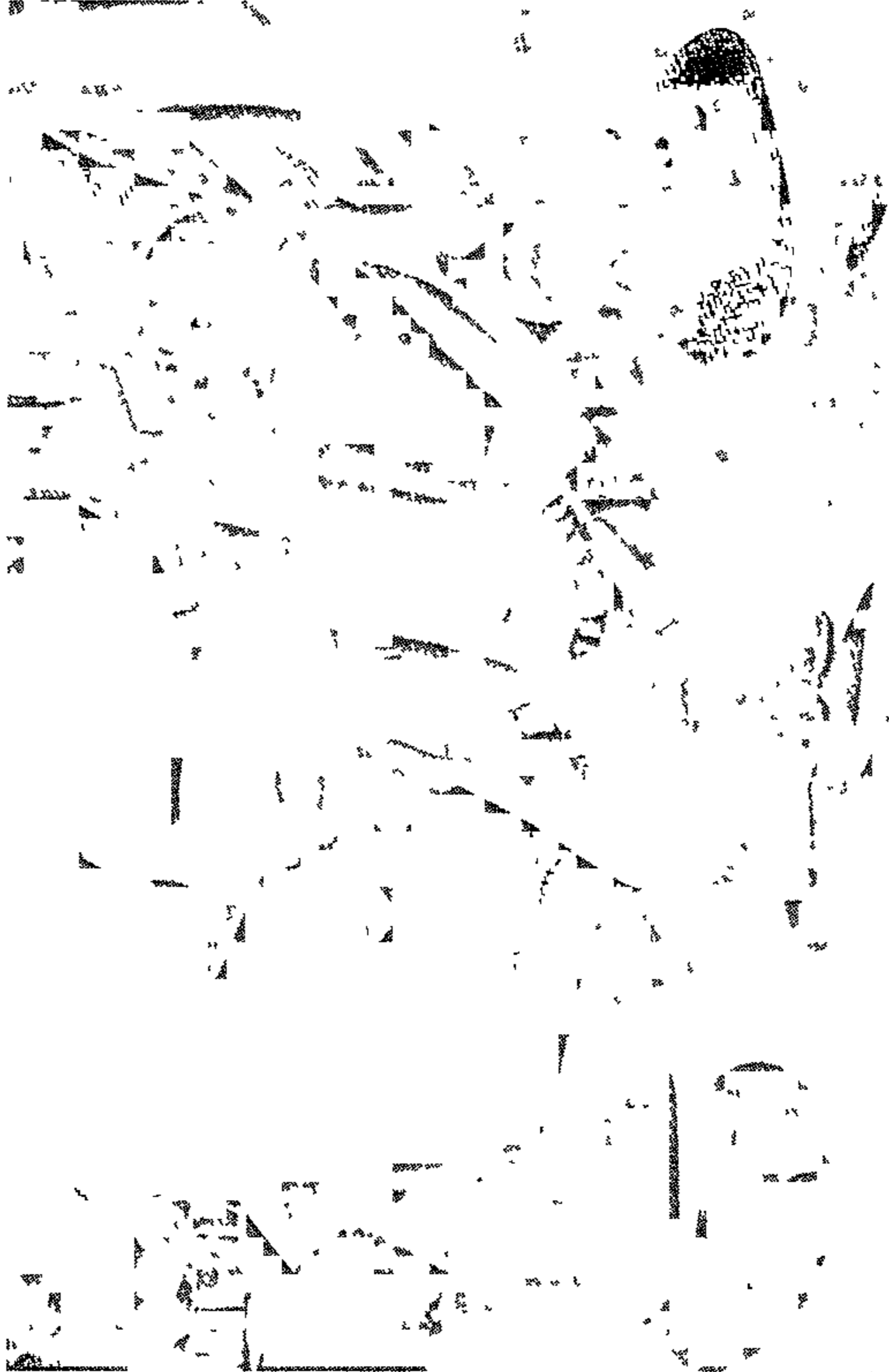
If the DFA is out in the cold, what about Ministers like Dr Gerrit Viljoen (National Education) who are not even on the SSC? Dr Rotberg

notes that the council takes considerable interest in areas like trade unions, social legislation and education well beyond its expected purview "In the case of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Persons Bill, representatives of the military staff of the SSC joined forces with civil servants from Dr Koorhof's own department to defeat his reform endeavours in the constitutional committee The bill that emerged was not one that Dr Koorhof wanted, but security considerations had prevailed They may yet do so with regard to other aspects of Dr Koorhof's urban reform programme"

Dr Rotberg points out that, although militarily streamlined, the SSC system can be cumbersome Individual departments must still implement its decisions Middle level bureaucrats are still capable of exceeding or misinterpreting their instructions And in moments of crisis, or when quick responses are required to key US and Angolan diplomatic overtures for example—decisions are "probably required too urgently to be left to percolate" through the council's various levels

Finally, Dr Rotberg does not believe the mounting influence of the military means South Africa will be ruled by generals

"The military mind has clearly imposed itself on the workings of the South African government, but that mind appears to be primarily technocratic and functional and not (as yet) given to Latin American designs on the transformation or capture of the state"



The Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, addressing a military parade. He is flanked by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, (left), and the Chief of the S.A. Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen

An American professor of political science and history believes that power in South Africa is coalescing around a central core of military officers, and away from the cabinet Parliament and National Party caucus

The professor, Dr Robert Rotberg, is of the opinion that this trend, which is embodied in the State Security Council will likely flourish under the new dispensation

Dr Rotberg's conclusions are included in a new study entitled "The process of decision-making in contemporary South Africa"

Dr Rotberg's paper published by the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, is the latest of a series of scholarly analyses that have appeared on the role of the defence force in South Africa and the State Security Council (SSC)

Having argued forcefully that the SSC is now paramount in the decision-making process, Dr Rotberg predicts it will become even more central to the functioning of the new arrangement, serving (as in a sense it now does) as the secretariat of the presidential system

"The military will run the SSC, involve itself more and more in affairs of state, and certainly not lessen its influence in the future shape of South Africa"

The military, Dr Rotberg writes, is "the leading decision-making institution in today's South Africa, both because of Prime Minister Botha's relief in its abilities and its clear-sightedness, and because he ascended to the op without a range of

other powerful national connections"

"Individuals from the defence force are at the core of the formal and informal dimensions of all South African policymaking Mr Botha shares the military's vision of a fortress South Africa, tactically reformed, but strategically sound, if not hegemonic The soldiers are his chosen instrument and he is theirs"

The cornerstone of current South African governance, Dr Rotberg states, is "what Mr Botha and the military have conceived of as a National Security Management System" whose purpose is to co-ordinate a "total strategy" to meet "total onslaught", and which "bypasses the Cabinet and Parliament to a degree which is new even for South Africa"

Under the system

there are four cabinet committees economic, social and economic affairs, and the SSC The last, "given its size, status and direction must inevitably influence, inhibit and overshadow" the other three

"What is immediately apparent is the number of Ministers who are not members of the SSC Furthermore the notion of cabinet responsibility and their own positions as Ministers is devalued

Dr Rotberg notes the heavy military preponderance in the SSC's 45-man secretariat headed by Lieutenant General Andries van Deventer

"Seventy per cent of the membership is drawn from the military, 20 per cent from the

Simon Barber writes from Washington

# Women in uniform are still feminine

18/1/84

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SFA

Staw

By Kate McKinnell

After girding yourself for a drilled, military interview in true Defence Force style with Brigadier Lets Kok it comes as a surprise to find the conversation turning towards poetry and theatre

It is only the immaculate uniform which reminds you that this warm and totally feminine mother of three is the highest-ranking woman in the SADF

"It is terribly important to me to be a balanced person and I make sure my work does not stifle the side of me which loves to become buried in theatre and poetry or the mother in me which wants to stay at home with my children," says the smiling soldier

Brigadier Kok presents the image of a Defence Force woman which the SADF is eager to generate

As Director of Women her job is to advise the Chief of the Defence Force in formulating a new policy specifically suited to women

"It is important for women to retain their feminine identity in the Defence Force

"There have been both voluntary and permanent woman members of the SADF for 13 years and their numbers have in-

creased to such an extent that they can no longer be fitted into a structure designed for men," says Brigadier Kok

"Women must have their own training courses which require a lower level of fitness than that for men and include training in personal appearance and beauty care

"They must also have specific duties once they have completed training"

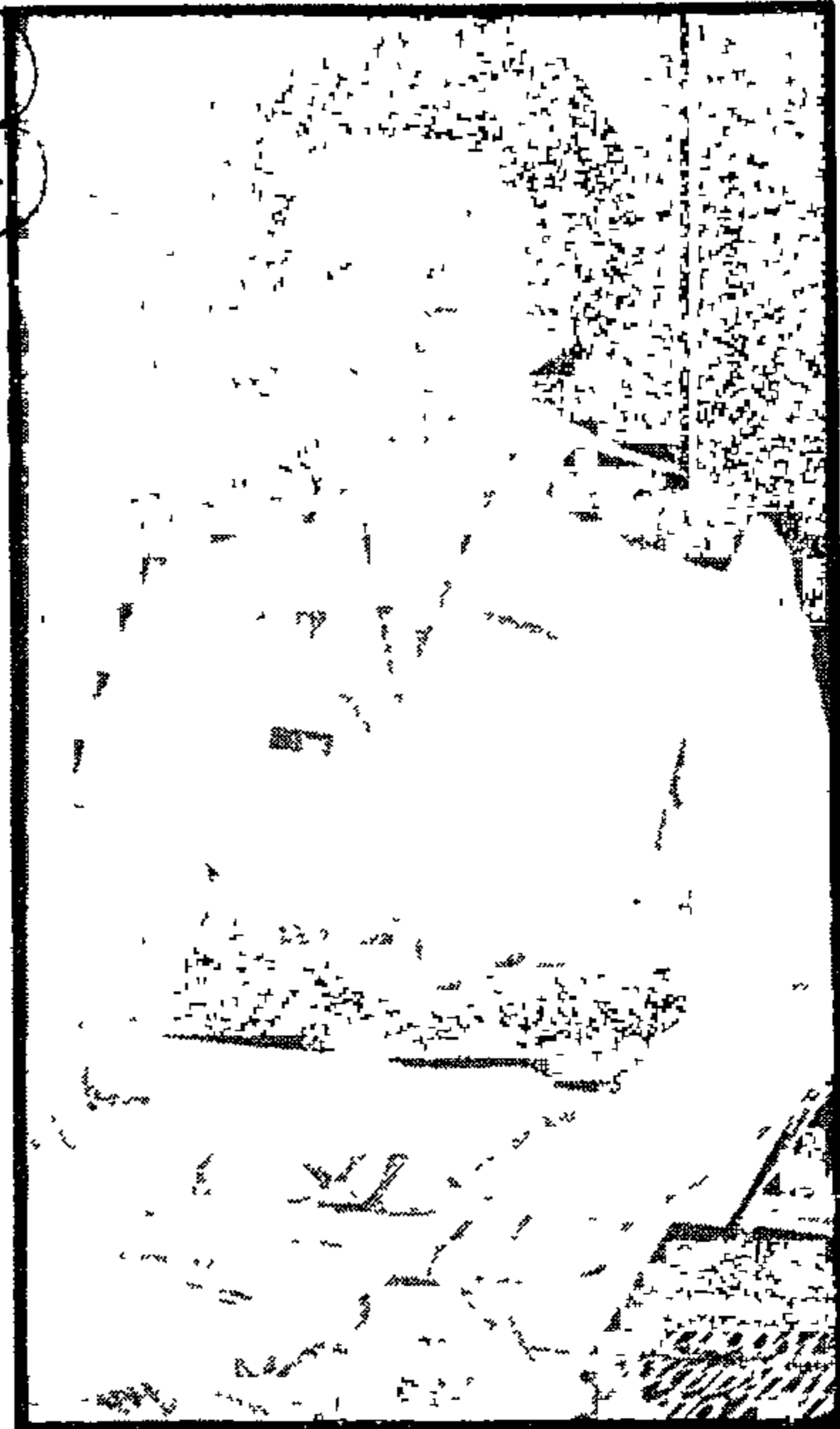
The personal balance Brigadier Kok requires of herself is stressed in the new training courses for women and they include frequent cultural outings

There are also lectures which explain to the women the emotional differences between themselves and men and how to cope with men's attitudes and reactions

"We do encounter men who are slightly hostile to our presence but our duty is to work with such efficiency that we become indispensable and fill a meaningful role," she says

The brigadier, who spent 13 years in the Prisons Service, says she is not intimidated by the powerful men she works with and enjoys the stimulation of working alongside them

But she rules out the possibility that women



BRIGADIER LETS KOK: "Women will never be employed for armed combat by the South African Defence Force."

will ever be involved in armed combat

"The Defence Force has neither the need nor the desire to use women in combat. Our culture dictates that this is not the place for women and they can be employed to better advantage in other fields"

All four arms of the Defence Force — the army, the air force, the navy and medical services — employ women

They are stores clerks, nurses, physiotherapists, air traffic controllers and intelligence processors

"Several women have been promoted to the

rank of colonel and commandant and there are many women majors," says Brigadier Kok

"Increasing numbers of women are joining the SADF but we are concerned about the lack of English-speaking applicants

"We are not sure of the reasons but perhaps these women are not fully aware of the advantages of a career in the Defence Force"

A major task for Brigadier Kok in 1984 will be to enlighten more women, speaking English or Afrikaans, about the prospects of a life in uniform



By DAVID BREIER  
Staff Reporter

BEHIND the dockyard walls in Simon's Town the South African Navy is integrated. But when men and women of the navy leave the dockyard gates and offices apartheid takes over in the town

The home of the navy is showing itself to be as segregated as any other divided South African community

In the base men work side by side and prepare for combat side by side, with no division by race

But on the trains, on the beaches, at the town's only hotel, in the navy's own swimming-pool, apartheid rules

Examples last year highlighted the situation

- Coloured people being sent off "whites only" beaches and, in some cases, prosecuted

- The sentencing last week under the Immorality Act of a coloured petty-officer and a white woman dockyard clerk

- A controversy over the allocation of racially exclusive times at the navy's swimming-pool

A spokesman for the SA Transport Services said that in terms of the law of the country naval men had to use separate carriages, as did other members of the public

### First class

People of colour could use first-class carriages for "non-whites", which were identical to those used by whites

At stations there was separation between passengers travelling first class and third class, irrespective of race, he said

A spokesman for the Lord Nelson Hotel in Simon's Town said the hotel and its facilities were for whites only

However when the navy held special functions at the hotel, permission was obtained from the Hotel Board in Pretoria for other races to be admitted

Simon's Town beaches, with the exception of Long Beach, which is open, are reserved for whites

Simon's Town MP Mr John Wiley, who is Deputy-Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries, declined to comment on the question of whether he had asked the authorities to enforce beach

apartheid in his constituency

Mr Harry Dilley, the Mayor of Simon's Town, said the council would meet provincial representatives this year to discuss ways of controlling access to local beaches

The municipality was in favour of charging people to enter instead of having segregated beaches. Officials could use this method of control to keep "undesirable elements" out, he said

Mr Dilley said that before different groups used to go to their own beaches spontaneously. But then 40 double-decker buses would arrive from Mamre, dropping off people for the weekend. This brought in undesirable elements and a 13-year-old girl was raped at Boulders.

### Unpopular

Although the council preferred the unpopular option of charging entry fees, it was Government policy to have segregated beaches. Local residents, including coloured and Indian people, preferred this to having undesirables descending on the beaches

While integration was feasible in the disciplined atmosphere of the navy, many people, especially older people, feared this in civilian life

Nearly R250 000 had been spent on improving facilities at Long Beach, which is open and is used by coloured people, he said

A navy spokesman said "In the navy we work together. On our vessels every man has the same opportunities and facilities on board are shared just as they are in the operational area"

The navy's responsibility ended when the men were off duty and he declined to comment on outside forms of apartheid to which naval men were subjected to, as these were political issues

On the issue of the navy's swimming-pool he said the situation was just as it was when the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in reply to a question in Parliament last year that the pool was used in turn by the various categories of people authorised to use it

Different races use the pool on different days of the week and times are allocated at weekends on a roster basis

# Integration inside, but apartheid on the outside

ARCAS 15/1/84 254

NATIONAL

SWA/NAMIBIA

# Hot war in the

ANDRÉ MEYEROWITZ of the Political Staff tells of life in t

ALL is quiet in the bush under the hot sun, with the insects going about their interminable business. Suddenly, as if from nowhere, there is a startling flap-flap-flap of rotor blades and a helicopter is overhead, almost close enough to touch and then it is gone and the flap-flap-flap dies away.

There is nothing more evocative of films on the Vietnam war, not least Coppola's "Apocalypse Now".

But this is SWA/Namibia, even if thoughts of Vietnam linger after a visit to the "operational area", where South African forces are fighting Swapo terrorists.

## Correspondents

A group of political correspondents were invited by the Government to go there for several days last week, accompanied by generals of both the army and the police.

The journalists were afforded every courtesy; no area was declared off limits and questions seemed to be answered frankly.

The correspondents saw the war only from "our" side. As they gazed at the "enemy" landscape across the border, not entering it, a 2 000-strong South African force was slowly winding its way home after a 250-km sortie into Angola to turn back a wave of Swapo men.

## Doing well

In terms of both legislation and of the ground-rules which the correspondents accepted for the tour, not everything they learned about the war in SWA/Namibia may be reported.

Conversely, no general can order a journalist to write something that he does not want to write.

It was clear from the visit that the South African Defence Force, backed by the South African Police, is doing very well in its military struggle.

The young captains and commandants who bear life-or-death responsibilities seem keen, alert and highly competent. Many of the "troopies" called up for duty in the border area get nowhere near any combat. Some do and a relative handful die.



SAAF Puma helicopter swoops up into the sky after dropping a gra-

At least 21 soldiers on the South African side were lost in the latest thrust into Angola, known as Operation Askari, while a far greater number from the enemy ranks were killed.

The generals do not like to speak of kill rates or kill ratios. They believe such talk can lead to undesirable competitiveness among the various elements of the South African forces, it can result in over-eagerness or demoralisation, both of which are unhealthy.

An educated guess at the kill ratio, however, would put it at an overall 12 for one.

In the Caprivi Strip — where the first landmine in the border war was exploded in 1967 —

the killing has virtually stopped. The army sees its main task in the Caprivi now as winning hearts and minds by educating the local people and helping them with their agricultural pursuits.

This is perhaps 80 percent of the army's *raison d'être* in that area. The other 20 percent is military preparedness, just in case.

A Marine detachment — men who thought they were going to see the sea — patrol the Zambezi River which separates the Eastern Caprivi from Zambia.

There has been the occasional desultory exchange of fire between South Africans and Zambian troops in years past.

Now they just wave at each other.

At the Omega base in the Western Caprivi, the army has taken about 4 500 Bushmen — perhaps 15 percent of the world's Bushmen population — under its wing. The few hundred in army uniform earn R500 to R700 a month or more, but the official attitude towards them is one of extreme paternalism.

For the whites at Omega base, the atmosphere is not far removed from that of a rest camp — which in fact it is for some soldiers after operations in Kavango to the west.

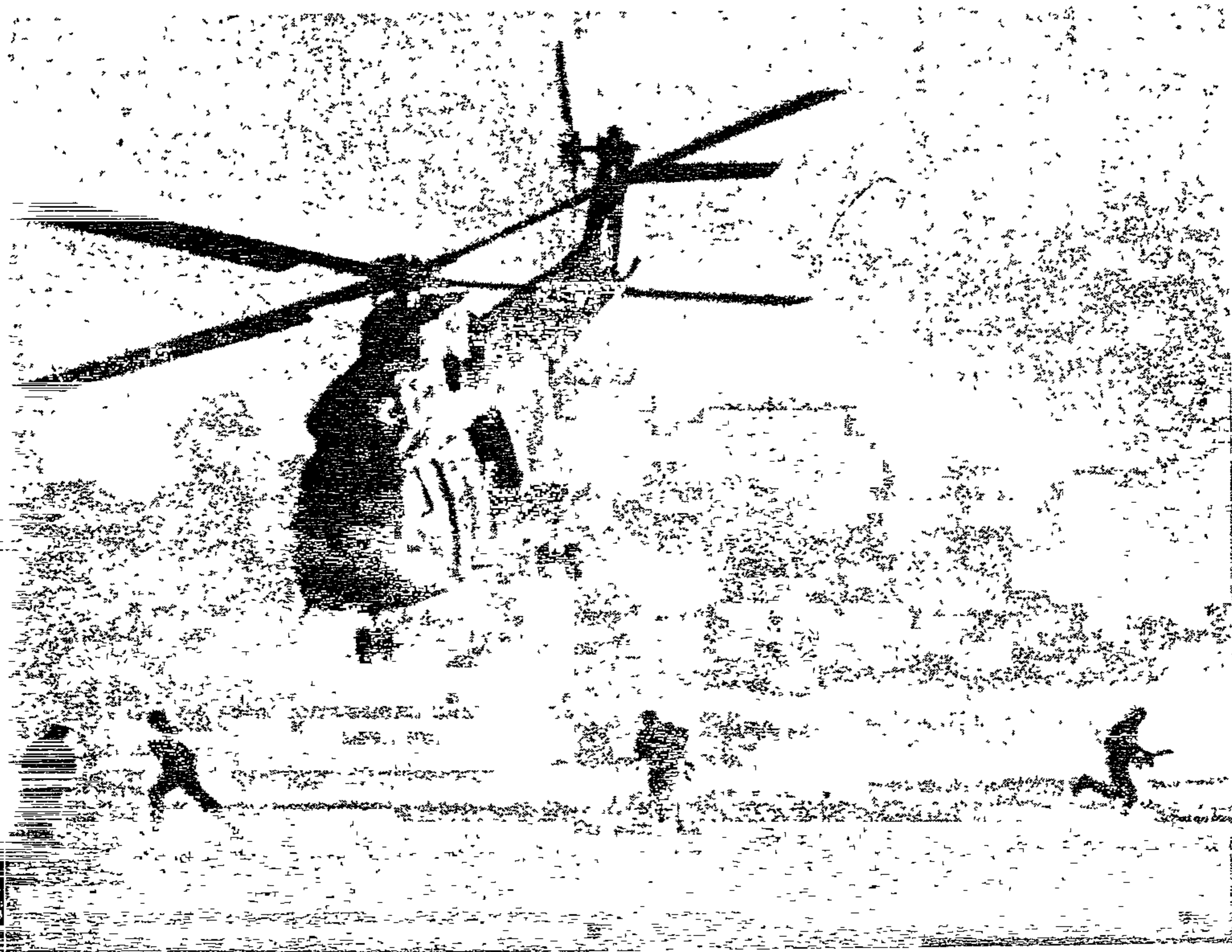
Caricature American tourists would readily pay hundreds of dollars to check in at an

19/1/84

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# War in the bush

DWITZ of the Political Staff tells of life in the operational zone



Helicopter swoops up into the sky after dropping a group of tough Parabats in the SWA bush

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Caricature American tourists would readily pay hundreds of dollars to check in at an

Omega but for a night so that they could ogle the Bushmen, visit the snake park, have a swim in the pool and dine under the African stars.

The war is much more serious in the Kavango, where there was a relatively big terrorist infiltration from Angola last year. The army implicitly admits problems along the tarred road linking Rundu with Grootfontein by banning civilian travel on it at night.

The powerline along the road has lately been a favoured target for sabotage. The road itself can be mined by terrorists who tunnel under the macadamised surface or cut and replace an area the size of a cake-tin.

Suddenly it makes good sense to transport journalists and generals by armoured vehicles with escorts and to fly them from base to base a little more than tree-top height.

A lone terrorist could fire a SAM-7 at a passing plane with a fair hope of bringing it down if he has time to aim and operate his equipment properly. Low flying and therefore the sudden, unexpected appearance of an aircraft denies him that hope.

The army says the 110 000 Kavango people are thoroughly anti-Swapo but suffer serious intimidation, including torture and many cases of exemplary murder.

# New call-up plan may cause exodus of alien residents

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Plans to call up thousands of non-South Africans permanently resident in the country for military training could result in an exodus of foreigners and a cut-back in immigrants entering the country

Since the announcement last month by the Ministers of Defence and Internal Affairs that legislation would be put through Parliament this year to ensure immigrants became liable for military service, foreign embassies have been inundated with inquiries from their nationals

A spokesman for the British Embassy said today "There are a lot of people thinking seriously about their future"

There are more than 250 000 immigrants in South Africa with permanent residence who have not taken South African citizenship

## Inquiries

Britain is the main source of immigrants and, since the announcement, the country's representatives in South Africa have been flooded with questions

The spokesman said all British citizens were told that they had to obey the laws of the country in which they were resident

If they did not want to do military service their only alternative was to leave the country

According to the spokesman, there is no British law preventing British citizens serving in the armed forces of another country. Only members of the British armed forces are prevented from doing so

The avoidance of military service by non-South African permanent residents has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among South African citizens for many years

All political parties have supported the Government move to spread the call-up net to include alien permanent residents

## Complaint

The main complaint has been that immigrant youths have a decided advantage over South Africans, particularly in making progress with their careers

However many aliens voluntarily undergo military service

In terms of the new legislation an immigrant youth has five years from when he turns 15 to state that he does not want to become a South African

Unless he does so he automatically becomes a South African and becomes liable for military service. If he elects not to become a citizen, he automatically loses his permanent resident status

# SADF pointers on the acclimatisation of troops

By Sheryl Raine,  
Pretoria Bureau

Salt tablets and a good hat are two items that many people would choose to prevent heat stroke

But research conducted by the South African Defence Force and the mines has proved conclusively that salt tablets encourage rather than reduce heat stroke. Acclimatisation is important and the sun per se has little to do with the condition.

Heat stroke, which can cause death or irreversible damage to essential organs, is often confused with heat exhaustion.

The person suffering from heat exhaustion feels faint and weak and stops exercising. This protects him from more physical exercise and

precludes the development of heat stroke. According to a spokesman for the SA Medical Service (SAMS), heat exhaustion is not the first stage of heat stroke but a separate entity — but both conditions are caused by the same circumstances.

A person with heat exhaustion, if the symptoms are not heeded, could develop heat stroke if he persists with exercise.

Heat exhaustion occurs frequently and, according to the SAMS spokesman, should not give rise to alarm.

Heat stroke is characterised by a very high body temperature and mental change.

Taking salt tablets, once thought to help prevent heat stroke, is now considered dangerous by the SADF.

Anxious mothers worried about their sons getting heat stroke sometimes tell them to take salt tablets when it gets hot, the spokesman said.

"In fact this dehydrates the body even further. The SADF abolished the use of salt tablets about six years ago," he said.

A few highly-publicised cases of heat stroke in the SADF have focused attention on the condition in recent years.

But heat stroke is not the only condition associated with hot, humid conditions (see table), although it is the most serious.

Acclimatisation is extremely important for the prevention of heat stroke.

"Acclimatisation is specific for a certain workload and a certain climatic condition," the spokesman said.

"To acclimatise a person must do hard physical work

circumstances allowing, officers are to the ratio laid down

to 50 minutes work and 10 minutes rest.

"When the temperature rises to about 30 deg C exercise should be limited for new recruits for the first three weeks and these limits should apply also to acclimatised troops who have been recently transferred from one region to another," the spokesman said.

In that temperature range, troops should drink one to 1.5 litres of water an hour and the work/rest ratio stipulated by SAMS is 45/15 minutes. Circumstances allowing, officers are to the ratio laid down

## Electronics will cut heat stroke in troops

Pretoria Bureau

Electronic devices, which assess climatic conditions, have been installed at South African Defence Force training bases in an attempt to cut heat stroke and other such ailments among troops.

A SA Medical Service (SAMS) spokesman said temperature stress meters were now being used with a scientifically determined scale of exercise, liquid intake and work/rest periods.

Heat stroke, with high body

Stev  
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28/1/84



Major Sophia du Preez, Liaison Officer of the SA Medical Service, tops up a wet-bulb thermometer with mineral water before taking a reading from a Stress Temp meter. At 9.30 am on the day this photograph was taken the temperature in Pretoria was already 20 deg C and later that day reached 34 deg C.

### WHEN EXTREME HEAT AND HUMIDITY STRIKE

Condition	Symptoms	Effects
Heat stroke (pathological condition)	Temperature up to 40.5°C +, mental changes, aggression, disorientation, coma, convulsions, high blood pressure and increased pulse rate, haemorrhages, lack of perspiration	Damage to kidneys, liver, heart, brain, sweat glands. Damage may be irreversible. Severe cases result in death.
Heat exhaustion (physiological condition)	Slow heart rate, person feels weak, faint, light-headed, tired, nauseous. Skin cold and clammy.	Circulatory collapse. No damage to tissues, recovery rapid with intake of liquid.
Anhidrosis (constitutional condition)	Person has too few sweat glands or does not sweat enough. Body fails to cool down effectively.	More prone to heat stroke.
Heat rash	Rash.	More prone to heat stroke.

STAR

20/1/84

254

temperatures and mental changes, can cause permanent damage to essential organs.

Heat exhaustion occurs more frequently than heat stroke and is not as serious if symptoms are heeded. A person feels faint and weak.

Climatic conditions here vary considerably and the SADF hopes to reduce cases of heat stroke with the new equipment.

SAMS has worked out certain cut-off points for activities according to the temperature stress readings.

When the temperature is 26 deg C, there is no need to limit troop activity. Troops should drink between 0,5 and one litre of water every hour and exercise should be limited

All heavy exercise must be stopped for new recruits when the temperature goes to 31 deg C.

Exercise at reduced intensity is generally safe after two weeks' training but no troop training should take place in sunlight.

Water intake should be between 1,5 and two litres an hour and the work/rest ratio laid down is 30/30 minutes.

When the temperature rises above 31 deg C exercise should be stopped for all troops. A reduced workload is safe for acclimatised men with a maximum of six hours work a day.

Water intake should be at least two litres an hour and the work/rest ratio stipulated is 20 minutes work and 40 minutes rest.

under hot, humid conditions. Resting when it is hot and humid will not aid acclimatisation. A person must get accustomed to doing hard work under certain conditions.

"A person who is fit will acclimatise with greater ease than a person who is not, but fit people can also get heat stroke if they are not acclimatised."

"Acclimatisation is a very individual process affected by many factors including illness, age, fitness and alcohol intake. Fat people and women tend to acclimatise less successfully than slim people and men."

"The SADF is involved in ongoing research into heat exhaustion and other related ailments."

# Deadlock

# over

CATK Times  
20/1/84

# Angolan

# offer

~~254~~ 254

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Moves towards a ceasefire in the SWA/Namibian border war remained deadlocked last night after South Africa had rejected Angola's latest list of conditions to be met before a halt to hostilities.

The major stumbling-block remains the presence of an estimated 30 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola

Although Cuban withdrawal was not mentioned in South Africa's original offer to stop cross-border hostilities on January 31, Angola's latest conditions for accepting the ceasefire offer included a call that South Africa should agree to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan 'without considerations foreign to the resolution' — in other words, South Africa had to drop its demand for Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite for a settlement

### 'Reasonable test'

In a statement last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha said "South Africa's offer to halt cross-border movements from January 31 is aimed at trying to achieve peace and a defusing of the tense situation in a war-torn part of our continent

"This offer to halt hostilities is purposely not coupled to Cuban withdrawal. It is therefore a reasonable test to see if the Angolan Government is genuinely interested in peace

## Milk powder exported at loss

**PRETORIA** — The Dairy Board is exporting thousands of tons of skimmed milk powder at a loss of as much as R28-million to reduce a massive surplus

The board has so far shipped about 7 000 tons of milk powder to Japan and Taiwan at very low prices and, it is understood, has taken out a R28 million loan to cover these losses

And while the country still has a year's stockpile a leading skimmed milk powder manufacturer has increased its price by 11 percent

The manager of the Dairy Board, Mr E Roux, confirmed in Pretoria that about 9 500 tons of skimmed milk powder was being exported to Japan and Taiwan. He said the powder was being exported at a big loss as a result of low world prices

The loss would be compensated for solely out of the Dairy Board's stabilization fund — Sapa

**P** **ick**  
**A** **'n**  
**ay**

at Bloubergstrand with  
Picture Peter Stanford

## f Luff

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## ged with conduct

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practice run yesterday through the surf at Bloubergstrand with  
ice Millard, in the saddle.

Picture Peter Stanford

# a labour of Luff

love, fertilizer and water on this important strip of lawn

"It's in top-class condition," he said "It has had a lot of water and in spite of the heat is not a bit hard. The going should be very good"

Mr Luff's concern is not limited to the track, however. The lawns,

gardens and stands require just as much attention

"Although we maintain the course throughout the year we make a special effort for the Met," he said

"Everything gets spruced up. The gardens are planted so that they will be in full

bloom on Met day, the lawns are given a little extra care and our painters, carpenters and handymen check to see that everything will be 100 percent on the day"

● Turf Club chef is ready for Met day, page 3

# Doctor charged with 'improper' conduct

By JO-ANNE RICHARDS

A RONDEBOSCH doctor has been charged with improper or disgraceful conduct involving a number of allegations of malpractice

Dr Maurice Raad has pleaded not guilty to the charges put by the disciplinary committee of the South African Medical and Dental Council

No evidence was led and the investigation continues on Saturday

Dr Raad is charged with failing to detect a growth — the size of a 16-week pregnancy — in the abdomen of a woman, while treating her from 1980 to 1982

Dr Raad is alleged to have removed a part of the throat (pharynx) and posterior pillars of

Brent Murtagh, while performing an adeno-tonsillectomy

He allegedly claimed to have performed an adeno-tonsillectomy on Nicolette Murtagh. She was later found still to have tonsils

He is also alleged to have 'attempted' to perform a tonsillectomy on Nadene Kruger without an adequate or proper examination. He failed to notice that her tonsils had already been removed

He is charged with having contravened a government rule by having performed all these professional acts for which he was "inadequately trained and/or insufficiently experienced"

Dr Raad is also

charged with "falsely representing" to pharmacies and to the Medico Medical Aid Society that six prescriptions had been issued to Mr J and Mrs T Bywater, while they had allegedly been issued to other unknown people

He is charged with sending accounts for consultations and treatment to Mrs J Murtagh, when "no such treatment had been administered"

Professor F G Geldenhuys, Professor A Brink and Dr L Babrow sat on the committee. Mr D van Reenen, instructed by Bisset, Boehmke and McBlain appeared for the pro forma complainant, Mr R J Filmlalter. Mr I G Farlam SC, assisted by Mr R D McDougall, instructed by Buchanan Boyes appeared for Dr Raad

# on, priest says

physical union is impossible, that union cannot be a marriage within the arms of the church

"A marriage is both a spiritual and physical union. Until such time as there is a miracle, or until medical science can repair nerves, I cannot see any way in which the couple could marry in church"

The priest said his bishop had instructed him to review the case

through the diocesan matrimonial tribunal

The heartbroken couple said they found the situation unbelievable

Stephen said "We have been living together for seven months and have made it clear to the church that we can have a normal relationship, though I cannot have children"

Hona said "We do everything that a normal man and wife would do"



## BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$374.75
FT index (close)	823.9
RDM 100	973.5
Dow Jones	1 266.02

Own Correspondent

# JOHANNESBURG. — Moves towards the SWA/Namibian border war relocked last night after South Africa Angola's latest list of conditions to halt to hostilities.

The major stumbling-block remains the presence of an estimated 30 000 Cuban soldiers in Angola

Although Cuban withdrawal was not mentioned in South Africa's original offer to stop cross-border hostilities on January 31, Angola's latest conditions for accepting the ceasefire offer included a call that South Africa should agree to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan 'without considerations foreign to the resolution' — in other words, South Africa had to drop its demand for Cuban withdrawal as a prerequisite for a settlement

## 'Reasonable test'

In a statement last night, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said "South Africa's offer to halt cross-border movements from January 31 is aimed at trying to achieve peace and a defusing of the tense situation in a war-torn part of our continent"

"This offer to halt hostilities is purposely not coupled to Cuban withdrawal. It is therefore a reasonable test to see if the Angolan Government is genuinely interested in peace"

"But the Angolan Government does not want to be tested because (it) now demands that South Africa back down from its standpoint that the Cubans must be withdrawn before a settlement can be implemented. Angola knows that South Africa cannot back down from this standpoint"

## 'Intimidation'

South Africa could not agree to the implementation of the settlement plan unless the Cubans were withdrawn 'for the simple reason that a basic element of the settlement plan is that free and reasonable elections must take place and this cannot happen as long as the Cuban forces remain a permanent source of threat and intimidation north of the border and as long as Swapo continues with its terror supported by the Cuban forces' he said

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To page 2

# Milk powder exported

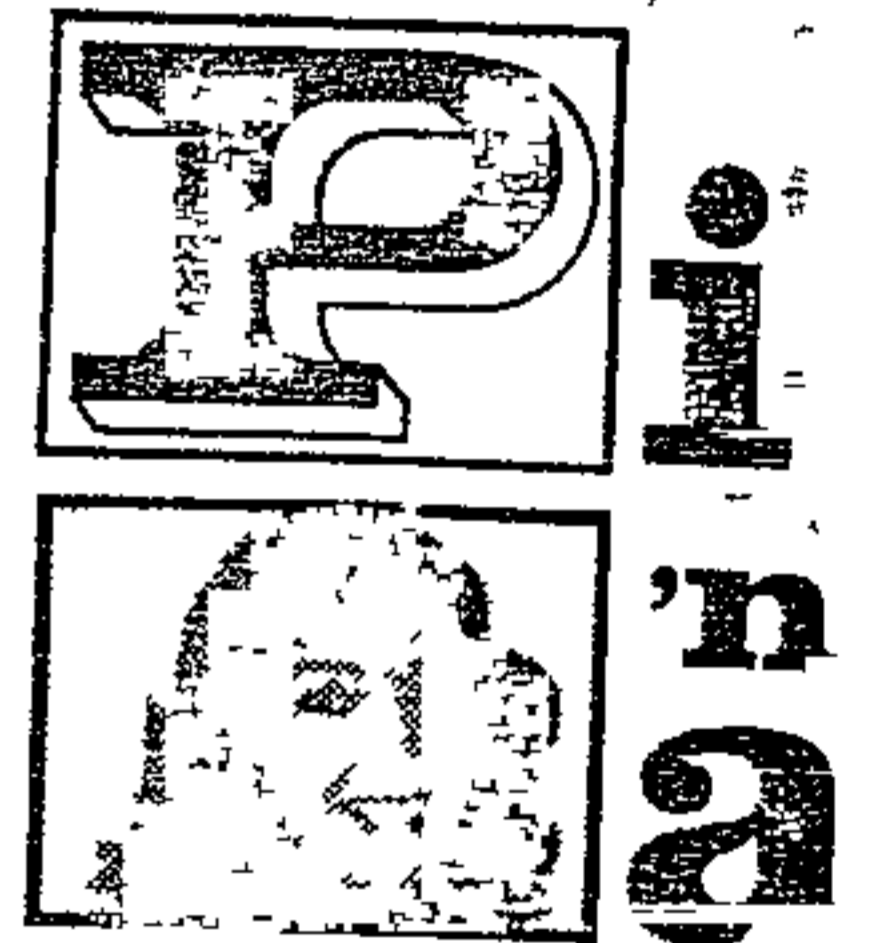
PRETORIA — The Dairy Board has approved the export of thousands of tons of skimmed milk powder as much as R28-million to re-plus

The board has so far shipped milk powder to Japan and other countries, it is understood, to cover these losses

And while the country still has a leading skimmed milk powder, it has increased its price by 11 per cent

The manager of the Dairy Board in Pretoria that about 9 million tons of milk powder was being exported to Taiwan. He said the powder was a big loss as a result of low prices

The loss would be compensated by the Dairy Board's stabilization



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# stitution co-opts, n't free — PFP

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Dr Slabbert defined co-option as a dominant group unilaterally setting conditions for the participation of other groups without jeopardizing its own control and domination

A characteristic of co-option was that members of other groups were co-opted as groups and not assimilated as individuals

In the new constitution, the dominant white group sought to co-opt other minority groups to administer a political system without really questioning it. The other groups were enabled to strive for their own objectives regardless of the intentions of

the dominant white minority

Dr Slabbert also listed danger signals which could affect the possibilities and challenges of the new system

- Growing polarization between black and non-black and a growing strategic and ideological solidarity among black people

- Enforced racial and ethnic group structuring which entrenched group competition

- A lack of effective constitutional mechanisms for urban black people

- Increasing domestic militarization which hampered consensus politics, heightening a sense of threat and of laager politics

ment plan, South Africa is expected to reduce its troop strength to a meagre 1 500 Angola wants to retain the right to keep the Cubans at full strength of about 30 000 men or more

aimed at meetings on ministerial level between South Africa and Angola, has been disclosed in reports from Lisbon and Cape Verde and was confirmed yesterday by Mr Pik Botha

## Verde initiative

"It is laughable to allege that reasonable and fair elections can take place in SWA under these circumstances. If the Luanda government is genuinely interested in peace it will accept South Africa's offer, and if it wants the settlement plan to be implemented then it will have to get rid of the Cubans as quickly as possible," Mr Botha said

Meanwhile, a hush-hush initiative involving South Africa and Cape Verde, and possibly

He said a senior official in the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr David Steward, had visited Cape Verde for talks with Cape Verde Government officials

Mr Steward had already returned to South Africa and reported to him, Mr Botha said. He declined to disclose further details about the talks

South African and Angolan government officials held talks at Cape Verde in December, 1982 and again in February, 1983, but there was no apparent progress towards a SWA/Namibian settlement



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**EGGS**

# 'Most SWA people believe SA troops are intruders'

LONDON — Most people in South West Africa believe Swapo "belongs" to the country, while the South African forces are intruders, the Anglican Bishop of SWA, the Right Rev James Kauluma, said yesterday in a lengthy letter to The Times.

The letter, signed also by the Dean of Windhoek, the Very Rev David Bruno, was in response to one on January 9 by a surgeon, Dr David le Vay, who worked in SWA for much of 1983.

Dr Le Vay said that while South African troops behaved "scrupulously", the "dreaded" Koevoet irregulars and Swapo pillaged, raped, bayoneted, and burnt people alive in Northern Ovamboland.

In their response to the doctor, the bishop and the dean said they were commenting as "clerics on the spot" who were concerned about the local population

rather than any distinction between warring forces.

They said "If you are being harassed by men in uniform, you are not likely to ask them to which branch of the forces they belong. All personnel who come generally under the umbrella of 'South Africa' — whether they be the police, the SWADF, the SWATF, Koevoet, black, white, or brown — are regarded by most local people as having no right to be there and, to some degree, as being their real 'enemy'."

"It has been one of the devastating failures of the South African presence in Namibia, and especially in the north, that they have not, on the whole, commended themselves to the local population, but in fact have spread fear and mistrust and the people feel constantly intimidated."

"From the way in which searches are conducted, or

the way people are questioned at roadblocks, or the manner in which army vehicles are driven in the middle of the road (or even at oncoming vehicles, as has happened on several occasions to our own cars), or the way in which local people are engaged in conversation or questioned in their own homes, to the far more weighty matters of interrogations, murder, rape, and torture which do go on, the people do not see the South African and Namibian forces, as Sir Trevor Lloyd-Hughes (spokesman in London for the DTA) says, 'protecting the country'.

"To a large majority, it is Swapo, not the South African forces, who belong to the country, so 'protection' for them, can become a laughable, or even dirty word." the clerics said in their letter to the London newspaper.

CAPC Times 21/11/84

# Military's influence on SA govt

From SIMON BARBER in Washington

POWER in South Africa is coalescing around a central core of military officers and away from the cabinet, Parliament and the National Party caucus

This trend, which is embodied in the State Security Council (SSC), will likely flourish under the new dispensation

These are the chief conclusions of a new study by Dr Robert Rotberg, professor of political science and history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a leading United States expert on African affairs. The study is entitled "The process of decision-making in contemporary South Africa"

Dr Rotberg's paper, published by the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies, is the latest of a series of scholarly analyses that have appeared about the SSC and the role of the Defence Force

Its findings appear to discourage anyone who hopes the new constitution will broaden real participation in the South African polity

## Fortress SA

Having argued forcefully that the SSC is now paramount in the decision-making process, Dr Rotberg predicts that it will "become even more central to the functioning of the new arrangement, serving (as in a sense it now does) as the secretariat of the presidential system"

"The military will run the SSC, involve itself more and more in affairs of state, and certainly not lessen its influence on the future shape of South Africa," he says

The military, Dr Rotberg writes, is "the leading decision-making institution in today's South Africa, both because of (Prime Minister, Mr P W) Botha's belief in its abilities and its clear-sightedness, and because he ascended to the top without a range of other powerful national connections"

"Individuals from the Defence Force are at the core of the formal and informal dimensions of all South African policy-making. Botha shares the military's vision of a fortress South Africa, tactically reformed but strategically sound, if not hegemonic. The soldiers are his chosen instrument and he is theirs"

## Devalued

The cornerstone of current South African governance, Dr Rotberg states, is "what Botha and the military have conceived of as a national security management system whose purpose is to co-ordinate a 'total strategy' to meet 'total onslaught' and which 'bypasses the cabinet and Parliament to a degree which is new even for South Africa'"

Under the system there are four cabinet committees economic, social and economic affairs, and the SSC

The last, "given its size, status and direction must inevitably influence, inhibit and overshadow" the other three

"What is immediately apparent is the number of ministers who are not members of the SSC. Furthermore, the notion of cabinet responsibility and their own positions as ministers is devalued within the government by the presence in the innermost decision-making councils of state of non-elected officials"

## Monitor

Dr Rotberg notes the heavy military preponderance in the SSC's 45-man secretariat headed by Lieutenant-General Andries van Deventer

"About 70 percent of the membership is drawn from the military, 20 percent comes from the National Intelligence Service and 10 percent from the Department of Foreign Affairs"

General Van Deventer, assisted by Brigadier John Huyser, a retired intelligence officer, "monitors every-

thing that goes on at the cabinet and sub-cabinet level"

Having served as Chief of Staff of the SADF's finance division when Mr Botha was Minister of Defence, "he considers himself the person chosen because of this association to bring order to a hitherto unco-ordinated government"

## Diplomacy

Dr Rotberg suggests that because of its close military associations, the SSC allows the SADF a freer hand in the field than would a purely civilian government

"Strategy and tactics on Namibia are decided upon in the SSC whenever those decisions have not been pre-empted by a military action of some kind. The SSC has probably authorized the overall direction of pre-emptive strikes into Angola, leaving the chain of command to work out the precise details"

The SSC certainly dominates South African diplomacy, in Dr Rotberg's view

"It has sanctioned the ceasefire talks with Angola. It decides how and when to respond to Western initiatives"

## Juggernaut

This leaves little room for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his department

"Observers are certain that Pik Botha and his department have relatively little influence in today's decision-making arena. It is understandable why he and his department should feel so powerless beside the juggernaut of the technocratic, military machine"

If the Department of Foreign Affairs is out in the cold, then what about ministers such as Dr Gerrit Viljoen (National Education) who are not even on the SSC? Dr Rotberg asks

He notes that the council takes considerable interest in areas such as trade unions, social legislation and education well beyond its expected purview

## Koornhof reform

"In the case of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Persons Bill, representatives of the military staff of the SSC joined forces with civil servants from Koornhof's own department to defeat his reform endeavours in the constitutional committee

"The Bill that emerged was not one that Koornhof wanted, but security considerations had prevailed. They may yet do so with regard to other aspects of Koornhof's urban reform programme"

Dr Rotberg points out that, although militarily streamlined, the SSC system can be cumbersome

Individual departments must still implement their decisions, middle-level bureaucrats are still capable of exceeding or misinterpreting their instructions, and, in moments of crisis or when quick responses are required (to key US and Angolan diplomatic overtures, for example), decisions are "probably required too urgently to be left to percolate" through the council's various levels

## Technocrats

Finally, Dr Rotberg does not believe the growing influence of the military means South Africa will be ruled by generals

"The military mind has clearly imposed itself on the workings of the South African government, but that mind appears to be primarily technocratic and functional and not (as yet) given to Latin American designs on the transformation or capture of the state"

**Reelins**

254

Times (254)  
**Soldier Summed**

SUNDAY TIMES, January 22 1984  
**down** 17

# Military police in wedding drama

By EUGENE ABRAHAM

"It was only when his mother arrived that he was allowed water."

One of the girls in the car, Carol Oliver, said that when she saw the two military policemen approaching she was shocked and got out of the car.

"I was on my nerves," she said.

After she got out, the other occupants got out, leaving Pte Abrahams alone in the car.

She stood to one side and did not know what to do when she saw the guns pointing at the car.

Mrs Mavis Abrahams, told Pte Abrahams's mother, after they warned him, "One of the men said, 'Don't worry about him, it's only flesh wounds'."

"But my son was bleeding like a wounded animal," she said.

A spokesman at the Military Hospital said Mark was "doing very well", but he would be there for some time.

The shirt he was wearing in tatters and stomach.

"and I hoped that Mark wouldn't make a run for it after they warned him."

Pte Abrahams's mother, Mrs Mavis Abrahams, told the Sunday Times "When I went to Apricot Street I saw the bloodied body of my son and, as I ran to him, I shouted and screamed. They told me later I was hysterical."

"There was blood coming from his shoulder, arm, lung and stomach."

**A SOLDIER who won't leave to visit friends and attended a wedding was shot and wounded by two Cape Corps military policemen while allegedly fleeing arrest.**

He is recovering in hospital

A friend of the bridal couple, Mr Nazem Stemmert, who was sitting in a car outside the church, told this week how his friend was wounded while trying to run away from the MPs.

He said Private Mark Abrahams, a chef with the Cape Corps, lay wounded on the ground while the military policemen stood guard over him, allegedly preventing anyone tending to him or giving him water.

An SADF spokesman has confirmed that Pte Abrahams was wounded when he resisted arrest. He is being treated at No 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg.

The matter was being investigated and stern action would be taken if irregularities were proved, the spokesman said.

The incident took place last Saturday afternoon in front of a wedding crowd in the Cape Town suburb of Botshuweit.

Pte Abrahams, 19, based in Faure near Cape Town, wanted to spend the weekend with his family and friends, and decided to go AWOL.

He left the base on Thursday afternoon and on Saturday morning, still dressed in his army overalls, arrived at Mr Stemmert's house in Botshuweit.

## Changed

Mr Stemmert told Pte Abrahams he was going to a wedding of a friend that afternoon.

Pte Abrahams asked Mr Stemmert if he could accompany him and, changing from uniform into borrowed trousers and shirt, he, Mr Stemmert and two girlfriends left by car for the church.

## Pte MARK ABRAHAM asked for water

When they arrived, the wedding ceremony had started, so they decided to wait in the car for the couple to come out into Apricot Street.

Mr Stemmert said he saw two armed military policemen and a staff sergeant, in a tracksuit, running up the street.

Mr Stemmert, who was sitting in the driver's seat of the car, said "The two in uniform had rifles."

"When they arrived at the car, they cocked their rifles and ordered Mark to get out of the car."

"He told them he wasn't getting out and didn't want to go with them."

"The man in the tracksuit then gave the two armed soldiers orders to open fire if Mark made a run for it."

"Sensing there would be trouble, I told the girls to get out of the car. I got out as well."

## Keys

"After we had got out, they aimed their rifles at the wheels of the car as if intending to fire at them if Mark tried to drive away."

"Mark couldn't, as he was sitting on the passenger side and I had the keys."

"They kept threatening him with the gun and during that time he moved across to the driver's side and then got out and stood by the door."

"The bridal couple were about to come out when Mark made a run for it. He only took about three paces when they opened fire."

"While still in the road, he was struck by a bullet."

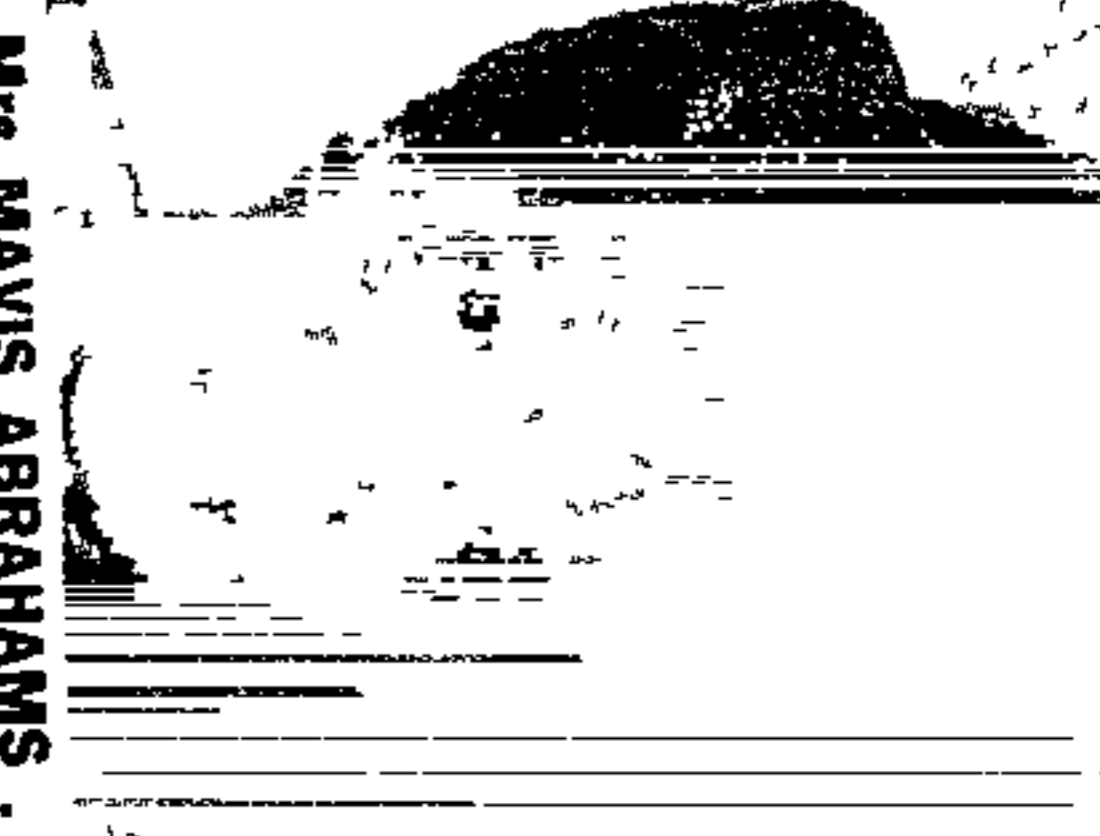
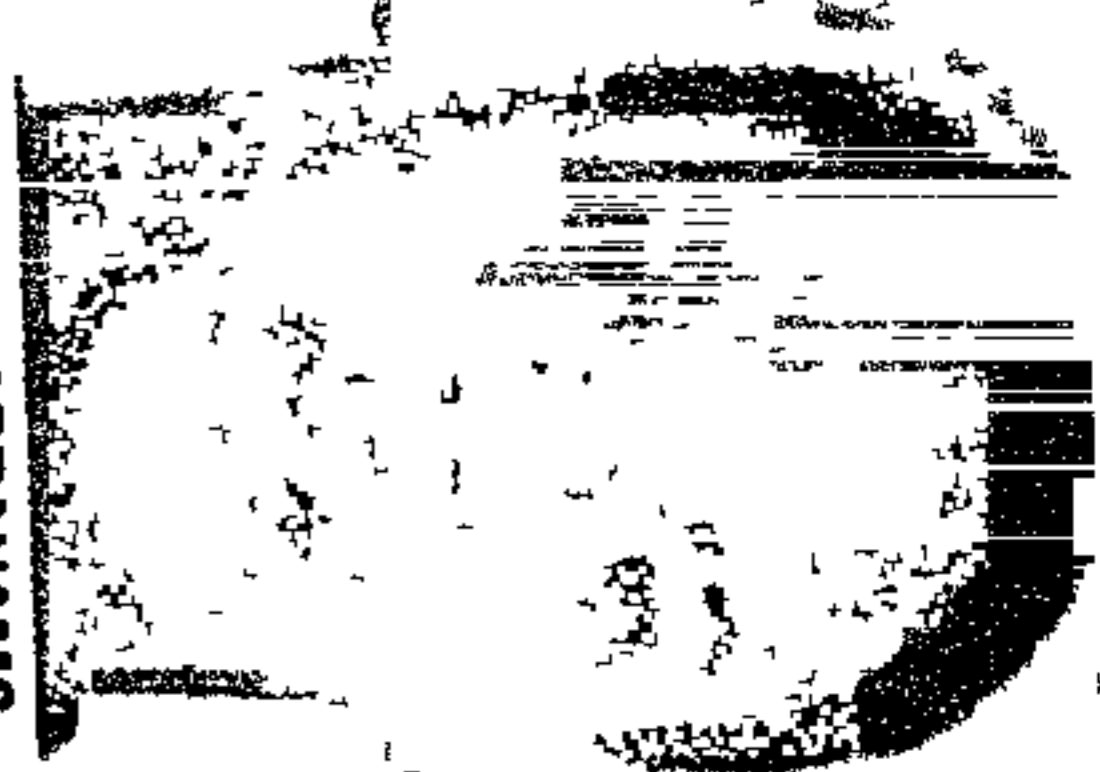
"Mark spun around and shouted for his mother to help him."

## Mrs MAVIS ABRAHAM ... "He bled like an animal"

"After several more shots, Mark collapsed in a field next to the church."

Mr Stemmert said that while Mark was lying on his back, the staff sergeant told someone to phone for the police. A person who had witnessed the incident went to his house and phoned for an ambulance.

Mr Stemmert said, "While Mark was lying there bleeding, he asked for water, but the military police standing over him refused to let anyone go near him."



MR NAZEM STEMMERT ... sensed trouble

22/1/84

5. King  
25

(254)  
Gunner dies  
on border

21/1/84

PRETORIA — A South African Defence Force spokesman confirmed here yesterday that a Johannesburg national serviceman had died in a shooting accident in the operational area at the weekend.

He was Gunner Gilderoy Kruger, 18, who is survived by his mother Mrs O K Kruger, of Chrisville Johannesburg —  
SAPA

# GST to rise 1pc next month

Cape Times  
24/1/84

Staff Reporter

**THE government would increase the general sales tax by one percent to seven percent from February 1, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, announced last night.**

Mr Horwood put the blame for the increase on the world-wide economic downswing, the inability of South Africa's trading partners to register an early and meaningful economic recovery, and the recent drought in South Africa.

He said the rapidly declining gold price and a consequent weakening of the rand-dollar exchange rate, and the

higher-than-budgeted expenditure on essential services, also contributed to the need for the increase in GST.

'No tax increase is without sacrifice, and in view of price and cost increases evident elsewhere in the economy, the government would have preferred to avoid any increase in taxation, especially at this point in time. Unfortu-

nately this is just not possible," Mr Horwood said.

An advantage of general sales tax, however, was that it was levied on almost all final purchases.

"As a consequence, the community as a whole contributes to the financing of public expenditure, which in turn is incurred for the benefit of the whole community," he said.

The government's most important and unavoidable expenses were on drought relief, defence and the servicing of the public debt. Other expenses were on food and transport subsidies.

"On the other hand, the growth of the country's sources of income is limited by the present economic downswing and is insufficient to cover a growing deficit, due primarily to declining profits in the business sector and a decrease in net customs and excise revenue," Mr Horwood said.

Pointing out positive steps, Mr Horwood said significant progress had been made in the fight against inflation. A positive turn-about in the balance of payments had been continued and consolidated. South Africa's credit-worthiness internationally stood at a very high level.

"In addition, it seems as if the economic downswing has reached its lowest ebb, or very nearly so.

"All in all, I am optimistic that South Africa will soon benefit from the long-awaited improved international economic climate and during 1984 experience the commencement of a prolonged and healthy export-led economic upswing."

● Poor people hardest hit, page 6

BUSINESS BRIEF

CAPE TIMES 25/1/84

~~25/1/84~~ 25/1

# Archbishop hits at SA's motives

PRETORIA — The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, last night questioned South Africa's true motives in SWA/Namibia and Angola, and said South Africa was likely to pursue a hard line in these two countries until it achieved its objectives.

In his presidential report to the annual plenary session of the SACBC, which started in Pretoria last night, he said the "tragedy" of the SWA/Namibian war continued to drag on, involving South African troops in never-ending operations in Angola.

These operations were ostensibly aimed at neutralizing Swapo, but in view of all that was said about destabilization, one could only wonder whether this was the whole story. "Destabilization is aimed principally at forcing South Africa's neighbours to deny assistance and facilities to the African National Congress.

### 'Hard line'

"The conclusion that springs to mind is that a hard line will be taken in Namibia and Angola until South Africa has achieved its object in both these countries," Archbishop Hurley said. Archbishop Hurley also expressed disquiet at the continued detention of the secretary-general of the SACBC, the Rev Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, who has been in detention in Ciskei since October last year.

The priest appeared briefly in the Alice Magistrate's Court near East

London on Friday on charges under Section 2 and Section 13 of the National Security Act of Ciskei.



Archbishop Hurley

He was unbanned by South African authorities four months before being detained by Ciskeian police.

Archbishop Hurley said the church was engaged in diplomatic and legal efforts to secure his release, and a Mass for his early release would be celebrated in the Cathedral of Christ the King in Johannesburg this Sunday.

Referring briefly to the new constitution, which the SACBC has opposed because it excludes blacks, Archbishop Hurley said a memorandum expressing the church's views on the new deal had been submitted to the government.

He also mentioned that the administrative board of the SACBC had, after discussions with the political umbrella organization, the United Democratic Front, decided that further study should be

given to the organization.

Although the board had decided it was not in a position to speak in the name of the SACBC as a whole, it could not fail to note that the defined intentions and goals of the UDF concerning the proposed new constitution and the so-called "Koornhof Bills" agreed with positions taken up by the SACBC on these issues, he said.

In his address to the plenary session, the Apostolic Delegate to Southern Africa, Archbishop Edward Cassidy, praised what he referred to as the "clear and courageous witness to the values of the Gospel" by the church in South Africa in what was recognized as "a most difficult and delicate pastoral situation".

### 'Support'

"This evening I not only bring you the warm, paternal greetings of our Holy Father, Pope John Paul II, but I can also assure you of the support in your approach to the problems that you have to face," he said.

The plenary session is being attended by delegates from South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland, and representatives from neighbouring episcopal conferences in Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

The main topics on the agenda for the closed week-long session include a study of forced removals and resettlements, the problems faced by migrant and farm labourers and the launching of a national Roman Catholic newspaper — Sapa.



# Lieutenant faces <sup>(234)</sup> charge of <sup>Star</sup> desertion <sup>23/1/84</sup>

Pretoria Correspondent

A South African Defence Force officer, Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert (24), who defected to Mozambique last year, will be court martialled in Pretoria on Monday for desertion.

Lieutenant Eckert was found wearing his uniform and armed with his service pistol by a Mozambican border patrol on May 28 last year. He allegedly applied to Mozambique for asylum but was refused. He was arrested at Jan Smuts Airport on December 4 last year.

On Monday, he will stand trial on a main charge of desertion and an alternative charge of being absent without leave (AWOL).

In a statement issued at the time of his defection, the SADF said he had been employed by the South African Medical Services from December 6 1982, subject to a completion of a 12-month probationary period and that he obtained South African citizenship.

Lieutenant Eckert was born in Mannheim, West Germany. He obtained South African citizenship in January, but according to the SADF "during the short period of service he had adjustment problems and apparently found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline".

A D 16 000

# UN told eight SA battalions still in Angola

CAPE TIMES 26/1/84  
254

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa still has eight infantry battalions across the border, Angola has told the United Nations

Its irate note accused Western news organizations of practicing deceit in reporting a South African withdrawal

Dated Tuesday and released yesterday, the note was addressed to the Security Council and signed by Mr Antonio Tomba, charge d'affaires of the Angolan mission to the UN

"The Western media, in alliance with South Africa, are propagating that the South Africans are withdrawing their forces," while "the real facts" were quite different, it maintained

## Five 'occupied' locations

It listed five locations it said were still occupied by South Africa — Otchinjau, Xangongo, Quiteve, Nigive and Mupa

Xangongo and Mupa were each said to have two battalions and the others one, while 155mm artillery was said to be in sited at Xangongo and Otchinjau

A further battalion was said to be positioned south of Caiundo The Angolan note also cited five reconnaissance missions involving a total of 17 South African aircraft between January 15 and 17

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said it appeared as if the Angolan Government was still referring to the recently completed Operation Askari against Swapo terrorists in southern Angola

However, all SADF forces involved in that operation had returned to their bases by January 15

2540 Star  
25/11/84

## Soldier is killed in landmine blast

A South African soldier was killed on Monday in a landmine explosion in the operational area, Defence Force Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

The dead soldier was Corporal Johannes Hendrik Roets (19).

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs J H Roets, of Thabazimbi in the Northern Transvaal — Sapa

# SA starts disengagement in Angola today — PW

57 254 Stew 3/1/87

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

South Africa will begin disengaging its forces in Angola from today, the Prime Minister announced in Parliament.

He said South Africa would be prepared to negotiate practical arrangements to achieve a climate of increased security. Trilateral discussions between this country, America and Angola could not be excluded.

Speaking to a hushed House, Mr Botha said the success of a disengagement of forces and ultimately a ceasefire would depend on the behaviour of all parties.

Steps would be taken to ensure that the security of the inhabitants of Namibia was not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of Namibia.

Mr Botha's announcement came after weekend talks between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and the Prime Minister. His decision will be welcomed by the Western nations.

Although he did not announce a date for a ceasefire, his statement implies that agreement has been reached between the three countries on when the ceasefire will start.

Mr Botha said his decision was taken on the basis of assurances given by the United States — assurances which suggested Swapo and the Cubans would not exploit the military withdrawal.

News agency reports from Dar es Salaam say Dr Crocker was today to meet President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania to discuss Namibia.

Dr Crocker, who arrived last night from Zambia, is on a tour of Southern African countries to brief leaders on the weekend talks, aimed at breaking the Namibia stalemate and encouraging a ceasefire.

Yesterday Dr Crocker discussed Southern African security problems with President Hastings Banda of Malawi.

Dr Crocker said the presence of Cubans in Angola was an issue that had to be resolved. The main point of contention on independence for Namibia is a joint US-South African demand that an estimated 25 000 Cuban troops be withdrawn.

"We believe this can be resolved through sovereign decisions of the Angolan Government," Dr Crocker said.

If the disengagement was achieved, it could produce a climate in which South Africa and Angola would make the necessary decisions to go ahead with the implementation of a UN resolution calling for independence for the territory under UN-supervised elections, he said.

A Swapo statement released in Zambia shortly before Dr Crocker arrived said that the movement would accept a ceasefire if Pretoria agreed to discuss with them (Swapo) the territory's independence.

Dr Crocker is due to leave tomorrow for Mozambique.

# Defector to face court 254 204 26/1/84

## martial

By WIM VANVOLSEM

THE first permanent member of the SADF to defect, Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, will face a court martial on Monday following his arrest at Jan Smuts Airport last month. Lieut Eckert, who fled to Mozambique in May last year, returned to the Republic feeling "homesick", after applying to several European countries for political asylum.

Sapa reports that Lieut Eckert, 24, will stand trial on a main charge of desertion, alternatively with being absent without leave.

If found guilty, he could face up to 10 years in a military jail.

Lieut Eckert was found by a Mozambican border patrol on May 28 last year. He was wearing his full SADF uniform and was armed with his service pistol.

A nurse in the Defence Force Medical Corps at Voortrekkerhoogte, Lieut Eckert left a note with a colleague which read "Leave everything I have (the little it is) to my former wife. Goodbye everyone and South Africa."

He gave a Press conference in Maputo during which he said he "hated the South African regime" and wanted to join the Mozambique Health Services.

"Being a white in South Africa I could not live with my conscience," he told international Press representatives. He also criticised what he called "South African policies of direct aggression."

A statement issued by the Defence Force at the time said Lieut Eckert had been employed by the SA Medical Services from December 6, 1982, subject to the completion of a 12-month probationary period.

Lieut Eckert was born in Mannheim, West Germany. He obtained SA citizenship in January, but, according to the SADF, "had adjustment problems during his short period of service and apparently found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline."



Mr Marais Viljoen

# President warns of Red arms

CAPE TOWN 27/1/04  
Argus

~~254~~ 254

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, today warned of a build-up of military infrastructure in the frontline states which gave Russia strategic mobility and increased the possibility of a conventional threat against South Africa.

build-up.

## Be prepared

"We must be prepared at all times, as indeed our security forces are, to safeguard the integrity of our borders and to maintain law and order in our country"

Unrest in certain parts of Southern Africa also increased as a result of the inability of certain governments to maintain development and stability in their countries

He rejected allegations that South Africa undertook actions aimed at destabilising its neighbours

Such accusations were spread in an effort to hide the critical conditions in countries unable to maintain development and stability

## Co-operation

South Africa was willing to co-operate with all the countries of Southern Africa on the basis of internationally accepted principles and practices

The Angolan Government openly allowed Swapo to use its territory as a springboard for the most shocking deeds of terror against the population of South West Africa

The standpoint of the South African Government was clear. The people of South West Africa must decide for themselves, without any form of intimidation from outside, on their own constitutional future

This was made extremely difficult by the terror campaign conducted by Swapo, aided and abetted by Cuban forces

• More pictures, Pages 12 and 13.

Opening the fourth session of the seventh Parliament of the Republic of South Africa in Cape Town, Mr Viljoen said the past year had been characterised by increasing unrest and violence in many parts of the world

"We enter the new year amidst increasing threats to international peace and security South Africa goes to meet the future resolved and determined to maintain stability

"There is irrefutable evidence that the Soviet Union is engaged in stock-piling arms in some of our neighbouring countries

## Expansionist

"The obvious purpose of this is to create a climate of instability which will aid the Soviet Union in promoting its regional expansionist aims

"Public statements by terrorist leaders and acts of sabotage provide conclusive proof of the objectives of South Africa's enemies — the destruction of law and order and of our democratic way of life in South Africa

"We dare not relax our vigilance or be lulled into a false sense of security

# UDF meeting hits at SA raid into Angola

MEGUS 27/1/86

119-5

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Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's incursion into Angola was condemned and a call was made to end conscription in a unanimous motion at a United Democratic Front (UDF) meeting in Rondebosch

There was a standing ovation from the 450-strong audience for a Swapo statement condemning South African involvement in Angola. Speakers also sharply criticised the increase in GST.

Another resolution was in "support the people of Angola in their opposition to the SADF and Unita forces"

Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western branch of the Black Sash, said her organisation was "enraged" by reports that South Africa was continuing a military buildup in SWA/Namibia.

## "Exploitation"

"We object to the crippling taxation of already desperately poor people to finance a war that none of us wants, when we should be spending much more on housing and education and the creation of employment."

The head of the sociology department at the University of Cape Town, Mr Michael Savage, said the increase in GST would hit the poor and unenfranchised the hardest.

"It is shameless exploitation of the poor and the unenfranchised and disenfranchised to force them to pay for the costs of protecting white racism," he said.



Argus. 27/1/84 (9) (254)

Picture JIM McLAGAN, The Argus

The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, opens what is expected to be the last session of the all-white Parliament. Under the Government's tricameral parliamentary scheme the State President will also be replaced by an executive president.

## New deal to be implemented with least delay'

Political Correspondent

THE Government was determined to implement the new constitutional dispensation with as little delay as possible, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said today

In his opening address, he said 1983 would go down as a year of great significance

The electorate showed in the November referendum it preferred consensus politics and acknowledged the need for sound inter-group relations

Constitutional development was not limited to white, coloured and Indian people

The Government's goal was to maintain security and stability and promote the welfare of all. Each person individually, and as a member of his group, should be able to participate in decision-making affecting his interests.

### SELF-DETERMINATION

The claim of any people or group to self-determination, the maintenance of standards and survival should be safeguarded

Considerable progress had already been made. A Cabinet committee, in consultation with the leaders of the national and independent states as well as other communities, was investigating social, economic and constitutional matters

The recession was tending to bottom-out and the prospects for an economic recovery were enhanced by the US economic revival

The Government would welcome an abatement in high interest rates, although it recognised its role in fighting inflation

### WEAKENING GOLD PRICE

In the past two years the SA economy had had to adjust to the world recession, the weakening gold price and the worst drought in decades

Then the gold price dropped by about 100 dollars an ounce in February 1983, and substantially increased drought assistance became necessary. Fiscal and monetary restraint had to be pursued

Interest rates rose and the value of the rand, particularly in relation to a strong dollar, declined

The balance of payments on current account improved dramatically — it showed a surplus in the last quarter of 1982 and throughout 1983 — while inflation fell to about 10 percent



# War threat against SA increasing says Viljoen

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Soviet Union is stockpiling arms in South Africa's neighbouring territories and the possibility of a conventional war threat against the Republic has been increased, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said today.

Opening Parliament on what he called "an historic occasion for the country", he labelled 1983 "a year of great significance" because of the referendum, saying the electorate had demonstrated its preference for consensus politics.

It was on the threat of war that the State President sounded his gravest warning.

"There is irrefutable evidence that the Soviet Union is stockpiling arms in some of our neighbouring countries

"The gradual build-up of a military infrastructure in the so-called Frontline states affords the Soviet Union strategic mobility and increases the possibility of a conventional threat against the Republic"

Mr Viljoen said the country dared not relax its vigilance or be lulled into a false sense of security

He rejected the worldwide accusation that South Africa undertook actions aimed at destabilising her neighbours.

Speaking on the day the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, arrived in Cape Town for talks aimed at securing a ceasefire in Angola, Mr Viljoen said the Angolan Government openly allowed Swapo to use its territory as a springboard for the most shocking deeds of terror against the population of Namibia

On a personal note, Mr Viljoen said he had accepted the post of State President "amid the moving pathos and human drama which surrounded the retirement of my predecessor (Mr John Vorster)" and indicated he would be prepared to make way for the first State President elected under the new dispensation

● See Page 7, World section.



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his wife arrive at Parliament House in Cape Town today for the official opening of Parliament.



The State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, and his wife stand to attention as the national anthem is played at the opening of Parliament today

(254) D. Dispatch  
28/1/84

# OC stability vital for Q'town growth

**QUEENSTOWN** — Queenstown would not be able to develop as an economic growth point unless peace and stability were insured, Brigadier C P van der Westhuizen, officer commanding the Eastern Province Command, said yesterday

He was speaking at a parade where the retiring officer commanding Group 39 at Queenstown, Colonel Hermaans Geyer, formally handed over command to Colonel Chris Boucher

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said it was

essential that economic growth be accompanied by military expansion to ensure stability and safety

"Even though the threat to peace may not be so evident, the possibility remains and with it the obligation on all of us to guard our peace and security," Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said

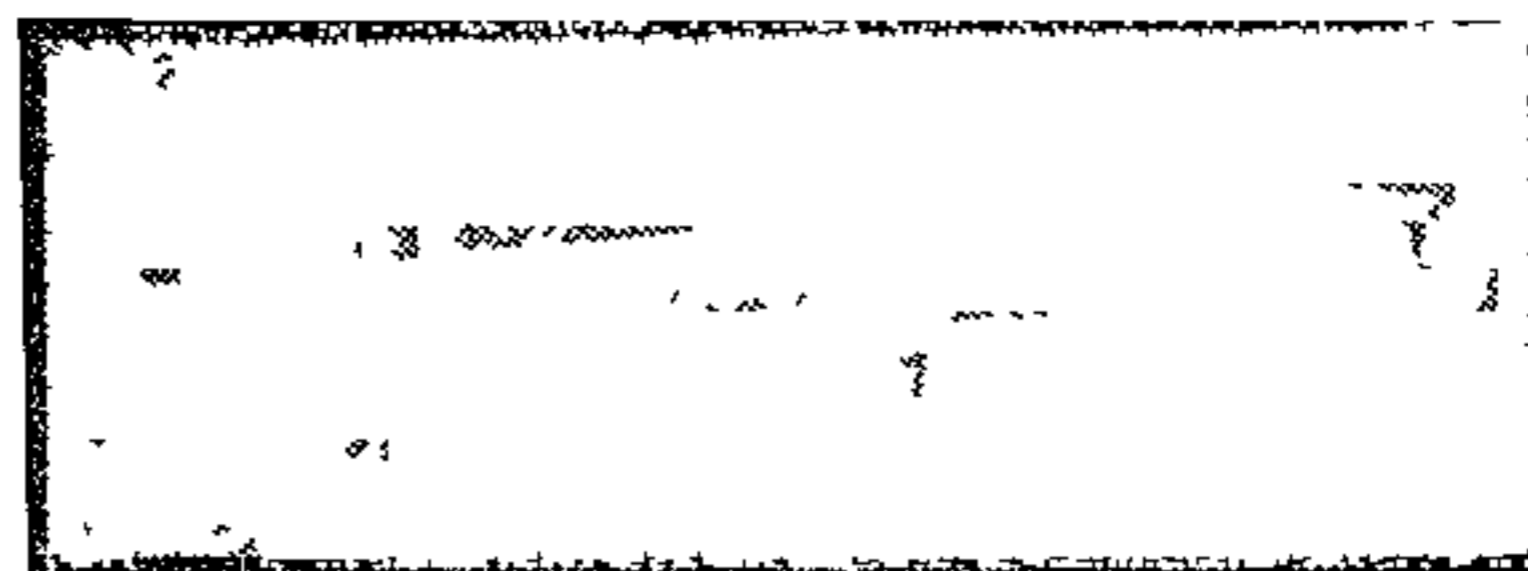
"Our manpower, being a scarce commodity, must be shared to the optimum to ensure victory. The military manpower comes from the community. We draw

from the community to serve the community"

Colonel Geyer was presented with the Danie Theron medal for exemplary service at the parade which involved Group 39 commando units from Barkly East, Queenstown and Aliwal North

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen paid tribute to his 35 years service in the commando force. He said the new commanding officer, Colonel Boucher, had had three years of operational experience in South West Africa

Captured secret weapons shown to the world for the first time



RIGHT  
The Soviet  
BRDM 2  
armoured  
vehicle  
LEFT A  
large, le-  
thal Sam 9

# SADF's Red missile coup

S. Tribune  
29/1/84

By TONY

SPENCER-SMITH

SOUTH AFRICA has pulled off a major intelligence coup by capturing the latest secret Soviet ground-to-air missile system and an anti-personnel grenade launcher, both of which have never been seen in the West.

This week the SADF treated representatives of the world Press to their first viewing of a complete Sam 9 missile system and an AGS 17 grenade launcher, a devastating rapid-fire explosive weapon, which were captured in Angola.

The secret Red weapons were on show at the Ysterplaat Air Force base near Cape Town.

A number of the two metre long heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles were on display.

They were captured earlier this month during the fierce fighting at Swapo's Cuvelai base in Southern Angola, together with the Russian-made modified BRDM 2 armoured vehicle on which they are transported and from which they are fired.

The Defence Force claims this is the first time these weapons have been seen in the West.

Military spokesmen at the briefing said southern Angola now had an extremely sophisticated and extensive air defence system based on Russian weapon and radar systems, including the Sam 9s.

They said the system was operated by Swapo and Fapla on an integrated basis.

Colonel Julius Kriel, Intelligence Director of the Air Force, said it would now be possible to evaluate the Sam 9 system and develop any necessary counters for flying in areas where it was deployed.

He said the BRDM 2, with its missiles, had obviously been abandoned in haste where it stood near Cuvelai. It had been well-camouflaged with bushes when found.

One of its six missiles had been fired.

Piles of clothing and documents had been found inside the vehicle and were being examined, among other things to establish whether the crew had been Cubans or from Fapla or Swapo.

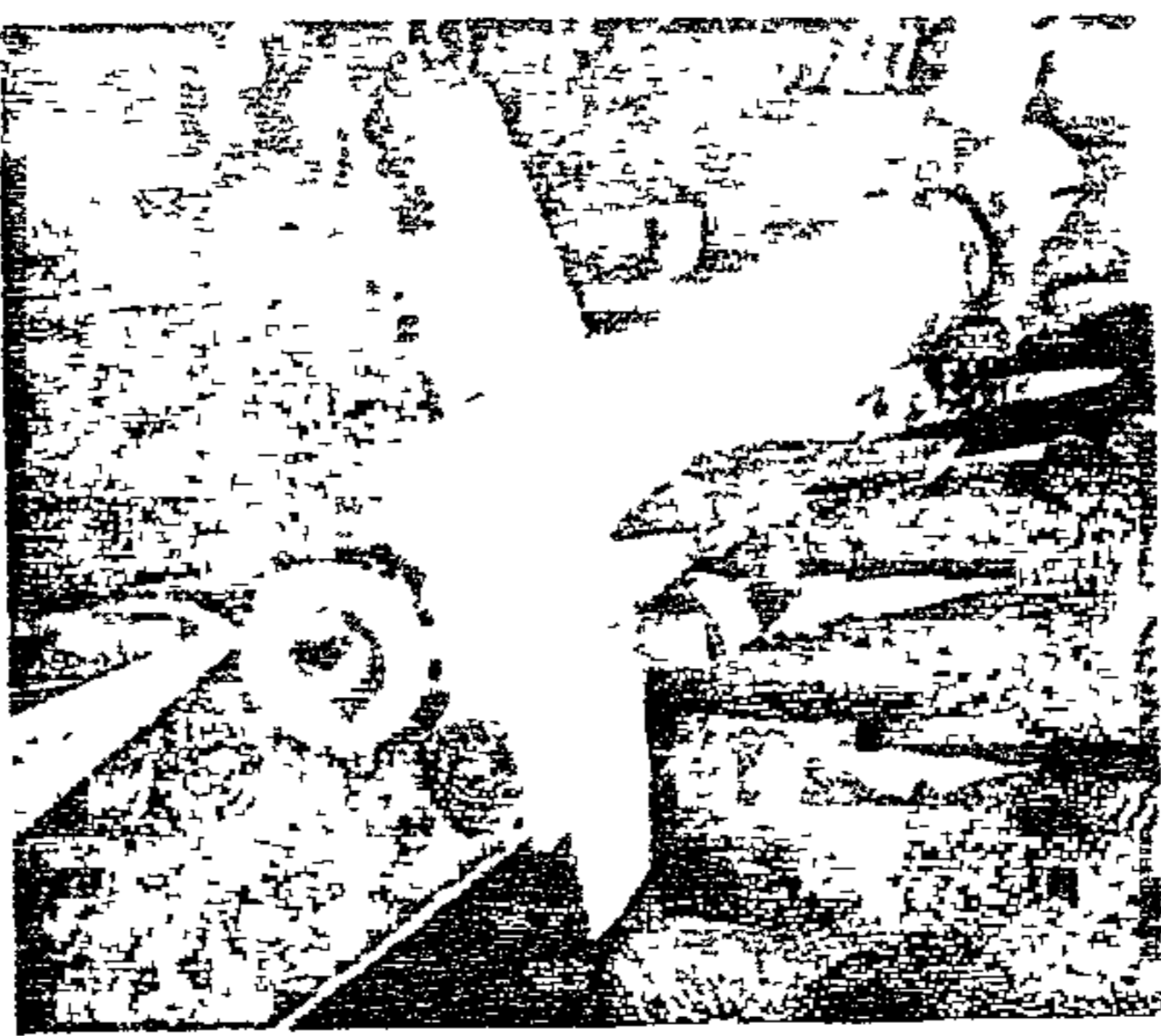
The Sam 9 can destroy aircraft at far greater heights than the notorious shoulder-fired Sam 7s.

In the West each missile would cost about R200 000 to manufacture.

# Soviet missile system captured in Angola: First to fall into West

# SA SAYS STUNNERS BR SUTHER SA

254  
S. Times 29/1/84



The Soviet heat-seeking Sam-9 ground-to-air missile captured by South African forces

By DAVID JACKSON

A DEADLY Russian weapon — believed to be the first of its kind to fall into Western hands — was captured by South African forces in Angola.

It is a complete Sam-9 mobile ground-to-air missile system. The sophisticated launcher — a Soviet armoured vehicle modified to carry the missile — was recovered about 4km southwest of Cuvelai during Operation Askari, the month-long anti-Swapo operation which ended on January 2.

The system, along with a captured Soviet automatic grenade-launcher and Russian maps and documents used by Russian commanders with the Angolan 11th Brigade, has been shown to news-men for the first time at Ysterplaat Air Force base near Cape Town.

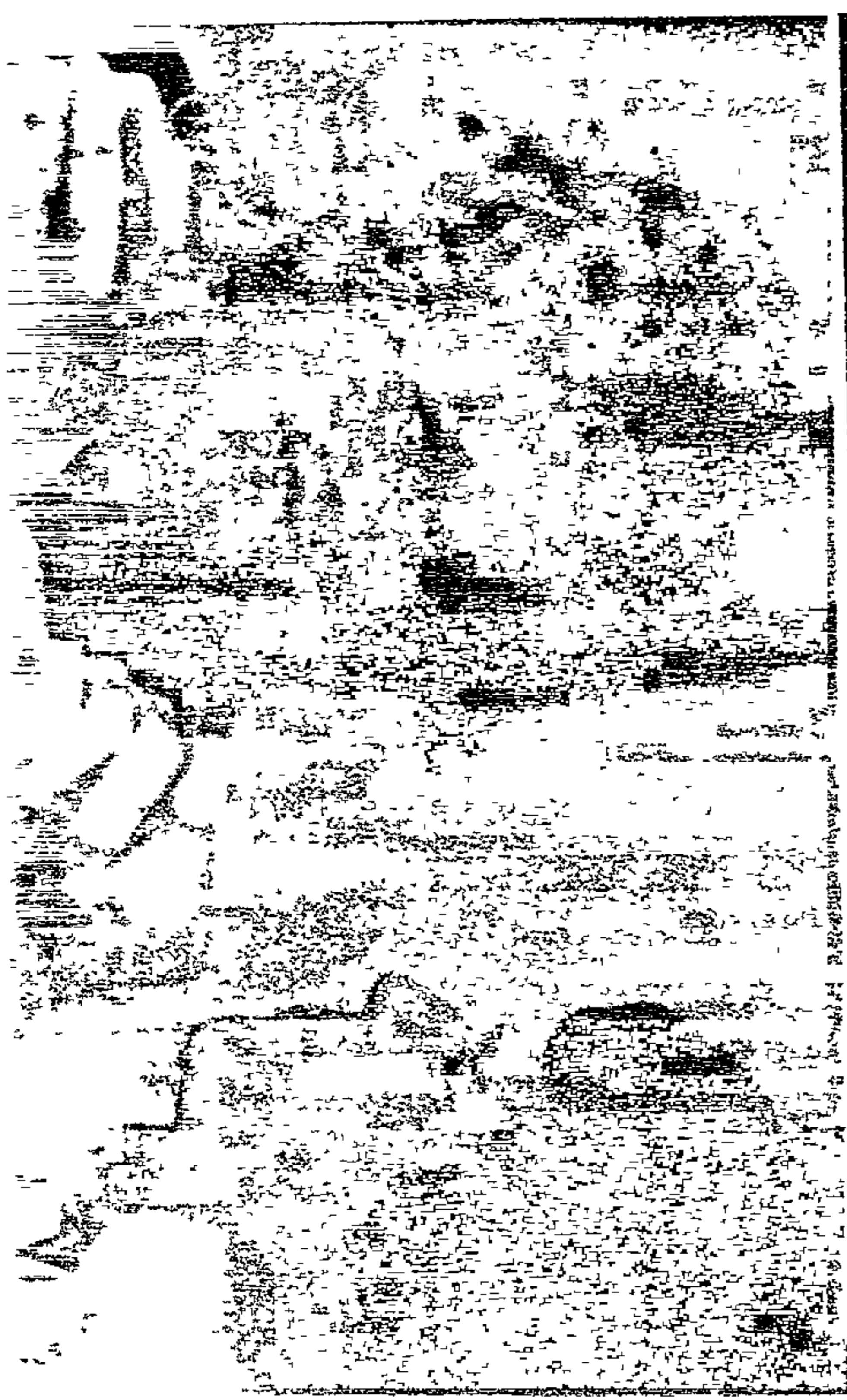
This evidence of sophisticated Russian hardware being deployed against South African troops came as the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, warned in his opening of Parliament speech in Cape Town of a military build-up in frontline states.

The display of the Sam-9 also coincided with renewed moves on the diplomatic front to resolve the Southern African conflict. Top-level talks began at the Fleu De Cap estate between a South African delegation and the US Assistant Secre-

## Top beauty looked by a

## Not-so-virgin

## Hey Westgate, here comes Mic





rary "disengagement alone will not bring a lasting solution to the problem of Namibia unless it is used as a means of attaining the kind of ceasefire that is envisaged in Resolution 435"

● The Cape Times political correspondent, MICHAEL ACOTT, reports that South Africa should have an indication this week of the prospects for peace in Angola and whether this could lead to implementation of the eight-year-old SWA/Namibian independence plan

**Progress**

The two related issues were the subject of top-level talks between the South African and United States governments at the weekend. Although there have been indications of progress, both sides have refused to divulge anything of substance about the discussions

A government statement said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would deal with the situation this week. This is expected to be during the no-confidence debate which opens in Parliament today

The Southern African situation is only one of several subjects which will be raised during the five-day debate which marks the start of this year's parliamentary session

**Motion today**

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, will move his no-confidence motion today. The Prime Minister is among several cabinet ministers who will reply to opposition criticism

The weekend talks on

Angola and SWA/Namibia followed South Africa's offer of a month-long "military disengagement" in Angola, starting tomorrow, provided neither Angolo nor Swapo exploited the ceasefire

Dr Crocker will visit Mozambique and Tanzania after Zambia

At the weekend he had discussions with Mr P W Botha, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan. The South African delegation also included top diplomats and the heads of National Intelligence and military intelligence

American and South African negotiators also had talks with representatives from the Multi-Party Conference who flew from Windhoek

**For SA, Angola**

● Commenting on Mr Nujoma's statement, the leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek that the issue of a ceasefire in the war zone covering northern SWA/Namibia and southern Angola had become a matter for decision between the South African Government and Angola, Sapa-Reuters reports

Mr Shipanga, who leads a Swapo break-away group, was a member of a SWA/Namibian delegation of political leaders briefed in Cape Town on Saturday on talks between the South African Government and Di Crocker

Mr Shipanga said he did not think Mr Nujoma's statement was "in keeping with realities on the ground"

A statement quoted the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, as saying a ceasefire would be acceptable if South Africa agreed to talk to Swapo about the United Nations plan for SWA/Namibian independence, Sapa reports

The statement was released in Lusaka only a day after United States and South African officials had ended talks aimed at bringing a ceasefire to the sporadic bush war on the border of Angola and SWA/Namibia

The Assistant Secretary of State for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who led the US delegation at the talks, arrived in Lusaka on Saturday for talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. It was not known whether Dr Crocker would meet Mr Nujoma

**Resolution 435**

The text of the Swapo statement read "Commenting on the recent South African statement restating the offer of disengagement of forces, the president of Swapo, Sam Nujoma, said that his organization is willing to observe the terms of such an arrangement, provided that during the period of troops disengagement, the South African Government agrees to talks to Swapo about the overall implementation of the UN plan for the decolonization of Namibia as contained in UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978)

"It is Swapo's considered view that a tempo-

◆◆◆◆◆  
To page 2 **A**

# SWAPO

# offers

# ceasefire

# for talks

LUSAKA. — The South West African People's Organization said here yesterday that it would accept a ceasefire if Pretoria agreed to discuss the territory's independence with the organization.

30/1/84  
254  
CME Times



(254) ROM 31/1/84

# Gerhardts are to lodge an appeal

## Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Dieter and Ruth Gerhardt, who were convicted of high treason last month, are to appeal against conviction and sentence

Their application will be heard by the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, who on December 31 sentenced Dieter Gerhardt, former commanding officer of the SA Naval Dockyard at Simonstown, to life imprisonment, and Ruth Gerhardt to 10 years

Dieter Gerhardt was found guilty of spying for the Soviet

Union over a period of 21 years and his Swiss-born wife was convicted of assisting him

In a statement after he had formally convicted the Gerhardts, Mr Justice Munnik said the court had rejected Dieter Gerhardt's testimony that he had been a double agent, acting for an unnamed country "not hostile to South Africa"

The court had also rejected Ruth Gerhardt's testimony that she had believed her husband had been working for South African counter-intelli-

gence and that in 1980, after she had begun to suspect he was spying for Russia, she had continued helping him because of threats of violence against herself and their six-year-old son

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said from Pretoria yesterday that any action by the SADF to have Dieter Gerhardt's military commission withdrawn would only be considered once "all legal processes" in his case had been completed

Both the Military Discipline Code and the Defence

Act provide for the withdrawal of an officer's commission by the State President where the officer has been convicted of a crime

Should Dieter Gerhardt fail on appeal, he is likely not only to be stripped of his commission and formally dismissed from the Defence Force

He is also likely to lose all pension and other benefits accruing to him — and to be stripped of any decorations that may have been conferred on him while he was a serving officer in the SA



~~1~~ (284)

# Disengaging troops not part of Askari

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

THE Prime Minister's announcement that security-force troops had started disengaging from southern Angola has puzzled many Capetonians who remember official announcements stating that the last troops involved in Operation Askari had pulled out as long ago as January 15

However, the disengagement announced by Mr P W Botha has nothing to do with Operation Askari, South Africa's most recent Angolan incursion — and "disengagement"

can mean either a physical withdrawal or a ceasefire, with troops remaining in position

What Mr Botha's announcement does mean is that the security force's well-nigh continuous activity in southern Angola, dating back more than two years, will come to a temporary or permanent end

The SADF has never admitted to it, but it is an open secret that there has been some sort of security-force presence in southern Angola ever since SWA/Namibian-based troops inflicted heavy casualties on Swapo and Angolan forces in the Xan-

gongo-Ongiva area during Operation Protea in September 1981

The aim has been to deny Swapo an easy access to the border area by creating what is in effect a South African-controlled demilitarized zone

Military planners know that Swapo can operate with some measure of success only if it has a relatively safe border over which it can take sanctuary.

The troops used in ventures like Operation Askari are usually assembled from units based in SWA/Namibia or elsewhere rather than

those operating in southern Angola on a day-to-day basis.

From the military point of view, an actual withdrawal of all troops from southern Angola — as opposed to holding them ready in various bases in case the situation worsens — is a gamble which risks, at least to some degree, a campaign of piecemeal action which has seriously hurt Swapo operational ability

Planners are only too aware that a ceasefire during the Rhodesian bush war was misused by the Zanzibar and Zipra insurgents to strengthen their positions and infiltrate on a large scale in spite of solemn un-

dertakings not to do so

This is obviously why Mr Botha yesterday announced that "necessary steps must, and indeed will, be taken to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of South-West Africa".

He did not say what these steps were. One observer opined yesterday, however, that it was possible he was prompted to announce the disengagement after receiving an assurance from US envoy Dr Chester Crocker that Angola would restrict Swapo activity in the southern part of the country.

Cape Town 3/1/84

# Bishop on 'militarism mentality'

Staff Reporter 254

THE Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, attacked the "militarism mentality" affecting South Africans in the February issue of his newsletter, "Good Hope"

His views were sparked off by SATV's Video 2 programme during the week before Christmas which consisted in the singing of Christmas carols against military backgrounds

The programme was "symptomatic of the insidious way in which the militarism mentality is capturing all of us", he wrote

"The moment that the Church — or one of its leaders — starts to challenge militarism — the attack is subtly shifted so as to make it appear an attack on 'our boys on the border', which of course it is not"

CME Times 31/1/84 (254)

# SADF deserter to be cashiered

PRETORIA — Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, 24, is to be cashiered from the South African Defence Force after being found guilty of desertion and negligent loss of state property.

The president of the court martial in Valhalla, Pretoria, Colonel E L K de Villiers, said it would be best for the SADF and for Eckert if his contract were terminated.

The SADF could cope without him and he would have to undergo psychological treatment, Colonel De Villiers said.

He had taken Eckert's personal circumstances into account and the court did not deem it necessary to sentence him to prison.

An alternative charge of going absent-without-leave was dropped.

A clinical psychologist, Mr Alan Lawrence, said Eckert had a superior intelligence and an IQ of 120.

He enjoyed attracting attention, sought approval, created a facade of self-confidence and self-importance, but in reality he was very inadequate.

His interpersonal relationships were superficial and unsatisfactory while those with his parents and authority figures was ambivalent. He rejected authority yet clamoured for approval and guidance.

The court heard that Lieutenant Eckert crossed the Mozambican

border wearing his uniform and armed with his 9mm service pistol on May 28 last year. He was picked up by a Mozambican border patrol, taken to Maputo, interrogated and presented at a press conference.

## 'Personal reasons'

After interviews with a psychologist in Maputo it was learnt that Eckert defected for personal reasons.

He was deported to West Germany — his native country — from where he travelled to the Netherlands and Britain before returning to South Africa on December 3 last year.

Mr Lawrence said Eckert was an illegitimate child and lived in the care of his great aunt when his mother emigrated to South Africa. This precedent of rejection continued when he came to South Africa where he was left in the care of grandparents.

## 'Forced marriage'

Eckert's inability to relate effectively to women resulted in an unwanted pregnancy and a forced marriage.

Instead of attempting to resolve his domestic conflict through appropriate channels, he escaped the pressures by accepting a post as a nursing sister at 1 Military Hospital.

Realizing he was still trapped by his wife and child he hatched a totally irrational scheme to escape to Mozambique, Mr Lawrence said.

Eckert maintained this move was predominantly motivated by panic to escape his domestic situation and to a minor degree because of his political persuasion, Mr Lawrence said.

## 'Pathetic figure'

He identified strongly as a youth with African nationalism, and at one stage believed the only solution to the oppression of blacks, was violence, Mr Lawrence said.

Mr Johan Kriegler, appearing for Eckert, described him in mitigation as a "pathetic little figure who was not suited to the military and was not able to cope with domestic problems" — Sapa.

# New board to deal with objectors

CAPE TOWN  
31/1/84  
254

PRETORIA — A new board to consider applications by people with religious objections to doing national service was announced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, in Pretoria yesterday

Known as the Board for Religious Objection, it will soon start hearing applications from people wishing to be classified in terms of the Defence Act as religious objectors

The board's three-year term of office expires on December 31, 1986

It will consider applications to be classified as religious objectors in terms of Section 72 (d) of the Defence Act of 1957. The classifications are

● A religious objector whose religious convictions do not allow him to render service as a combatant in any armed force

● A religious objector whose religious convictions do not allow him to render service in a combatant capacity in any armed force, to perform any maintenance task of a combatant nature therein and to be clothed in a military uniform

● A religious objector whose religious convictions do not allow him to render any military service, or to undergo any military training, or to perform any task in or in connection with any armed force.

The chairman of the board, which will have its seat in Bloemfontein, is Mr Justice M T Steyn

In cases where the religious denomination of an applicant is not represented by a theologian or a chaplain on the board, a theologian of the applicant's religious denomination may be co-opted by the board for the investigation of his application — Sapa

# Deserter found guilty, is sacked from SADF

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert (24) is to be cashiered from the SA Defence Force after being found guilty of desertion and negligent loss of State property.

Appearing before a court martial at the Air Force Gymnasium at Valhalla, Pretoria, the 24-year-old male nurse had an alternative charge of going absent without leave dropped.

The court heard that Lieutenant Eckert crossed the Mozambiquan border wearing his uniform and armed with his 9 mm service pistol on May 28 last year. He was taken to Maputo, interrogated and presented at a Press conference.

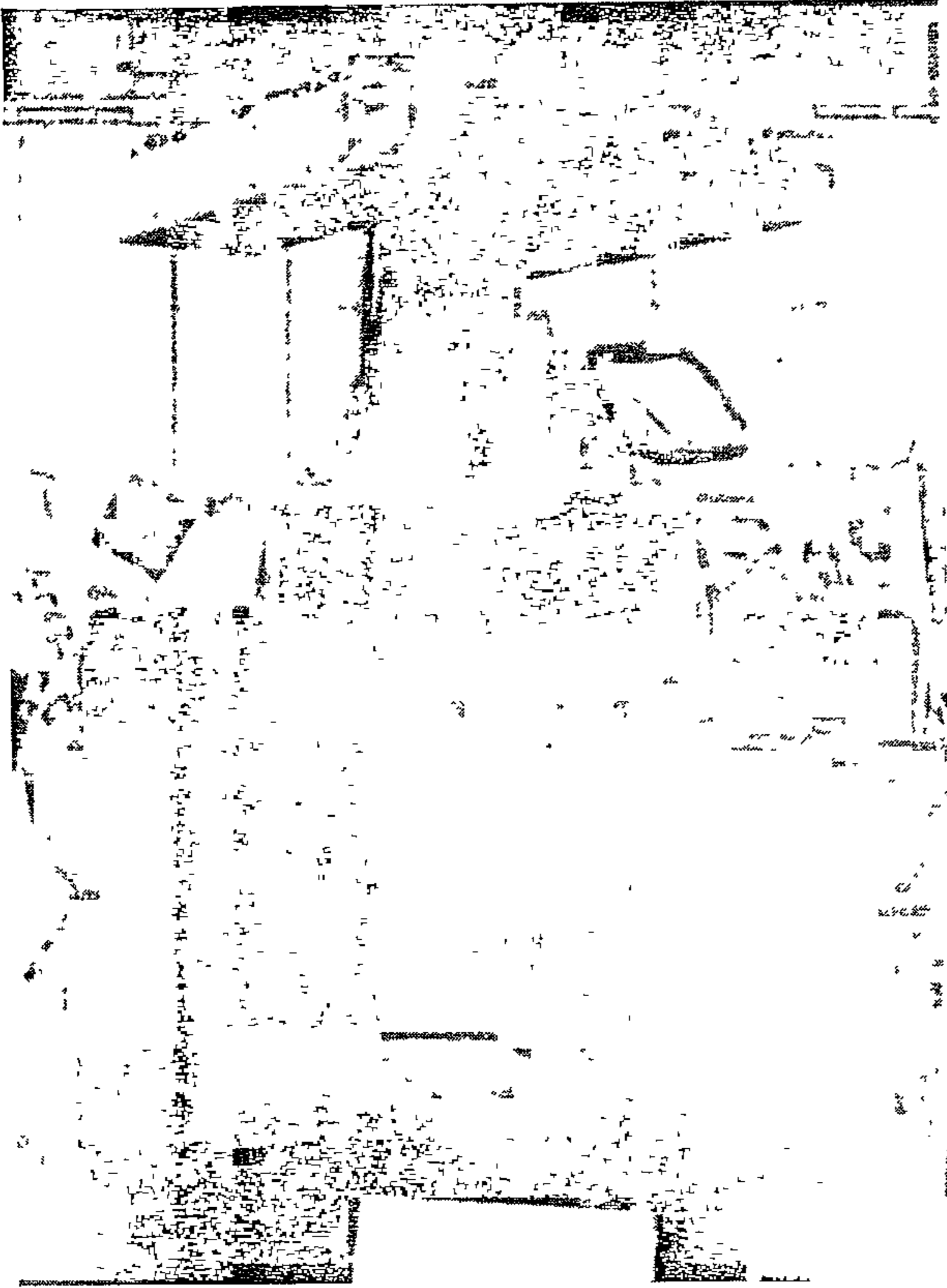
After interviews with a psychologist in Maputo it was learnt that Lieutenant Eckert's reason for defecting was for personal reasons.

He was deported to West Germany and travelled to the Netherlands and Britain before returning to South Africa last December 3.

Colonel E.L.K. de Villiers said it was best for the SADF and for Lieutenant Eckert if his contract was terminated. The accused would have to undergo psychological treatment.

The court took the accused's personal circumstances into account, he said, and did not deem it necessary to sentence him to prison.

# Capture of Russian missile launching system



The Russian-built launch vehicle, an adapted BRDM-2 scout car, from which the SA-9 missile is fired. Each of the pods on the turret holds two missiles



The AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher, or "lawnmower" gun as it has been dubbed

**Mali Correspondent**  
CAPE TOWN — Officially it is called the AGS-17 automatic grenade-launcher. Unofficially it seems bound to become known as "the lawnmower gun". It is small, simple, and very lethal — and few anti-communist armies have anything to match it.

The "lawnmower gun" — so called because it is cocked

## 'Lawnmower' gun is small, simple

by pulling back the breech-block on a lanyard, as if starting a lawnmower — was exhibited to the local and foreign Press on Friday at Ysterplaat Air Force Base, with other weapons captured during the recent incursion into southern Angola.

The launcher was one of three taken from Swapo posi-

tions north-west of Cuvilal at the beginning of this month — the first time such weapons had been seen in action other than in Afghanistan.

It is only 74cm long, and weighs just 48,5kg, including an ammunition-drum filled with 29 30mm grenades. With its tripod's legs fully lowered, it would need only a smallish

bush to camouflage it and its two-man crew.

But it is an unbelievably potent weapon. It can fire bursts of high explosive anti-personnel grenades to a range of 1700m. It is designed primarily as a defensive weapon to beat off attacks by infantry advancing on foot, and can also be used

against "soft-skinned" (armoured) vehicles.

The AGS-17 is a typical example of Russian design: sturdy, simple to operate and "self-proof", requiring little maintenance and capable of inflicting lots of punishment.

It works on the same

(254) (279) ROM 30/1/84

# an missile launching system a coup for SADF



2 scout car, from which turret holds two missiles.

The AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher, or "lawn-mower" gun as it has been dubbed.

### Mali Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The capture of at least one Russian-made SA-9 missile launching system will help the South African Air Force to work out new methods of counteracting the awesome array of anti-aircraft defences in southern Angola

That was made clear on Friday when local and foreign journalists were shown the missile system — said to be the first complete system to land in anti-communist hands — and other weapons captured in Angola during Operation Askari

Journalists and members of parliamentary defence study groups were shown not only the SA-9 missile and vehicle but also the AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher and captured battle-maps and documents in Russian and Portuguese

Major-General Jan van Loggerenberg, Chief of Air Staff Operations, described the extent of Fapla (Angolan army) radar coverage, and commented

"It is a very extensive and sophisticated air-defence system. It is common knowledge that Swapo has bases in southern Angola, and uses them for the purpose of operating against northern South West Africa."

Aerial reconnaissance was vital for effective action against Swapo

However, Swapo had "moved in under the umbrella of the Fapla air defences, clearly to prevent our aerial reconnaissance"

He said there were between 35 and 40 radar systems deployed in southern Angola alone, for purposes ranging from surveillance and ground control to fire

control. These were linked to a "very comprehensive system" of missiles which left no gaps in air-defence coverage

One of these was the SA-9, which was "a very, very good system"

Gen Van Loggerenberg said the SADF had come to several conclusions

● It had to contend with "an extremely sophisticated system", and "with us there is no doubt that it is much more than this country (Angola) needs to defend itself"

● As far as Swapo use of this system was concerned it was an "absolutely integrated system. One can't talk about a Swapo or a Fapla system"

Swapo deliberately seeks the protection of this umbrella"

● SADF observers "don't think it is within our neighbours' capability to operate it, so there is no doubt it is the advance guard of the Russian effort"

Colonel Julius Kriel, SAAF director of intelligence, said Western sources at first thought the SA-9 was a development of the SA-7 hand-held anti-aircraft missile, and later that it was a development of an existing Russian air-to-air missile

However, "after looking at it we have concluded it is a specific low-to-medium-range surface-to-air missile"

He said the cost of each missile was estimated at R200 000, and a complete system of launch vehicle and missile load estimated at R1-million

Colonel Kriel spoke in admiring tones about the launch vehicle, a derivation of the BRDM-2 amphibious scout car

He pointed out that although sophisticated where necessary it was very simple and sturdy in other respects

## ower' gun is small, simple, and very lethal

tions north-west of Cuvélai at the beginning of this month — the first time such weapons had been seen in action other than in Afghanistan

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against "soft-skinned" (unarmoured) vehicles

The AGS-17 is a typical example of Russian weapons design: sturdy, simple, easy to operate and "soldier-proof", requiring little maintenance and capable of taking lots of punishment

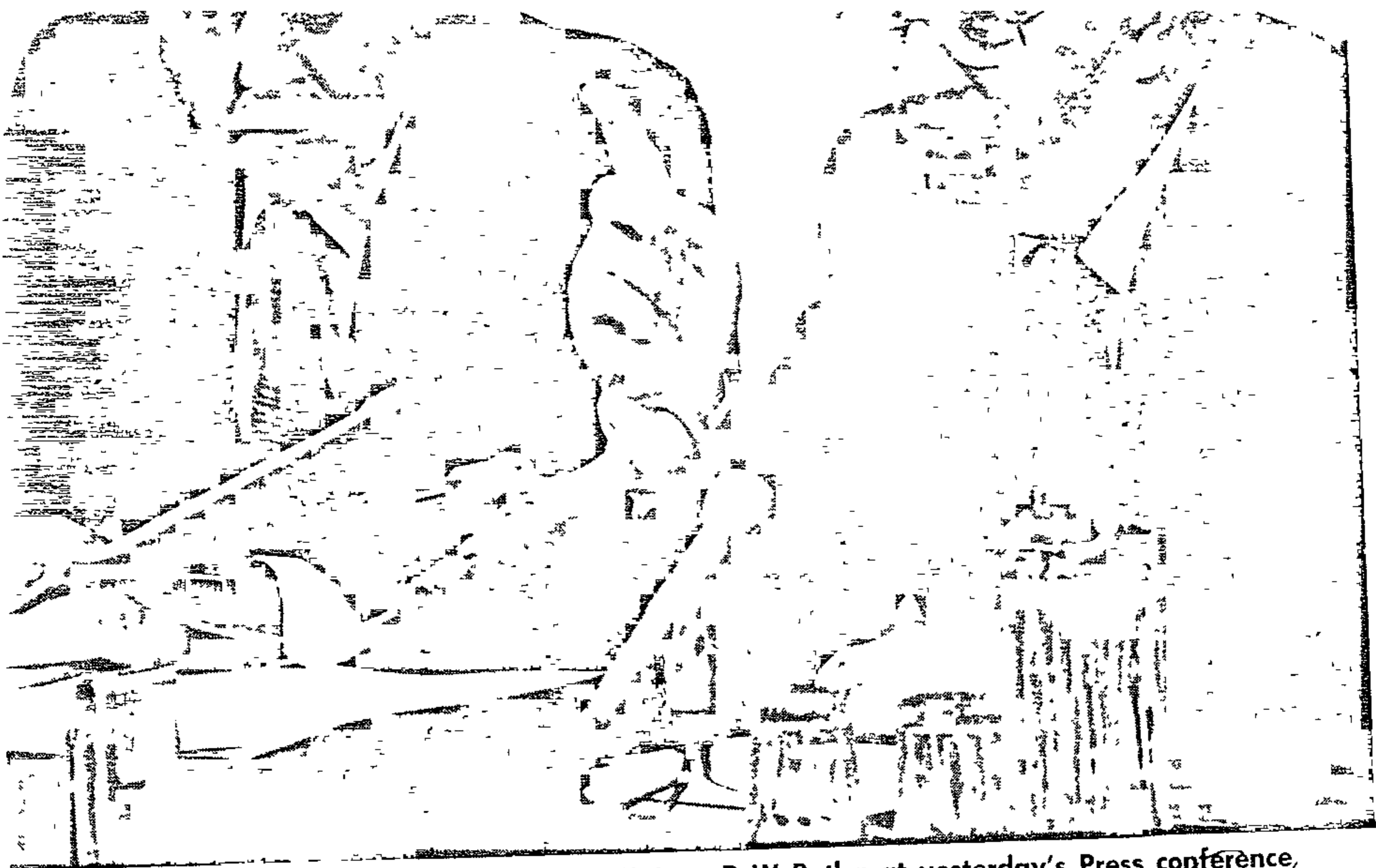
It works on the same sim-

ple "blow-back" principle employed in weapons such as the Sten sub-machinegun

Operating the weapon is uncomplicated. The first grenade in the belt is fed into the breech, the breech-cover is closed and the gunner pulls a Y-shaped tab to draw back the breechblock against the pressure of a return-spring

When the block is released it slides forward, feeding a grenade into the barrel

Grasping two "handle-bars", the gunner aims by means of a telescopic sight, and simple traversing and elevating mechanisms, and presses a thumb-plate. The briefest touch will fire at least three of the grenades



Foreign Minister P. W. Botha and Prime Minister P. W. Botha at yesterday's Press conference

# S African offer is from 'position of strength'

TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent, reports on the Prime Minister's Press conference

SOUTH AFRICA'S decision to disengage its forces from Angola is meant to be in preparation for a ceasefire on the border

Meanwhile the Government is adopting a wait-and-see attitude

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made this clear yesterday when he said that, if this first step was successful, then a ceasefire could follow. South Africa was not issuing ultimatums at this stage on possible retaliation if the withdrawal move was exploited. He was not prepared to speculate in detail about what could happen now.

He told a Press conference after his speech in the Assembly where he announced the withdrawal move that South Africa was prepared to defend the people of South West Africa for as long as they wanted this.

The Prime Minister said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola remained a stumbling block to the implementation of UN resolution 435.

Asked whether he thought the offer would have positive results, Mr Botha said he was an optimist.

"I believe we should build, not destroy," he added.

He pointed out that South Africa had made its offer from a position of strength. There were signs that other governments were beginning to realise the necessity of the steps South Africa was willing to take.

In the Assembly yesterday Mr Botha said the withdrawal decision was taken on the basis of assurances received from the United States during last week's talks in Cape Town.

At the Press conference he declined to elaborate on what these assurances were.

Mr Botha said South Africa's main body of troops in Angola had been withdrawn after the recent operation Askari.

## Further talks?

The latest South African move meant that other elements of the South African forces that may still be there would be withdrawn.

Further talks with Angola were not excluded, but the South African Government was not prepared to talk to Swapo only. It thought that it was in the interests of South West that all parties should take part in constitutional talks on the future of the territory.

It would not, however, stand in the way of Swapo talking to the Administrator General of

South West Africa, but it did not recognise Swapo as the sole representative of South West Africa.

Referring to South African demands that its move should not be exploited, Mr Botha said this could happen through arms being brought into the area to prepare for new attacks, border crossings and attacks on civilians.

Mr Botha said South Africa could not be expected to go on shouldering the burden of financial assistance to South West Africa alone. Part of this commitment should be accepted by other Western countries.

He had told leaders of the Multi-Party Conference that South African interests were paramount, that South Africa was determined to resolve the South West African matter one way or another. He issued a message from the conference expressing its appreciation for the direct manner in which he had conveyed the Government's attitude to a delegation in Cape Town and pledging a "renewed spirit of urgency and determination."

Asked about how Unita could be affected, Mr Botha said he was not involved in a civil war in Angola.



WITHDRAWAL

Argus 1/2/84 254

# Botha move welcomed

The Argus Foreign Service in London and Washington reports on the reaction to South Africa's move for a ceasefire

Swapo said it was imperative that the first essential step towards the implementation of UN Resolution 435 be discussions between Swapo and a "delegation from the racist regime with full authority to negotiate seriously on behalf of that regime"

A United States State Department spokesman expressed the hope that the South African offer would "contribute to a larger process"

The spokesman said the State Department did not have the full text of Mr Botha's statement in the South African Parliament but the implementation of the disengagement was regarded as a "Positive first step" We will actively encourage all interested parties to bring about an effective disengagement of forces which will create conditions favourable to larger efforts to achieve an overall negotiated solution to the Namibian issue," the spokesman said

He refused to comment on whether the US had conveyed assurances about the ceasefire to the South Africans from the Angolan Government "The thing is moving forward, and we hope it will contribute to a larger process," he said

THE Governments of Britain and the United States today welcomed the announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that South Africa would begin implementing a ceasefire in Angola, reports JOHN D. OLIVEIRA

During a briefing of foreign newspapermen in London, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said his Government believed that a SWA/Namibian settlement was in everybody's interests

"Clearly, any move made by any party to ease tensions and to create a better climate is something that should be encouraged and supported," he said

"We remain strongly committed to assisting the process towards an independent Namibia in terms of United Nations Resolution 435

Ritkind

When the Foreign Office was asked for comment it referred to the answer to a parliamentary question last week by Mr Malcolm Rifkin, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office responsible for Africa

At that stage, Mr Ritkind said his Government welcomed the South African offer of disengagement

In response to a question on January 19, Mr Ritkind said

"The prospect of a disengagement of South African forces on the Angola-Namibian border may offer an opportunity for the resumption of negotiations. We remain ready to help in any way we can"

Meanwhile, Swapo's London office issued a statement which said the South African Prime Minister had once again ruled out direct talks with Swapo

"This is a poor attempt at the worn-out pretence that responsibility for their illegal occupation of Namibia no longer lies with them," the statement said

It would be a "mockery of the concept of negotiation for us to speak to their puppets rather than to those who pull the strings"



Cape Times 11/2/84 (254)

# SADF actions in Angola 'tainted with illegality'

By BARRY STREEK

SOUTH AFRICA'S military actions in Southern Angola had been tainted with illegality, Professor John Dugard said last night.

It was also difficult to justify the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru in terms of international law, he said.

And South African support of insurgent groups in Frontline states was "clearly unlawful".

Professor Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, spoke last night on "International Law and the Frontline states" at the University of Cape Town's summer school.

## 'Widespread cynicism'

Despite widespread cynicism about international law because it was not enforced in the same way as domestic law, there was a highly developed and widely accepted body of international law.

The rules governing the use of force were straightforward. The only circumstances in which a state may use armed force against another state without United Nations authority was when it was attacked by another state.

Self-defence operations had to be proportionate to the injury inflicted and punitive or reprisal actions were forbidden by the UN Charter which South Africa had signed.

"International law knows no doctrine of 'hot pursuit' where it results in the troops of one state coming into the state of another," Professor Dugard said.

He said despite the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was an international lawyer, little attempt had been made to jus-

tify South African raids into Angola in terms of international law.

No state recognized the lawfulness of South Africa's title to SWA/Namibia, not even the homeland states had done so.

"How, in the light of this legal situation, can the SADF justify its repeated invasions of Angola in terms of self-defence?"

"The sad truth is that all South Africa's actions in Namibia and the 'operational zone' (which seems at times to cover much of Southern Angola) are tainted with illegality."

"This explains why South Africa's Western allies join in condemning SADF actions and why growing majorities in the UN view Swapo's struggle as 'just'."

● During discussion, Mr Robert Jaster, who is a fellow of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC in the United States, said it was apparent that the MNR "does not have a great deal of support in Mozambique."

A recent campaign by government forces against the rebels in southern Mozambique had been "extremely successful" and they had taken several thousand prisoners.

## Executions

The MNR had not been very successful in winning support of the people through its actions of chopping off heads and executions.

However, there was dissatisfaction with President Samora Machel's Government because of the economic circumstances in Mozambique.

But, on the other hand, South African raids on the Mozambiquan capital of Maputo had generated a great deal of support for President Machel.

# 'Objector' council convenes soon

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

254 20M 1/2/84

THE newly-appointed council to hear applications from draftees seeking exemption from military service on religious grounds is expected to convene for the first time in Bloemfontein this month.

The chairman of the council, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said yesterday the council was to be seated in Bloemfontein, but that it had been empowered to hear applications in other areas.

Mr Justice Steyn said all proceedings would be open to the public "except in exceptional cases".

The composition of the council was announced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, on Monday.

Mr Justice Steyn said the council hoped to meet for the first time about the middle of the month, but a Press conference would be held to inform the public of the workings of the council.

The other members of the council are

Professor Johan Heyns, NGK theologian at the University of Pretoria and his secundus dominee, P Strauss, Dr D C J van Wyk of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk with his secundus dominee, C J de Lange, the Rev V W Harris of the Methodist Church and his secun-

us, the Rev A J Western, Chaplain J M Daines of the Anglican Church and Chaplain G Reyneke, Colonel H L Bosman and Colonel T J du T Hattinck, both of the South African Defence Force.

The council was appointed following an amendment to the Defence Act dividing conscientious objectors into three categories.

- Those whose religion disallows them from serving in active combat;
- Those who are not allowed to fight, wear a uniform or to do any form of military service, and;
- Those who are not allowed to do any duty in a military force or do duty in connection with military force.

# No rush for SAM-9 'secrets'

254) 2004 1/2/84

By WIM VANVOLSEM

MAJOR Western powers don't seem to be interested in the Soviet SAM-9 mobile missile system captured by South African forces in Southern Angola during Operation Askari recently.

The advanced SAM-9 system was displayed to local and foreign Pressmen at Ysterplaat Air Base, near Cape Town, last week. Colonel Julius Kriegl, Director, Intelligence, of the SADF, said it was "the first" complete SAM-9 system to fall into the hands of the West.

But a hitherto unpublished separate special briefing for military attaches of several Western diplomatic missions in South Africa was also held. It was apparently poorly attended and there was little interest from defence authorities overseas.

The Mail also understands from informed sources that the SAM-9 system is already "fairly well known" by Western defence authorities.

Similar SAM-9 mobile units have been observed by Western military intelligence in East Germany, Poland, Algeria, Lebanon and Syria.

Earlier SAM-systems were encountered during the Vietnam war.

Some time ago the Soviets introduced the SAM-13 system, with a more efficient war-head than the SAM-9, greater range and better radar control.

The captured SAM-9 carried the English words "Made in USSR", and observers said it was "very unusual" that the words were not in Russian.

The special diplomatic briefing, which an SADF spokesman in Cape Town would not deny or confirm, was confirmed by several diplomatic missions in Pretoria and Cape Town this week. However, few attended.

The two UK defence attaches, Captain J Worth and Colonel D Henson, were at the briefing, but the British Embassy said later it was unlikely further data on the SAM-9 would be sought from South Africa.

The French military attaché, Colonel J Molinè, said he had not attended the special briefing.

He said that although it was always useful to know what sort of weapons "the other side" was using in a particular conflict, it was another question whether the French military were interested — "either politically or technologically" — in what the South Africans could tell about the captured SAM-9. Col Molinè said the system was fairly well

known in Western circles and that some Western powers might already have captured SAM-9s — "but nobody is boasting about it".

The Israeli Ambassador to South Africa, Mr E Lenkin, said from Cape Town that Israel was not represented at the briefing.

"Whether the South African capture is a first for the West or not is for our military to establish. Whether they know the SAM-9 or not, I don't know. All I know is that the Israeli Army had experience of several types of Soviet SAM systems during the war in Lebanon."

West Germany was also not represented at the briefing. A spokesman at the German Embassy in Pretoria said information of the kind offered by South Africa was obtained by West Germany through Nato, and was normally supplied by US military intelligence.

No US officials were sent to the SADF briefing as "no-one was available and we did not have time in view of Dr Chester Crocker's visit", an embassy spokesman said.

He said he preferred not to comment on South Africa's claim that the system was the first to fall into Western hands.

An SADF spokesman in Cape Town also refused to comment on whether information on the SAM-9 would be made available to interested Western powers.

The captured SAM-9 surface-to-air missile system is extremely simple to operate. Deployed on a modified BRDM-2 armoured scout car, it carries four missiles in a firing position. Two reserve missiles can be loaded in less than a minute.

The vehicle, which seats three soldiers, weighs 7t, has a top speed of 80km/h, is powered by a V8 petrol engine and is amphibious.

Infra-red spotlights allow the vehicle to be driven at night.

It is also fitted with a nuclear radiation detector which shuts the vehicle hermetically as soon as it enters an area affected by nuclear fall-out.

Any soldier can be trained to handle the BRDM-2 in a matter of weeks.

There are no hydraulic or complicated electronic parts which can fail. If functions mechanically on a system of levers, cogs and chains, which are easily repaired.

It would cost about R1-million to build. The 2m-long heat-seeking missiles weigh only 30kg, and have a range of 8km. They are valued at R200 000 each.

The four fins at the rear make the missile highly manoeuvrable, and in the case of a near-miss, the missile will explode as it passes the target.

# Swapo 'rejects' disengagement

# SA forces begin pull out today

254  
1/2/84

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN.

**BACKED** by the United States and with an obvious commitment to co-operate from Angola, South Africa yesterday took an important step towards ending the war in South West Africa by announcing the start of the disengagement of South African forces in Angola.

Speaking in the No Confidence Debate in Parliament the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said "On the basis of assurances received from the United States Government during the latest round of discussions in Cape Town on January 27 and 28, I wish now to confirm the Republic of South Africa's decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola with effect from today"

The success of the operation and a possible ceasefire in the conflict now depended on all the parties concerned, he said

The Government believed it was possible to achieve a climate of increased security in the SWA-Angola region and was prepared to negotiate practical arrangements to ensure that it was given every chance of success

"To achieve this objective trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United States of America and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said

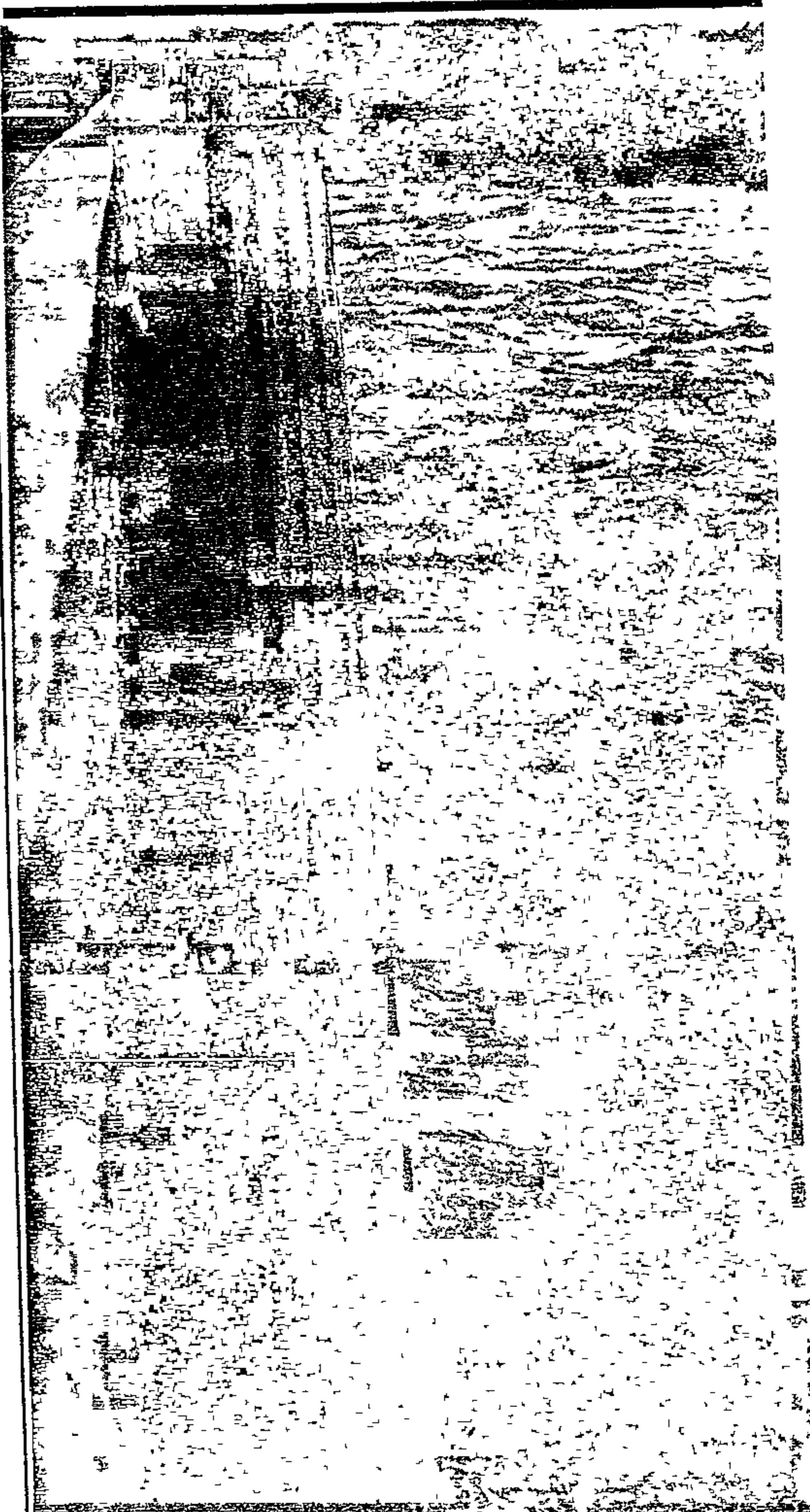
"Necessary steps" would be taken to monitor the disengagement process "to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of SWA," Mr Botha said

At a Press conference later Mr Botha declined to elaborate on the assurances given by the US Government which was represented at the weekend talks by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

However, he said in the light of the latest developments he was confident the Government's goals could be achieved

The Government now expected Swapo not to take military advantage of the situation such as bringing in new forces re-arming themselves, crossing the border and continuing attacks inside SWA he said

Mr Botha said the disengagement did not



## SA trio

of Foreign Affairs has refused visas to South African athletes to fly to sports policy

## objectors

appointed council members from exemption from on religious to convene for

## SAM-9

powers don't in the Soviet system African forces in during Operation

## Mass Day

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have reported their programmes viewers have get no picture at technical sources the SABC's clamp on spillage from the viewing

## ami again

again become a Grand Prix test when top Formula tests prior to the in Rio de Janeiro

...been hit hard by the rand's decline.  
— PAGE 3

## TV viewing affected

RATE TV viewers have reported interference on their programmes and some Soweto viewers have complained they get no picture at all. Independent technical sources have blamed the SABC's clamp-down measures on spillage from Bop-TV, for affecting the viewing.  
— PAGE 3

## It's Kyalami again

KYALAMI will again become a major pre-season Grand Prix test venue next month when top Formula I teams conduct tests prior to the opening 1984 GP in Rio de Janeiro.  
— PAGE 3

## Flair

### Chris' love lost

ONCE known as "Miss Frigidaire", Chris Evert is the latest tennis star to find marriage and big time tennis don't always go together.  
— PAGE 8



## HOMEFRONT

Do's and Don'ts  
of self-help

● See Page 2

## New Mwasa leaders

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa has elected non-journalists as president and vice-president for the first time, in the wake of the split in the organisation.  
— PAGE 2

## Murder trial resumes

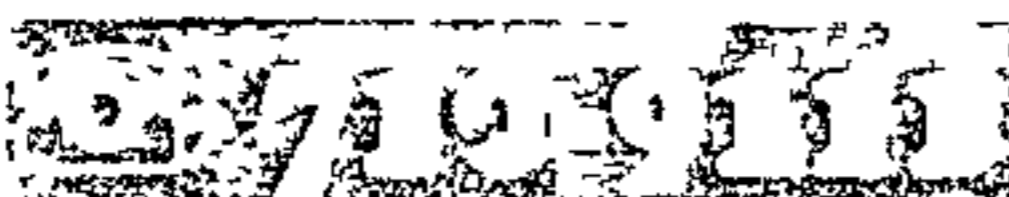
THE trial of Miss Charmaine Phillips and Mr Pieter Grundlingh, who each face four murder charges, resumes in the Maritzburg Supreme Court today after an adjournment of two months.  
— PAGE 2

## Inside Mail

### Private Eye Denis

PRIVATE EYE, that satirical magazine, writes about Denis Thatcher's visit to South Africa.  
— PAGE 13

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"Necessary steps" would be taken to monitor the disengagement process "to ensure that our decision is not exploited at the expense of the security of the inhabitants of SWA," Mr Botha said.

At a Press conference later Mr Botha declined to elaborate on the assurances given by the US Government which was represented at the weekend talks by the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

However, he said in the light of the latest developments he was confident the Government's goals could be achieved.

The Government now expected Swapo not to take military advantage of the situation such as bringing in new forces, re-arming themselves, crossing the border and continuing attacks inside SWA, he said.

Mr Botha said the disengagement did not mean that South Africa was backing down from its insistence that Cuban forces be withdrawn from Angola as a prerequisite for the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

When asked to comment on a reported rejection by Swapo yesterday of South Africa's disengagement terms, Mr Botha said he had not seen the statement, but expressed uncertainty that it had been made by the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

This indicated a possibility that Mr Nujoma had given either the Angolans or the US Government an undertaking to honour the terms of the disengagement offer.

However, Mr Botha sounded a note of caution in Parliament when he said the problems of SWA would not be resolved simply by stopping the war.

The people of the territory now had to demonstrate their willingness to produce a viable political solution, he said.

Mr Botha said he had told representatives of SWA's recently formed Multi Party Conference (MPC) that the Government was no longer prepared to shoulder the political and financial burdens of SWA alone.

The MPC had indicated that the existing political and constitutional order in SWA was unsatisfactory and contrary to the national interests of the people of the territory.

The MPC was committed to finding the means to work out a political and constitutional system more acceptable to the people of SWA as a whole.

Mr Botha said during talks in Cape Town last month with MPC representatives he had conveyed to them the Government's views on a number of important issues.

"Amongst others I informed them, and I wish to repeat it in the House today, that the interests of the RSA are of paramount importance to me and if there is to be a choice between the interests of the RSA and the interests of SWA I will give priority to the interests of the RSA," he said.

He said he believed that the SWA leaders who came to see him were now under no illusion about the Government's determination to resolve the SWA dispute "one way or another and as soon as possible".

● See Page 12

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## Price of Mail stays at 25c

ALTHOUGH General Sales tax goes up by today — rising from 7% — the Rand Mail will not be increasing its cover price. It has been decided to absorb the increase, keeping the Mail at 25c including GST.

## Breakfast Qu



"The previous owner had one of those s... bath things."

## Pollock

By RODNEY HART

PORT ELIZABETH.— Pollock underwent a medical examination yesterday and the prognosis is good.

Despite being struck by a blow on his head during the final four-day Test against the West Indies on Monday, the 39-year-old

# Step to end

CAPE TIMES

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# SWA war

## Political Staff

**BACKED** by the United States and with an obvious commitment to cooperate from Angola, South Africa yesterday took an important step towards ending the war in SWA/Namibia by announcing the start of disengagement of South African forces in Angola.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate in Parliament, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said "On the basis of assurances received from the United States Government during the latest round of discussions in Cape Town on January 27 and 28, I wish now to confirm the Republic of South Africa's decision to begin disengaging its forces in Angola with effect from today"

The success of the operation and a possible ceasefire in the conflict now depended on all the parties concerned, he said

### Monitoring

The government believed it was possible to achieve a climate of increased security in the SWA/Angola region and was prepared to negotiate "practical arrangements" to ensure that it was given every chance of success

"To achieve this objective, trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United States of America and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said



The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the press conference yesterday

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See page 2

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### 'Challenge'

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"The MPC today accepted this challenge," Dr Van Niekerk said

The MPC had stated would give its urgent attention to the creation

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# SWA war

1/2/84

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"The MPC today accepted this challenge," Dr Van Niekerk said

The MPC had stated it would give its urgent attention to the creation of a political and constitutional dispensation in the territory acceptable to the majority of the people

It had also declared itself willing to cooperate "in removing obstacles in the way of a nationally-acceptable settlement and independence with international recognition

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# Religious objection is Manpower issue

2/2/84  
By Carina le Grange,  
Religion Reporter

An important new aspect of the newly formed Board for Religious Objection is that religious objectors will no longer be seen as lawbreakers who need to be punished, said board chairman Mr Justice M T Steyn

He said there would no longer be a waste of manpower since his board would place religious objectors in alternative forms of service which would be of value to both the community and themselves

The formation of the Board for Religious Objection was announced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis. It is expected to start hearing applications from men who object to serving in the Defence Force on

religious grounds from February 13 or 14

Mr Justice Steyn said about 87 applications had already been received

The board will consist of six members including three theologians, an army chaplain, an officer of the SADF and the chairman

Appointed for the first three-year term are Professor Johan Heyns of the Ned Geref Kerk, Dr D C J van Wyk of the Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk, the Rev V W Harris of the Methodist Church, Chaplain J M Daines of the Anglican Church and Colonel H L Bosman of the Defence Force

Alternative members are the Rev P Strauss, the Rev C J de Lange, the Rev J J Western, Chaplain G Reyneke, and Colonel T J du T Hattingh

# Tighter security netted new spies says Le Grange

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Russian spy hunt, started by the Gerhardt affair which brought about a general tightening of security, led to three new spies

being exposed, the Minister of Law and Order said today

Mr Louis le Grange said only one of them was in the Defence Force and he was a national serviceman

Mr le Grange referred all other questions to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who announced in Parliament yesterday more spies had been uncovered

Today General Malan refused to confirm or deny a name given by The Star as the name of the national serviceman involved

Asked whether The Star would be allowed to publish the name, General Malan said that depended on the Police Act and the newspaper should ask the police what it was allowed to do

General Malan said he and Mr le Grange would have to get together later and if he had anything to add, he would do so after that meeting.

During the No-Confidence debate yesterday, General Malan said more details of the case would be released once the investigation had been completed and that any espionage incident was damaging to a country

During the debate, Gerhardt was described as "the biggest spy since Philby" and sources confirmed that the tightening of security after Gerhardt's capture had resulted in the three new detentions.

In Parliament this week, the Speaker, Mr Johan Greess, ruled that all further debate on the Gerhardt affair would be sub judice as there was an appeal pending

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# SABC charged with 'illegal publication'

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The editor of SABC-TV news appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with illegally publishing a photograph of treason convicts Dieter Felix Gerhardt and his wife Ruth

Mr Izak Schalk Willem Burger pleaded not guilty to the charge, both in his personal capacity and as a representative of the SABC

Mr Manie Roode, appearing for the SABC, admitted that the photographs had been transmitted during a news bulletin on June 16 last year, but said this did not amount to publication in terms of prohibitive legislation

Mr Burger also admitted that permission to "publish" the photograph had not been obtained

from the necessary authorities

Colonel L P C Jansen of the police forensic laboratory gave lengthy technical evidence on how images or photographs are transmitted by TV. He said that in his opinion the transmission of images of Commodore Gerhardt and his wife amounted to publication

The prosecutor, Mr B D Groen, said the State clearly had a case for a conviction of Mr Burger and the SABC in the light of Mr Burger's admission that the images had been transmitted. An admission of "transmission" amounted to an admission of publication, he said

The case was postponed until February 20

Mr L S du Toit was on the Bench

# Reports from New York, Windhoek, Addis Ababa and Cape Town on moves towards peace in Angola and SWA



THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's announcement in Parliament on Tuesday of a disengagement in Angola was linked closely to a subtle, but vital shift in the power groupings inside South West Africa/Namibia

COH  
2/2/84

## Pull-out of SA troops may be risky

AN part of mystery surrounds Mr P W Botha's announcement in Parliament on Tuesday, that South African troops would henceforth "disengage" from military action in Angola

Very few details were given by the Prime Minister, and so the top-secret details of one of Africa's top-secret wars will remain — for the time being — top-secret

As if to stress the top-secret nature of the war, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday told the Africa Bureau — very apologetically — that he had "nothing to add" to Mr Botha's statement

The impression was gained that he in fact knew nothing more — although the generals involved in battle-field planning, must have details somewhere

The bland statement by Mr Botha gave a few hints, and press reports, especially in the Nationalist press, took the matter slightly further

Clearly, South African troops will, for the time being, refrain from hostile acts against Angolan troops, and on Angolan soil

The South African pullout after "Operation Askari" was supposed to have been completed two weeks ago — so that part of the disengagement has presumably been completed

But the Angolan Government — subsequent to the pullout — alleged that South African troops were still inside Angola, and were still maintaining their alleged reconnaissance flights over Angolan soil

some degree of calm returning to southern Angola

With all South African troops withdrawn from the region, Unita troops — long accused of being mere surrogates of South Africa — will be on their own

Normal civilian life has all but ceased in the area after "Operation Askari" spoke of seeing one solitary reaper tilling his fields, and he fled as the South African helicopters roared overhead.

Otherwise — vast plains devoid of any human life

Once rich game areas, now contained only the odd Muscovy duck — all the animals had been slaughtered by successive armies moving back and forth in the ebb and flow of the Angolan conflict

The stark reality of the Angolan war is that the country has known no peace since 1961, when the first MPLA guerrillas took up



P W BOTHA praised the MPC for "accepting the challenge"

MIR P W BOTHA's Tuesday announcement — that South African forces have begun a disengagement in Angola — had such dramatic impact, that his statements on the new status of a strange grouping of internal Namibian political parties got lost in the hurly-burly

But that group of six parties, who are presently meeting under the title of the Multi Party Conference (MPC) are fully aware of the importance of their new status

And so is the South African government, which has long sought a reasonably credible alternative inside Namibia to their favourite people, the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia

Mr Botha heaped veiled praise on the heads of the MPC during his Tuesday afternoon announcement, saying the six will fall within the framework established by South Africa and the Western Contact Group

Unfortunately for the MPC — as history has shown — organisations carrying the South African seal of approval, inevitably get rejected by the Namibian masses, especially when they are perceived by Namibians as being part of the delaying process designed to postpone the never-ending day of independence

Each of the leaders of the various delegations had a chance to speak on different subjects

## MPC takes up challenge

First off, they announced that work had already begun on drawing up a constitution for post-independence Namibia

This bombshell pronouncement meant one thing and one thing only

ceptable to the majority of Namibians, echoes almost exactly the State Council's mandate

The method of voting, of deciding important matters in committees and of later testing their decisions in a referendum or

DR JONAS SAVIMBI... For the first time his Unita forces are harrying the Cuban troops in Angola.

begin putting heavy pressure on SWAPO, to also tail off its activities — leading to an ultimate ceasefire and Namibian independence

troops were still inside Angola, and were still maintaining their alleged reconnaissance flights over Angolan soil.

The tetchy question which will only be answered by events in the next few months, is whether or not the disengagement includes a holding off of attacks against Swapo bases inside Angola — which have always been legitimized in terms of "hot pursuit" actions or "pre-emptive strikes".

Should Swapo launch its annual infiltration into northern Namibia in the next few weeks, will this mean they have broken an undeclared ceasefire?

And will this then mean the disengagement no longer applies? South Africa has, in the past, said that because Swapo guerrillas are "sheltering" behind Angolan Fapla troops, it must be expected that Fapla troops would get hurt in any battles which took place.

Although the disengagement often is shrouded in mystery, in real terms it could mean at least

con cl.

The stark reality of the Angolan war is that the country has known no peace since 1961, when the first MPLA guerrillas took up arms against the Portuguese colonial regime.

In 1975, civil war broke out with a vengeance, South Africa invaded in October, Cuban troops landed in November, and Unita has gone from strength to strength ever since.

South African forces have launched annual raids aimed at Swapo bases deep inside Angola, each one producing a new crop of Honoris Crux Medals, bereaved parents and grieving widows.

Concomitant with the raids, have come constant accusations — and South African denials — that South African troops are marching at will across southern Angola.

If the disengagement means a complete South African withdrawal from Angola — and a complete stop to cross-border raids — the prospects are there for the Angolan government to

begin putting heavy pressure on Swapo, to also tail off its activities — leading to an ultimate ceasefire and Namibian independence.

The joker in the pack is Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita. Widely held to be a South African surrogate, Dr Savimbi is unlikely to curtail his operations when the signs are he already has a substantial military and political grip on the country's hinterland.

Which all adds up to a very dicey political equation filled with ifs and but's.

The whole exercise is so fragile that any excitement at this stage will have to be very seriously held in check, until the fruits of the offer begin to fall.

And even then, all could be lost with one landmine explosion, one assassination, or one misplaced reconnaissance flight.

Mr Dirk Mudge — Namibia's most seasoned moderate politician — spoke for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) Andreas Shipanga — expelled from Swapo for revisionism — spoke for Swapo-D, a party which is generally classified as being black nationalist, differing little from the founding principles of Swapo.

Moses Katjuongua — the flamboyant Maoist turned moderate — spoke for the South West Africa National Union, while Eben van Zuij spoke on behalf of the rightwing National Party.

Completing the line-up were the ultra-conservative Hans Diergaard of the Rehoboth Liberation Front, which seeks "independence" for the tiny "principality" ruled by the Rehoboth Bastlers, and Justus Garoeb, long-time sleeping ally of Swapo — an outspoken black nationalist who leads the Damara Raad.

Their pronouncements on Tuesday, herald a major shift in the pattern of Namibian internal politics, and indeed, in the whole Namibian ball game.

Ing up a constitution for post-independence Namibia.

This bombshell pronouncement meant one thing and one thing only.

They are pre-empting phases eight and nine of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, which makes provision for the election of a constituent assembly which will draw up the very same constitution the MPC has taken upon itself to compose.

Second, they announced that although it was not as yet definite, one of the alternatives they were considering as part of their deliberations on political developments, was the formation of an "interim government".

This ties in exactly with the provisions made in Dr van Niekerk's proclamation for the abortive State Council — rejected by all internal parties excepting the DTA, the National Party and the tiny NCDP.

Their promise to Mr Botha that they would — as a matter of urgency — work towards a political and constitutional framework ac-

Also Loure, a man of the cloth.

The method of voting, of deciding important matters in committees and of later testing their decisions in a referendum or election, also echoed the State Council's mandate.

Finally, party leaders on Tuesday stressed that although they could not be definite about things at this stage, the possibility existed that they could fight independence elections as a united front.

Mr Shipanga was clearly unhappy about this, as he was about the vague murmurings on an interim government, but he is in the MPC for better or worse and could find himself committed to an anti-Swapo election front — indirectly sponsored by South Africa.

Whether the MPC likes it or not, they have been manoeuvred by the South African government into forming a back-door state council.

At the same time, they have significantly altered the internal dynamic of Namibian policy, by actively working towards an alternative to resolution 435.

# Fourie stakes all on SWA plan

## From RICHARD WALKER in New York

SOUTH AFRICA'S most distinguished diplomat has his reputation staked on Pretoria's pledge to trade Namibian independence for Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

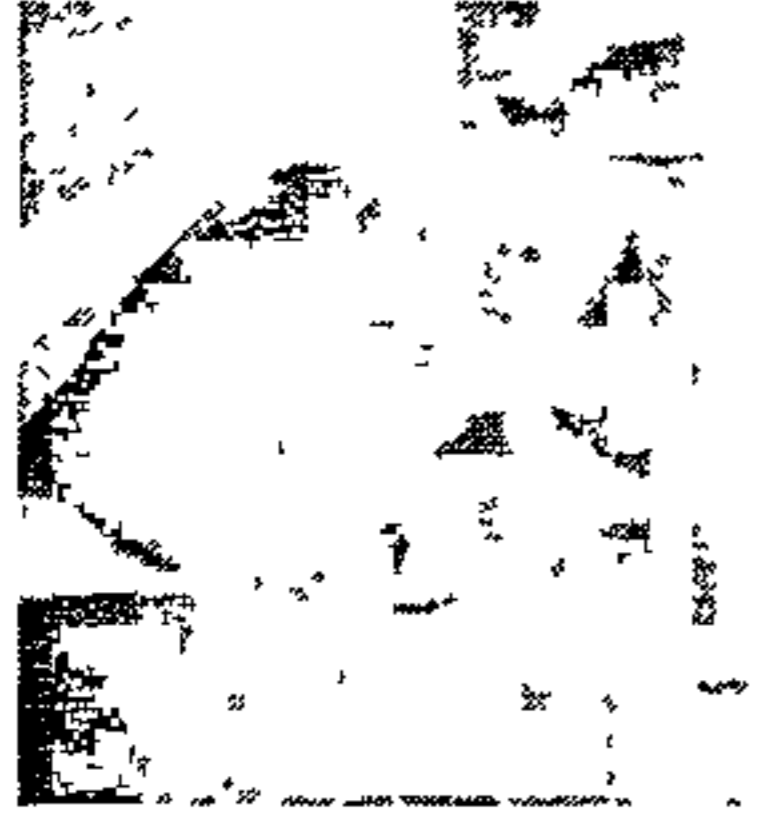
If a deal is set on Cuban withdrawal and South Africa does not then accede to the plan for supervised independence, then Dr Brand Fourie will quit. Thus he assured top United Nations officials over a glowing camp fire, deep in the SWA/Namibian bush.

The circumstances — an Etosha pan braais for Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar — were curious, but South Africa's wry ambassador to Washington commands a special respect from the UN hierarchy, born of a 30-year relationship

The US then set as bait its recognition of the Luanda government, with the implied promise of aid, and crossed fingers for a step-by-step process of accommodation.

The US objective is obvious enough — a Cuban exit would be a nifty bonus for President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign, while a Namibia settlement would do much to justify his policies with liberal critics.

The South African strategy is a lot less clear, while the Angolans are an enigma, even to their friends. Swapo is fretful. It has long antipated South Africa making a settlement contingent upon a regional non-aggression



MR BRAND FOURIE won't retire until SWA independence is settled.

ington, the greater the pessimism. On the left, some won-

would be considered hostile."

The abiding memory was of Dr Willie van Niekerk, the Administrator General, filling the Etosha air with gyroecological metaphors.

Namibia had undergone "a favourable pre-natal examination," he pronounced with professional aplomb.

Luanda, by comparison, was all ardour and intricacy.

Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma made his pitch for an immediate ceasefire and Angola's Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos assembled the local masses to hammer out the party line. All South African involvement in Angola, directly or through support for Unita, had to end before there could be discussion on other matters.

It was as brave a show of force they were

## From CHARLES MITCHELL in Addis Ababa

THE IMAGE of the invincible Cuban soldier, once the scourge of African battlefields, is now badly tarnished.

Gone is the bold image of the "game winner" that surrounded the introduction of the Cubans in the African wars of the 1970's.

Western diplomats estimate that between 30 and 40 Cubans die each month in combat in Angola.

"The mystique is gone. They are expensive to maintain on a day-to-day basis and at least in Ethio-

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the SWA/Namibian bush.

The circumstances — an Ethosha pan braavies for Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar — were curious, but South Africa's wry ambassador to Washington commands a special respect from the UN hierarchy, born of a 30-year relationship.

He told them he hoped to return with the Namibia issue resolved. "Africa's funny place," he said, when asked just how a deal might be possible. Attitudes, he implied, could change as quickly as the weather.

Five months from that Etosha night, the Fourie theory is being put to the test. Spurred by the United States and an agreement hammered out with Foreign Minister, Mr. Pk Botha in Rome late last year, we have "disengagement", the purposefully vague ceasefire proposed by Pretoria and variously interpreted to their advantage by everybody else.

While South Africa talked of a conditional "stand-off", the Americans were explicit. South Africa had decided "to unilaterally disengage and withdraw for a month," said UN ambassador, Mrs. Jeane Kirkpatrick.

a Namibia settlement would do much to justify his policies with liberal critics.

The South African strategy is a lot less clear, while the Angolans are an enigma, even to their friends. Swapped South Africa making a settlement contingent upon a regional non-aggression pact that would leave it without refuge.

Joker in the pack is Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita, harrying so much of Angola that the Cubans seem to be having been caught up in serious fighting for the first time. There is said to be growing disillusion in Havana, which hardly expected to be pinned down in this way for almost a decade.

Those surest of the US pulling off a deal are those closest to the Reagan administration, or to Dr. Savimbi. Mr. Charles Lichenstein, Mrs. Kirkpatrick's tart-tongued deputy, has confidently predicted a settlement incorporating Cuban withdrawal, while officials at Freedom House, the organisation that hosts Dr. Savimbi's visits to the US, are betting on a deal that gives him a slice of the central government.



MR BRAND FOURIE won't retire until SWA independence is settled.

ington, the greater the pessimism. On the left, some wonder aloud about Luanda's survival. The ANC is said to be pulling people out of Angola.

There is word of a new front opening in the north-east and talk of Mr. Holden Roberto being reactivated — the American-backed guerrilla leader from colonial days, the biggest loser in the post-independence struggle. Wild talk even exists of Zaire, South Africa and the Israelis in cahoots on a plot to bury the MPLA government.

Against this, Moscow has gone to unusual lengths to stress its commitment to Luanda, including a rare direct warning to Pretoria, conveyed to UN Ambassador not be replaced by any other "hostile" element. The notion of a public relations stunt was not discouraged in some quarters. Joked one official: "Right now, I think even Americans

the MPLA incapable of crushing Unita.

Cynics might see such a situation ideal for South Africa, so long as it could be maintained at acceptable cost and did not escalate into the "real war" that the UN chief warned of when heading for Cape Town last August.

For a Savimbi-led Angola might be no more palatable than the present one — less so, maybe, since it would deny Pretoria the key propaganda tool that confronting Cubans and Russians provide.

The UN team came away from Cape Town and Windhoek assured, but confused. The talks with South Africa had been blunt, but surprisingly productive. There was only one really explosive encounter in private and when it was over, Mr. Botha declared that UN impartiality was no longer an issue holding up the settlement process — only the Cubans were.

Yet others whispered otherwise. Impartiality could always be revived, next time championed as a concern of the internal parties, it was noted, as was South Africa's condition that the Cubans

Mr. Jose Carlos Anjos assembled the local masses to hammer out the party line.

All South African involvement in Angola, directly or through support for Unita, had to end before there could be discussion on other matters.

It was as brave a show of solidarity as you could hope for in the squalor of a dilapidated capital short of everything except slogans and AK-47 rifles.

"See you in Namibia," long ago became a derisive greeting among UN staff, some of whom gave up apartments and other commitments in expectation of serving in Unita — the UN Transition Assistance Group — that was supposed to see the territory to independence by 1979.

The consensus is that Pretoria would still want more time to tinker with the internal structure — something Tuesday's statement to Parliament seemed to imply.

With Las Vegas bookmakers offering odds of three to one on Mr. Reagan's re-election, Pretoria might feel it has that time. Any disengagement process could be a long one.

tion of the Cubans in the African wars of the 1970's.

Western diplomats estimate that between 30 and 40 Cubans die each month in combat in Angola.

"The mystique is gone. They are expensive to maintain on a day-to-day basis and at least in Ethiopia they don't do much fighting," said a Western diplomat.

"It has been a long time since they have come up with a victory worth their keep," he said. The memory of those heady days of a quick victory with Cuban support are as faded as the jungle fables they wear.

The invincibles are now at best viewed as a necessary evil in most countries. The image of liberators has melted into an image of surrogates for the advancement of Soviet policy in Africa.

It was a Cuban expeditionary force in 1975 that turned the tables in Angola on the Western supported independence movements of Mr. Jonas Savimbi and Mr. Holden Roberto and led to the victory of the Marxist MPLA (Movement for the Popular Liberation of

The South Africans retreated not from the Cuban onslaught but rather because the West backed out of agreeing to supply the South Africans further.

It was a Cuban expeditionary force in Ethiopia that drove out the invading Somali army in 1977, leading to victory in the Ogaden war.

Since then, the track record of the Cubans has been dubious at best. The Ethiopian government introduced compulsory military service in January to fill the void left by the Cubans. The void mainly consists of simple garrison duty away from the front.

In Angola, the Cubans, who number according to some estimates as many as 30 000 including civilians, have a more active combat role but still remain the single biggest drain on a treasury near bankruptcy.

Their effectiveness against the Unita rebels of Mr. Savimbi has been eroded to the point where Unita now operates as close as 160km to the capital.

Only two years ago the rebels were confined to the southern provinces — UPI

# What the SWA war costs South Africa in lives

By ANTON HARBBER

THE war in South West Africa is costing South Africa at least R2-million every day and over 75 lives a year, according to observers.

But South Africa also faces an enormous political, diplomatic and social cost as a result of the war, according to Unisa political scientist, Dr. J. A. du Pisani.

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said this week that South Africa was not prepared to shoulder the "tremendous financial burden" of SWA, alone. Estimates of the cost for South Africa of the war range from well over R750-million a year to R1 000-million a year.

Dr. Du Pisani said that in 1983/4, South Africa spent well over R750-million, of which R134-million was a grant to equip and train the SWA Territorial Force.

This was escalating every year and it was difficult to know the cost of major operations in Southern Angola, he added. Last month's major operation — which Dr. Du Pisani called "a trans-border mugging" — was likely to push the figure up substantially. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr.

Pk Botha, said in a speech last year that the war was costing South Africa nearly R1 000-million per year.

According to newspaper files, 76 members of the South African Defence Force and the SWA Territorial Force died in action last year.

In addition to this, 146 civilians died, and 101 were wounded. According to SADF claims, 918 Swapo insurgents were killed and 264 civilians abducted.

Internally, the political cost was the "Vietnam syndrome", whereby South Africans would increasingly question the presence of their army in SWA.

The attitudes of black Namibians were also being formed in such a way that would have political consequences for South Africa. "South Africa's position is weakened because the army is not seen as a gentle giant protecting the people."

"There is a perception of the South African Defence Force as an occupying army and a destructive force. This is definitely increasing and is now well

established," he said.

But the most enduring cost was probably the break-up of the SWA social fabric and the fragmentation of communities, he said.

There was also problems created by the war such as the refugee problem, the disruption of health services in northern SWA, the breakdown of administration in this area and the spreading of disease as a result.

There was also an important psychological dimension, in that people in a war situation lost their "sense of normal activity" and this would affect the fabric of communities, he said.

the SWA/Namibian bush.

The circumstances — an Etosha pan braavleis for Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar — were curious, but South Africa's wry ambassador to Washington commands a special respect from the UN hierarchy, born of a 30-year relationship.

He told them he hoped to return with the Namibia issue resolved. "Africa's funny place," he said, when asked just how a deal might be possible. Attitudes, he implied, could change as quickly as the weather.

Five months from that Etosha night, the Fourie theory is being put to the test. Spurred by the United States and an agreement hammered out with Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha in Rome late last year, we have "disengagement", the purposefully vague ceasefire proposed by Pretoria and variously interpreted to their advantage by everybody else.

While South Africa talked of a conditional "stand-off", the Americans were explicit. South Africa had decided "to unilaterally disengage and withdraw for a month," said UN ambassador, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

a Namibia settlement would do much to justify his policies with liberal critics.

The South African strategy is a lot less clear, while the Angolans are an enigma, even to their friends. Swapo is fretful. It has long anticipated South Africa making a settlement contingent upon a regional non-aggression pact that would leave it without refuge.

Joker in the pack is Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita, harrying so much of Angola that the Cubans seem to be having been caught up in serious fighting for the first time. There is said to be growing disillusion in Havana, which hardly expected to be pinned down in this way for almost a decade.

Those surest of the US pulling off a deal are those closest to the Reagan administration, or to Dr Savimbi. Mr Charles Lichenstein, Mrs Kirkpatrick's tart-tongued deputy, has confidently predicted a settlement incorporating Cuban withdrawal, while officials at Freedom House, the organisation that hosts Dr Savimbi's visits to the US, are betting on a deal that gives him a slice of the central government.



MR BRAND FOURIE won't retire until SWA independence is settled.

ington, the greater the pessimism. On the left, some wonder aloud about Luanda's survival. The ANC is said to be pulling people out of Angola.

There is word of a new front opening in the north-east and talk of Mr Holden Roberto being reactivated — the American-backed guerrilla leader from colonial days, the biggest loser in the post-independence struggle. Will talk even exists of Zaire, South Africa and the Israelis in cahoots on a plot to bury the MPLA government.

Against this, Moscow has gone to unusual lengths to stress its commitment to Luanda, including a rare direct warning to Pretoria, conveyed to UN Ambassador not be replaced by any other "hostile" element. The notion of a public relations stunt was not discouraged in some quarters. Joked one official "Right now, I think even Americans

the MPLA incapable of crushing Unita.

Cynics might see such a situation ideal for South Africa, so long as it could be maintained at acceptable cost and did not escalate into the "real war" that the UN chief warned of when heading for Cape Town last August.

For a Savimbi-led Angola might be no more palatable than the present one — less so, maybe, since it would deny Pretoria the key propaganda tool that confronting Cubans and Russians provides.

The UN team came away from Cape Town and Windhoek assured, but confused. The talks with South Africa had been blunt, but surprisingly productive. There was only one really explosive encounter in private and when it was over, Mr Botha declared that UN impartiality was no longer an issue holding up the settlement process — only the Cubans were.

Yet others whispered otherwise. Impartiality could always be revived, next time championed as a concern of the infernal parties, it was noted, as was South Africa's condition that the Cubans

assemble the local masses to hammer out the party line.

All South African involvement in Angola, directly or through support for Unita, had to end before there could be discussion on other matters.

It was as brave a show of solidarity as you could hope for in the squalor of a dilapidated capital short of everything except slogans and AK-47 rifles.

"See you in Namibia," long ago became a derisive greeting among UN staff, some of whom gave up apartments and other commitments in expectation of serving in Unitag — the UN Transition Assistance Group — that was supposed to see the territory to independence by 1979.

The consensus is that Pretoria would still want more time to tinker with the internal structure — something Tuesday's statement to Parliament seemed to imply.

With Las Vegas bookmakers offering odds of three to one on Mr Reagan's reelection, Pretoria might feel it has that time. Any disengagement process could be a long one.

tion of the Cubans in the African wars of the 1970s.

Western diplomats estimate that between 30 and 40 Cubans die each month in combat in Angola.

"The mystique is gone. They are expensive to maintain on a day-to-day basis and at least in Ethiopia they don't do much fighting," said a Western diplomat.

"It has been a long time since they have come up with a victory worth their keep," he said.

The memory of those heady days of a quick victory with Cuban support are as faded as the jungle fatigues they wear.

The invincibles are now at best viewed as a necessary evil in most countries. The image of liberators has melted into an image of surrogates for the advancement of Soviet policy in Africa.

It was a Cuban expeditionary force in 1975 that turned the tables in Angola on the Western supported independence movements of Mr Jonas Savimbi and Mr Holden Roberto and led to the victory of the Marxist MPLA (Movement for the Popular Liberation of

The South Africans retreated not from the Cuban onslaught but rather because the West backed out of agreeing to supply the South Africans further.

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# Spying: SADF man others held

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG

Three people, one of whom is a national serviceman, are being held on allegations of spying. This was confirmed early today by a police spokesman, who declined to comment further.

Yesterday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament that a serving member of the Defence Force was being held and that he could not disclose any further details at this stage.

Early today, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Grange, commented: "I can confirm that three people are being held in terms of the Internal Security Act as a result of the circumstances to which General Malan referred. I leave it up to his discretion as far as the handling of the case is concerned."

The Cape Times Political Correspondent reports that General Malan made his announcement during the no-confidence debate of the conviction for high treason of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, head of the Simon's Town naval dockyard. Both Gerhardt and his wife Ruth were convicted of spying for Russia.

## Questions

Gerhardt was denounced earlier in the no-confidence debate as "the biggest spy since Philby" and numerous questions about his activities and the efficiency of South African security measures were put by opposition spokesmen.

The Speaker, Mr Johan Greeff, subsequently ruled that the matter was sub judice for Parliament as there was still the possibility of an appeal.

General Malan said he would abide by this ruling, but that he wanted to make some general remarks about spying and security. It was during this statement that he announced the arrest of a national serviceman on allegations of spying.



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PRICES ELSEWHERE ON BACK PAGE

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By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Correspondent  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —  
Another spy has been uncovered in the South African Defence Force, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced in Parliament yesterday

Speaking in the No Confidence Debate, Gen Malan said the spy was a national serviceman. He said the matter was being investigated and he could not reveal any further details at this stage.

It was not clear yesterday if the spy was a Soviet agent similar to Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, who was convicted in December of spying for the Russians and jailed for 20 years.

Gen Malan made the announcement while speaking about the problem of security in South Africa and other countries in the West.

He said in spite of increased security in South Africa, another spy had been caught in the SADF.

The announcement came towards the end of his speech and was unexpected. When approached later for further com-

# Another spy is found in SADF, says Malan

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ment, Gen Malan said he could say nothing further on the issue.

It is understood the investigation is being handled by the South African Police.

On Monday in the No Confidence Debate the Government was attacked by spokesmen of both the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party over the Gerhardt affair.

The CP's Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg said Gerhardt had been suspected, investigated and cleared 10 years before he was finally caught.

He said Gerhardt's activities had continued undetected during

the time that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was Minister of Defence and during Gen Malan's time.

This indicated that something was "radically wrong" with the administration of Government in South Africa.

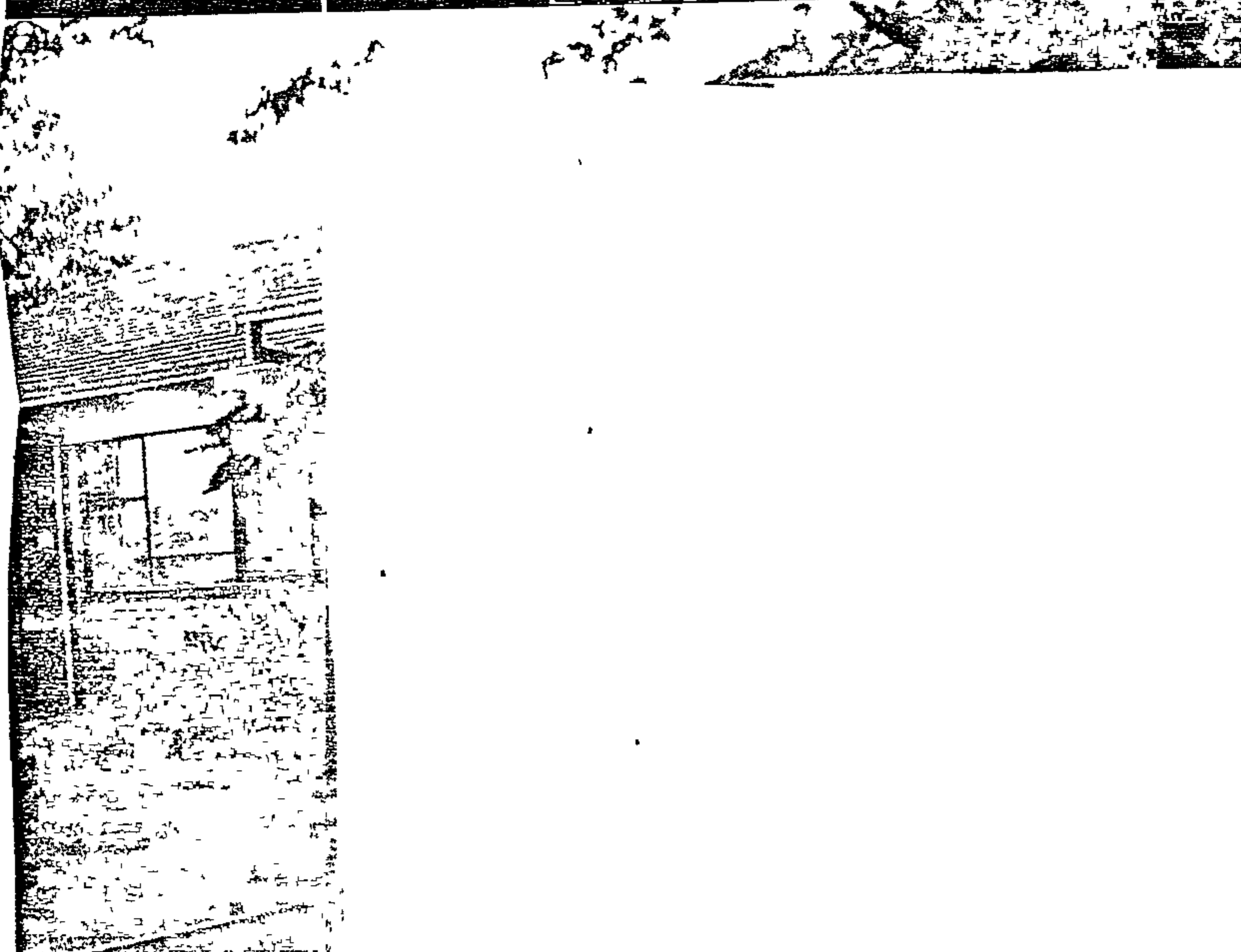
The Official Opposition's spokesman on Defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, said on Monday that Gerhardt had been able to operate in spite of South Africa's sophisticated security system and had in fact been caught by the Americans who had interrogated him and then handed him back to South Africa.

In his speech yesterday Gen Malan pointed out that there was greater infiltration of Soviet spies in other Western countries than in South Africa.

Referring to the recent Operation Askari in which the SADF attacked Swapo positions in Angola, Gen Malan said the operation had been the greatest success so far.

Askari had enabled the Prime Minister to undertake his diplomatic initiative which resulted in the announcement on Tuesday that South African troops were disengaging in Angola with an eye on a possible ceasefire, he said.

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## Test-tube baby first

CAPE TOWN — The first test-tube baby from a South African fertilisation has been...  
— Cape Town

# 3 candidates for Council in Ward 1

By EVELYN VOSLOO  
Municipal Reporter

THREE candidates had made themselves available for the City Council vacancy in Ward 1 at the close of nominations yesterday. The election will take place on March 7 and the official nomination of candidates on February 15. The seat became vacant at the death of Mr Ron-Stephen last year.

Two candidates are Mr Chris Joubert, 45, the official candidate of the Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association. He has lived in the ward for 22 years. He is a director of companies, a member of the Glen Country Club and the Fresnaye Sports Club and has been a member of the Sea Point Club for 15 years.

Mr Joubert would like to prevent "anti-social behaviour and overcrowding" at beaches and other amenities in the ward. Mr Rodney Julian Mazinter, 45, a businessman has lived in the ward for 32 years. He has played rugby for Hamiltons, represented Western Province at water polo, served on the Western Province Amateur Swimming Association Executive for 19 years and is chairman of the South African Polo Board.

Mr Mazinter is also a member of the executive of the Sea Point Bay Ratepayers' Association, a member of the Camps Bay High School Committee and a member and past president of the Rotary Club of Sea Point.

Mr Mazinter said yesterday that if elected he would strive to see that the beauty of the ward was maintained.

Melvyn Clive Marshall, 47, a financial consultant. He has lived in the ward all his life. He was employed as a chartered accountant at the University of Cape Town in 1960. After practising for 20 years he was invited to enrol for a B Comm Honorary degree, which he completed in 1980. He is a financial consultant with business and property insurance. He is president of the Camps Bay Hebrew Congregation.

Mr Marshall said yesterday one of the main reasons he was standing was that there were no chartered accountants on the City Council. With its large budget the mother city needed financial expertise on the council, he said.



*Alexander Jobs*

**E-STOCKTAKING**

# Survey shows 'hawkish' views

By BARRY STREEK

A SURVEY of Nationalist ministers and MPs has reflected "very hawkish" views towards the front-line States, a Rand Afrikaans University lecturer, Mr Koos van Wyk, said last night.

Their views differed sharply with those of a black elite, including homeland leaders, he said.

Speaking at the University of Cape Town's Summer School, Mr Van Wyk said that 82,3 per-

cent of the politicians and 69,1 percent of senior government officials said South Africa should not negotiate with Swapo.

Although 88,3 percent of the politicians and 72,4 percent of the bureaucrats disagreed with the statement that South Africa could not win the war with Swapo, 75 percent of black elite agreed.

While 92,7 percent of the politicians and 90,6 percent of the officials

agreed that South Africa should attack terrorist bases in neighbouring countries, 83,6 percent of the black elite disagreed.

Asked about the statement that white people could not expect the support of black people in a violent struggle, 78 percent of the politicians and 50,5 percent of the officials disagreed, but 72,9 percent of the black elite agreed.

A total of 92,7 percent of the politicians and 88,5 percent of the bureaucrats believed black people did not have good reason to take up arms but 72,9 percent of the black elite believed they did.

And 70 percent of the politicians and 51 percent of the bureaucrats did not believe a guerilla war similar to that in SWA/Namibia would develop in South Africa, but 87 percent of the black elite believed a guerilla war of this nature would develop.

Mr Van Wyk said he had conducted the survey of politicians among ministers and deputy ministers as well as the National Party foreign-affairs and defence-study groups in Parliament.

These views showed that security in South Africa was basically a domestic problem.

"Not until this society solves its internal problems will it feel a sense of security," he said.

There was a feeling in South Africa that "if you eliminate Swapo and ANC bases, you will have licked the problem."

But this judgement was faulty. The existence of Swapo, the ANC and PAC reflected "the extent of black frustrations in South Africa."

His survey of the black elite showed they rejected separate development and apartheid. Homeland leaders not only rejected apartheid but they rejected independence.

Mr Van Wyk said that even elimination of ANC and Swapo bases would not solve South Africa's security problems and black people could turn to other means, including riots and strikes to demonstrate their frustrations.

## MNR 'aid' via Malawi?

Staff Reporter

A RAND Afrikaans University lecturer, Mr Koos van Wyk, said this week he believed South Africa was aiding Mozambican rebels through Malawi.

During a discussion on the front-line states at the University of Cape Town's Summer School, Mr Van Wyk said "Logically, this is not impossible. If we aid Unita why should we not aid the resistance in Mozambique?"

During the discussion, Mr Robert Jaster, a fellow of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC, United States, said "an absolute precondition of the package" between South Africa and Mozambique was that any support for the MNR be stopped.

This would be a "quid pro quo" for the ending of any Mozambique support for insurgents in South Africa.

Mr Jaster said it was apparent that the MNR "does not have a great deal of support in Mozambique."

A recent campaign by government forces against the rebels in southern Mozambique had been "extremely successful" and they had taken several thousand prisoners.

The MNR had not been very successful in winning the support of the people through its actions of chopping off heads and executions.

"They have not made a great effort to win friends," he said.

However, the economic circumstances in

Mozambique had led to dissatisfaction with President Samora Machel's government.

On the other hand, South African raids on Maputo had generated a great deal of support for President Machel.

"One of the things the raids on Maputo did was to rally the people around Machel. They gave him support he hasn't seen for years," Mr Jaster said.

Overall, he did not think the MNR had significant support from the Mozambique people. "I just don't think they see the MNR as an alternative."

Mr Jaster said it would be a delusion to believe the front-line states would give up their anti-apartheid feelings.

"They recognize that white South Africans have a right to be here. They recognize they are not settlers and colonialists. What they don't accept is white-minority rule."

But someone like President Machel also recognized that a compromise had to be found with South Africa.

"You can reach a modus vivendi without giving up your opposition to apartheid," Mr Jaster said.

The South African Government has dismissed claims that it is aiding the MNR. However, the US State Department in Washington in a considered statement, said last year that the MNR receives the bulk of its support from South Africa.

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# SA 'increases suffering of neighbours'

*ONE TIME 3/7/84*

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From ANDRE VILJOEN  
LUSAKA — The economic development of Southern Africa was integrally linked with the destruction of "the forces of apartheid", the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Mr Shridath Ramphal, said here yesterday

He was addressing more than 400 delegates to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) donors' conference which was officially opened yesterday by the President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda

## 'Outrages'

The nine-nation SADCC grouping is asking representatives of about 67 northern-hemisphere countries and agencies for \$452-million for drought relief and development projects

In an impassioned speech, Mr Ramphal accused South Africa of "a new militarism that seeks to bludgeon an entire region into submission"

Pretoria's "outrages" had "quadrupled the region's quota of human suffering" and so it should not be surprised if its announced mili-

tary disengagement from southern Angola was regarded with scepticism by the international community

Addressing donors, he said "We deceive ourselves that assistance to SADCC countries contributes to the alleviation of human suffering among member States if we at the same time tolerate South Africa's policies, which constantly enlarge their suffering"

"We will not truly help development unless we help the developing countries of this region to vanquish the forces of apartheid"

## 'Ransom'

Earlier, Dr Kaunda had said South Africa had attained nuclear capability, which it was using "to heighten tension and hold the independent black States in the sub-region to ransom"

At closed meetings yesterday afternoon, SADCC representatives presented reports supporting their requests for drought aid. A total of \$50-million was being sought for emergency food aid and the rest was wanted for irrigation, grain storage and other longer-term anti-drought measures

# Spy suspects: Link with Niehaus trial

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Cape Times 3/2/84

## Political Staff

THE three people named yesterday in the latest Defence spy case were detained as a direct result of investigations into Carl Niehaus, who was convicted of high treason last year.

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, announced on Wednesday that another alleged spy had been detained since the Dieter Gerhardt case.

However, yesterday Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, announced that

three people, including a national serviceman attached to Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, had been detained for questioning.

He said the serviceman was 25-year-old Mr Ronald Hunter.

The others who are being held in connection with the same case are two civilians, Mrs Patricia Murray, 25, and Mr Derek Hanekom, 30.

Mr Hunter was detained on December 13 and the other two on December 15.

Mr Le Grange said they were being detained for questioning in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"A charge of alleged high treason and/or contravention of the Internal Security Act is being investigated by the police and will be submitted to the Attorney-General," said Mr Le Grange.

Miss Hunter was held as a potential witness in the treason trial of Carl Niehaus and Jansie Lourens, who were subsequently sentenced to 15 years' and five years' imprisonment respectively.

She was never called as a witness and was released during the trial.

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that pressure for sanctions could escalate. Although there are few items SA would not be able to manufacture, the initial and long term cost of manufacturing certain highly capital-intensive goods would be high and would have a detrimental effect on the cost structure of the economy," says a spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries

A 1973 study found that 74% of manufacturing firms interviewed stated that at least 90% of their technology was of foreign origin. Moreover, foreign direct investment not only provides technology, but also skilled manpower to direct its implementation, the general lack of which is one of the most severe present constraints on economic growth.

According to the International Affairs Bulletin, "quantitative estimates of the effect on SA of comprehensive economic

sanctions are hazardous, and this is no less so when trying to quantify the economic impact of selective sanctions, such as disinvestment. However the indications are that sanctions on foreign investment would seriously impinge on the growth of the SA economy."

## US ECONOMY

### Trading punches

It's the kind of classic match-up found in a boxing ring — a street slugger versus a stylish scientific boxer.

In this case it is Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker versus Milton Friedman, Nobel Laureate and high priest of monetarism. Both men put their reputations firmly on the line recently and

only one can emerge the winner.

But Ronald Reagan could be one of the losers if Friedman is right. For if the American economy already is teetering into a recession, there goes Reagan's re-election chances right after it.

Friedman fired the first shot in an article in which he accused the Volcker Fed of "continued myopia" when it comes to timing money supply growth patterns to the delays in reactions from the broader economy.

He charged that from July 1982 to July 1983 the Fed's M1 measure of cash and most bank deposits soared by 13.4%. "This was the largest rise during a 12-month period since the end of World War 2. That monetary binge sparked the economic expansion that we enjoyed during 1983."

Then, Friedman said, Volcker stamped on the brakes and sharply curtailed mone-

# Volunteering for fairer taxes

(254) (225)



Brian Kantor is an associate professor of Economics at the University of Cape Town.

The practice, if not the obligation, of employers to maintain the salaries of employees engaged in military service has implications that extend far beyond the relationship between the parties directly affected.

The extra expected cost and reduced benefits from employing young South African-born white men discourages demands for their services. Employment opportunities and wages and salaries are adversely affected by what is an implicit employment tax. By the same token, the demands for workers not so taxed, such as women and black men, are encouraged and their employment and income prospects accordingly improve.

These perhaps disagreeable facts of economic life have been recently recognised by the SA military authorities. Accordingly, non-South African-born men up to the age of 25 have been made subject, we have been told, to the same compensating disadvantage of liability for military service imposed upon their South African-born contemporaries. Their right to live and work in SA may be conditional upon liability for military service and the assumption of SA citizenship.

Most South Africans, particularly those who regard themselves as

prejudiced by commitments for military service, will regard this step as only a fair one. However, they should recognise that it is not only the demand for different kinds of labour that is affected but also the supply. Compulsory military service, by reducing the expected real income of most involved, makes SA a less attractive place in which to live and work. Accordingly, the supply of labour — especially skilled labour — is reduced and economic growth prospects inhibited.

#### Smaller tax base

If the economy grows less rapidly, the tax base available to finance spending on weapons and personnel becomes a smaller one and the burdens of taxation for those not liable for military service becomes heavier. Again, the higher levels of taxation in themselves discourage involvement in the SA economy. The direction, if not the magnitude, of such effects is clear enough. Economic growth provides both guns and butter and rapid economic growth is probably essential for military success in the long term.

Fairness in the sense of compensating disadvantages in the provision of military service should thus not be the only consideration. Also, the recent reforms, while improving the relative position of young South African-born white men *vis-a-vis* their foreign-born contemporaries, do not change their disadvantages, compared with blacks or women, or older men generally.

The only way to avoid consideration of what is more or less fair in national service is to avoid conscription altogether and to rely entirely on volunteers. Surely a volunteer army, as a volunteer

police force, must be regarded as an ideal system for organising defence and security. No force is required to man the forces. It seems to me that this principle is too readily lost sight of when military manpower reforms are introduced. The reason we do not have a volunteer defence force is not technical, but financial. The cost of volunteers would have to be borne by all taxpayers. The costs of conscription are, as indicated, concentrated upon a small minority of the population. As such, it represents a form of income redistribution. Like all such schemes, these policies have much less to do with fairness than the balance of political advantage. Most voters are not young men between the ages of 18 and 30.

The availability of conscripts also has technical implications. Conscription alters the relative costs of manpower and weaponry for the generals using it. Soldiers who are expensive to replace are inevitably used more sparingly, while what then becomes relatively less expensive weaponry, is used more abundantly. A comparison of the fighting methods of the Soviet and American armies will illustrate the point. There would be little disagreement about which would be the superior army to fight with, though there might be some doubt about which army one would rather fight against!

There is little hope that SA voters will abandon what is for most of them the net advantages of conscription to the defence force. There is, nevertheless, a way of reducing the costs of recruiting volunteers for the defence force in a way entirely consistent with the principles adopted to date.

kantor comments

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As indicated, the willingness to volunteer, among other influences, increases with military pay and decreases with the alternative income foregone. For many whites, whether born in SA or outside, it is obvious that military service at current pay scales does not appear very attractive. An all-white volunteer army would be very expensive indeed. Because the income prospects are, on average, lower for black South Africans, a military career may be regarded as attractive. Perhaps also because a period of completed service is regarded by many employers as a very valuable qualification. The SA army and police forces are by no means all white. The number of black volunteers is, however, limited by demand rather than supply at current pay scales.

**Obvious concern**

If military service by foreigners, white or black, was not regarded as an obligation of citizenship, but as a condition for it, the potential supply of volunteers for the SA Defence Force from near and far would be very much larger, and the costs of hiring correspondingly reduced.

Citizens who come to satisfy a qualifying period of military service would surely be very attractive immigrants. They would not only have defended their new country, but will have an obvious concern for its continued prosperity from which they and their families would benefit directly. They would surely make for a very conservative section of the electorate. The implication of such an immigration policy for SA's race and international relations would surely be profound.

## DEFENCE

### Making progress

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The SA Defence Force (SADF) continues to make progress in armaments and organisation. So says the latest edition of *The Military Balance* — the authoritative annual analysis of the world's armed forces produced by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

Although there are few surprises in the SA section, it contains details of arms and organisation, widely regarded as reasonably accurate, which are not avail-

Financial Mail February 3 1984

able from other sources.

*The Military Balance* gives the total size of SA's armed forces as 82 400 with 53 100 being national servicemen. It says the SADF has a "mobilisable" strength of 404 500.

Where the army is concerned the strength is given as 67 400 in a basic organisation of two divisional headquarters with a mobilisable strength of one armoured brigade, one mechanised brigade, four motorised brigades and one parachute brigade plus various specialist and service units. The divisions and brigades, however, are said to be "cadre formations" which would be brought to full strength on

mobilisation

The main weapons available to the army remain much the same as in previous editions of the review, except that *The Military Balance* says there are now 40 of the G5 (towed) and G6 (self-propelled) 155mm howitzers in service. Tank strength remains at the 250 Centurion/Olifant main-battle-tanks listed in previous editions.

There is also little change in the strength of the SA Air Force (SAAF), which is described as being divided into a "Main Threat Area Command" (which has the bulk of the Mirage fighters and Buccaneer and Canberra bombers) plus a Southern Air Command, a Western Air Command, and a

#### Training Command

On the weapons side the SAAF is now listed as being in possession of the American "Sidewinder" air-to-air missile while SA's home-produced Kukri V3 missile is described as being "the Sidewinder type".

The Navy continues to make progress in the acquisition of missile boats according to *The Military Balance*. Eight of the Minister of Defence (MoD) class of missile boats (each armed with six "Skerpioen" Gabriel-type missiles) are listed as being in service as are three of the smaller (Dvora class) missile boats carrying two Skerpioens each. Four MoDs and three Dvoras are listed as being on order.

254 Fm 3/2/84

# Niehaus trial led to 3 arrests

**Political Correspondent**  
THE Niehaus treason trial last year led to the arrests of three people being held on allegations of treason or offences under the Internal Security Act

Five people were initially arrested in December

This was confirmed today by a police spokesman

## Information

He pointed out that the arrests were first announced by the head of the Security Police, General Frans Steenkamp, shortly before Christmas

The general said at the time the arrests had followed information obtained from the Niehaus trial

The three being detained are a national serviceman, Ronald Hunter, and two civilians, Patricia Murray and Derek Hanekom

According to the original announcement, some people were arrested on a farm in the Magaliesberg

In a statement issued last night, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the three were being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act

## Attorney-General

Allegations of treason and/or offences under the Internal Security Act were being investigated by the police. After completion of the investiga-

tion the matter would be referred to the Attorney-General for his decision

The arrests were mentioned in Parliament this week by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

The initial impression was that the arrests were the result of follow-up security checks in the Defence Force following the Gerhardt incident

## Released

The three were detained between December 13 and 15

Mr Hunter's sister, Miss Catherine Hunter, was detained together with Carl Niehaus and Johanna Lourens last year

She was held as a potential State witness but

was released before the trial started

Niehaus was sentenced to an effective 15 years and Lourens to four years

Mr Philip Myburgh, the Opposition's chief spokesman on defence, said today that General Malan's statement had merely been a "cheap trick" to give Parliament and South Africa the impression of his efficiency

It appeared as if the activities of the detained had nothing to do with the Gerhardt affair, over which the Minister had been severely criticised

The investigations and arrests were apparently conducted by the police, and the detainees' names were first announced in December

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NATIONAL servicemen appearing before the new Board for Religious Objection will speak man to man to Mr Justice M T Steyn and his five board members.

There will be no lawyers leading evidence for either themselves or the state. The board will consist of three theologians, an army chaplain and a Defence Force officer plus the judge.

"I have already decided not to have anyone appearing for the state as no legal representation is allowed for the applicant. There will be personal and direct communication," Mr Justice Steyn said in an interview this week.

The formation of the board was announced in Pretoria earlier in the week by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

The board will meet informally for the first time on February 13 to discuss its *modus operandi* and will begin hearing cases soon after.

Between 87 and 90 applications have already been received by the board. Ninety percent are from Jehovah's Witnesses. Mr David Fourie, secretary of the board, said the rest were Seventh Day Adventists, Christians, Plymouth Brethren, Congregationalists, Latter Day Saints and one Roman Catholic.

Mr Justice Steyn said religious objectors were no longer regarded as offenders and would not be treated as such.

He said where there were "cut and dried cases", applications could be granted without the objector appearing before the board. "But if the case is one of public interest, or if there is uncertainty about the case, it may be refused or granted to a lesser extent. We can't refuse an applicant without hearing him."

The board will have to decide who *bona fide* religious objectors are who qualify under the new legislation for non-combatant posts in the SADF and six-year community service posts under the auspices of the Department of Manpower.

There are no categories for objectors who have moral, ethical and political objections to military service. They will be required to report to the SADF for duty or face court martial and a maximum of six years in jail.

### Political

"If applications are not based on religious views we

# The man who'll decide between God and Country

The formation of a new board, with power to exempt conscientious objectors on religious grounds, was announced this week. MARION WHITEHEAD reports

do not entertain them. If we got a political application, we would refuse it and may tell him to approach the exemption board," Mr Justice Steyn said.

Commandant John Rolt, of the SADF media liaison service, warned that any national serviceman who did not fall within the ambit of the board was still subject to

### Under fire

The new legislation under the Defence Act had a stormy passage through Parliament and has come under fire from churches,

theologians and politicians for not making provision for objectors on moral, ethical and political grounds.

The Reverend Robbie Roberts, convener of the SA Council of Churches' committee on violence and non-violence, said "Our government, dominated by the Dutch Reformed Church,

## The Baptist teacher who chose time in a prison

RICHARD STEELE spoke this week of the year he spent in detention barracks for refusing to do his military service.

"The time I spent in prison was one of the major growth periods of my life in terms of my self-awareness and in clarifying my commitment to justice," the quiet young man said in an interview in Johannesburg.

"It was more difficult being in jail than I had expected — you can't know what prison is like before you go."

"But being there reaffirmed my decision not to participate in the military machine. Seeing the effects of violence on people and their emotions strengthened my commitment to non-violence."

Ironically, he found that while he could resist the full weight of military commands, he could not resist time.

"I learned to focus on the present. Time was no longer linear because every day the pattern was the same, it became more cyclical."

Mr Steele's survival in DB included 50 days in solitary when he refused to wear military overalls. He was finally given a plain blue overall.

### Gentleness

He learned the values of love, gentleness in his



Mr Justice M T Steyn: Man to man

lar church or the tenets of any particular religion," he said.

"Indeed, it would be hard to say where religious motivation ends and morality begins."

The new legislation provides alternative service only for religious objectors whose religions do not allow them to

Render service

you can't be moral

theologians and politicians for not making provision for objectors on moral, ethical and political grounds.

The Reverend Robbie Roberts, convener of the SA Council of Churches' committee on violence and non-violence, said "Our government, dominated by the Dutch Reformed Church,

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without being religious that is mistaken."

He said a valid category had been excluded by eliminating "just war" objectors and political objectors.

Leading Afrikaner Calvinist theologian Prof Amie van Wyk recently added his voice to the protest.

In the latest edition of the Calvinist publication *Woord en Daad*, the Gereformeerde Kerk theologian said that on ethical grounds it should be recognised that situations could arise where a person's conscience prevented him from taking part in a particular cause.

"May he then be forced to go against his conscience or else be jailed," he asked.

### Roasting

The PFP gave the Defence Amendment Bill on conscientious objectors a roasting when it went through Parliament.

Mr Brian Goodall, deputy PFP spokesman on Defence, told the House the categories of conscientious objection were too narrow and should include those whose reasons were ethical and moral.

"We believe that the sincerity of one's personal beliefs is not necessarily dependent upon one's membership of any particu-

lants in any armed force — they will be given non-combatant posts within the military.

### Combatant

- Render service as combatants, to perform any maintenance task of a combatant nature or to be clothed in a military uniform — they will also be accommodated within the military.

- Render any military service, undergo any military training or to perform any task in connection with any armed force — these pacifists will do community service under the auspices of the Department of Manpower.

National servicemen must submit their applications within 30 days of receiving their call-up papers, detailing the grounds on which their objection is based, which category they want to be placed in, affidavits from potential witnesses who may appear on their behalf, and state the books of faith on which their objection is based. Applicants will travel to the hearing at their own expense.

If the applicant's religion is not already represented by a minister on the board, then one will be co-opted to sit with the board.

parents' home. Later, he became inspired by Gandhi's principles.

When his military call-up papers came, the Baptist schoolteacher newly graduated from the University of Cape Town found he could not carry a gun or be associated with the SADF in any way.

His reasons were two-fold.

- As a religious pacifist, he had a universal objection to all war.

- Politically, he found the need to express his non-cooperation with the violence of apartheid.

A court martial sentenced him in February, 1980 to one year in detention barracks.

Now he feels the new legislation with its stiff penalties is aimed at getting rid of "a source of irritation" that is presented by conscientious objectors like him and others.

The question arises, would he object again?

"My commitment to the principles of gentleness and justice is the same, as is my commitment to stay and work for peace in South Africa.

"I don't think I would fall into the category of a religious pacifist under the new legislation, so yes, I would go to jail again for the same reasons."

Cape Times 6/7/84 (254)

# Justice Steyn heads board for objectors

Defence Reporter

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia and leader of two official probes into the South African press, has been named the first chairman of the newly-constituted board which will consider religion-based applications for conscientious objectors

Mr Justice Steyn, a be-medalled World War II infantry officer, will direct the activities of a variety of permanent and co-opted members ranging from civilian

preachers to military chaplains

The board, introduced in terms of the new military service regulations which went into effect earlier this year, has been attacked for its alleged vulnerability to being weighted in favour of the Defence Force

The formation of the new body — to be known as the Board for Religious Objection — was announced last week by the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis

# Alleged spy ~~(254)~~ had only a week left in the army <sup>(254)</sup>

6/2/84 By Caroline Hurry *Staw*

Mr Roland Hunter, the national serviceman detained for alleged spying, had only a week left in the army before his arrest on December 14

According to a close family friend who does not wish to be named, Mr Hunter was to take up a post as a lecturer in developmental studies at the University of Bophuthatswana "He was really looking forward to the post. The news of his detention came as a great shock," she said

"We heard he was visiting a dairy farm in the Magaliesberg belonging to Derek Hanekom (30) and his wife Patricia Murray (25) (who retained her maiden name) on December 14 when Security Police arrived to search the farm for arms

"The police arrested Mr Hunter, Miss Murray (Trish), Mr Hanekom and two other people on the farm, after discovering "guns"

"The two people whom I know only as Mike and Sibby were released after questioning, but Roland, Trish and Derek were detained

"Trish and Derek are both pleasant people who worked hard growing fruit and vegetables. I knew they were a bit 'leftist' but never for one minute imagined they could be involved in espionage"

She said the Hunter family lived in Swaziland and moved to Johannesburg about six years ago

Mr Hunter attended the Waterford School in Swaziland and went on to the University of the Witwatersrand where he obtained a degree in economics and an honours degree in environmental studies

"Roland was never politically active while at university. He was always rather aloof, academically minded and very well spoken"

His sister Cathy was detained at John Vorster Square as a possible witness in the Ntseha trial

His mother, Mrs Lucienne Hunter, who lectures at a Johannesburg college and is studying for a MA degree at Wits, publicly confronted the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, demanding to know why Cathy had been detained

Mr Hunter has two other sisters. His father, Dr Peter Hunter, is a research worker at Wits

## Man admits R6-m fraud while posing as agent for Armscor

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A Johannesburg businessman pleaded guilty in the Rand Supreme Court today to committing nine charges of fraud involving R6,7-million while falsely acting as an agent for Armscor

Colin Hyman Steyn, 41, of Houghton, pleaded not guilty to two further charges of fraud and was found not guilty and discharged on these two counts.

Mr Justice L W H Ackermann ordered the courtroom to be cleared so that defence counsel, Mr E Wentzel SC, assisted by Mr S Joseph, could place certain mitigating information before him

Earlier, Steyn admitted using false Armscor letterheads to induce people into joining him in arms deals allegedly on behalf of Armscor

### A SHARE

The court was told he had approached people in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg and offered them a share of his commission and interest on loans they would make to him

Steyn had also signed acknowledgements of debt, well knowing that he would not repay him

Steyn had introduced two of his victims to a "General Neethling Coetzee" who purported to be from Armscor, but the "General" was in fact a Mr W Struwig, who was acting under Steyn's instructions

Using an alleged Armscor order letter purporting to buy 10 Orion aircraft, Steyn had obtained three loans

### LETTER

The judge heard that Steyn handed a letter to one of the victims, Mr Denis Howard Bieber, who had given him R220 000

The letter, which, Steyn said, should be opened only in the event of his death, ceded to Mr Bieber money and commission allegedly owed to Steyn by Armscor.

The court was told Steyn had taken money from Mr Jeffrey Rubenstein of Rubenstein Finance Company, Mr Bieber, Mr Dieter Ehrentraut of Ace Haniel International, Mr Eric Ellertine, Mr John Church, Mr Colin Ian Berger of Lindex International and Mr Louis Nossel of Rilou Investments

Steyn had also persuaded Mr Selwyn Berkowitz, Mr Gunter Lazarus, Mr Bernard Lazarus, Mr Martin Sternberg, Mr Marcus Davidson, Mr Morris Schaffer and Mr H S Spain to take part in one of the deals. They had agreed to give him R2,3-million but did not hand over the money

(Proceeding)

Cape Times 7/2/84 (254)

# 'R4,18m deals' — guilty plea

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — The Rand Supreme Court case of the State versus Colin Hyman Stein on nine counts of fraud involving R7 583 050 was set down for a month — but the anticipated drama involving non-existent international arms deals dissolved in two hours after the judge accepted Stein's pleas of guilty on nine counts  
Much of the case was heard in camera after the judge had cleared the court because of the sensitive nature of the deals and because names were mentioned which it was held would not be in the State interest to disclose publicly  
In effect, R4,18-million went missing during Stein's days as an alleged agent for the government and/or Armscor

**Friday sentence**  
Stein, who who once travelled the world putting together deals for Armscor, the South African Government weapons-purchasing and manufacturing agency, is to be sentenced on Friday  
Yesterday he spoke barely a dozen words as his lawyers handed in various admissions on his behalf  
The prosecutor, Mr M

T van der Merwe SC, asked the judge to pass a "substantial" sentence because, he argued, Stein had carefully planned his frauds and had carried them out over a long period

**'Ruined'**  
Stein's counsel, Mr Ernie Wentzel SC, said his client should be given a sentence "substantially less than ten years in jail", as he had already been incarcerated for nine months while police investigated his activities

Mr Wentzel said Stein, 42, was financially ruined, faced a divorce action and an action to deprive him of custody of his children, and had displayed remorse over his actions  
He asked for a "constructive sentence" which would not "remove Stein from the balance sheet of society"  
Mr Justice L W H Ackermann said he would require time to decide the appropriate sen-

tence and noted that R4,18-million had in effect gone missing while Stein had repaid the balance to the people he had borrowed it from during three years in which he claimed to represent Armscor  
Mr Wentzel said Stein had previously concluded deals for Armscor, but he had been dragged into the present situation firstly as an innocent party, only to find himself embroiled in the complicated and sensitive affair to which he now pleaded guilty

**Millionaire**  
In a sworn statement, Stein told the court he admitted fraud on nine counts but pleaded not guilty on two others, one of which involved missing multi-millionaire Mr George Christodoulou, who has been abroad for several months  
His pleas were all accepted by the State and the judge  
The statement said Stein had received mon-

ies from various people and had used them to repay other money which he owed, that some of the money had been spent on travelling expenses and "contemplated arms dealing", and that some money had been spent on running his office  
"The said monies were used by the accused in respect of living expenses on a luxurious scale," according to the statement  
Mr Wentzel told the court that none of the money had been moved out of South Africa, nor was it being held by any third party on behalf of Stein

**Blue suit**  
Stein observed the proceedings without obvious emotion and spoke only a dozen words in court apart from discussions with his lawyers during breaks in the proceedings  
He was smartly dressed in a blue suit

and white shirt  
In his statement, Stein said he had "an intention throughout the period of time covered by the indictment to secure arms which he hoped to be able to sell to or through Armscor, and to this end was engaged in considerable negotiations in foreign countries in regard to arms"  
"In addition, he was associated in arms dealings with other persons whose identity it is not in the public interest to disclose and was initially deceived by those persons as to their relationship with Armscor in that they falsely pretended to have such a relationship whereas in truth there was no such relationship"  
**'Game is lost'**  
"Arms dealings which did take place are not those which are the subject of the charges"  
Mr Wentzel said his client had shown genuine remorse in court  
Mr Justice Ackermann "On the facts, one should try to distinguish between genuine remorse and a person who realizes the game is lost and that they must do everything to minimize their position"  
The charges against Stein were laid out in an 80-page indictment

# TIC warns of military conscription

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In its campaign to rally maximum opposition to the new constitution, the Transvaal Indian Congress has emphasised military conscription as an inevitable consequence of participation in the tricameral Parliament

"The whites will force us to send all our children to the borders to die for apartheid," declares a pamphlet publicising a TIC rally. It goes on to explain "If the Indian and coloured Chambers of Parliament refuse to accept military conscription, the matter will be referred to the President's Council (which) can overrule the decision of the Indian and coloured Chambers. Botha's Nationalist Party will have an absolute majority in the President's Council."

The pamphlet calls on people to unite under the TIC and UDF to fight for a South Africa in which the Government would be elected by all the people

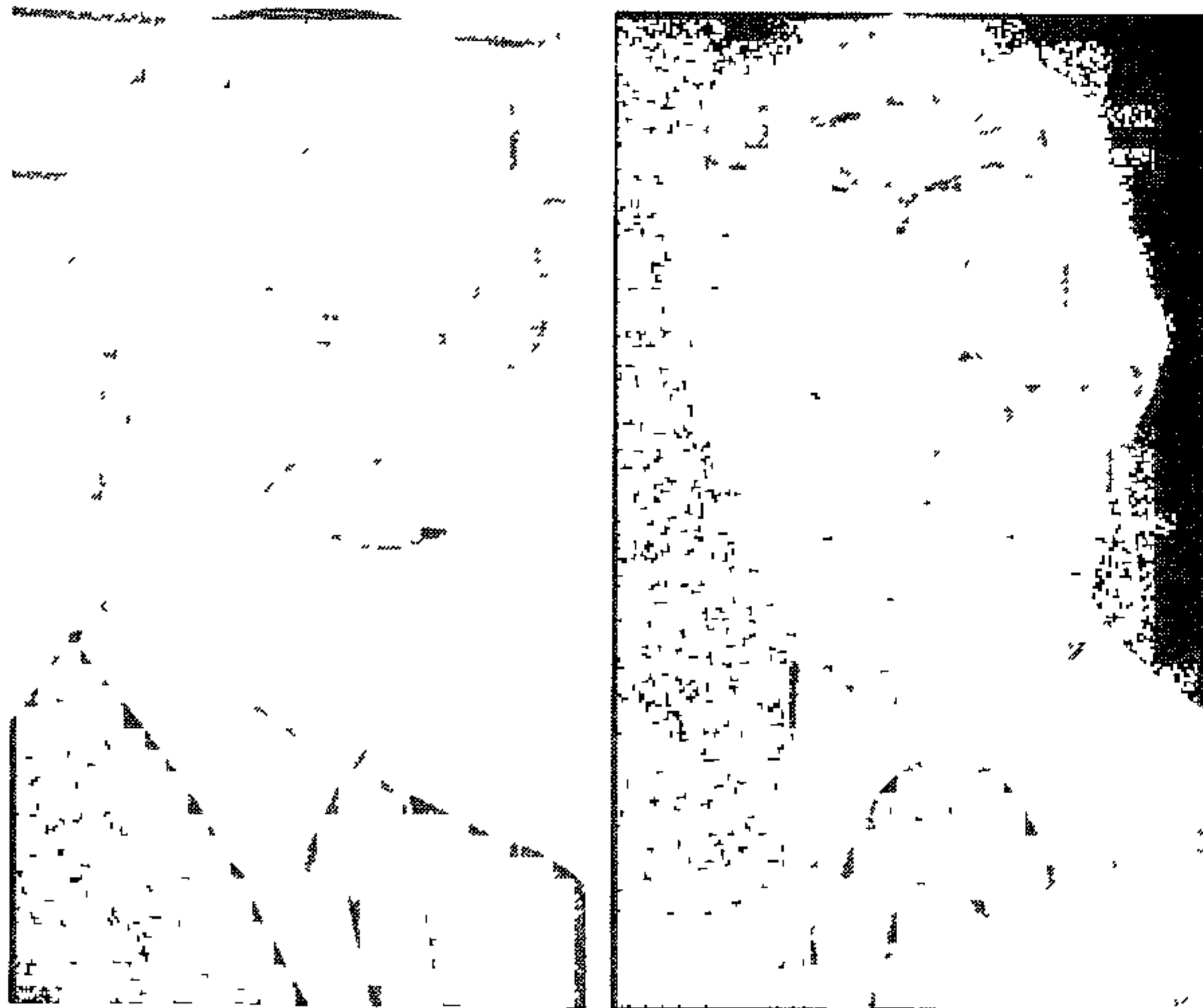
● The TIC mass rally will be held in the Lenasia Civic Centre tomorrow at 8 pm

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# PK: Captain, officer blamed



Lieutenant Peter Smith

Captain Wim de Lange

### Chief Reporter

THE cause of the death at sea two years ago of Chief Petty-Officer Donald Webb of the frigate SAS President Kruger (PK) has been found to be "negligence amounting to culpable homicide" on the part of the commanding officer of the PK, Captain W J de Lange, and of one of his officers, Lieutenant Peter Smith

Lieutenant Smith was the principal warfare officer (PWO) on duty in the PK's operations room at the time of the collision

Evidence at the inquest was that in the middle watch on February 18, 1982, he planned and ordered an inward turn towards the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg, in a reorientation manoeuvre during anti-submarine exercises south-west of Cape Point

A collision between the PK and SAS Tafelberg ensued, and the PK sank after being holed on the port side by Tafelberg's icebreaker bows

CPO Webb was one of 16 men lost in the disaster and his was the only body recovered after the sinking

### 338-page findings

The 338-page findings of the inquest tribunal, which concluded its year-long proceedings yesterday, are to be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Cape for his consideration whether formal charges should be laid against either or both officers concerned

Machinery also exists in the Military Discipline Code for court-martial proceedings to be instituted by the SA Navy against the officers

The findings were announced formally yesterday by the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, presiding officer at the inquest, who sat with two assessors, Mr L P Francis, a former Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, and Rear-Admiral G N Green, a retired flag-officer of the South African Navy

Mr Van Zyl said Captain De Lange's conduct in events preceding the collision had been blameworthy in several respects

● He had appointed his most junior sub-lieutenant, of minimal experience, as officer of the watch (OOW) on the night of the collision —

"a person who in our opinion should not have been allocated a night watch in an OTC (Officer in Tactical Command) ship at all

● The captain had placed under the supervision of the OOW a more senior sub-lieutenant as second OOW, and thereby created a fragile, unhealthy relationship which did not withstand the pressures of a crisis situation

● Furthermore, the OOW was directly, and the second OOW indirectly, subordinated to the authority of a PWO who was inexperienced in anti-submarine warfare exercises Not only was the PWO (Lieutenant Peter Smith) inexperienced in ASW exercises, but according to a special remark in his course report, he was not regarded as capable of fulfilling the duties of PWO when his ship was the OTC

This report was on Lieutenant Smith's file and it was the captain's duty to take cognisance of it

Captain De Lange had accepted responsibility for the appointment of these officers

● Captain De Lange had failed to brief an OOW who was to stand watch in the PK for the first time Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock was not briefed by anybody

### Inward turn

● Captain De Lange had neglected to bring to the attention of the OOW and the PWO that there was an absolute prohibition on an inward turn Pickstock's evidence that he had never been told that he should turn outward, and not inward, stood uncontradicted

As far as the PWO was concerned, the tribunal had concluded that Captain De Lange did not instruct Lieutenant Smith to turn outwards on the reorientation of the screen

● Captain De Lange had relied as a safety factor on laid-down minimum passing distances between ships which were not practically applicable to the manoeuvres in question

● He had not ascertained whether his officers had understood and had interpreted his written instructions correctly

● He had dispensed with the most essential safety measure of being called before course and formation changes,

which resulted in his being asleep in his bunk when he should have been on the bridge

The tribunal had no reason to doubt the captain's ability to avert the collision Had he been on the bridge, the collision would most definitely not have taken place

Mr Van Zyl added "Circumstances demanded special diligence from the captain The safety of the ship with its crew was his absolute responsibility"

Dealing with the role of Lieutenant Smith, the Chief Magistrate said there was no doubt that the lieutenant was negligent in the execution of the inward turn that led to the collision

### 'Basic rules'

The tribunal, he said, had found that Lieutenant Smith had

● failed to observe basic rules of safety, by turning towards the main body (SAS Tafelberg),

● failed to ascertain accurately the relative positions of the PK and Tafelberg,

● ignored the rule to keep clear of the main body,

● failed to monitor the position closely,

● failed to inform Tafelberg and the PK's OOW of his intentions,

● he could not see the picture that was developing as his radar was not functioning properly

● and when placed in the picture by his OOW, he countermanded the OOW's suggestion (to come to port)

The inquest court found that the inward turn ordered by Lieutenant Smith in the prevailing circumstances, while control was in the operations room, was "dangerous"

### 'Overruled OOW'

The fact that he (Lieutenant Smith) overruled the suggestion of the OOW to go to port and continued to order starboard courses at a stage when he was blind to the situation, aggravated the danger

The inquest tribunal, which cleared Captain Nick Smit and his ship SAS Tafelberg of responsibility for the collision, also found that no negligence could be proved on the part of the PK's executive officer, Commander R A S Myer, the OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, and the second OOW, Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Meintjes



# SA Army captain held — MPLA

8/2/84

Star

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The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Luanda Government claims to have captured a South African Army captain serving with the Unita guerillas in Angola

Radio Luanda said the captain was captured during a Unita attempt to take the town of Luena in Moxico province between January 28 and February 1

The captain was not identified in the broadcast, which said "more than 123" Unita men were killed in the operation

Radio Luanda last week made other claims that were viewed with extreme scepticism by observers here

One claim was that United States officers had been sent to Namibia to plan South African military incursions into southern Angola to destroy Namibian "refugees"

The same broadcast said the Angolan military commander in the southern region denied South African forces were withdrawing. It said South African troops were seen in Otechinjau in Cuanene province "covered in black paint" in an attempt to disguise themselves as Unita guerillas

A South African Defence Force spokesman today said no South African army captain had been captured by MPLA forces

By Sheryl Raine,  
Pretoria Bureau

# Counting the cost of an 18-year war is impossible

Plans to reduce hostilities in Angola and Namibia come at a time when South Africa is becoming increasingly aware of the cost of the war in human and material terms.

The exact cost in hard cash of a war which has lasted more than 18 years is impossible to calculate, but sources in Pretoria put the figure in the multi-millions

In recent years there has also been talk in Afrikaner circles of a swing in public opinion concerning the war

"There is increasing resentment that South African soldiers are dying and being wounded in someone else's war," said one highly placed source who cannot be named

The question "Is Namibia becoming South Africa's Vietnam?" is being raised more and more often

## THOUSANDS DEAD

Since the war with Swapo began in August 1966 the movement has lost 8 200 men, has killed 392 civilians in Namibia and a further 362 civilians have been killed in landmine explosions. A further 1 500 civilians have been abducted by Swapo

An overview of South Africa's losses is hard to come by, but since 1979 official SADF and SWA Territory Force losses amounted to 367, including those lost in the latest Operation Askari

No announcements have been made about the number of wounded.

During the Vietnam war the ratio of wounded to those

killed was four or five to one.

Apart from the latest incursion into Angola, several other operations have cost the South African taxpayer dearly. They include

- Operation Savannah — August 1975 to February 1976. South Africa deployed 2 200 men in the longest and most extensive operation into Angola to date

- Operation Reindeer — May 1978. Two transit camps were wiped out at Swapo bases at Casinga and Chietequera in Angola

South Africa lost seven men and the SADF, in its first and last announcement of wounded, said 30 were hurt

- Operations Reckstop and Safraan — March 1979

The raids were launched into Angola and Zambia respectively.

## PENETRATED ANGOLA

- Operation Sceptic (or smokehell) — June 1980.

South Africa penetrated 120 km into Angola to wipe out a Swapo base called Smokehell. The operation lasted 21 days and South Africa lost 17 men while Swapo lost 360.

- Operations Carnation, Protea and Daisy — 1981

About 4 000 men took part in Operation Protea alone. Swapo was reported to have lost 1 200 men and South Africa three.

Since these operations South Africa is reported to have maintained permanent bases in Southern Angola. Some estimates of how many men were deployed as a policing force have been as high as 2 000

## TRANSIT CAMP

- Operation Super — January 1982. South Africa lost three men during an attack on a Swapo transit camp in southwest Angola

- Operation Meebos — August 1982. South Africa lost 15 men and a Puma helicopter while attacking Swapo's headquarters at Mupa in southeast Angola.

- Operation Askari — December 1982

Swapo and Fapla lost 352 men and South Africa 21

Important weapons were captured by South Africa, including the Sam-9. South Africa is believed to have deployed more men than in any other operation to date

# owing feeling that this time does mean business

254 Star 9/2/84  
 Pretoria-Maputo talks and the Angolan troops disengagement  
 operations are just part of an international diplomatic offensive  
 aimed to change apartheid by peaceful rather than by violent means,  
 Brendan Nicholson of The Star's Foreign News Service.

As long ago as 1919, at least 700  
 ANC members were arrested after  
 a protest march

Delegations were sent over the  
 years to plead with the British Gov-  
 ernment for a better deal, but little  
 changed. The military struggle was  
 launched only in 1961 after Pretoria  
 rejected an ANC proposal for a na-  
 tional convention of all South Afri-  
 can races

ANC sources, who are not subject  
 to any banning orders, said the  
 ANC's campaign against apartheid  
 would take place in three stages.  
 The first was the "mobilisation of  
 the masses", the second was the  
 buildup of an underground "ma-  
 chine" capable of receiving and hid-  
 ing personnel from outside the coun-  
 try and the third was the armed  
 struggle

This programme was well enough  
 advanced to enable the movement  
 to survive the loss of external facili-  
 ties, he said

As the American peace initiative  
 rolls quietly on the ANC is, howev-  
 er, anxiously examining its position  
 and future tactics

Opponents of the Southern Afri-  
 can "detente" say they feel the  
 movement is being left in the lurch  
 or used as a pawn along with the  
 Mozambique National Resistance  
 and Mr Jonas Savimbi's Unita  
 movement

They say that if any Southern  
 African country does stand solidly  
 by the ANC it is likely to be Zim-  
 babwe which has already privately  
 indicated that it does not like the  
 way the organisation is being  
 pushed around

Observers in Lusaka say much  
 depends now on how South Africa  
 responds. Fresh military activity or  
 a lack of any real improvement in  
 the lot of South Africa's black peo-  
 ple would destroy the progress  
 made so far, they said

Alternatively, a gesture from  
 South Africa, such as a move clear-  
 ing the way for Namibian indepen-  
 dence, would strengthen regional  
 and international support for peace-  
 ful, rather than violent, change

There is a growing feeling in Lu-  
 saka that this time South Africa  
 does mean business



Kaunda of Zambia, trade-mark white  
 hand, leads delegates to the recent  
 - in Lusaka in the singing of "Tiende

'Pamodzi' (Forward in Unity) At the extreme right is the  
 conference chairman, Mr Peter Mmusi, Vice-President of  
 Botswana

led by the SADCC  
 Lusaka when they  
 less aggressive ap-  
 "in Africa"

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Trade unions should be en-  
 couraged in their efforts to over-  
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 be supported

The official pointed to the result  
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 for a parliament now, they would  
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The ANC believes it has enough  
 support inside South Africa to fight  
 on without direct support from out-  
 side

ANC sympathisers in the Front-  
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 Charter, adopted by the movement  
 in 1955, as a "civilised and non-infla-  
 mmatory document"

They said the ban on publication  
 of ANC statements within South

Africa had wrongly created the im-  
 pression that the organisation was a  
 "bunch of bomb-throwing commu-  
 nists"

The Frontline sources said the  
 ANC was an old well-established or-  
 ganisation and would not be des-  
 troyed by the limiting of its exter-  
 nal activities. Historically, they  
 said, the movement had suffered  
 considerably more violence than it  
 had handed out

The ANC was formed in 1912 to  
 oppose, by peaceful means, the ex-  
 ploitation of black labour, the ap-  
 propriation of black-owned land and  
 the pass laws which turned many  
 innocent workers into criminals

"It set out simply to defend the  
 rights of a vast, landless and pover-  
 ty-stricken labour force but its pro-  
 test marches and meetings were  
 frequently broken up by the authori-  
 ties with considerable violence and  
 loss of life," the sources said

# There's a growing feeling that SA does mean business

The South African Government, the African National Congress and the Republic's neighbours are facing crucial decisions which will profoundly affect the whole region's future

Far from being "dead", the United States peace initiative on the sub-continent has created an opportunity which could win a vital breathing space for Pretoria

The initiative has won the support of several Frontline states which have conceded that to eliminate apartheid by force would be a protracted and bloody process that would eventually overwhelm the whole region

The nine nations of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which met in Lusaka last week demonstrated their support for the peace initiative by excluding the ANC and Swapo from their donors' conference at the last minute

Even Mozambique, traditionally one of the ANC's staunchest allies, caught the organisation by surprise with the extent of its rapprochement with Pretoria

The ANC fears that it will be asked to pull out of Maputo all its personnel, except for the equivalent of a diplomatic mission

Over the past six months a combination of South African military and economic pressure has forced Swaziland, Lesotho, and now Mozambique, to cut their support for the ANC down to a "political, diplomatic and moral" level

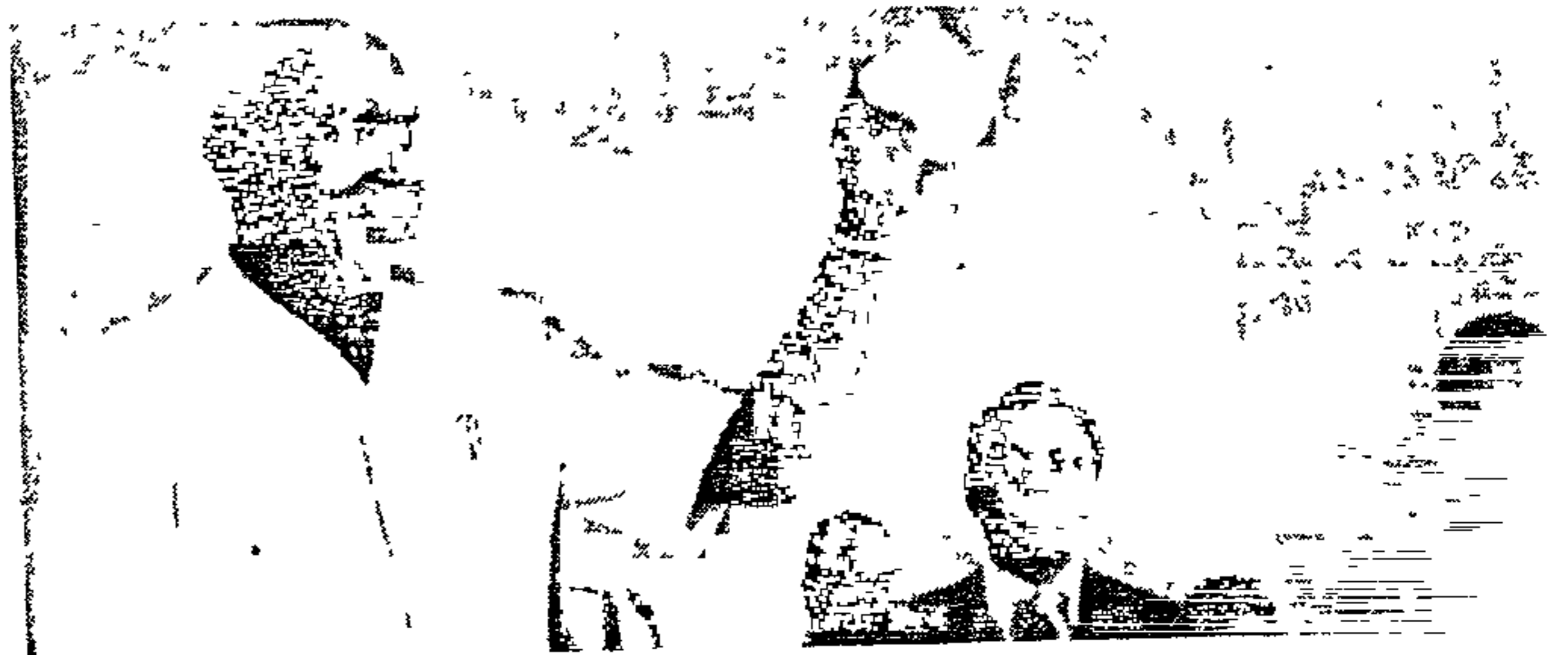
Hundreds of ANC personnel have been asked by their host governments to move away from South Africa's borders to get them out of the range of SADF attacks and to lessen their ability to infiltrate

A Frontline source, who is a senior government official and not in any way associated with the ANC, said efforts were being made to persuade the ANC to "open a new front" by resuming the peaceful pressure tactics it used in the days before it launched its armed struggle in the early 1960s after being banned

The ANC's immediate response was to reject the more conciliatory

## SA does mean business

The Pretoria-Maputo talks and the Angolan troops disengagement negotiations are just part of an international diplomatic offensive designed to change apartheid by peaceful rather than by violent means, writes Brendan Nicholson of The Star's Foreign News Service



President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, trade-mark white handkerchief in hand, leads delegates to the recent SADCC conference in Lusaka in the singing of "Tiende

'Pamodzi' (Forward in Unity) conference chairman, Mr Peter

tactics encouraged by the SADCC countries in Lusaka when they noted "signs of a less aggressive approach from South Africa"

The Frontline source said South Africa's neighbours could not afford to give military or logistical assistance to the ANC until the movement's military operations inside the Republic were increased

"If three bombs go off in South Africa and it emerges that the people who set each one came from a neighbouring country then it is certain that Pretoria will retaliate against that country. But if 200 bombs go off, Pretoria will be forced to look inwards for the attackers"

Efforts would be made to persuade the ANC to launch a fresh, non-military "offensive" on several new fronts, the source said

"A senior businessman is in a

very good position to help if he can ensure that black staff are promoted on merit and paid fair wages"

Trade unions should be encouraged in their efforts to overcome bad working conditions and efforts to amend unjust laws should be supported

The official pointed to the result of a scientific survey carried out in Soweto by The Star which indicated that, if Soweto residents could vote for a parliament now, they would place the ANC in power

The ANC believes it has enough support inside South Africa to fight on without direct support from outside

ANC sympathisers in the Frontline states describe the Freedom Charter, adopted by the movement in 1955, as a "civilised and non-inflammatory document"

They said the ban on publication of ANC statements within South

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# Call-up challenge is test case

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — The case in which a 21-year-old black South West African conscript is challenging the validity of his call-up has "very far-reaching international implications", the Judge-President of South West Africa, Mr Justice Hans Berker, said yesterday.

He said this during the application by Mr Erick Binga and his father Eduard to have Mr Erick Binga's military call-up set aside.

Counsel for Mr Binga have argued that because South Africa's mandate over South West Africa has been terminated by the UN, South Africa is no longer legally entitled to pass laws for the territory.

Mr Justice Berker, assisted by Mr Justice Chris Mouton and Mr Justice Johan Strydom, yesterday adjourned the hearing indefinitely for judgment.

It is expected that judgment will only be passed in a month or two.

Mr Justice Berker stressed that the issues involved were so weighty, and had such vast ramifications, that the court could not come to a hasty decision.

The hearing is the first serious legal test of South Africa's occupation of South West Africa in over 10 years, and lawyers here see it as a "landmark test case" which could have profound international implications.

Mr Ian Farlam, for Mr Binga, argued yesterday that should the court find that the

mandate still applied, then Mr Binga had been called up in contravention of Article 4 of the mandate.

This article states "The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited."

But, Mr Farlam argued, Mr Binga had been called up to serve in the Second South African Infantry Battalion at Walvis Bay, classified part of South Africa, and this was a clear contravention of the article.

In addition, the SADF Act, in terms of which conscription for people in South West Africa had been introduced, "goes far beyond the local defence of the country", encompassing as it does the defence of the Republic of South Africa.

The recent Operation Askari into Angola had proved that blacks from South West Africa were being used in cross-border operations, and the Defence Act itself stated that national servicemen could serve beyond the borders of South Africa if the authorities deemed this necessary to safeguard the Republic.

Mr P Roux, appearing for the South West Africa Territory Force Exemption Board, argued yesterday that it had not been proved that the UN had revoked the South African mandate over South West Africa.

He also said Mr Farlam's argument meant that the Supreme Court itself was invalid, and therefore had no authority to adjudicate the case.

254  
9/2/87

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2544

# SA challenged in SWA court

WINDHOEK — The participation by black SWA/Namibians in South African Defence Force incursions into Angola, such as the recent operation Askari, was illegal, the Supreme Court here heard yesterday.

The court is sitting with three judges to hear what has been described in legal circles as the strongest challenge to South Africa's legitimacy in SWA/Namibia since the last World Court of Justice case on the territory held in The Hague in 1971.

## League mandate

Mr Eric Binga, 21, of SWA/Namibia is applying to the court to nullify his enlistment for national military service.

Counsel for the applicant, Mr Ian Farlam, SC, submitted in support of the application that the mandate given to South Africa on SWA/Namibia by the League of Nations on December 17, 1920 had been terminated in 1966 by resolution 214 of the United Nations General Assembly.

The resolution had been ratified by UN Security Council resolution 276 of the same year.

However, even if the court should rule that the mandate still had currency, conscription of black SWA/Namibians in terms of the South African Defence Act would be in violation of article four of the mandate.

## 'Natives'

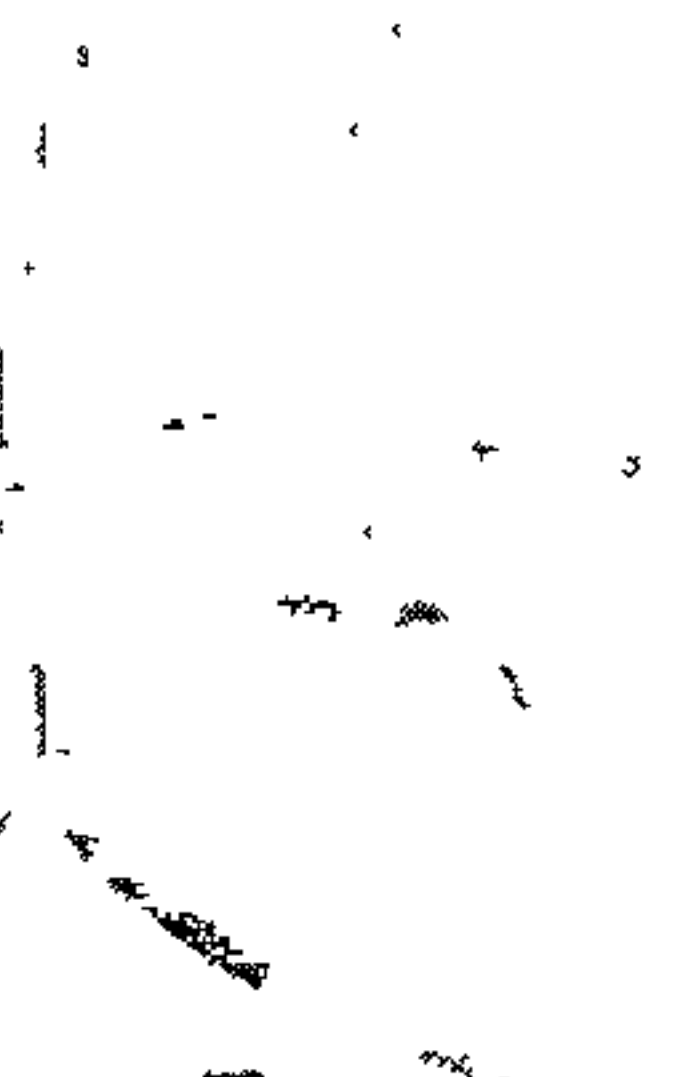
The article stipulated that "military training of the natives, otherwise than for internal police and the local defence of the territory, shall be prohibited".

The word "native" as used in the mandate clearly meant the indigenous population.

Mr Farlam said a proclamation of the South African State



Mr Eric Binga  
the applicant



Mr Eduard Binga  
his father

President — proclamation 198 of 1980 — had sought to extend the provisions of the Defence Act, previously restricted to whites in SWA/Namibia, to include blacks in the territory for enlistment.

In South Africa itself, blacks could not be conscripted for military service in terms of the present law.

The terms of the Defence Act were all-embracing and included enlistment for military service "in the defence of the Republic", which could be inside South Africa, or in any country outside its borders, wherever the State President deemed that South Africa's security interests were being threatened.

"That clearly does not restrict military service by the indigenous peoples to the local defence

of the territory, as prescribed by the mandate," Mr Farlam said.

"To compel a local inhabitant to participate in operations in Angola, such as Askari, would clearly be in conflict with the mandate."

## Brother

Mr Farlam said earlier that South Africa's power of government in SWA/Namibia derived from the mandate and was subject to the restrictions of the mandate.

Mr Binga said in a sworn statement in support of the application that he was a member of Swapo and could not join a South African-controlled army.

His eldest brother, Mr Ismael Binga, was a member of Swapo's military wing in Angola, and he found it unacceptable that the two brothers should fight each other in the war.

The application is being heard by the Judge-President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice Berker, sitting with Mr Justice Mouton and Mr Justice Strydom.

Mr Farlam asked for the application to succeed with costs against the respondents who are the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, the South African Minister of Defence and the SADF Exemption Board's chairman.

## Respondents

Counsel for the Exemption Board, Mr J P Roux, SC, said the applicant had failed to show adequate cause why the mandate should be assumed invalidated.

In any event, "the court is not in a position to pass judgment on acts of the South African Parliament or the terms of this mandate", Mr Roux said.

The other respondents were not represented.

The court adjourned till a date to be determined for a ruling — Sapa

# Kerkbode welcomes board for objectors

CAPL:ing 9/2/84 Staff Reporter ~~18~~ 254

THE Kerkbode, the official mouthpiece of the Ned Geref Kerk, welcomed the formation of a new board to consider applications by people with religious objections to doing national service

In a front-page editorial in the latest issue, the Rev G Moller, the editor, wrote that honest religious convictions which forbade someone from taking up arms or participating in violent actions had to be respected

"It is also no secret that certain organizations encourage young men not to let themselves be trained for military service 'in order to maintain an unjust system by violence'

"Therefore the creation of a board for religious objection, with a judge as chairman and with theologians of various churches, is to be welcomed"

The new body is to be known as the Board for Religious Objection

254 O. Dispatch 9/2/84  
**Another Askari death**

PRETORIA — Defence Headquarters yesterday announced the death of another soldier during Operation Askari in southern Angola

He was Rifleman Johannes Lodewicus Pretorius, 18, of Elspark

"The delay in announcing his death

was caused by identification and notification difficulties under adverse operational conditions, after a Ratel vehicle was partially destroyed and burnt out following a direct hit," a defence statement said

"Five other members of the defence force died

in the same incident. Their names were announced in January this year

"The defence force deeply regrets the inconvenience and additional bereavement caused by the delay," it said — SAPA



# TIC will resist Govt conscription

By Eugene Saldanha

The Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) last night warned the Government it would resist "any attempts to conscript Indian and coloured youth into an army which is bolstering an oppressive system"

At a packed meeting to launch the TIC's campaign against the new constitution, more than 1500 people in Lenasia's Civic Centre also resolved to support the United Democratic Front's (UDF) call for a non-racial referendum on the constitution

The president of the TIC, Dr Essop Jassat, said the organisation would call on South Africans of Indian descent not to vote in the event of an election, but "would

consider the possibility of asking people to register a 'no' vote if a referendum were to be held"

Dr Jassat said a number of Indian political parties had surfaced recently, but it was common knowledge that the individuals 'instrumental in forming them "had long histories of collaboration with the Government"

The president of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Mr Mewa Ramgobin, who was recently unbanned after 17 years, said the National Party "wanted Indians and coloureds to do its dirty work

"The Government wants to destroy the unity between Africans, Indians, coloured people and democratic-minded whites"

9/2/84 Stav.

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(254)  
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## Dead soldier's name released

DEFENCE Headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday that Rifleman Johannes Pretorius died in action last year during Operation Askari. Rfn Pretorius, 18, is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J. L. Pretorius, of Elspark.

The delay in announcing his death was caused by "identification and notification difficulties under adverse operational conditions", after a Ratel vehicle was burnt out following a direct hit, the statement said.

The names of five other soldiers who died in the same incident in Angola were announced in January. — Sapa

*Malan: (254)*  
*SA safe if Africa prospers*  
*D. Dispatch 10/2/84*

ROUXVILLE — South Africans could not feel safe in the Republic while its neighbours suffered from hunger the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said yesterday

South Africa was one of only 10 countries in the world able to export food but food production in the rest of Africa was dwindling by between one and 10 per cent annually he said at the opening of the Rouxville agricultural show

It was no wonder that 150 million people in Africa were suffering from hunger if this was considered with the fact that the population was increasing General Malan said

Experience had shown the food production of a country which had once been self-sufficient declined when marxist concepts were applied to agriculture and the country was governed by Soviet ideologies at the cost of economic realities

"We cannot feel safe in South Africa if our neighbouring countries are suffering from hunger," he said, adding that the South African farmer was the first line of defence in this respect

South Africa had always believed that full stomachs in neighbouring states contributed to social and political stability there, and the country was still in the fortunate position of being able to export grain to these countries  
— SAPA

# SA troops 'pose as Zimbabweans in Botswana raids'

By Robin Drew,  
The Star Bureau

HARARE — South African forces have been making raids into Botswana masquerading as Zimbabwe Army troops, claims Zimbabwe's former Minister of State for Defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

This "subtle" operation was an attempt to drive a wedge between two friendly countries, he said.

Dr Sekeramayi, who was made Minister of Health last month, made the claim in an article in the official organ of the ruling Zanu (PF) party.

Writing about the role of the army, he said the first threat to Zimbabwe was posed by "dissenting malcontents of ex-Zipra guerillas" who could not adapt themselves to the fact of Zanu's defeat at the polls and subsequent relegation to a secondary political role.

They returned to the bush of Matabeleland, with Botswana as a funkhole from where they had been operating a haphazard plan to destabilise the western areas of Zimbabwe.

"The second part of the threat, seen as potentially pos-

ing a far greater danger to the State, is the destabilisation efforts of South Africa.

"Already cross-border violation by South African special forces have cost the country dear through sabotage. Also raids on Mozambique oil storage facilities and railways have had an indirect but adverse effect on Zimbabwe's economy on several occasions.

"The pattern is clear, and the possibility of outright invasion, as in Angola, cannot be brushed off lightly.

"Present South African strategy against Zimbabwe is manifested by its grafting on to dissident activity its own operations in this field, and more subtly, raids into Botswana masquerading as Zimbabwe Army troops."

Dr Sekeramayi said that should South Africa decide that its Southern Africa strategem must include punitive action against Zimbabwe, the army would have to face a numerically superior conventional adversary armed with sophisticated weaponry and backed by a powerful, highly efficient air force.

● An SADF spokesman said he was not prepared to comment on such "ludicrous allegations".

254  
Star  
10/2/82

# Audit report criticises Defence accounting

ABUS  
10/2/84  
254

Political Staff

SWEEPING criticism of the SA Defence Force for unauthorised, fruitless and irregular expenditure, thefts, unreliable stocktaking and weak internal control is contained in the latest Auditor-General's report — the same report which slammed defence force accounting procedures last year.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition finance spokesman, has called for an immediate explanation from the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, about auditing of the Special Defence Account.

The latest Auditor-General's report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, says this account was overdrawn by more than R150-million during the financial year 1982/3.

## TEST AUDIT

The Auditor-General says a test audit of the Special Defence Account (which allows for secret expenditure) was carried out "with the exception of those sections of which the auditing was assigned to a specially appointed person".

He adds "The arrangement whereby the auditing of certain sections of the account was carried out by a specially appointed person was terminated during the year under review (1982/3)".

"At the time of writing this report, negotiations regarding this audit were still in progress and I am therefore not in a position to report on the accounts of those sections where expenditure of a confidential nature was involved".

## QUERIES

Mr Schwarz said Mr Horwood should give an immediate explanation as to why the arrangement had been terminated, why there had to be negotiations on an audit, and why the audit had not been completed.

Several other irregularities were disclosed in the Auditor-General's report on the Defence Vote.

A military helicopter put on emergency standby for the 1982 South African Grand Prix resulted in unauthorised expenditure of R2 969,26.

## RECOVERABLE

"Although costs were recoverable, the Treasury was not prepared to grant ex post facto approval as the use of a military helicopter was regarded as unjustified and detrimental to private initiative and effective competition," the Auditor-General reported.

Cases of theft or suspected theft of public moneys "which were in most instances facilitated by weak internal control

# Nationalists likely to Attend



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Cases of theft or suspected theft of public moneys "which were in most instances facilitated by weak internal control measures" are listed in the report

There are 10 cases "which merit special attention"

They include R107 774 stolen by a former paymaster of 8 SA Armoured Division, R78 858, being the estimated amount fraudulently obtained by a corporal at the pay office of the Chief of Staff of Logistics, and R34 250, the estimated amount stolen by five staff members of North Western Command pay office

#### FRUITLESS

Fruitless expenditure under the defence account was also recorded by the Auditor-General

This amounted to R611 293

Of this, R558 811 was the cost incurred in connection with the planning of a new naval headquarters complex on two different sites in the Cape Peninsula. The project was abandoned when it was decided to move the headquarters to Pretoria

An amount OF R52 482 WAS ALSO incurred on the planning of additions to the military academy at Saldanha before the suspension of further planning in view of the possibility that the academy could be moved

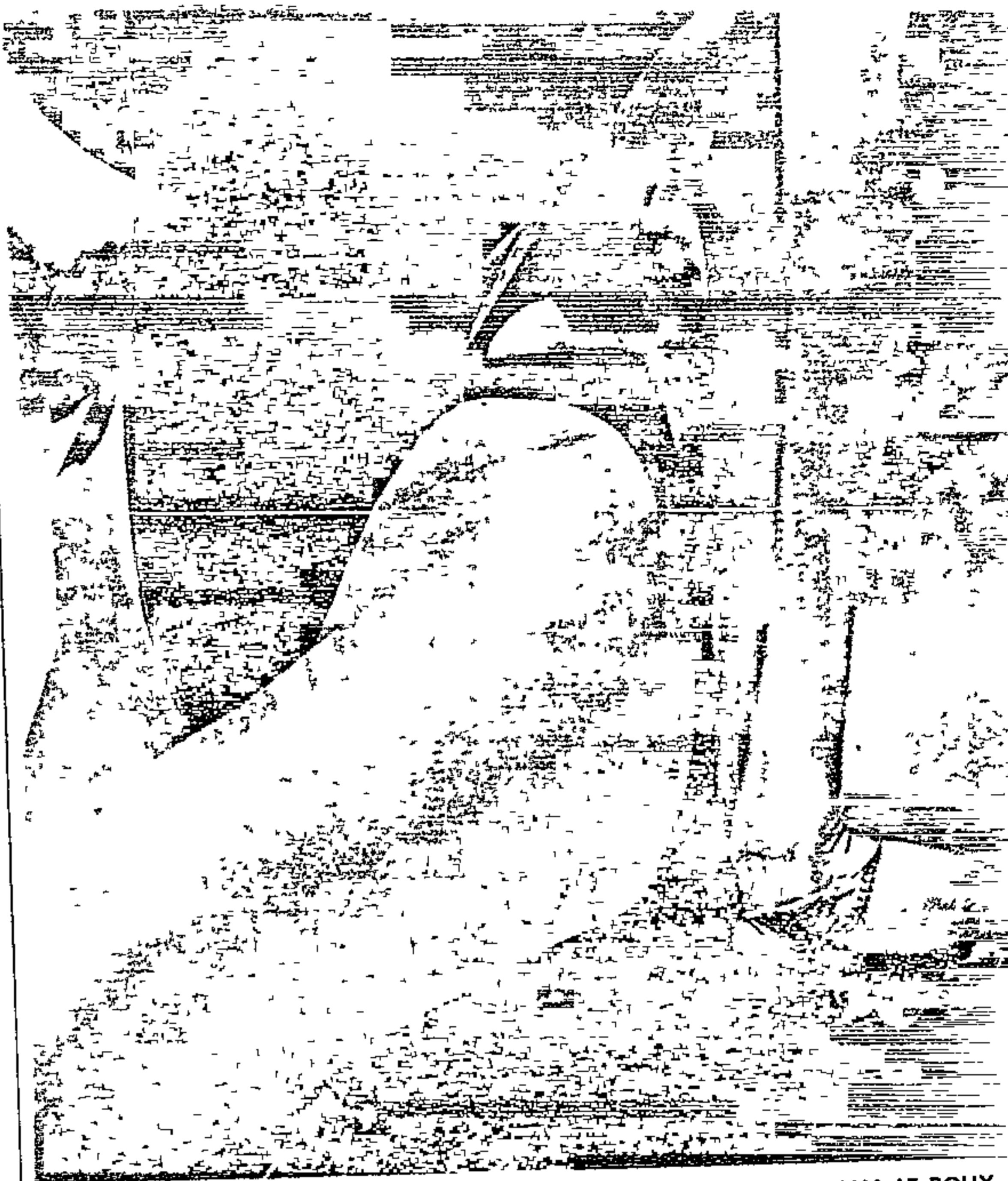
#### UNRELIABLE

The report also says an investigation of the accuracy of stock certificates submitted by certain army units revealed THAT 63 percent were unreliable

Under the vote of the Department of Community Development, fruitless expenditure of more than R5-million is noted, of which more than R4-million was costs incurred in connection with a new defence headquarters and a communications centre

According to the report, "due to prevailing economic conditions the erection of the headquarters complex and associated services was discontinued"

See Page 5



Picture DANA LE ROUX,

Girl Friday... on the beauty conquest trail again is Lynette 22, of Kuils River. A professional model with six years of contests behind her — she has won the titles of Miss Sur Town Show Queen, Miss West Coast and Miss Nobel Park has now reached the finals of the Miss South Africa contest takes place in Johannesburg on February 24.

## Phillips's counsel concede

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG — In the Grundlingh and Phillips murder trial, Miss Phillips's advocate, Mr Dawie de Villiers, has conceded that his client was guilty of murder on all four counts and not culpable homicide as she had pleaded

Mr de Villiers said that even on her own evidence Miss Phillips was guilty of murdering Mr Gerald Meyer, Mr Vernon Swart, Mr Barend Greyvensteyn and Mr Martin Mofosi in a series of killings

Mr de Villiers still contended that

Miss Phillips had been affected by alcohol and dagga and that she had been provoked into the killing, especially in the count involving Meyer

"She wanted milk for her baby and the baby was crying. But Grundlingh and Mr Meyer just tried on drinking, so she shot Meyer in the head"

At this point the Judge President of Natal and presiding judge Justice Milne, remarked "You kill people if your baby's crying"

## Drivers' eyes pop as corpse on

Staff Reporter

A GREY-haired corpse winding its way through the traffic, dressed only in a piece of plastic, was the last thing a Plumstead woman expected to see while driving home.

The woman, who does not wish to be named, pulled off from a road at the Union Avenue and Rhodes Drive intersection in Newlands yesterday afternoon expecting nothing more than slow drivers to get in her way

Then the doors of a panel van few vehicles ahead burst open and an aged male body, partly covered by a transparent plastic sheet, rolled out on a trolley and took station in the left lane with the rest of the traffic

"At first I thought it was an accident and that a patient had fallen out," said the woman

In spite of her initial shock she overtook the trolley, hooting to attract the van driver's attention.

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11/2/84 (254)

# The lonely burden of high command at sea

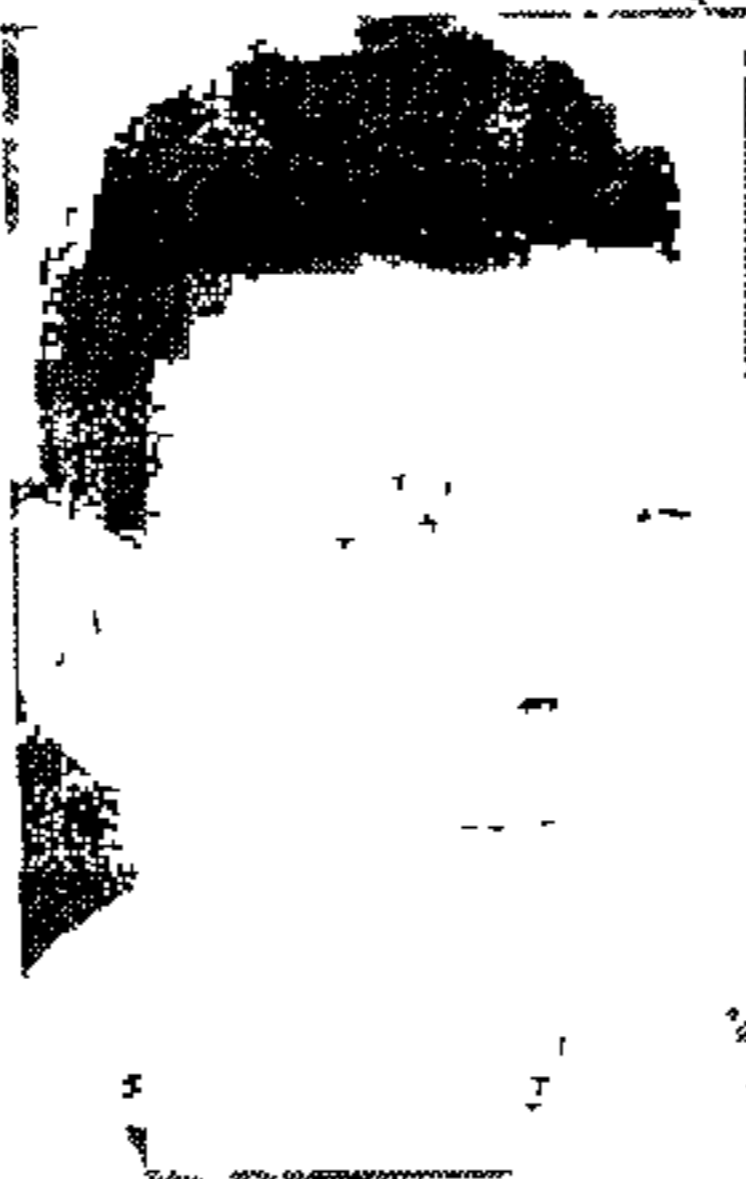
Chief Reporter

THE onerous responsibility carried by a ship's captain — even when asleep in his cabin after a long stretch on duty — was highlighted this week by the findings of an inquest tribunal charged with determining the cause of death of Chief Petty-Officer Donald Webb of the SAS President Kruger (PK)

The PK sank with the loss of 16 lives, after being in collision with SAS Tafelberg. The only body recovered was that of CPO Webb

Blame for his death was placed squarely at the door of the commanding officer of the PK, Captain Wim de Lange, and of the officer on duty in the ops-room — in spite of the fact that Captain De Lange was, at the time of the collision, in his bunk after 18 hours of running an anti-submarine exercise

Both officers were found to have been negligent and, the tribunal found, their negligence amounted to culpable homicide



Captain Smit



Captain De Lange

The tribunal, which included a retired SA Navy admiral, found that Captain De Lange should have been on the bridge — and that if he had been on the bridge "the collision would most definitely not have taken place"

To the layman this may seem a harsh judgment on an officer who was taking a well-earned rest after more than a day's work. But it all comes back to the enormous responsibility that any ship's captain carries, at all times, to ensure the safety of his ship and his men

It is all part of that unique milieu in which all ships' captains live and work — and in which they come to experience the loneliness of high command.

Captain De Lange carried full responsibility not only for a sophisticated warship, which would cost around R200-million to replace today, but also for the lives of nearly 200 men

The inquest tribunal found that in not requiring to be called on execution of the reorientation manoeuvre in which the collision occurred, in the middle watch on February 18, 1982, Captain De Lange had departed not only from his own standing instructions but also from naval regulations requiring a captain to

be informed of any change in his ship's base-course, formation or speed

"He was no doubt entitled to do that — but he did so on his own responsibility", the tribunal noted

"He cast overboard the one and only infallible precaution to ensure the safe reorientation of the screen — namely to personally supervise it during the few minutes of its duration"

In his final submissions to the inquest court at the end of last year, the Deputy Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, made the point that

"Unlike authority, responsibility can never be delegated"

He quoted from the Wall Street Journal of May 1952

● "On the sea there is a tradition older than the traditions of the country, it is the tradition that with responsibility goes authority, and with them both goes accountability

"It is cruel, this accountability of good and well-intentioned men. But the choice is that or an end to responsibility and finally, as the cruel sea has taught, an end to the confidence and trust in the men who lead

"For men will not long trust leaders who feel beyond accountability for what they do"

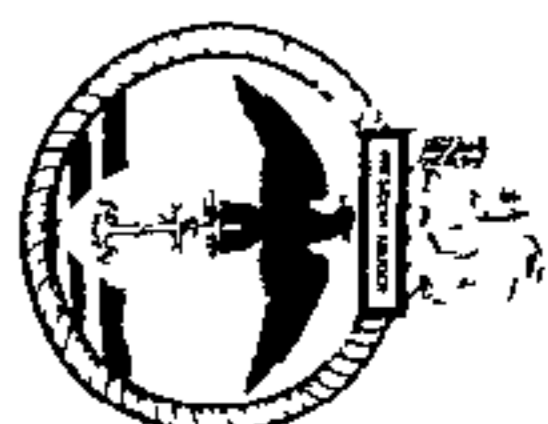
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President Kruger



DOSSIER

THE end of the marathon President Kruger inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb this week gave officers and crewmen a chance to speak for the first time on the unselfishness and bravery during the disaster. Details which are now emerging reveal an incredible pattern of discipline and training which resulted in the rescue of 177 survivors.



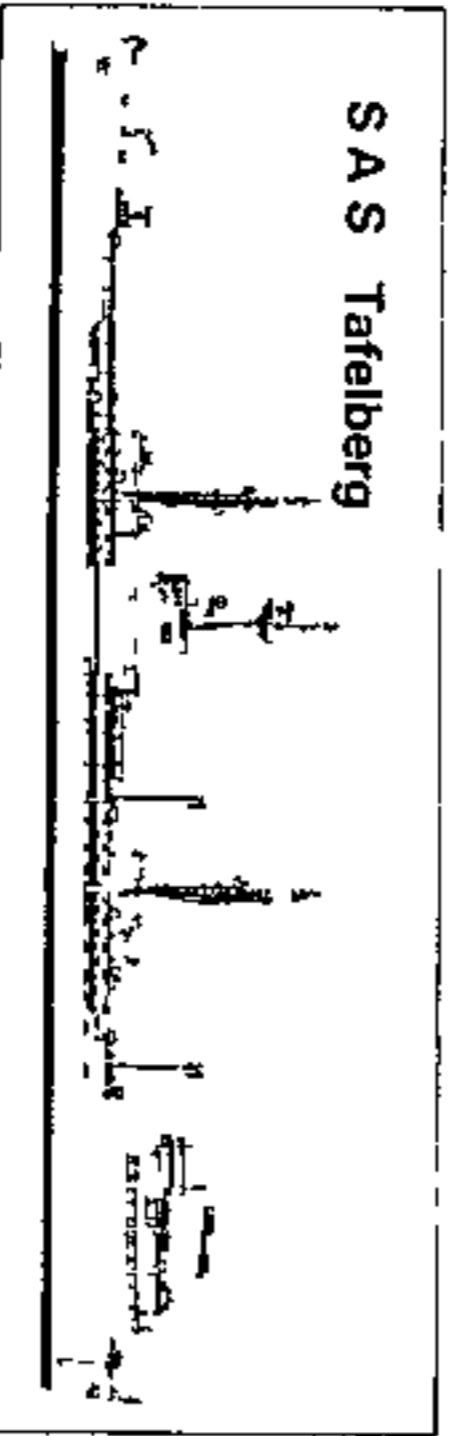
# Unsung heroes of the sea

By BRUCE HOPWOOD  
Weekend Argus Reporter

SURVIVORS of the sunken South African Navy frigate President Kruger share tales of remarkable bravery and heroism. But they are quick to give the credit to their naval training and discipline.

Crew members and officers recall the calm manner in which they mustered on deck and abandoned ship in the most adverse conditions

It is a remarkable feat for which the navy has received international recognition



SAS Tafelberg — damaged in the collision with SAS President Kruger almost a year ago south-west of Cape Point.

The PK was in collision with the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg 78 sea-miles south-west of Cape Point at 350am on February 18 1982. It was dark for the next two hours and there was a 38-knot south-easterly gale sweeping across a turbulent sea

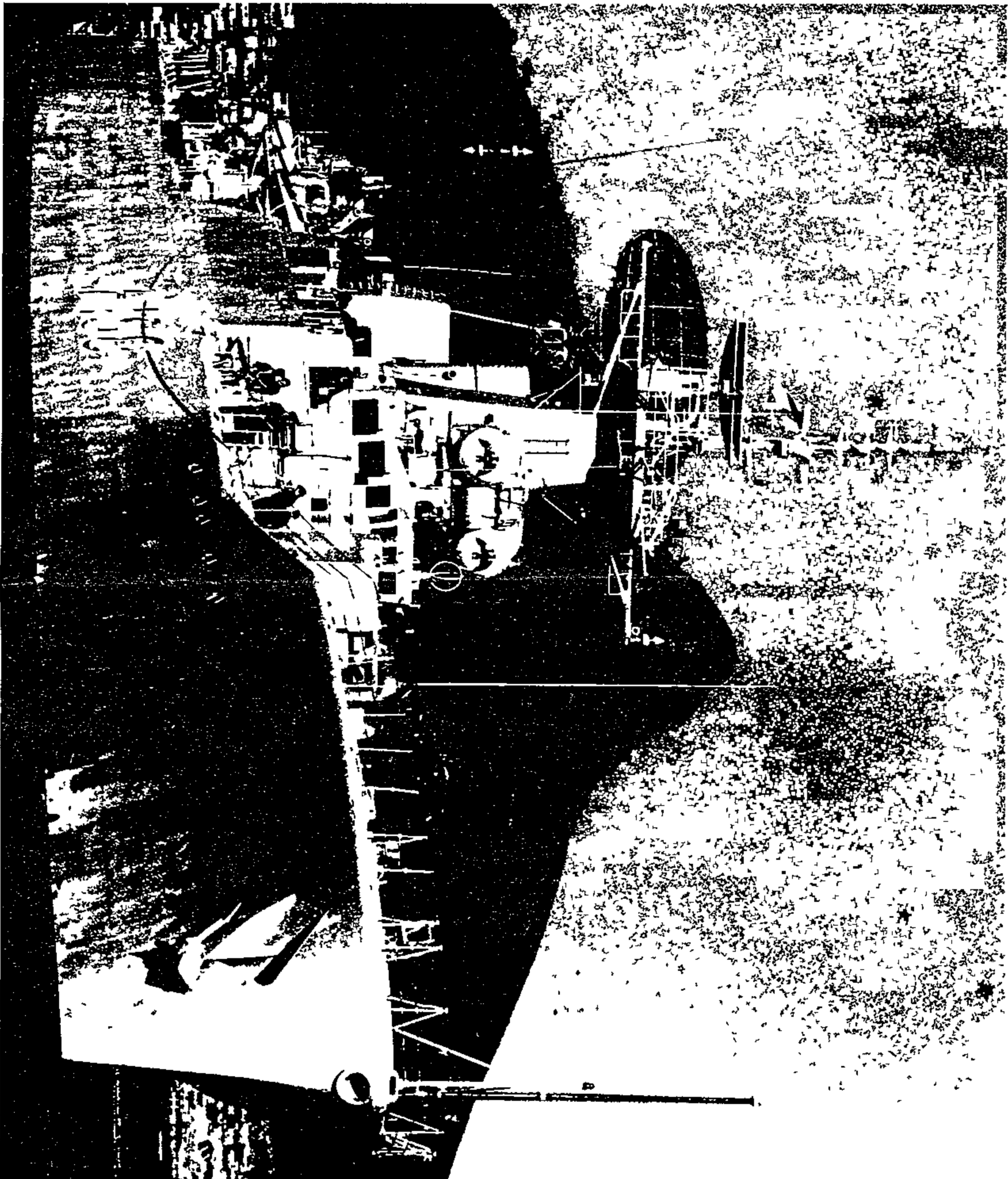
The water temperature in the south Atlantic varies between 16 and 18 deg C, but an officer had taken a reading shortly before midnight and found the water unusually warm at 26 degrees

Minutes after crew members had absorbed the initial shock of the

telling everyone where to gather as the tannoy had broken down with the collision

Able Seaman Andrew Whyte returned with Venter to the dark, smoky area of 11 Mess — the point of impact — to search for survivors. There was a heavy current washing against them by now and they managed to pull one injured crew member to safety

The men were forced to close the hatch to the mess as the water was rising steadily, but as they were leaving AB Whyte heard someone shouting "God help me, save me!"



Awards in doubt  
Weekend Argus Reporter

THERE is still much debate on the awarding of medals for bravery in connection with the rescue of the President Kruger survivors.

So far only two members of the navy have ever been awarded an Honoris Crux for gallantry beyond the call of duty.

AB Richard Berry and AB Stephen Warren won the award for diving into the sea and saving five seamen washed overboard from the SAS President Pretorius on April 4, 1981 during a naval exercise. Berry and Warren were divers in the President Kruger at the time.

There is speculation that the navy may follow the British Royal Navy tradition and make no awards because of the circumstances in which the PK sank. If awards were eventually made they might be significantly "scaled down", said some commentators.

gathered on the forecastle and standing at ease while the ship swayed and steadily sank. The spirit was tremendous. In more than 10 years' service I have never come across such an incredible esprit de corps.

Once the order to abandon the PK was given at 4.33am, the rescue operation continued in orderly fashion. The first man to jump cleared a path-way among the crowd, walked back and sprang into the darkness ahead of him

No one can remember who it was that saved him

Chief Petty Officer William Eva is credited with handing over his lifejacket to a captain's steward who could not

## Happy Birthday on a survival raft

Weekend Argus Reporter  
IT'S difficult to imagine moments of laughter during a major naval disaster. But there were, and these are stories the survivors en-

a tremendous headache coming on until another survivor remarked: "You're looking very smart this morning, Sir."

over a jacket. Once that task was done he took the list to Commander Myers and gave him the details.



bled from their bunks and began going about their duties amid the confusion

### Fire risk

Safety valves in the engine room were lifted immediately to eliminate the risk of fire or steam explosion and instead diesel generators were switched on to provide light

What followed is an incredible tale of bravery — although survivors of the PK are quick to dismiss it as their natural reaction to the situation and give the credit to their thorough naval training

It was up to Sub-Lieutenants Mark Venter and Robert Pickstock to run through the whole ship

from the warrant officers' mess railings AB Whyte grabbed on to one side while Venter held the other and went back down the hatch

"I shone my torch around the mess to try to locate the screaming person, but without results," said AB Whyte "The person would scream and he would stop screaming whenever the ship rolled to the starboard side

### Trapped

"He must have been trapped under something. After a while he just stopped screaming. We waited for a while and then we closed the hatch"

This was a crucial decision for two young crew members to make and their officers recall

As the men crowded into life rafts — or hung on to debris in a cold, turbulent sea — a little light relief became essential for survival

Several crew members have commented on the high morale generated in Lieutenant Peter Smith's raft. One officer, who was in another raft down wind from Lieutenant Smith's, remembers how he could hear one jovial character in particular, Chief Petty Officer Jimmy Sweetman, dominating the raft with his jokes

"He was a tonic, and he really got our minds off the shinking." On another raft the survivors burst out into a rousing song of Happy Birthday when AB Stormie Williams remembered it was his 21st birthday that morning.

While Commander R A S Myers, Executive Officer of the PK, was holding on to a piece of debris waiting to be rescued, he felt

with a lot of other men rushed back to get their PK caps.

Officers remember Chief Petty Officer Geoff Neil complaining about the muck and oil on the floor of the Bridge Wire Office as people kept running in and out as the frigate sank

He eventually dumped a pile of rags at the door so that anyone entering the office could clean their feet.

"No one believed that the ship would sink," said one seaman "When we were ordered to abandon ship a lot of us asked if it was really necessary as they would just have to come back and clean the mess up again."

Sometimes carrying out duties went to absurd extremes

The seaman whose task it was to hand out life jackets insisted on getting everyone's name, number and signature before handing

some e had no food a seaman hanging on for some time. He thought nothing of it until the seaman eventually asked, "Excuse me, Sir, do you mind if I get on board."

It turned out the seaman had been allotted to another raft during training and was reluctant to climb aboard a craft where he did not belong

During the abandonment of ship, the commanding officer of the PK, Captain Wim de Lange found his steward, Seaman G T "Benji" Benjamin, tidying up the room out and making the bed. The captain's clothes were laid out and Seaman Benjamin was prepared to make breakfast.

"The captain has a big day and we must help him," were his last words to Captain de Lange. Seaman Benjamin was never rescued. He and Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb were the only two people to drown during the rescue operation.

members' minutes until his previous mate had been accounted for in the water and had reached a life raft

### Hot bath

Before leaving the PK, Leading Seaman Mark Oldham returned to the operations room and locked all confidential documents used during the naval exercise in a safe and carried the key with him until he was rescued and then handed the key over to a senior officer

### Rescue drill

This was the rescue drill as they had been trained, and that's how it was carried out

In the water and without a life raft the Executive Officer of the PK, Commander R

raft on its own and was picked up hours later by the Tafelberg in a state of shock

He was immediately given an hour-long hot bath and watched constantly until the doctor was certain he had passed the dangerous stage of hypothermia

But after that the pain and shock eased quickly and the men longed for the sea again

About a third of the survivors returned to sea within a month, and by the second month as many more had applied for sea postings. The sea was still very much in their blood and the nightmare, it seemed, was over

# Future in the balance

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE fate of two key PK officers is still very much in the balance following the inquiry's finding that their negligence — which amounted to culpable homicide — led to the collision and the death of CPO Webb.

The record and findings of the marathon inquiry have been referred to the Attorney-General for his decision

Senior naval spokesmen this week were tight-lipped about the future of Captain Wim de Lange and Lieutenant Peter Smith.

Both men were highly regarded by their juniors as well as seniors. Lieutenant Smith, aged 30 at the time of the collision, had been awarded various medals for service in the defence of South Africa while Captain de Lange had more than 25 years' service in the SA Navy.

Since joining the navy in 1976, Lieutenant



Captain Wim de Lange.

ant Smith had completed various courses until his appointment as gunnery officer in the PK. The inquiry court found him to be a strong and forceful character who was regarded as a highly competent man, a perfectionist, confident and perhaps a dominating personality

As Commander RAS Myers, Executive Officer of the PK, told the hearing: "He is a very precise, abrupt officer... when he says good

morning, it sounds like an order. That's his manner of talking. He is a very forceful person."

But there were also reservations. A special remark in one course report reads: "Satisfactory. Clear and concise in his instructions. Loses his grip slightly when people around him make mistakes. Capable of fulfilling the duties of the PWO in a consort ship only."

Captain de Lange has been in the Navy since January 1957 and served in various ships until 1966 when he attended a course in navigation with the Royal Navy. On his return he was appointed Navigating Officer, first in the President Steyn, then in Tafelberg and subsequently in President Pretorius.

From 1970 until 1975 he did training ashore and in 1976 he went overseas. In 1980 he became commander of the SAS President Steyn for about three months and thereafter the SAS President Kruger was placed under his command.

# THE BAD NEWS

Howl, cry, moan or swear... it's no use. Suzuki's crazy 33 1/3 off discount deal has ended. But all is not lost... Woofie's got some good news for you too.

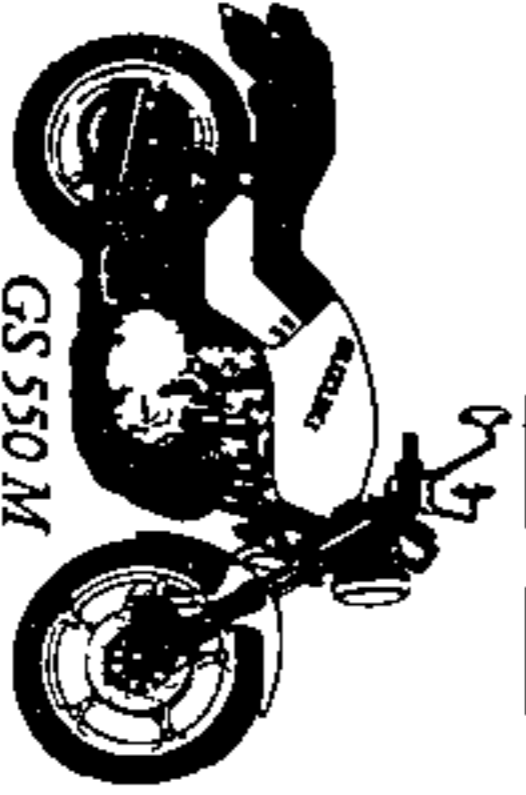
You like rat Woofie

There are no reports of shouting. It was — as one officer puts it — "controlled chaos." "In my mind's eye I can still see the crew

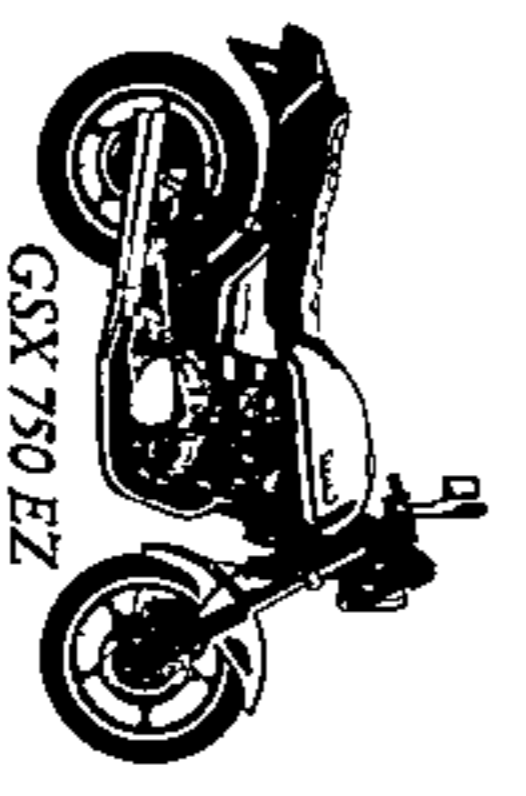
So maybe you DID lose out on our crazy 33 1/3 off deal. So don't make the same mistake twice. If you HURRY down to your nearest Suzuki dealer right now, you'll get an amazing 20% discount on a whole new range of smokin' hot never-before-discounted Suzis. Go for it!

# THE GOOD NEWS

Ask your local dealer about test-riding the full range of superior Suzuks.



GS 550 M



GSX 750 EZ



Smoke 'em on your Suzi.

# Mystery bugging of SA couple

Sunday Times Correspondent  
Madrid

THE Spanish police maintained silence last night about the mysterious case of a CIA agent caught red-handed bugging the telephones in a Madrid hotel of alleged South African illegal arms dealers

The CIA agent was caught in the act of tapping telephones when police burst into his room and found tables spread with sophisticated bugging equipment, according to the respected newspaper El Pais

The agent, carrying an Italian passport, driving licence and other documents bearing the name Gino Rossi, identified himself as a CIA man and said he would only speak to his "station chief" in Madrid

He was detained in the luxurious five-star Eurobuilding Hotel in central Madrid until embarrassed American officials intervened

American embassy officials refused to discuss the report, while South African diplomats could not be reached for comment

## Tamper

The Spanish police, who later took three cases full of Rossi's equipment to the American embassy, said they could not comment and "the case is now closed"

The Eurobuilding Hotel is well known to thousands of South Africans as a favoured transit point. It has been the main resting place for SAA crews for the past ten years

The identity of the alleged South African arms dealers has not been revealed. A member of the hotel staff said they had been ordered not to speak to journalists

El Pais said at least two South Africans were involved in the illegal arms deal

Police were called to the hotel when its security staff realised the telephone system was being tampered with

They traced the point of disturbance to Rossi's room and were able to lead police straight to him

12/2/84

S. Tunis

~~TSY~~

TSY

# Govt funds' <sup>254</sup> ~~audit~~ <sup>E. Post</sup> check <sup>13/2/84</sup> now in disuse

Post Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG** — Safeguards introduced after the Information scandal to prevent the "laundering" of funds through South Africa's secret Defence accounts have fallen into disuse

This appears from the Auditor-General's report, tabled in Parliament last week, which said the arrangement for secret funds to be audited by a special person was "terminated" in 1982-83.

The report also discloses that the Special Defence Account was overdrawn by more than R150 million in 1982-83.

Defence Force accounting comes in for frequent criticism in the report, which discloses unauthorised, fruitless and irregular expenditure, unreliable stock-taking and weak internal control.

The PFP spokesman on Defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, said he would ask the Government to explain why the Information safeguard had fallen away

The misuse of the secret defence accounts to conceal Information projects from Parliament and from its watchdog, the Auditor-General, was disclosed by the Erasmus commission of inquiry into Dr Eschel Rhoodie's network of secret Information operations

In his report, tabled in Parliament last week, the Auditor-General, Mr A P Ellis, said "The arrangement whereby the auditing of certain sections was carried out by a specially appointed person was terminated during 1982-83"

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Finance, called for an immediate explanation from Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance.

"Why was the arrangement terminated, when will a new arrangement be made and when will the secret accounts be audited?" asked Mr Schwarz

254) *Hansen et al* 13/2/84  
*The State v Houre and others* accused

Q Col 148  
168 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any of the accused in the case of *The State v Houre and others* (a) were or (b) are employed by the South African

149

MONDAY, 13 I

Defence Force, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what were or are their ranks in each case, (iii) where were or are they stationed and (iv) how long were they or have they been members of the South African Defence Force in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) Yes I do not, however, deem it in the interest of the persons concerned and for security considerations, also not in the public interest to disclose the information

254

~~254~~

Hansard

Armcor tanker

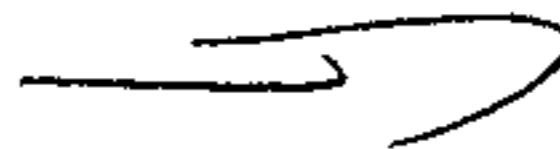
Q. 61150 13/2/82

249 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether Armcor has placed a contract with a Durban shipbuilding yard for the construction of a tanker, if so,
- (2) whether tenders were called for, if not, why not, if so, (a)(i) by whom were tenders submitted and (ii) what was the tender price in each case and (b)(i) who was awarded the contract and (ii) for what amount was it awarded?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away



(254) *Handwritten*  
fire-arms 13/2/84  
Q. 61. 149  
170 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many fire-arms issued to South African Defence Force personnel were reported missing in 1983 and (b) how many such fire-arms (i) had been recovered and (ii) were still missing as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 336

(b) As on 31 December 1983

(i) 64

(ii) 272

The higher figure in respect of missing fire-arms in comparison to previous years can be ascribed to the more efficient control by means of the computerization of records

~~300~~ (257) 13/2/84

Military disability pensions

Household Q. 61 150  
211 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) 12 449

(b) R25 262 275

# Religious objection board has 75 cases

254 star 14/2/84

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The new Board for Religious Objection to Military Service met informally for the first time in Bloemfontein yesterday to discuss its frame of reference. The chairman is Mr Justice M T Steyn.

From today, 75 applications will be considered from members of seven demoninations — including Jehovah's Witnesses and the Christadelphians.

The board consists of the chairman and five members, and will hold its meetings in private until Friday.

## VERBAL EVIDENCE

Where possible, final decisions will be taken after written submissions have been studied. But in a few cases the board might summon applicants to give verbal evidence before it in Bloemfontein next month.

The members of the board are Professor Johan Heyns of the University of Pretoria, Dr Daan van Wyk of the Reformed Church, the Rev V Harris of the Methodist Church, the Army Chaplain, Padre A Dames, and Colonel H L Bosman of the Defence Force in Pretoria.

The secretary of the board, Mr D S Fourie, said yesterday that applicants could possibly save themselves a trip to Bloemfontein by giving as many details as possible in their written applications.

## SECRET MEETINGS

In particular, they should give full details of their religious convictions, their articles of faith, supporting affidavits, and details of available witnesses.

Although the board's meetings are to be held in private, full information on the applicants and the outcome of their applications may be made public later this week.

Mr Fourie said servicemen could apply for exemption from combat duty on religious grounds in terms of Section 72 of the Defence Act within 30 days of being called up. Or, once they are in the army, they may apply through the commanding officer of their unit.



# Village now an 'operation' area

CAPE TOWN 15/2/84 (254)

THE Transvaal village of Magopa, focus of an international controversy over the removal of its residents to Pachsdraai, has been declared an operational area

This was confirmed by police there yesterday when members of the Black Sash and foreign and local pressmen were stopped from entering the village and from taking pictures

The national president of the Black Sash,

Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday that the village had been cordoned off from about 4.30am. No one except news reporters and cameramen from SATV had been allowed in or out since then.

"But we have had news from time to time from some of the villagers who know their way around and have managed to make their way out."

Mrs Duncan said it seemed the removals were to continue today.

The Black Sash has been told that the head of the Magopa tribe, Chief Isaac More, was forcibly taken by police after he tried to barricade himself in his bedroom as a protest.

A Black Sash field worker in the area, Ms Aninka Claassens, said other prominent members of the community had been taken into custody, including Mr George Rampho, Mr Izak More, Mr Phillip More and Mr Shadrack More.

Mr Phillip More's wife, who was in Soweto at the time, had seen the roof of her house ripped off and her furniture taken away on a truck while watching an SATV 2 news broadcast, she said.

By late yesterday afternoon police reported that about 27 families had been "voluntarily" moved.

A police spokesman confirmed that Chief More had been the first to be moved. He had finally "given in" after resisting.

## 'Persuasion'

Some families claim police and officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development had told them they would all be moved to Pachsdraai by today.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in a statement last night that efforts were being made to "persuade" residents who had not moved voluntarily to Pachsdraai to do so after they had been "fully remunerated for their buildings and other improvements" — Staff Reporter and Own Correspondent

APPL Ticket 15/284 (254)

# Skipskop — the end of peace

By ROBIN PARKER

A CRUEL south-easter sweeps across the Skipskop dunes. In a secluded corner it swirls abrasive sand around tombstones, and has all but obliterated the names of those buried there.

In the teeth of the gale it is an inhospitable place. To many families, however, Skipskop is home and the sandblown and windswept graveyard is where they would like to be laid to rest.

But their final wish may never be granted. Instead the area is to be transformed into a weapons test site. Within months the

fruits of South Africa's missile development programme will shriek over this tranquil coast, their flight and fall closely watched by scientists.

Effectively, Armscor's choice of a missile testing site will deprive many people of their homes and others of their "place on the sea."

For the 30 or so families who live in the notable collection of homes, compensation will be meagre. No matter what is offered, it will not be enough to soothe the pang of separation.

The locals talk of the rutted rock, and trace the path of the ox-wagon on galjoen fishing

trips almost two centuries back. Some, of the investment they have poured into retirement havens amid the dunes. Others of the life they have forged for themselves and their families there.

For all of them the future remains uncertain and bleak.

Armscor's intention to replace its Lake St Lucia missile testing site with the southern Cape facility came as a shock to the residents of Skipskop, which lies on the western sea border of the proposed range.

The residents say Armscor apparently

planned the facility under tight security for three years, but only early last year did the plans become public.

"It's like a funeral," says Mrs Dolly Vermeulen, who has lived in Skipskop for 48 years.

"In the graveyard the bodies of my daughter, my first husband, my parents and my grandparents. It is my wish to be buried there too. But we have to move."

For most of the residents the upheaval will mean a substantial loss of money. But for others the financial aspects rate lowest on their list. For

them it is an end of a lifetime of solitude, of a place largely unaffected by developments in the outside world.

Surprisingly, in spite of the pending forced removals many meekly accept Armscor's right to take over a treasured part of the Cape coast rich in birdlife, marine life and fynbos.

"It's in the national interest," some of the Skipskop locals declare. That simple statement serves to reduce the pain of their removal.

But not all feel this way, particularly the younger people of Skipskop who have invest-

ments in fishing boats, labour and service facilities to surrounding farms.

The uphill struggle to reach a level of self-sufficiency for themselves and their families has suddenly been cut short and the prospect of starting anew looms.

They cannot hope to receive in compensation what they have spent, nor can they hope to match the tranquillity of their coastal village elsewhere.

The closely knit community will be fragmented and more than 200 years of known history will pass into oblivion.

Dolly Vermeulen sits outside the past 48 years. Now she and her wish to be buried all kin in the village graveyard fulfilled. Pictures

## Bredasdorp is ready for boom

BREDASDORP, the grain capital of the southern Cape, is preparing for a population explosion which could prove greater than the detonations from Armscor's proposed missile-testing range nearby.

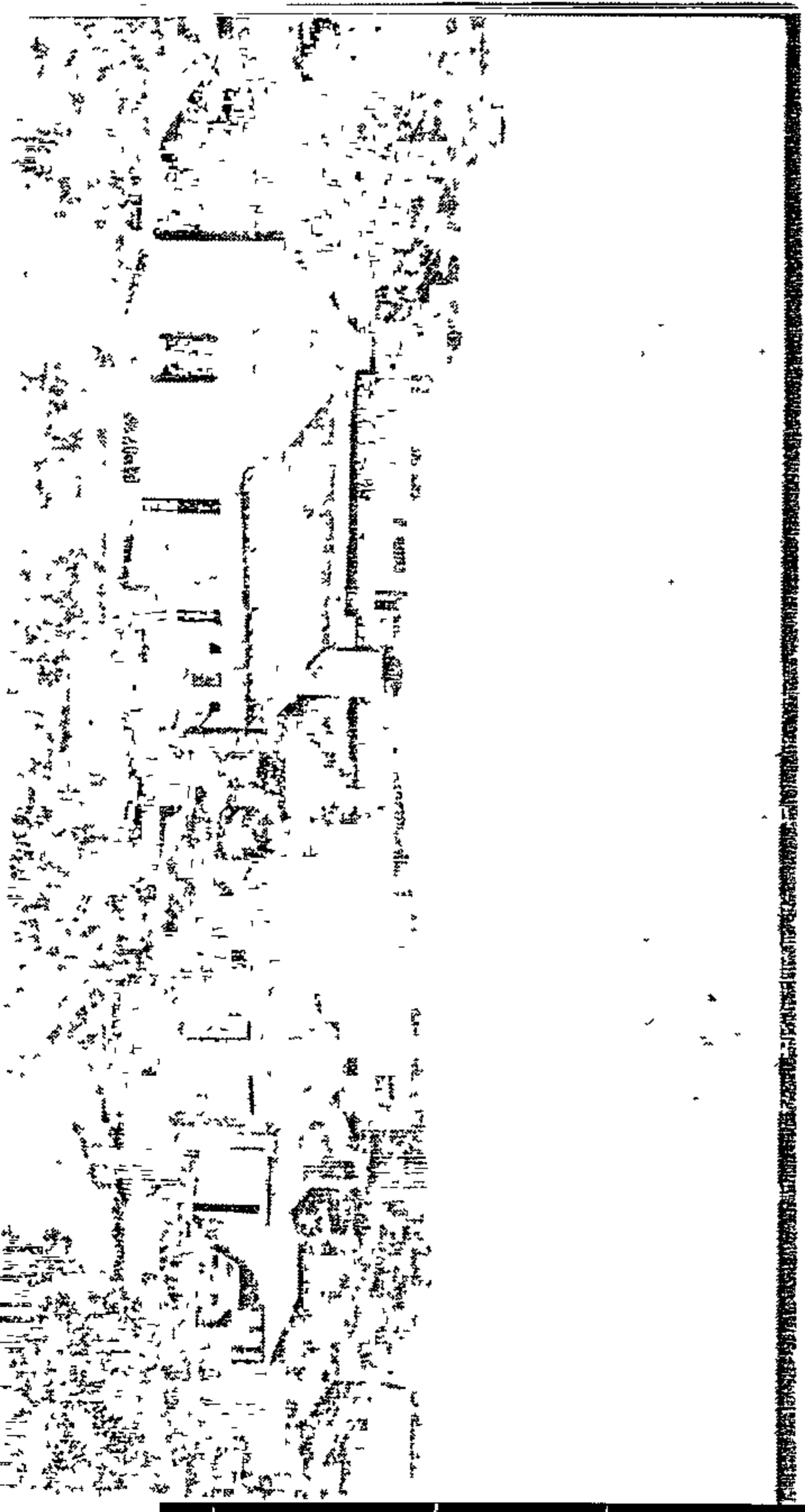
The 150-year-old heartland of the wheat and barley farming community expects to be splitting at the seams within months with an influx of Armscor technicians.

For Bredasdorp, the controversial announcement that the arms manufacturer is to establish a missile-test-

the subject of intense planning. Water supplies need to be improved (the dam wall is to be raised) and a long hard look at the town's sporting facilities is imminent.

There are those who object, says Mr Le Riche. What they chose as a retirement haven, or as a home from home during the hectic rush of Christmas, will be no more. It will become the focal point of intense research and development of weapons designed to kill.

Gone will be the days of unlimited access to rich fishin' and oyster



# Bredasdorp is ready for boom

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The 150-year-old heartland of the wheat and barley farming community expects to be splitting at the seams within months with an influx of Armscor technicians

For Bredasdorp, the controversial announcement that the arms manufacturer is to establish a missile-testing facility within a stone's throw of the town is the cherry on the top of a gratifying period of growth for the town over the past 24 months

## Land sales

The town's success story is best chronicled in sales of land. Elsewhere in the region, holiday homes for city dwellers were being snapped up for a snip, but in Bredasdorp the town fathers were struggling to rid themselves of several residential plots at a mere R1 000. In 24 months prices trebled and are set to double on that, following two outstanding crops and Armscor

In areas falling under the Bredasdorp municipality's influence, the coastal resorts like Arniston and Agulhas, plots are not available for love or money. When a rare opportunity arises, buyers are left upwards of R30 000 poorer, and usually without a sea view

The Mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Louis le Riche, says that all this means a frenzied short-term future for the town

No longer will the school have to struggle to keep up its numbers. Accommodation for white residents is expected to mushroom. Homes in the coloured residential areas are

the subject of intense planning. Water supplies need to be improved (the dam wall is to be raised) and a long hard look at the town's sporting facilities is imminent

There are those who object, says Mr Le Riche. What they chose as a retirement haven, or as a home from home during the hectic rush of Christmas, will be no more. It will become the focal point of intense research and development of weapons designed to kill

Gone will be the days of unlimited access to rich fishing and oyster grounds. Instead, access to a beautiful part of South Africa's southern coast will be restricted

This to many is unacceptable. But those with an entrepreneurial spirit welcome the decision. Mr Le Riche admits that what they will be gaining financially from the development they will be losing in quality of life

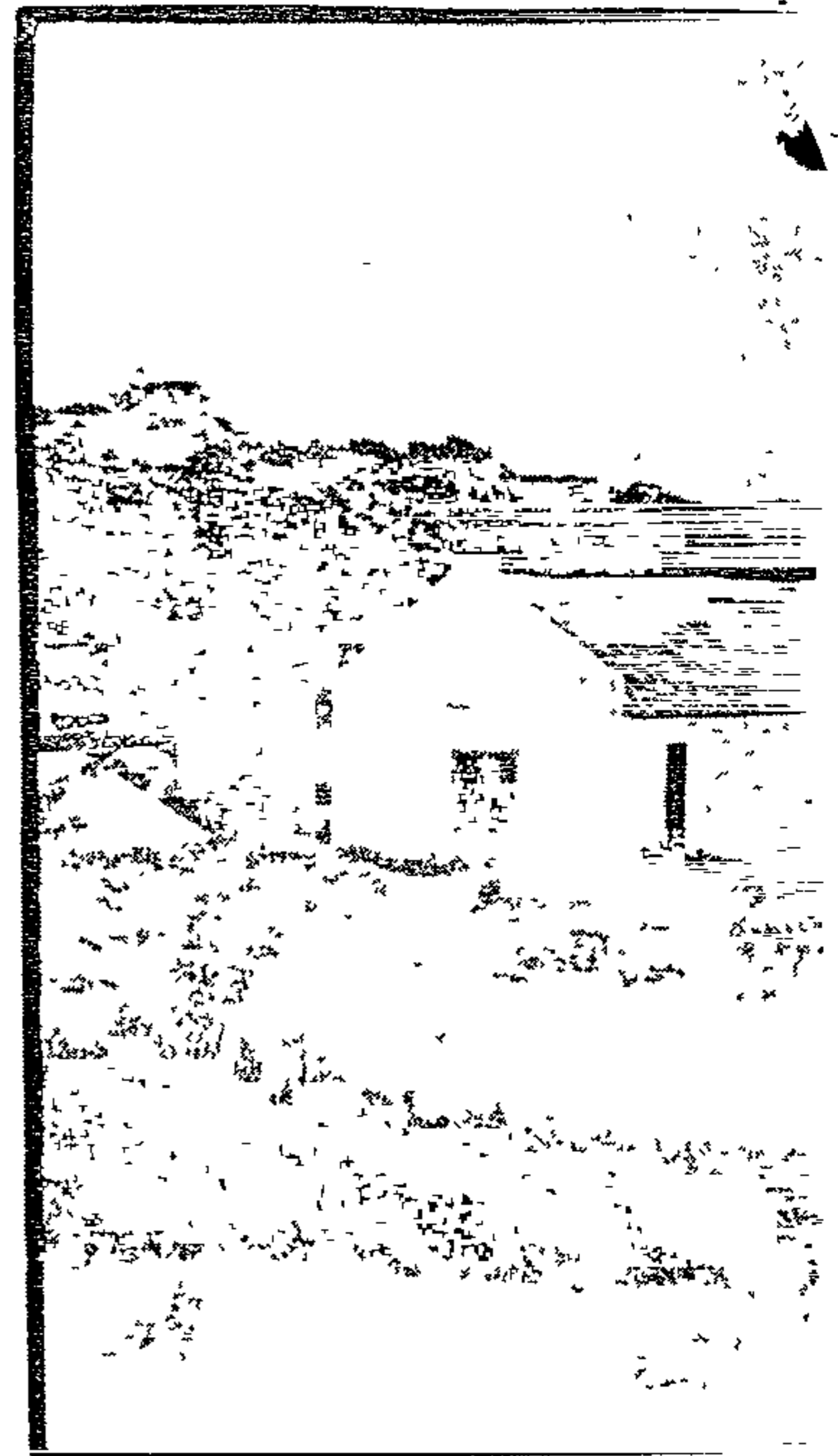
## Inspired

What it all serves to prove is that way back in the last century, the Van Breda family, who were in continual conflict with the nearby Van der Byls, made an inspired decision

The two families could not agree on where a town for the region should be sited. As the focal point of plateland life in those days was the church, each family decided to construct as ostentatious a house of worship as they could imagine

In Napier, where the Van der Byls built their church, the school has only a handful of pupils. In comparison to sleepy Bredasdorp it is in a coma, and the spin-offs of the Armscor development are not expected to provide it with a breath of fresh air. Strange, seeing that it is more conveniently located than Bredasdorp

But maybe the Van Bredas knew something that the Van der Byls did not.



The tranquillity of Skipskop —

## 'I forced him into police', says father

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — Former South African Police captain Andre Stander, believed to have been shot dead by police in Fort Lauderdale started having a

name the night he robbed a Durban bank of R5 000

The ex-police captain was also a lover of having had six Africans, the most famous being Shalom,

# SADF takes recruits with criminal record

CAPL <sup>Time</sup>  
15/2/84 Political Staff (254)

THE South African Defence Force did not refuse people purely because they had a criminal record, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a statement yesterday

He was responding to criticism made by the PFP spokesman on Defence, Mr Phillip Myburgh, of the SADF's acceptance of convicted Seychelles mercenaries in the Defence Force

Earlier in Parliament, General Malan had said the men were employed by the SADF, but it was not "in the interest of the persons concerned and for security considerations, also not in the public interest" to disclose further information

Describing the attempted coup in the Seychelles led by Colonel Mike Hoare as an "escapade", General Malan said each case of a person with a criminal record was "treated on its own merits"

FEBRUARY 1984

204

Simon's Town	5
Kings Rest	2
Walvis Bay	56
	—
	490
	—

(b) Description of offence	
Offences in relation to conduct in action	14
Dereliction of duty by sentry	2
Absent without leave	137
Absent without leave, negligently or wilfully causing damage to or destruction of public property and drunkenness	1
Absent without leave and resisting arrest	1
Assaulting a superior officer	1
Assaulting or ill-treating a subordinate	2
Using threatening, insubordinate or insulting language, malingering, feigning or producing disease, maiming and disobeying lawful commands or orders	1
Disobeying lawful commands or orders	3
Disobeying lawful commands or orders and riotous or unseemly behaviour	1
Theft of government property or property belonging to a comrade or mess	11
Negligent loss of kit, weapons, etc	1
Negligent or wilful damage to or destruction of public property	1
Offences in relation to the driving of vehicles and the flying of aircraft	1
False statements in official documents	1
Drunkenness	5
Resisting arrest	1
Common theft	1
Failing to notify change of address	1
Persons liable to render service in terms of section 22 or 44 who without good reason	

205

WEDNESDAY, 15

when called up fails to report for such service

304

Solitary confinement

236 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusal to do military service were held in solitary confinement in 1983, if so, (a) how many (b) for what reasons in each case and (c) for what period has each of them been sentenced to such confinement.

(2) whether any of them have served previous sentences of solitary confinement, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what (i) reason, and (ii) period, in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away

254 Howard Q Col 203 Detainees 15/2/84

235 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(a) How many persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) for what offences was each of them detained at that date?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) On 8 February 1984 the position was as follows

Voortrekkerhoogte	384
Wynberg	11
Grootfontein	16
Bloemfontein	16

# NGK welcomes objectors board

Religion Reporter

78 254 Staw 16/2/84  
The editor of Die Kerkbode, the official mouthpiece of the Ned Geref Kerk, has welcomed the newly formed board for religious objectors which was recently announced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis

The Rev Tappies Moller — he is also moderator of the Western Cape Synod of the NGK — says the NGK has long been in favour of special treatment for bona fide religious objectors which would allow them to do alternative service rather than carry weapons or engage in violent activities

He adds, however, that it has never

been the intention that religious objectors should be completely free of any duties, continuing in their professions while other young men "risk their lives on the border"

The SADF could no longer be accused of callous and disrespectful action towards conscientious objectors, he added

"Genuine and honest religious beliefs prohibiting the carrying of weapons and violent action must be respected," he writes, but adds that the question also arises whether in some cases, it is not an effort to avoid military duty due to political or other reasons

# 'Fiddles' cost

# SADF R300 000

# R300 000

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Defence Force personnel, from paymasters to corporals and clerks, managed to steal more than R300 000 from the government during 1982-83.

Most of the "fiddles" involved falsifying payslips, order forms and other government documents.

Those responsible range from a paymaster who stole

R107 000 to two pay clerks who used the chief paymaster's computer to credit R4 000 to their own accounts.

The thefts are detailed in the Auditor-General's report for 1982-83, tabled in Parliament yesterday. The report says most were facilitated by weak internal control measures.

The cases of theft or suspected theft mentioned are:

- R107 774 stolen by a

former paymaster of 8 SA Armoured Division through the falsification of subsistence and transport claims, advances and pay sheets.

- An estimated R78 858 fraudulently obtained by a corporal at the pay office of the Chief of Staff Logistics. More than R57 000 of this was obtained by stealing and making out warrant vouchers and depositing the money in two bank ac-

counts.

- An estimated R34 250 stolen by five staff members of North Western Command pay office from account funds and by falsifying subsistence and transport claims and advances

- R33 528 stolen by a staff sergeant and two corporals at Witwatersrand Command pay office

- A further loss of R3 279, arising from the

fraudulent encashment of warrant vouchers is being investigated.

- An estimated R28 000 lost by Northern Transvaal Command's signal unit through the manipulation of orders.

- R27 414 misappropriated by an Atlas Aircraft employee who fraudulently used government order forms.

- R11 004 in repayments for subsistence and trans-

port advances which could not be accounted for by the pay office of the Chief of Staff Intelligence.

- Pay credits totalling R4 184 which two clerks at the chief paymaster's office credited to their own accounts.

In addition, the Auditor-General says weak internal checking and control of South African Transport Services facilitated the loss of a further R32 000.

Caple Times 16/2/84 (254)

# Grim facts boost peace prospects

Defence Reporter

IF delegations from Angola, South Africa and possibly Swapo sit down at the conference table in Lusaka today, it will mean that grim reality has finally triumphed over Southern Africa's long-standing divisions

For various reasons, the SWA/Namibian border war's participants — and their allies — have never had a stronger motivation to settle than at this moment

If that motivation is strong enough, it means that the border war is finally nearing completion of the classic military second phase and is about to enter the third and final phase — political negotiation

Among the reasons which can be discerned are

● **Financial problems** The direct and indirect costs of the border war are beginning to bite

At present spending levels, South Africa can probably afford the purely military costs of a border war for an indefinite period without drastically increasing defence spending or reducing the SADF's general efficiency

However, purely military spending — which has been estimated at about R700-million a year — does not make up the lion's share of South African funds being pumped into SWA/Namibia at a time when economic prospects are cloudy

The Republic's total expenditure on the territory runs to about R1 700-million a year, and till the country becomes independent under a recognized government, this expenditure cannot decrease and is more likely to go up

Angola's situation is infinitely more desperate

The economy is in ruins and has no hope of recovery while most of the revenue from its Cabinda oil-fields

and its north-eastern diamond fields has to be diverted to fighting a war against the Unita insurgents, paying for the 28 000 or so Cuban troops that keep it in power and replacing the enormous amounts of weapons and equipment carried off in South African pre-emptive attacks

● **Hunger** Thanks to drought, warfare, lack of capital and mismanagement, not only Angola but other nations are beginning to go hungry

In the case of Angola, an aggravating factor is that the south is now a battleground where the government forces not only contend with ever more aggressive Unita operations but are also increasingly drawn into fighting with SWA/Namibian-based intruders striking at Swapo bases

● **Swapo weakness** From South Africa's point of view, this is a good time to start talking — the best it has had since the war began in earnest in 1976

Thanks to a long grinding-down process which culminated in Operation Askari, Swapo is at a low ebb materially and spiritually — so much so that it has indicated it is willing to open talks with Pretoria

A contributing factor might be that Swapo still remains basically an Ovambo tribal organization and has not gathered mass support from other groups

● **Pressure from allies** Allies on both sides are proving troublesome. Russia has expressed its growing unease about the effects of the border war on its client, Angola, and South Africa's temporary working partner, the United States, wants convincing signs of a settlement to help in its presidential election campaign

At the same time, the US is believed to be exerting pressure on Angola, which is very keen to establish diplomatic and trade relations



Cape Times 16/2/84

# SADF studies PK finding

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## Chief Reporter

THE findings of the tribunal before which an inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb of the SAS President Kruger (PK) was conducted, in Cape Town, were being considered by the Defence Force, and a statement would be made as soon as possible, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

The presiding officer at the inquest, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, found last week that CPO Webb's death had been brought about by "negligence amounting to culpable homicide" on the part of Captain W J de Lange of the PK and one of his officers, Lieutenant Peter Smith.

This Saturday will be the second anniversary of the loss of the PK, after the frigate had collided with the fleet-replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg.

CPO Webb was one of 16 men who died in the disaster. His was the only body recovered. The Attorney-General

of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw, SC, to whom the inquest findings were referred, announced on Friday that he had decided not to institute proceedings in a civilian criminal court, and that he had referred the matter to the Defence Force.

If court-martial proceedings are instituted against the officers concerned, in terms of the Military Discipline Code, a military court would, as the alleged offence or offences were committed outside South Africa's territorial limits, have the same jurisdiction as a civilian court.

● Opposition questions to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, about the qualifications and command experience of Captain De Lange, which were on the House of Assembly's order paper yesterday, were held over for replies, in General Malan's absence.

The minister is in Lusaka for talks.

# Joint SA, Angolan boody to oversee ceasefire

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa and Angola agreed in Lusaka yesterday to establish a joint commission to monitor the disengagement process in the war zone in southern Angola, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, announced on his return last night.

UNT Talks  
17/2/84

25/4

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Botha described the talks as "very successful" and his own mood as hopeful.

The first meeting of the joint commission to monitor the disengagement — and to investigate alleged breaches of it — was held in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Botha told local and foreign newsmen in a bus which served as a makeshift conference room.

The United States could participate in the joint commission at the joint invitation of South Africa and Angola, whose participation would be on a basis of parity, a buoyant Mr Botha said.

### SA troops out

The meeting in Lusaka was a sequel to bilateral talks last month between the US and Angola, and later between the US and South Africa.

Mr Botha last night equated the "disengagement process" which began on January 31 with a ceasefire, and officially confirmed for

the first time that disengagement meant withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

In response to a specific query, Mr Botha affirmed that a timetable had been set for the complete withdrawal of South African soldiers from southern Angola.

He declined, however, to disclose the target date for completion of the withdrawal.

### SA troops out

South Africa's withdrawal would be accompanied by an Angolan reassertion of its sovereignty over the evacuated territory, but Angola would not allow its Cuban or Swapo allies into the reoccupied territory, Mr Botha added.

He rejected firmly and emphatically reports that the US was no longer insisting on withdrawal of the estimated 20 000 to 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for implementation of the United Nations peace plan for SWA/Namibia.

### JOHN BATTERSBY

It would furthermore be contradictory for South Africa to agree to reduce its military

strength in South West Africa to 1 500 soldiers and to confine them to two bases if Cuba were allowed to retain its full fighting force in Angola across the border, Mr Botha added.

He politely sidestepped a question on whether the Angolan rebel movement Unita figured in the talks.

### Angolan minister

Mr Botha headed the South Africa delegation to Lusaka. He was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the South African Ambassador to the US, Mr Brand Fourie.

The US team was led by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Angolan delegation was under Mr Alexandre Rodrigues, the Angolan Minister of Interior, who figured prominently in previous bilateral meetings between South Africa and Angola.

### JOHN BATTERSBY

reports from London that the British Government has given its full backing to the tri-party talks.

A Foreign Office statement welcomed the meeting unreservedly and expressed confidence that it would "cement disengagement and also lead to progress on other broader issues."

### 'Importance'

"We attach importance to the South African disengagement of its forces from Angola as a necessary step towards a Namibian settlement," it said.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, met Mr Malcolm Rifkind, British Minister of State in the Foreign Office, yesterday and was due to meet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today.

Mr Nujoma is expected to discuss the possibility of direct talks with South Africa.

# Webb inquest cost estimate over R1m

CAPE TOWN 17/2/86 (25/6)

Political Correspondent

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The year-long inquest following the sinking of the South African naval flagship, the President Kruger, is likely to cost well over R1 million.

Most of this was made up of fees for private lawyers briefed to attend to the interests of the parties concerned. This totalled more than R1-million by December last year. The inquest ended last week.

The costs were given to Parliament this week by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in response to a question from the PFP defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh.

Mr Coetsee said the inquest on Chief Petty-Officer Donald Webb had started in December 1982 and the court had sat on a total of 86 days.

While he did not have the final costs, he said that by December 14 last year the total was R1 211 742,92, with an average daily cost of R14 425,51.

The total at that stage was made up of.

- R22 929 for assessors' fees and expenses
- R8 400 for hiring accommodation.
- R24 752 for the transcription of the court record.
- R1 155 661,92 in fees for the private lawyers.

- (2) whether the residents concerned moved voluntarily,
- (3) whether transport was provided for the move, if not, how were they moved, if so, what was the nature of the transport provided,
- (4) whether members of the South African Police were requested to be present during the move, if so, (a) by whom, (b) why and (c) how many policemen were present,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes—but not merely for resettlement but in fact to re-unite the community
- (a) Because the majority of the community had already moved voluntarily during the middle of 1983 in compliance with a decision taken by Parliament in 1975. The number of persons who moved at that stage, was 250
- (b) 171 families, and not 174 families, as was reported on television last night
- (c) Pachtadraai
- (2) Every possible effort over more than 4 years had been made to make the move a development-orientated and voluntary one, designed to improve the quality of life of the people concerned. Despite interference and provocation this goal is largely achieved
- (3) Yes. Buses were provided for the people and lorries for their personal belongings, recoverable building materials as well as for their livestock
- (4) The South African Police were in-

- volved in executing the State President's order
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (c) Exact number unknown
- (5) A statement has already been made

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, would he tell the House how many people had to be moved by force during this removal, what arrangements have been made for compensation to be paid to the people for the houses and other possessions which they had to leave behind them and whether or not compensation will be paid in respect of the new school which has just been completed at Magopa?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, in regard to the people who moved after persuasion work had been done at Swartrand, as far as we know, no physical force was used to move anyone in the latest removal action. In regard to the compensation, arrangements have been made to pay compensation in cash on Monday. The normal procedure is that it is paid immediately, but because of the possibility that some of the money paid out could be lost during the process of removal or problems could be experienced therewith, arrangements have been made that it will take place at Pachtadraai on Monday. In regard to the hon member's supplementary question about schools, I have to point out that there are three schools with 16 class-rooms each at Pachtadraai. These schools have already been built they are kept in a neat state and they are ready for use, while in the area to which the hon member referred in the House yesterday, there were only two schools at Swartrand. The people are therefore better off now

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, will he inform the House whether the compensation will be assessed while the houses are still standing, in other words, that there will be no demolition of a house before compensation is paid?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker,

the normal procedure is that a valuation of the house is made before the people move out. An agreement is reached with the people that will satisfy them. On this basis the amount is determined. In addition, after the valuation has been made, the people are allowed to break down some of the material of the houses themselves—they are even assisted in this—to take with them to the place to which they are moving. Therefore the interpretation given by the hon member and many other parties to the breaking down of the material is not correct. The people, in fact, break the houses down themselves in order to be able to use the material again at a later stage.

Question standing over from Friday, 10 February 1984

259 Military services; Houses and  
O.C. 1 24/17/2/84  
\*18 Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether the Government has received any representations in regard to military service for Coloured persons; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom or which bodies and (c) what was the purport of the representations,
- (2) whether a decision has been taken in regard to this matter in view of the new constitutional dispensation, if not, why not, if so, what is the purport of the decision,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) 28 July 1983
- (b) The National President of the South African Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's Legion
- (c) That all Coloured boys with Standard 6 and those without Standard 6 who have reached the age of 17 be required to

undergo two years National Service during which they should also be trained in skills that will enable them to obtain employment after National Service

- (2) and (3) Coloureds have been performing voluntary National Service over a number of years in accordance with the manning-programme of the Defence Force which provides for the gradual extension of the Coloured component. Until now more volunteers have reported than could be accommodated under the programme. As long as this is the case there is no immediate requirement for compulsory National Service for Coloureds. The situation is, however, reviewed annually and should a change to the present dispensation be considered necessary at any time parliamentary sanction will be sought without hesitation. Coloureds have been performing voluntary National Service in the operational area since 1976 and twenty members have already brought the supreme sacrifice

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he, in view of the reluctance of the Government to introduce military service for Coloured persons, prepared to abolish the system of compulsory military service for Whites?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, in regard to the question of military service for Coloured persons I explained that the system of voluntary service is at present of such nature that larger numbers than can be accommodated are available. Consequently, if the system is to be changed, I will first have to have the national service system approved by Parliament and have funds voted, because it costs roughly between R20 million and R30 million to establish a battalion. However, the hon the Prime Minister already gave such an indication on 3 November 1983 on the steps of the Union Buildings after the result of the referendum was announced.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's

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reply, I want to tell him that that is not the question I put to him I asked him whether he would consider abolishing the system of compulsory military service which the Whites have to undergo at present, in view of the non-introduction of compulsory military service for Coloured persons Is he going to abolish military service for Whites or not? It is a very easy question even the hon the Minister can reply to it [Interjections] He cannot

# Swapo: Angola to act, says AG

CAPE TIMES

18/2/84

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From TONY WEAVER

**WINDHOEK.** — The Angolan Government would “discipline” Swapo into stopping their military activities in the SWA/Namibian bush war, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Briefing journalists on his return from tripartite talks between South Africa, Angola and the United States in Lusaka on Thursday, Dr Van Niekerk said “The Angolans have undertaken to see to it themselves that Swapo will stop their guerilla war”

He added later that the MPLA government would “discipline Swapo”, when asked about reports that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had rejected the formation of a joint South African and Angolan “disengagement-monitoring commission”, on the grounds that Swapo was fighting its war in SWA/Namibia and not in Angola

This is the first public indication that intensive behind-the-scenes diplomatic efforts by the US to press Angola into forcing Swapo into an acceptance of a

ceasefire in the 17-year-old bush war have paid off

Dr Van Niekerk referred to the “disciplining of Swapo” as being an “imposed ceasefire”

He expressed the hope that “we can look at a complete cessation of the guerilla war with its tragic consequences for the people of the territory”

During his briefing, which was largely “off the record” and not for publication, Dr Van Niekerk said that although talks between Angola and South Africa had not embraced the issue of a Cuban presence in Angola, South Africa and the US still saw their withdrawal as a prerequisite for SWA/Namibian independence

However, indicating what could be a softening of the South African-US line on Cuban link-

age, Dr Van Niekerk referred only to the withdrawal of “combat troops”, distinguishing them from Cuban civilian personnel

Calling the Lusaka talks “one of the most historic gatherings in the past few years with regard to the SWA/Namibia problem”, Dr Van Niekerk said they had been “friendly and constructive”

The “facts” of the bush war were that “the Angolans have undertaken to keep Swapo and the Cuban combat troops out of the south of Angola”

“If Mr Nujoma does not like that, he must talk to the MPLA government”

He said he thought the “disengagement will lead to a ceasefire” and “any political solution must follow after peace, there must be peace before a political solution”

## US presence

The disengagement-monitoring force, composed of Angolan and South African military personnel and a handful of Americans, would be based in “the southern part of Angola as soon as possible”, he said

They would be “a joint force, as they will always be together”

Dr Van Niekerk denied reports that he had met “anyone from Swapo in Lusaka” and added that “the subject of Unita was not discussed”

● Nujoma rejects ‘disengagement’, page 2

UNA Times 18/2/84

Saturday, February 18, 1984 \*

# Nujoma rejects 'disengagement'

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, poured cold water on the "disengagement" talks in Lusaka when he told a press conference here yesterday that the "disengagement" was purely between South Africa and Angola and did not involve either Swapo or Namibia.

He indicated that he knew less about the Lusaka talks than the press, and disclosed that no plans had been made for him to meet either South African officials or the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia or United States negotiators on his return to Africa.

Mr Nujoma said he wanted to make it "categorically clear" that in the absence of a SWA/Namibia settlement negotiated in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435, Swapo would "continue to resist South African suppression, regardless of the cost in lives".

"There is no ceasefire," he said. "There has been an offer of disengagement of forces in Southern Angola, not in Namibia. Our hope is that there will be a



Mr Sam Nujoma

ceasefire as envisaged under Resolution 435. Swapo is ready to sign a ceasefire.

"Swapo has made it clear to the UN Secretary-General that he should convene a meeting between Swapo and South Africa specifically for the purpose of discussing the ceasefire to put an end to the war."

"We learn from the press that the South African Prime Minister, addressing Parliament on January 30, said disengagement would be followed by the decolonization of Namibia. We hope he will honour that statement."

Mr Nujoma said he did not regard the Lusaka "disengagement" talks as unnecessary or irrelevant, but they did not affect Swapo's struggle for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

Swapo was ready to negotiate its own ceasefire for SWA/Namibia with South Africa, but only under Resolution 435, he said.

Mr Nujoma said he would be prepared to talk to the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

"We will not dictate to the Botha regime who should be its spokesman," he said.

Mr Nujoma said he did not dispute Angola's

right to enter into "disengagement" talks with South Africa, and added that Angola had not asked Swapo to "discontinue its presence" in Angola.

Some observers detected in this remark by Mr Nujoma some anxiety on Swapo's part that, like Mozambique, Angola may be forced by the military and economic destabilization of its country into entering into an agreement with South Africa that would be detrimental to Swapo's interests. Mr Nujoma, however, did not dwell on the subject.

Mr Nujoma said he was in Britain to secure the Thatcher government's support for a peace settlement in Namibia under Resolution 435. The Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, had promised this support, he said.

Swapo wanted the British Government to impose economic sanctions against South Africa, "but you know the position of the British Conservative Government on sanctions — they own South Africa".

## 'Bantustans'

Mr Nujoma lashed out at the Reagan administration, accusing it of being pro-South Africa and anti-Swapo. He also said the Reagan administration had "misused" the five-member Western contact group, which was "finished".

Questioned about the South African Government's failure to decide yet which electoral system to adopt for SWA/Namibia's independence elections, Mr Nujoma said this was a potentially problematic issue.

He envisaged no difficulties if the elections were "free and fair", and "hoped the UN will not supervise elections based on "Bantustan electoral systems".

Y REMOVE CUBANS TO KEEP UNITA OFF ITS BACK

# How will peace talks affect the civil war?

W/ ARGUS 18/2/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
ZCLA



Dos Santos

revising its priorities making two points firstly, that the chances of escalating conflict in southern Africa are greater than Africa itself cares to admit and secondly that it believes South Africa should be persuaded to withdraw its support from Unita and dramatically diminish the movement's military effectiveness.

These moves could be accomplished by a gradual withdrawal of the estimated 10,000 Cubans now propelling up the MPLA.

### Tragedy

The story of the Angolan civil war is an old one, replaced with the carnage, absurdities and tragedy that characterise much of Africa's post-colonial experience.

The MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) is the oldest of the national movements. It was based in the harbour town of Luanda in 1956 by a physician and poet, Agostinho Neto.

Spontaneous ghetto risings swelled its membership although its claims to being a mass movement have never been quite true and its followers have been largely confined to the intelligentsia, workers, and the Portuguese and Kimbundu tribes which makes up about 50 percent of the population.

Neto, Eduardo dos Santos, a stonemason's son who later studied as a petroleum engineer in Portugal, was 14 years old when the MPLA was founded but in his late 20s he became prominent as a successful organizer of student groups determined to back the movement.

Continuing Portuguese crackdown forced Dos Santos and the MPLA leaders into Leopoldville in the then Congo

Republic in 1962 where they regrouped and prepared for armed struggle.

At about the same time another nationalist, Holden Roberto, was forming the FNLA and an "Angolan government-in-exile".

Jonas Savimbi — now 49 years old, Swiss educated and first involved in politics in 1961 — was appointed foreign minister in the "government".

Realising the FNLA's "tribal limitations" and that it was becoming a pawn in the hands of the United States Government, Savimbi resigned in 1964 and formed Unita (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) in 1966.

Meanwhile, the MPLA had been forced out of Leopoldville into exile in Congo/Brazzaville from where it launched its war with Portuguese garrisons through the Cabinda enclave in northern Angola in 1968.

Savimbi in the meantime had struck an agreement with the Portuguese secret police (PIDE) who offered to give his movement conditional sanctuary in Angola as a means of countering the MPLA.

It was a convenient, if somewhat devious arrangement and, together with Zambian aid, helped Unita consolidate itself as a powerful force. But it was one of a series of

moves that was to taint Savimbi and lessen his credence as a "genuine" Angolan nationalist.

It was not solely the efforts of the nationalist movements that paved the way for decolonisation. The Portuguese coup of 1974 was the catalyst, when the new government committed itself to an independent Angola and asked the rival movements to form a tripartite government. A shaky peace ensued before war broke out yet again.

Countering the South African invasion of late 1975 — an invasion aimed primarily at consolidating Unita — the MPLA, by this time

strengthened by Cuban troops, captured Luanda and began receiving massive military aid from the Soviet Union.

Of the three separate governments formed, the MPLA government received the widest recognition and continuing military offensives soon had Unita and, to a greater extent, the FNLA in disarray.

### Trump card

The Angolan war was all but over but Savimbi, survivor, opportunist, pragmatist and strategist, had still not played his trump card — South African assistance.

Although this is widely thought to be substantial, Savimbi has a wide circle of friends, among them conservative African states like Zaire, Morocco and possibly Zambia, and Arab nations including Saudi Arabia.

Dos Santos became president in 1979 and the country has been locked in a fierce war since.

Analysts believe that if Savimbi and his estimated 35,000 troops can hold their own without South African help for at least two years, Unita may well have a part to play in a future Angolan government.

Certainly he is more than a South African puppet and Dos Santos is grudgingly coming to realise this. A deteriorating Angola may swell Unita support while the Ovimbundu people who comprise 35 percent of the population remain staunch supporters.

But with South Africa keen to solve the Namibia problem and with increasing signs of a rapprochement between Marxist Angola and key Western states, notably France and to a lesser extent the US, Savimbi may be forced to play out his days as the rebel leader he portrays so well.

## Promising step

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The ceasefire agreement signed in Lusaka between South Africa and Angola is seen here as the most promising move towards a settlement in Namibia since the Geneva conference in 1981.

But like the Geneva talks, which failed after much initial optimism, the Angolan accord is recognised as fragile and vulnerable from several aspects.

While the Angolan government has undertaken to see that Swapo respects the ceasefire, its ability to keep the Swapo insurgents under control is uncertain.

Likewise, there is uncertainty about the intentions of the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, which has the capacity to break the ceasefire and has warned that there can be no lasting ceasefire in Southern Africa without Unita's participation.

Also unknown — outside of official circles, anyway — is what attitude is being adopted by the Soviet Union, which has powerful influence over the MPLA government in Luanda.

The Soviets have a direct interest in keeping in Angola the Cuban troops who are regarded as Moscow's surrogates in the country.

There are growing indications, however, that both the United States and South Africa have retreated somewhat from their original insistence that the Cubans be withdrawn as part of an independence settlement in Namibia.

Western officials have suggested that a compromise might be reached under which the eventual removal of the Cubans would be guaranteed by Angola.

State Department officials in Washington

have kept close-mouthed about the ceasefire agreement while their colleagues were still in Lusaka tying up some loose ends.

But it has been made clear that if the US agrees to assign Americans to the ceasefire monitoring commission to be set up by South Africa and Angola only a small number, probably fewer than a dozen, would be involved.

And they would not take part in active patrolling but would be limited to a headquarters role.

The assignment of Americans to the ceasefire monitoring force is a sensitive issue in the US, where opposition to any kind of foreign military involvement has remained strong since the Vietnam war.



# ANGOLA MAY REMOVE CUBANS TO KEEP UNITA OFF



Savimbi

By PATRICK BULGER, Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Peace talks involving South Africa and Angola will deeply affect the civil war being waged in Angola between the MPLA government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Unita rebels led by Jonas Savimbi

In public both leaders have been conspicuously taciturn about how the 'internal' war fits into the greater scenario

The talks appear to have concentrated on South Africa's military threat, the Cuban troop issue, Swapo and ultimately perhaps a Namibian settlement

This is significant. The MPLA has always maintained Unita is a mere arm of the South African military

By cooling its rhetoric on the Unita/South Africa issue, the MPLA may

# How will peace talks affect the civil war?

W/E ARGUS 18/2, [Handwritten scribbles]

be revising its priorities and making two points

Firstly, that the chances of escalating conflict in southern Angola are greater than Pretoria itself cares to admit, and secondly that it believes South Africa can be persuaded to withdraw its support from Unita and dramatically diminish the movement's military effectiveness

This could be accompanied by a gradual withdrawal of the estimated 25 000 Cubans now propping up the MPLA

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Spontaneous ghetto uprisings swelled its membership although its claims to being a mass movement have never been quite true and its followers have been largely confined to the intelligentsia, workers, radical Portuguese and the Kimbundu tribe which makes up about 22 percent of the population

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a stonemason's son who later studied as a petroleum engineer in Russia, was 14 years old when the MPLA was formed but in his late teens he became prominent as a successful organiser of student groups formed to back the movement

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WASHINGTON. — The ceasefire agreement signed in Lusaka between South Africa and Angola is seen here as the most promising move towards a settlement in Namibia since the Geneva conference in 1981.

But like the Geneva talks, which failed after much initial optimism, the Angolan accord is recognised as fragile and vulnerable from several aspects.

While the Angolan government has undertaken to see that Swapo respects the ceasefire, its ability to keep the Swapo insurgents under control is uncertain.

Likewise, there is uncertainty about the intentions of the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, which has the capacity to break the ceasefire and has warned that there can be no lasting ceasefire in Southern Africa without Unita's participation

Also unknown — outside of official circles, anyway — is what attitude is being adopted by the Soviet Union, which has powerful influence over the MPLA government in Luanda.

The Soviets have a direct interest in keeping in Angola the Cuban troops who are regarded as Moscow's surrogates in the country.

There are growing indications, however, that both the United States and South Africa have retreated somewhat from their original insistence that the Cubans be withdrawn as part of an independence settlement in Namibia.

Western officials have suggested that a compromise might be reached under which the eventual removal of the Cubans would be guaranteed by Angola

State Department officials in Washington

have kept close-mouthed about the ceasefire agreement ... their colleagues ... still in Lusaka tying some loose ends.

But it has been clear that if the agrees to assign ... cans to the ceasefire monitoring committee to be set up by South Africa and Angola — a small number, probably fewer than a ... en, would be involved.

And they would take part in active troling but would limited to a ... ters role

The assignment of Americans to the ceasefire monitoring is a sensitive issue to the US, where attention to any kind of foreign military involvement has remained strong since the Vietnam war.

# House told of captain's career

CAPE TOWN 12/2/84

## Chief Reporter

NOT ONLY had Captain W J de Lange, commanding officer of SAS President Kruger (PK), not held a sea-going appointment for 10 years before being put in command of SAS President Steyn and the PK in 1980, he had also not been an executive officer of a major SA Navy vessel, it was disclosed in Parliament yesterday

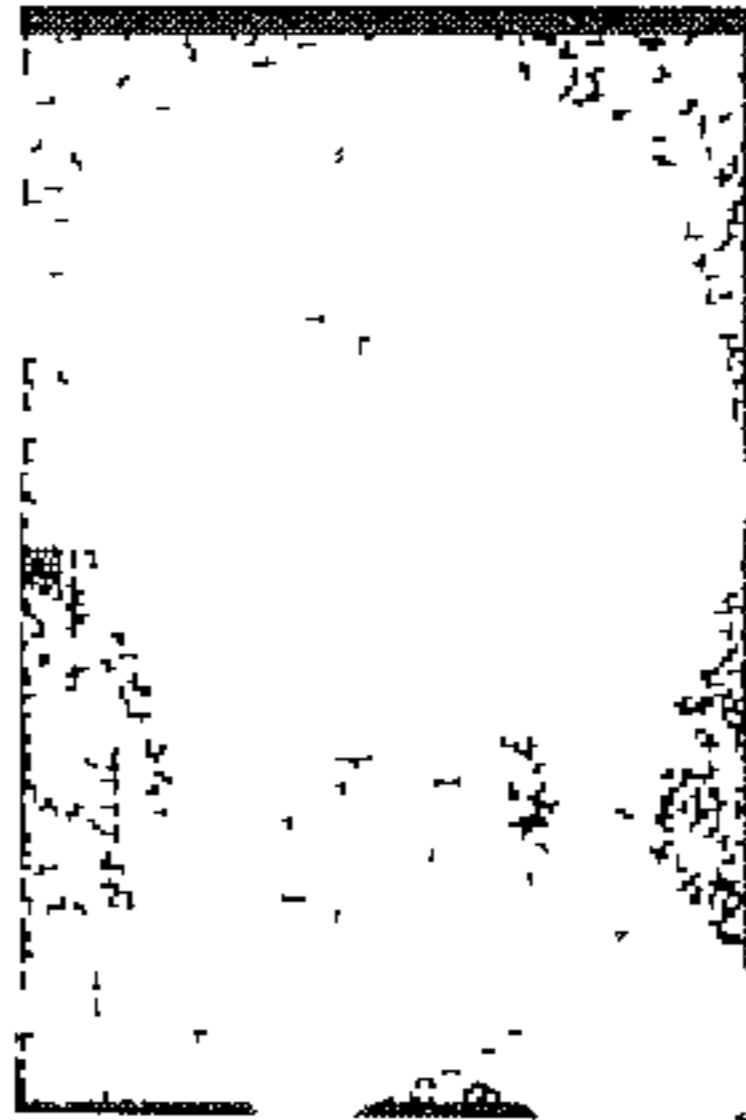
The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, replying to questions by Mr Philip Myburgh, Opposition spokesman on defence, said Captain De Lange's last sea-going appointment before being put in command of frigates was as navigation direction officer in SAS President Pretorius from March 1969 to September 1970

He had had no previous command experience

## Recommendation

Asked on whose recommendation Captain De Lange had been put in command of the PK and of the 10th Frigate Squadron, the minister replied "The Chief of the Navy"

Last week, at the end of a year-long inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb of the PK, the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, announced a finding that Webb's death had been brought about by "negligence amounting to culpable



Captain W J de Lange

homicide" on the part of Captain De Lange and one of his officers, Lieutenant Peter Smith

General Malan said yesterday that in an effort to decide on the disciplinary and/or remedial action to be taken, the records of proceedings of both the naval board of inquiry held soon after the disaster — which occurred two years ago today — and the inquest on CPO Webb were being "considered together"

Replying to one of the questions put to him by Mr Myburgh yesterday, the minister said Captain De Lange had undergone specialist training at the Royal Navy navigation school, HMS Dryad, in Britain from November 1966 to August 1967

But he refused to disclose Captain De Lange's examination results

Asked by Mr Myburgh whether he was aware that the reason for his

asking these questions was to enable Parliament to establish whether Captain De Lange had the necessary training and qualifications for the command he had held, the minister replied "Yes, he had the necessary qualifications"

● An altercation between General Malan and another PFP member, Mr D J N Malcomess, ensued when Mr Malcomess asked "if it has ever crossed his (General Malan's) mind to resign as Minister of Defence in view of the result of these inquests and inquiries?"

## 'Integrity'

General Malan replied "I think the honourable member does not understand the answers I have given. They are above his level of intelligence"

After Mr Malcomess had objected to the minister's "personal inquests" the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, objected to "the integrity of the Minister of Defence being brought into question"

● Earlier this week the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, also replying to a question put by Mr Myburgh, disclosed that while he did not have the final costs, the inquest on CPO Webb had up to December 14 last year cost a total of R1 211 742 — most of this being accounted for by fees for private lawyers



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**by Ann**

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# Praise for SA arms industry

Cape Times 20/2/84 (234)

**Defence Reporter**  
SOUTH AFRICA's new but highly efficient arms industry might be finding secret markets in African states which officially oppose the Republic

This is the contention

of international military-affairs writer Ian V Hogg in the 1983/4 edition of Jane's Military Review, of which he is also editor  
The Republic's arms industry, he adds, proves that the ancient Greek proverb "there is always something new out of Africa" still holds good

the technical and manufacturing standards attained in South Africa in six years", he notes

● The eight-wheeled logistic Ratel, which represents "the first time a vehicle has been specifically designed to provide logistic support to an armoured infantry column and is an excellent example of the pragmatic South African approach to their particular tactical problems"

● The G-5 155mm gun, which is "technically very advanced, at least as good as anything in the Western world and in some respects even better"

### Achievement

● A special "base bleed" shell which gives the G-5 a range of 37,5km and is "something of an achievement, several people have been working on base bleed shells for a considerable time, but the South Africans are the only army to have such a projectile in regular production and to have proved it in combat"

● South Africa's range of mine-resistant vehicles are "of particular interest a concept pioneered in South Africa and brought to a high degree of efficiency"

Mr Hogg concludes "Not in spite of, more because of, the United Nations embargo, South Africans have not only caught up with but have, in many areas, surpassed the rest of the world in armaments development"

"Moreover, they have achieved this in no more than seven years, and they have succeeded in their aim largely because they kept that aim limited"

"National security was their aim, and that is exactly what their armaments industry is geared to provide. There are lessons here for all of us"

### Complimentary

In a highly complimentary 13-page article, Mr Hogg notes that South Africa's surprise appearance at the Defendory military exposition at Athens in 1982, although cut short after four days "took the defence industries of the world completely by surprise, particularly when the quality and range of the South African products became apparent"

He adds "There seems to be little doubt, though official confirmation is not forthcoming nor is ever likely to be, that the export trade is gaining momentum"

"What is noteworthy is that some of the customers appear to be within the African continent, which suggests that some African countries are as adept at saving one thing and doing another as were their colonial masters of yore"

### Developments

South African-developed munitions Mr Hogg singled out for praise were

● A proximity fuse known as "Merlin" which has been developed for all calibres of mortars and uses totally new circuitry known as NSVD (near-vertical slope detection) which reduces the risk of electronic jamming and also reduces the spread in burst height so as to give highly consistent results

"The fact that such a fuse has been locally developed and is entering production should be sufficient proof of

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# Top sailor won't enter world race

Staff Reporter

**WORLD-RENOWNED**  
yachtsman Cornelius  
van Rietschoten twice  
winner of the Whitbread

Roaring Forties would  
be more useful

He said it was too ear-  
ly for him to give his im-  
pression of Mr Kutte's

**TOMORROW**

... ..

RDM  
20/2/84  
254

# Taiwan denies SA nuclear ties

TAIPEI — Taiwan's ambassador to South Africa says the island nation is "absolutely not" developing nuclear weapons with Pretoria's help.

Mr H K Yang, a veteran diplomat, said on Saturday that it has been Taipei's policy not to manufacture any type of nuclear weapon and reports that the two countries were co-operating on a device were inaccurate.

"Taiwan and South Africa are absolutely not developing, and will not jointly produce, nuclear weapons," he said.

Mr Yang also ruled out the possibility of forming a "Fourth world" along with other highly industrialised and technologically advanced nations such as South Africa and Israel — UPI

# The question of militarism in South Africa

CAPL T&S 20/2/84 (254) ~~254~~  
By SIMON BAYNHAM, of the Department of Political Studies at the University of Cape Town, who has made a special study of the military in African politics

THE February issue of the newsletter Good Hope contains a sharp attack by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town on the growth of militarism in South Africa

According to the Most Rev Philip Russell, a December television programme depicting Christmas carol singing against military backgrounds was "symptomatic of the insidious way in which the militarism mentality is capturing all of us"

Against a global picture of a growing number of people under arms (and army rule) and massive increases in military expenditure, there has been a recent resurgence of interest in the wider role of this country's defence establishment. This has manifested itself in a variety of ways

First of all, in chal-

lenges to the government for more information about SADF activities in the wake of Operation Askari

Secondly, in opposition to steadily rising taxes, an increasing amount of which — whether measured in rand, as a percentage of GNP or as a proportion of the state budget — is syphoned off for military purposes

And thirdly, in Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's assertions (and Mr PW Botha's counter-assertions) in the No Confidence debate concerning the purported composition of the State Security Council (SSC). To what degree is the Security Council khaki in colour and military in design?

The aim here is to explore a number of questions relating to the nature of militarism, a term usually deployed in a pejorative fashion. What do we mean by the term and how do military values begin to percolate down through the wider culture?

It should be stressed that military forces are generally created for defence against external and (increasingly) internal threats to the territorial integrity of the state. While their personnel are recruited from society at large, armed forces are, to a greater or lesser extent, a body apart

They form both a separate profession and an autonomous society. In either guise they may act as an interest group pressing demands upon government. And to use Lasswell's celebrated phrase, their officers might be described as

"managers of violence" with an effective monopoly on the organized use of force

Maintained to protect the state, paradoxically they nevertheless constitute a continuous potential threat to society

Leaving aside for the moment the question of direct military intervention, the crucial issue then is to what extent such forces exert independent influence in matters of state

Where they usurp political authority (directly or by covert pressure and threats) militarism — undue influence on the values and functions of society — will result. It is for this reason that societies insist on the subordination of the military to the civilian political authorities

In Britain, since the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 following a period of direct military rule under Cromwell, the armed forces have been strictly subservient to the civil power

The same may be said with regard to the US since 1776. And in the Soviet Union there has always been an insistence — and elaborate mechanisms — to ensure the supremacy of party over army cadres

However, there the two bodies are closely enmeshed. Brehznev's military background and the appointment of uniformed men such as

Marshall Ustinov as Minister of Defence are evidence of this

A distinction must be drawn, however, between "militarism" and what the American academic Professor Vagts called "the military way"

Opposition to the latter confronts the legitimacy of any military activity, but opposition to militarism does not challenge legitimate military functions, particularly the notion of the just war

To quote Mr Ernie Regehr, of Canada's Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies: "Militarism can be fully discredited in terms that do not question the legitimacy of a national defence force itself — in other words, militarism can be discredited in the military's own terms"

In short, while the distinction is somewhat open to subjective interpretations, there are lessons here for all shades of the political spectrum in South Africa

Militarism manifests itself in a variety of ways. Generally, it refers to the growing role of the defence establishment (including associated intelligence agencies and state-subsidized armaments industries) in national affairs

The manifesto of a group of Argentine officers in 1943 illustrates the tendency even more

bluntly "Civilians will never understand the greatness of our ideal. We shall therefore have to eliminate them from the government and give them the only mission for which they are suited: work and obedience"

At a less blatant level, the face of militarism may insinuate itself into societal values and institutions through more subtle vehicles. The development of para-military organizations are relevant in this context

These include youth groups like Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and religious organizations like the Salvation Army Cadet and Territorial Forces, ex-servicemen's associations, pistol and rifle clubs and so on are similar cases in point

Coming closer to the archbishop's concerns perhaps because they are less obvious, are parades on ceremonial occasions (the opening of Parliament) and service bands and displays at popular festivals. Even aid to the civil community (air and sea rescue, fire-fighting etc) can be profitably exploited to propagate military ideals

Militarism may be seen, therefore, in institutional terms, but also in relation to attitudes and values which are operative within civilian organizations. Of course, indoctrination may play a part in the process, but it may also be promoted and sustained by a collective civilian response to an external threat

Although the first three prime ministers of

the Union were former Boer generals, civil-military relations in this country rest on the principle of military subordination to civil power

It is not in any group's interests — least of all the armed forces — to permit militarism to go unchallenged

Ultimately, militarism flourishes only when the weakness of political institutions encourages military independence. During periods of constitutional change, that danger is frequently close at hand

21, 1984 ★

CAPE TOWN 21/2/84

254

# High treason appeal bid by Gerhardt fails

Chief Reporter

DIETER GERHARDT, former commanding officer of the SA Naval Dockyard at Simon's Town, and his wife Ruth were yesterday, in their absence, refused leave to appeal against their conviction and sentences for high treason.

In the Supreme Court, Cape Town, last December the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, sentenced Dieter Gerhardt, 48, to life imprisonment. His 41-year-old wife, who is Swiss-born, was given a 10-year jail sentence.

Formal application for leave to appeal was made to the Judge-President behind closed doors last week, by the Gerhardts' *pro Deo* counsel.

The judge's decision, which took an hour to deliver yesterday, was also given in camera.

The Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw, SC, who appeared for the State, said afterwards that the applications on behalf of both Gerhardts had been refused, in respect of both conviction and sentence.

Mr W G Thring, representing Dieter Gerhardt, said consideration would

now be given to whether, in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, the Chief Justice of South Africa should be petitioned direct for leave to appeal.

"We have 21 days in which to take such action, and we shall now have to await instructions," he added.

A legal authority explained yesterday that the test to be applied by a trial judge in considering an application for leave to appeal against his own judgment, was whether there was a reasonable prospect of another court coming to a different conclusion.

The inference to be drawn from the Judge-President's refusal of the Ger-

hardt's application was, therefore, that he could see no prospect of an appeal succeeding in their case.

At the trial last year, which was held entirely in camera, Dieter Gerhardt was represented by Mr G D van Schalkwyk, SC, with Mr W G Thring, and Mrs Gerhardt was represented by Mr Gys Hofmeyr, SC, with Mr A H Veldhuizen.

The defence instructing attorney, appointed by the court, was Mr J F van Niekerk of Silberbauers

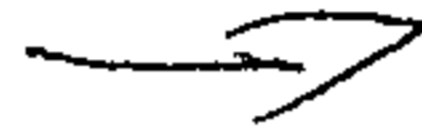
Mr E Pretorius appeared with the Attorney-General for the State.

Handed Q 61274  
259 Board for religious objection  
21/2/84  
331 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) (a) Who are the members of the board for religious objection established in terms of section 72A of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, and (b) what are their qualifications in each case,
- (2) whether any cases have been heard by the board, if not, when will the board meet to hear cases, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) and (b) *Prof J A Heyns* Professor in Dogmatics and Dean of the Theological Faculty of the University of Pretoria, Moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk  
*Dr D J C van Wyk* Minister of the Nederduitse Hervormde Kerk and



275

WEDNESDAY, 22

Editor of the monthly publication "Die Hervormer"

*Chaplain J M Dames* Principal Chaplain of the SA Defence Force and Rector of the Anglican Church, Voortrekkerhoogte

*Rev V W Harris* Minister of the Northfield Methodist Church, Benoni, Chairman South Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland District of the Methodist Church

*Col H L Bosman* Staff Officer, SA Defence Force

(2) Yes

(a) 82 cases were heard by the Board on 15 February 1984

(b) 51 cases (Jehova's Witnesses) were classified under article 72D(1)(a)(3) of the Act and referred to the Department of

FEBRUARY 1984

276

Manpower for placement in Community Service

19 cases were not dealt with as a result of incorrect applications and returned to applicants

12 cases were postponed to the next meeting of the Board as no members were co-opted to represent the specific church denominations

RSM 2/2/84 (254)

## A deadly duel ends friction

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A South African Defence Force officer was shot dead by one of his men in a deadly duel after weeks of friction culminated in a fight to the death, deep in the bush of the Ovambo war zone, Ondangwa police confirmed yesterday

A police spokesman said Lieutenant Johannes Verhoef, 22, was shot dead on February 9 by a trooper while the two were taking part in a foot patrol

The incident was allegedly the climax of weeks of friction between them, which they decided to finish by fighting with their bare hands

Police said the soldier pulled out a knife, and Lieut Verhoef fired two rifle shots into the ground

The soldier then grabbed the rifle and shot Lieut Verhoef in the chest and the chin, it was alleged

An inquest held shortly after the incident found Lieut Verhoef died of massive internal injuries and internal bleeding

The soldier was admitted to 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria

An Ondangwa police spokesman said yesterday the case was still being investigated with a view to possible charges being pressed



# LP may be jumping gun, says Goodall

254 # E. Post 21/2/84

By CLARE  
PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE Progressive Federal Party's deputy defence spokesman, Mr Brian Goodall, MP for Eden-vale, said the Labour Party was possibly "jumping the gun" in assuming the National Party would not take a unilateral decision on conscription for coloureds.

Mr Goodall was reacting to a statement by the Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, that defence was a "general affair" in terms of the new constitution and "whites could not take a unilateral decision without our consent"

Mr Hendrickse said that the Labour Party

would never commit itself to conscription until its demand for all to have full rights was met

Mr Goodall said the Labour Party possibly knew something the PFP did not, but he considered the composition and size of standing committees under the new constitution to be a "grey area" still

"Mr Hendrickse is assuming the PFP will be sympathetic, but he should remember it has not decided yet whether it should support conscription for coloureds and Indians.

"The PFP opposed it in the past on grounds that people who did not enjoy full citizenship rights

should not be called up. But our opinion may change once privileges of being a citizen have been accepted."

Speaking from his home in Uitenhage, Mr Hendrickse said he did not believe a unilateral decision would be taken by the National Party on an issue like conscription for coloureds

Consensus or a veto could be achieved in the envisaged standing committees in Parliament which would have a racial ratio of 4:2:1.

This meant that one PFP member, two coloured and one Indian could achieve consensus or even a veto over three NP members, he said.

# Officer shot dead in 'duel'

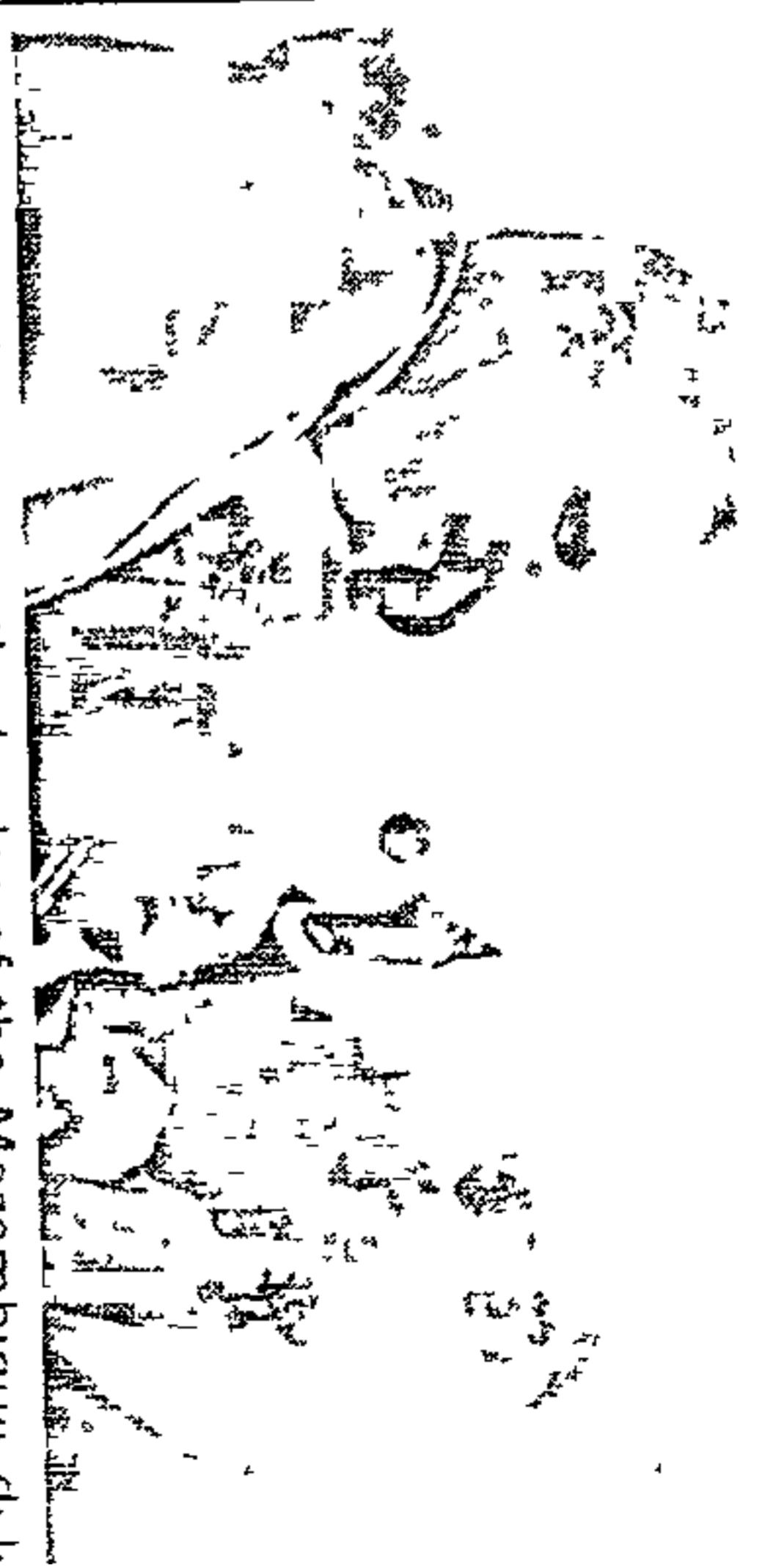
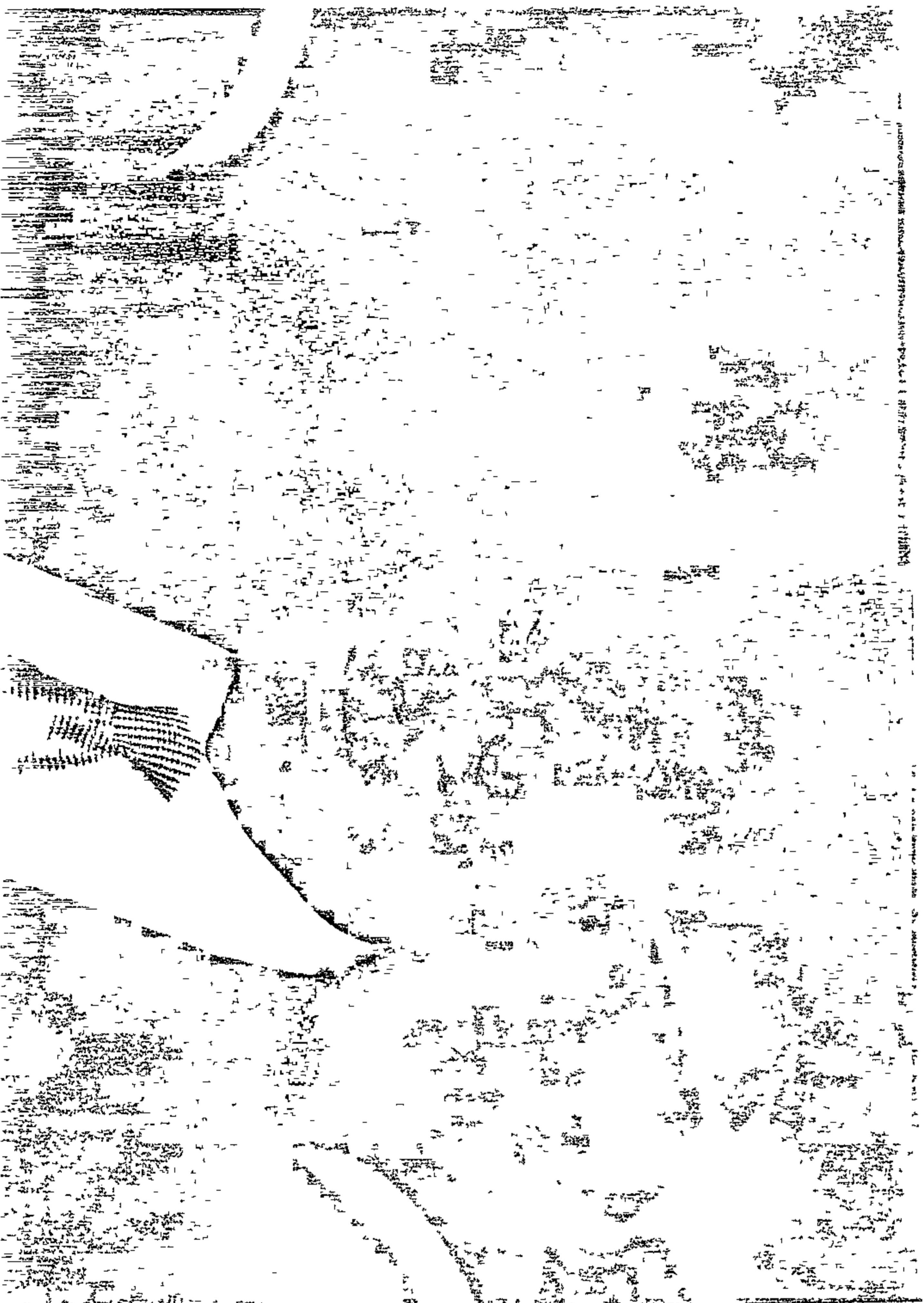
FROM TONY  
MAYEK  
MASHIKH — A  
with African De-  
force officer  
had died by one  
115 men in a duel  
weeks of friction  
announced in a  
to the death  
in the bush of  
the Oshana war zone,

Ondangwa police con-  
firmed yesterday  
A police spokesman  
confirmed that Lieu-  
tenant Johannes Ver-  
hoef, 22, was shot  
dead by a rifleman  
while the two were  
taking part in a foot  
patrol in the Iheke  
district

weeks of friction be-  
tween the two which  
they decided to finish  
by fighting with their  
bare hands  
But the soldier  
pulled out a knife as  
the two were about to  
begin fighting, and  
Lieutenant Verhoef  
grabbed his R4 rifle  
and fired two shots  
into the ground  
The soldier then

grabbed his rifle and  
pumped off two shots,  
one hitting the lieu-  
tenant in the chest,  
the other penetrating  
his chin, it was al-  
leged  
An inquest held  
soon after the inci-  
dent found that Lieu-  
tenant Verhoef had  
died of internal injur-  
ies and internal  
bleeding

The soldier has  
been admitted to I  
Military Hospital in  
Pretoria, Ondangwa  
police confirmed yes-  
terday, and apparently  
has a wounded leg  
An Ondangwa  
police spokesman said  
the case was still be-  
ing investigated with  
a view to possible  
charges being  
pressed



Mr Pik Botha meets the leader of the Mozambique deli-  
Major-General Jacinto Soares Veloso, the Economic  
Minister, in Maputo yesterday

# Mozambique SA Suje OIM Poster

Political Staff

**JOHANNESBURG.** — In a dramatic breakthrough  
the search for peace in Southern Africa, li-  
ernments of South Africa and Mozambique  
yesterday to enter into a formal non-aggre-  
pact which may be signed within the next few

This was one of a  
series of successes  
achieved in more than  
eight hours of consulta-  
tions in Maputo be-  
tween high-powered  
delegations from South  
Africa and Mo-

Mozambique  
central Moz  
hours of talk  
greeted by  
cheering ov-  
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longed appl-

representations concerning boards for religious objection established in terms of section 72A of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

- (2) whether he intends to amend this Act during the current session of Parliament, if so, in what respect?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
- (2) Yes, various amendments among others also suggestions from the Chairman of the Board for Religious Objection are being considered. These will, as is customary, be discussed with the Defence Study groups before submission to Parliament

been referred to the Attorney-General and is thus *sub judice*

- (3) No

**Military service: religious objection**

\*17 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any persons sentenced in 1981, 1982 or 1983 for refusing to perform military service on the ground of religious objection have appeared before boards for religious objection under section 72A of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they appear before such boards, if so (i) how many, (ii) when and (iii) with what result in each case,
- (2) whether the conditions of confinement of these persons have changed recently if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) in what manner?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
- (a) Because persons who failed to render service in terms of section 126A(1) and who are serving or who have served sentences of detention in terms of section 126A(2)(a), are exempted from further service and can not be called up again. It should however, be noted that persons who refused to serve and were sentenced in terms of section 126A(2)(b) may be called up again once they have served their sentences
- (b) Falls away
- (2) No

**Boards for religious objection**

\*18 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he has received any rep

(254) Hansard Q. Col. 289  
Shooting of national serviceman  
22/2/84

\*16 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a national serviceman from the School of Engineers in Kroonstad was shot while being in the military police cells on or about 13 February 1984, if so, what are the circumstances surrounding the incident,
- (2) whether the incident has been investigated, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) who was in charge of the investigation and (c) what were the findings,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) and (2) Yes. A person appeared in the Magistrate's Court at Kroonstad on 14 February 1984. The case has

(254) Howard Q 61 283  
Military service  
22/2/84

\*9 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

How many persons who failed to report for military service in 1983 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, were charged in terms of section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For the period 1 January 1983 to 2 December 1983, when the 1983 amendment to section 126 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957 was promulgated, 32 members were charged under section 126A(1)(a) and 101 under section 126A(1)(b)

ROM 22/2/84 (254)

# Parcel shock for soldier's family

By DAVID CAPEL

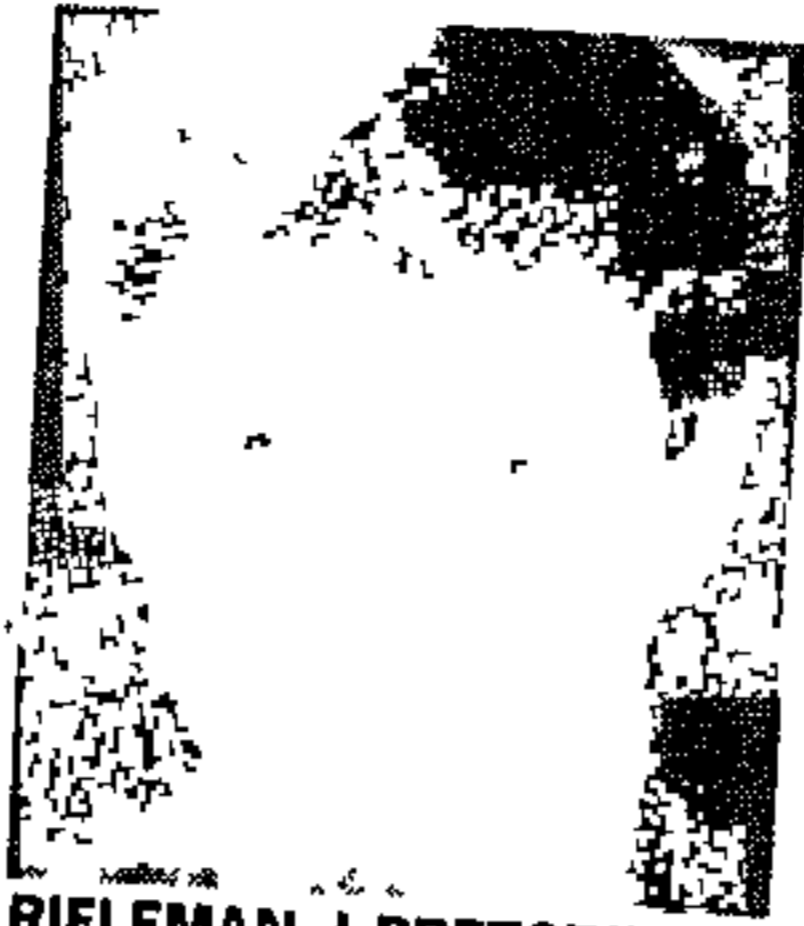
THE family of a young national serviceman told yesterday how they had heard of his death on the border after a parcel they sent him was returned to them bearing the word "deceased"

Mr Hannes Pretorius and his wife, Rita, of Rondebult, Germiston, heard that their son, Johan, 18, had been blown up in a Ratel with five of his comrades almost a month after his death

Rifleman Pretorius died in Angola on January 4 and the parcel was returned to his parents on February 2, according to family members

They said they were told officially of his death on February 8

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday the Defence Force had



RIFLEMAN J PRETORIUS  
shock to family

nothing further to say on the matter at this stage.

A statement made on February 8 said the delay in announcing the death was caused by identification and notification difficulties under adverse operational condi-

tions

The statement said the Defence Force deeply regretted the inconvenience and additional bereavement caused by the delay and a board of inquiry had been set up to investigate the matter

Rfn Pretorius' brother-in-law, Mr L Van der Westhuizen, said confusion arose when several letters the family had written to him were returned on January 26 On January 27 a Christmas parcel was returned and the family made inquiries.

Mr Van der Westhuizen said they were told Rfn Pretorius' address had changed Then, on February 2, another parcel was returned, this time with the word "oorlede — deceased" written on it

The family, said Mr Van

der Westhuizen, had been visited by SADF personnel the following day and told that he was all right The next day they returned and said the family "should accept his death"

They were told officially on February 8 that he had died

The family last saw Rfn Pretorius in October when he was out on a five-day pass

"We were told there was nothing left of him — that his body had disintegrated," Mr Van der Westhuizen said

Rfn Pretorius had three sisters, Magriet, 32, Rita, 37 and Hannelie, 30. He attended the Elsburg Hoër Skool, where he played rugby He served as an apprentice electrician with Escom before beginning his national service

said.  
C.M. T. 22/2/84 (254)

# Community service for 51 objectors

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A total of 51 Jehovah's Witnesses had been given community service this month after refusing military service, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

He was answering a written parliamentary question tabled by Mr Philip Myburgh (FFP Wynberg).

Mr Du Plessis said the new council for religious objectors had met on February 15 and had considered 82 cases.

The 51 Jehovah's Witnesses had been classified in terms of the Defence Act and referred to the Department of Manpower for placing in community service.

The members of the council were

- Professor J A Heyns of the University of Pretoria and Moderator of the Northern Transvaal NG Kerk synod

- Dr D J C Van Wyk, an NG Kerk minister and editor of "Die Hervormer"

- Chaplain J M Daines, an Anglican minister and chief chaplain of the Defence Force

- The Rev V W Harris, chairman of the South Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland district of the Methodist Church

- Colonel H L Bosman of the Defence Force

CAH Times 22/2/84 254

# Gerhardts in new appeal bid

## Chief Reporter

THE Chief Justice of South Africa would be petitioned "in due course" on behalf of Dieter Gerhardt and his wife Ruth for leave to appeal against their conviction and sentences for high treason, a legal representative of the couple said yesterday

In the Cape Town Supreme Court on Monday, the Judge-President of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, refused a similar application by counsel who had appeared pro Deo for the couple at their trial last year

In December Mr Justice Munnik sentenced Dieter Gerhardt, former commanding officer of the SA Naval Dockyard at Simon's Town, to life imprisonment and his Swiss-born wife to a 10-year jail term after finding them guilty of spying for the Soviet Union — he over a period of 21 years and she for 13 years

## 21 days

Petitioning of the Chief Justice is provided for in the Criminal Procedure Act, within 21 days of an application for leave to appeal being refused by a trial judge

Leave to appeal is refused by a trial judge when he considers there is no chance of another court coming to a different judgment from his own. Mr John van Niekerk, of Silberbauers, appointed by the court last year to act as the defence instructing attorney at the Gerhardt trial, said yesterday it

had been decided that the petitioning procedure would be followed in the case of the Gerhardts, whom he intended consulting in prison in the Transvaal early next week.

He could not at this stage say when the petition would be presented to the Chief Justice in Bloemfontein

● Meanwhile, Dieter Gerhardt is technically still a commodore in the SA Navy. He has not yet been stripped of either his rank or commission although his salary may have been frozen pending a decision on the action the defence authorities eventually take against him

## Commission

An SADF spokesman said from Pretoria yesterday that such action would be considered only after "all legal processes" in the Gerhardt case had been completed

In terms of the Military Discipline Code (MDC), an officer in the SADF holds a commission "at the pleasure of the State President", who can at any time withdraw a commission after the officer concerned has been notified of his intention to do so

If Gerhardt's salary as a commodore has been frozen, this step would probably have been taken under a section of the MDC which provides for action to be taken against any officer who absents himself from duty without leave, or who fails to perform the duties of his appointment, for a period of three months or more

23/2/84  
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Star

# Death of soldier (19)

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force today confirmed the death of Rifleman Kim Inglis (19)

Rifleman Inglis died in a mortar accident during training in the operational area on February 18

He is survived by his parents, Mr D R Inglis, of Alexandra Street, Estcourt, and Mrs Y Inglis, of Crompton Street, Pietermaritzburg. — Sapa



# Conscientious objectors tell it to the judge

23/2/84  
E. Post

NATIONAL servicemen appearing before the new Board for Religious Objection speak man to man to Mr Justice M T Steyn and his five board members

There are no lawyers leading evidence for either themselves or the State

The board consist of three theologians, an army chaplain and a Defence Force officer plus the judge

"I have already decided not to have anyone appearing for the State as no legal representations is allowed for the applicant There will be personal and direct communication," Mr Justice Steyn said in an interview

The formation of the board was announced in Pretoria this month by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

In reply to a question in Parliament this week, Mr Du Plessis said the board had met on February 15 and had considered 82 cases. A total of 51 Jehovah's Witnesses had been given community service

According to Mr David Fourie, secretary of the board, other applications came from Seventh Day Adventists, Christadelphians, Plymouth Brethren, Congregationalists, Latter Day Saints and one Roman Catholic

In the interview, Mr Justice Steyn said religious objectors were no longer regarded as offenders and would not be treated as such

He also said where there were "cut and dried cases", applications could be granted without the objector appearing before the board

"But if the case is one of public interest, or if there is uncertainty about the case, it may be refused or granted to a lesser extent We can't refuse an applicant without hearing him"

The board decided who *bona fide* religious objectors were who qual-

**A new official body with power to exempt conscientious objectors on religious grounds, the Board for Religious Objection, held its first meeting recently. MARION WHITEHEAD reports:**

fied under the new legislation for non-combatant posts in the SADF and six-year community service posts under the auspices of the Department of Manpower

There are no categories for objectors who have moral, ethical and political objections to military service They will be required to report to the SADF for duty or face court martial and a maximum of six years in jail

"If applications are not based on religious views we do not entertain them If we got a political application, we would refuse it and may tell him to approach the exemption board," Mr Justice Steyn said

Commandant John Rolt, of the SADF media liaison service, warned that any national serviceman who did not fall within the ambit of the board was still subject to the Defence Act

"If he fails to report for duty, then the normal legal process continues," he said

The new legislation under the Defence Act had a stormy passage through Parliament and has come under fire from churches, theologians and politicians for not making provision for objectors on moral, ethical or political grounds

The Reverend Robbie Roberts, convener of the SA Council of Churches' committee on violence

and non-violence, said "Our Government, dominated by the Dutch Reformed Church, thinks you cannot be moral without being religious That is mistaken"

He said a valid category had been excluded by eliminating "just war" objectors and political objectors

Leading Afrikaner Calvinist theologian Prof Amie van Wyk recently added his voice to the protest

In the latest edition of the Calvinist publication, *Woord en Daad*, the Gereformeerde Kerk theologian said that on ethical grounds it should be recognised that situations could arise where a person's conscience prevented him from taking part in a particular cause

"Must he then be forced to go against his conscience or else be jailed?" he asked

The PFP gave the Defence Amendment Bill on conscientious objectors a roasting when it went through Parliament

Mr Brian Goodall, deputy PFP spokesman on Defence, told the House the categories of conscientious objection were too narrow and should include those whose reasons were ethical and moral

"We believe that the sincerity of one's personal beliefs is not necessarily dependent upon one's membership of any particular church or

the tenets of any particular religion," he said

"Indeed, it would be hard to say where religious motivation ends and morality begins"

The new legislation provides alternative service only for religious objectors whose religions do not allow them to

- Render service as combatants in any armed force — they will be given non-combatant posts within the military

- Render service as combatants, to perform any maintenance task of a combatant nature or to be clothed in a military uniform — they will also be accommodated within the military

- Render any military service, undergo any military training or to perform any task in connection with any armed force — these pacifists will do community service under the auspices of the Department of Manpower

National servicemen must submit their applications within 30 days of receiving their call-up papers, detailing the grounds on which their objection is based, which category they want to be placed in, affidavits from potential witnesses who may appear on their behalf, and state the books of faith on which their objection is based Applicants must travel to the hearing at their own expense

If the applicant's religion is not already represented by a minister on the board, then one will be co-opted to sit with the board

# Angola confirms SA troop pullback

Capl Timis 23/2/84

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**LISBON.** — Angola has confirmed that South African troops occupying part of its territory are withdrawing, the state-run Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

"The aggressive activities of the South African Army have ceased and they have begun withdrawing to Namibia," the Angop dispatch, monitored in Lisbon, quoted the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Rodrigues, as saying

He said the withdrawal would be supervised by the joint Angolan-South African commission which will be headquartered in Angolan territory

The agency quoted Colonel Rodrigues as saying on Tuesday that "a symbolic number of American observers, two or three", would

participate in the ceasefire commission

This is a shift from an earlier position when, after trilateral talks in Zambia to seal the truce arrangement last week, Angola said it did not want United States observers because they were not impartial

Colonel Rodrigues said long-standing demands by Washington and Pretoria for the withdrawal from Angola of about 25 000 Cuban troops were not discussed in the latest round of talks

He said Swapo insurgents had pledged not to take advantage of the withdrawal, that "only Angolan forces" would

move into areas left by the South Africans and that Luanda would "restrict" Swapo activities

He said Angola's acceptance of the truce aimed at encouraging talks between Swapo and South Africa for an independence settlement

● Angolan rebels yesterday accused the Angolan Government of massacring civilians and said their armed struggle would be intensified

In a statement issued in Lisbon, Unita said 78 men, women and children were massacred in the suburbs of the central city of Huambo on February 15, 16, 19 and 20 and 254 were arrested

The Unita statement called on negotiators seeking peace in Southern Africa and international humanitarian organizations not to keep silent on such violations of human rights

● Meanwhile, an advance group of US technical personnel arrived in Windhoek yesterday in preparation for the opening of an American centre to help monitor the disengagement of South African forces in southern Angola

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, confirmed the arrival

## Talks welcomed

● In Harare, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday cautiously welcomed the current dialogue between South Africa and its black neighbours, saying the success of the negotiations would depend on Pretoria's willingness to honour its pledges

● A Lusaka report quotes President Kenneth Kaunda as saying that independent African states looked forward to welcoming South Africa in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) once the Republic proved genuine by removing troops from Angola and granting independence to SWA/Namibia — Sapa-Reuter and UPI

## Guguletu persons shot

\*17 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any persons were shot by the South African Police in Guguletu on or about 19 February 1984, if so, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident, (b) what were the (i) names and (ii) ages of the persons shot, (c)(i) when and (ii) where did the shooting take place, (d) what was the rank of the policemen involved and (e) how many shots were fired,
- (2) whether these persons died as a result of the shooting, if not, what was the nature of the injury in each case,
- (3) whether these persons were armed, if so, what was the nature of the arms they carried in each case,
- (4) whether an investigation has been held into the incident, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

- (1) Yes
- (a) The deceased was allegedly one of three persons who attacked and robbed another of R100 and other personal belongings. The victim pointed out his assailants to a constable who gave chase and arrested one of the alleged robbers. A struggle ensued and in an attempt to prevent the alleged robber from fleeing the constable made use of his firearm.
- (b) (i) Jimana Willem  
(ii) Eighteen years
- (c) (i) On 19 February 1984 at approximately 19h10

## (ii) In Guguletu

- (d) Constable  
(e) Three
- (2) Yes
- (3) It is alleged that the robbers were armed with knives
- (4) Yes. A case of alleged murder is under investigation
- (5) No

\*18 Mr K M ANDREW—Education and Training—(Reply standing over) *Hansard Q. 61, 336*  
*Operational area: visit 24/2/84*

\*19 May R SIVE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any Members of Parliament visited the operational area in South West Africa in 1983 on the invitation of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) which Members of Parliament, (b) when did these visits take place and (c) what was the (i) duration and (ii) purpose of each visit,
- (2) whether any of these Members of Parliament used Defence Force transport on these occasions, if so, (a) which Members and (b) what specified means of transport did they use in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) No, the SA Defence Force does not invite members of the House of Assembly to visit the operational area
- (a) The following members visited the operational area at my invitation
- The Honourable B H Wilkens  
Mr C J van R Botha  
Mr M C Botma  
Mr W N Breytenbach

the living standards of the local population

- (2) Yes
- (a) All members
- (b) Appropriate SA Air Force aircraft and SA Defence Force vehicles

Operational area: visit

\*20 May R SIVE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any members of Provincial Councils visited the operational area in South West Africa in 1983 and 1984 on the invitation of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) (i) what are their names and (ii) of which (aa) Provincial Councils and (bb) political parties are they members, (b) when did these visits take place and (c) what was the (i) duration and (ii) purpose of each visit,
- (2) whether any of these Members used Defence Force transport on these occasions, if so, (a) which Members and (b) what specified means of transport did they use in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) No members of Provincial Councils visited the operational area at the invitation of the SA Defence Force but the following members visited the area at my invitation
- In 1983
- (a) (i) Mrs D I Bishop and Mrs J Hunter  
(ii) (aa) Mrs Bishop—Cape Provincial Council  
Mrs Hunter—Transvaal Provincial Council

- (b) 30 November 1983 to 2 December 1983
- (c) (i) Three days
- (ii) To enlighten the group on the military situation in South West Africa and the conditions under which the SA Defence Force operates in the operational area as well as the contribution by means of civic action programmes towards raising

(bb) Mrs Bishop—Progressive Federal Party  
Mrs Hunter—National Party

Note They were part of a group of influential ladies

who were invited to visit the operational area

(b) 23 November 1983—25 November 1983

In 1984

(a)	(1)	(aa)	(11)	(bb)
Mr C J W Badenhorst		Cape		National Party
Mr B D T Boshoff		Transvaal		National Party
Mr B Brecher		Natal		National Party
Mr J P Buckle		Transvaal		National Party
Mr P F de Klerk		Cape		National Party
Mrs J J de Swardt		Cape		National Party
Mr R P G Dreyer		Orange Free State		National Party
Mr G G du Toit		Transvaal		National Party
Mr P J Farrell		Orange Free State		National Party
Mr J M Griffiths		Transvaal		National Party
Mr T Gunning		Transvaal		National Party
Mr J H Hattingh		Transvaal		National Party
Mr D P Kurstein		Transvaal		National Party
Mr H Kloppers		Transvaal		National Party
Mr H S J Kruger		Natal		National Party
Mr J J Lemmer		Transvaal		National Party
Mr J N Moolman		Transvaal		National Party
Mr D B Nel		Cape		National Party
Mr J T Nel		Orange Free State		National Party
Mr J J Olivier		Cape		National Party
Mr P G Poggenpoel		Orange Free State		National Party
Mr J F Pretorius		Cape		National Party
Mr S Schoeman		Transvaal		National Party
Mr J W Theron		Cape		National Party
Mr D van Zyl		Transvaal		National Party
Mr H J G van Zyl		Cape		National Party
Mr C J Veldtman		Cape		National Party
Mr R B Viljoen		Natal		National Party
Mr C Vosloo		Natal		National Party
Mrs M P Warffemmus		Transvaal		National Party
Mr M J Wessels		Natal		National Party
Mr J J Wiehahn		Transvaal		National Party
		Cape		National Party

Note These Provincial Council members were part of a larger group of influential persons who comprised the touring party

(b) 1 February 1984—3 February 1984

(c) (i) 3 Days.

(ii) To enlighten the groups on

the military situation in South West Africa and the conditions under which the SA Defence Force operates in the operational area as well as the contribution by means of civic action programs towards raising the living standards of the local population. In the case of Mrs Bishop the visit also

aimed at giving her an opportunity to observe for herself the relations between the SA Defence Force and the local population and the handling of alleged atrocities against them by members of the Security Forces

(2) Yes

(a) All the members

(b) Appropriate SA Air Force aircraft and SA Defence Force vehicles

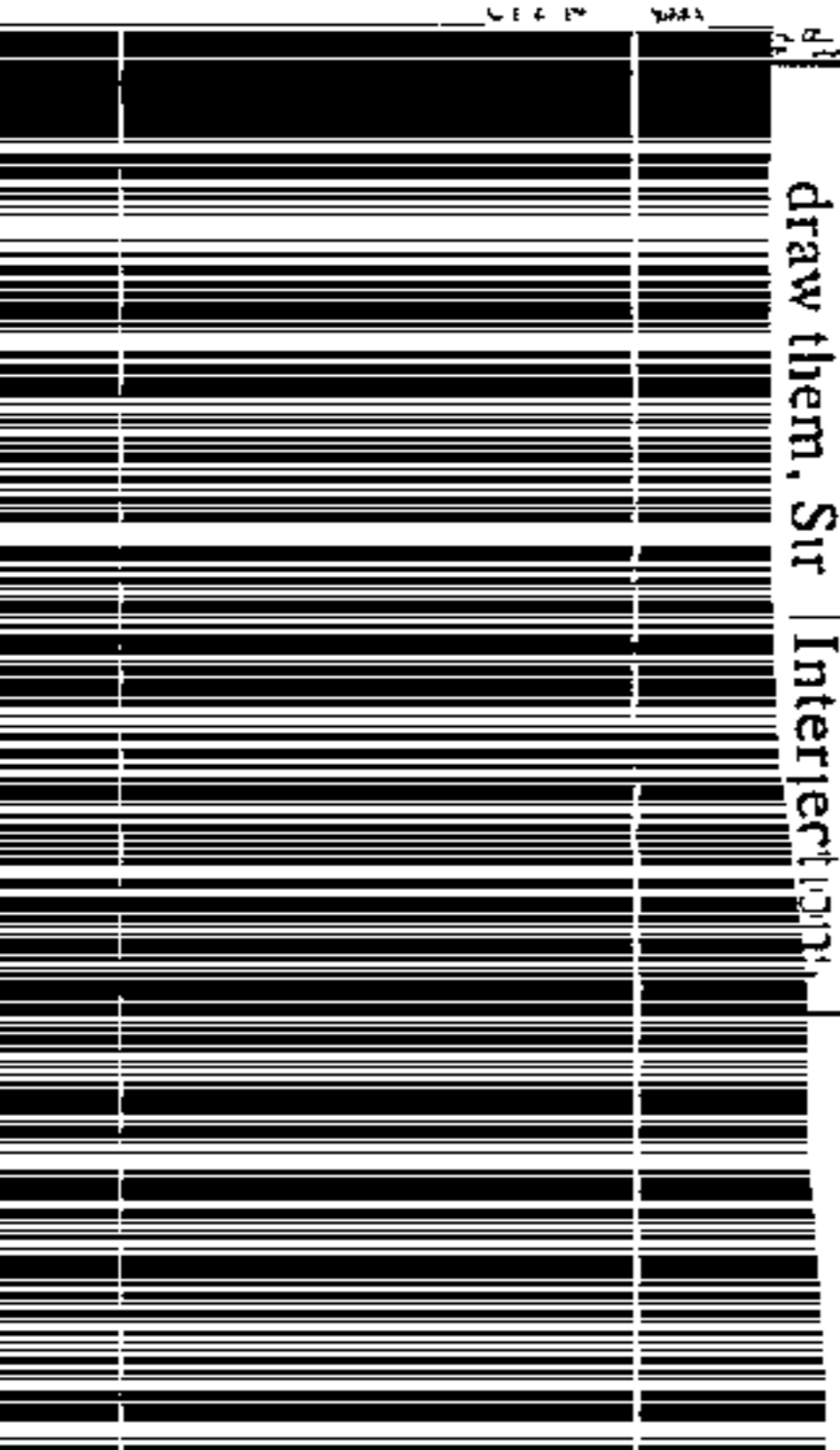
May R SIVE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him why this invitation was not extended to other parties

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is the prerogative of the Minister of Defence to invite persons to the operational area [Interjections]

†Mr A VAN BREDA Mr Speaker, on a point of order, is the hon member for Bryanston entitled to say, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, "It is also your own prerogative to wage your own bloody war"? [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member for Bryanston must withdraw those words

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG I withdraw them, Sir [Interjections]



# Peace gains momentum

The remarkable thing about the frenzied diplomatic exchanges between SA and her most hostile neighbours is not that talks are taking place. It is that they are going so smoothly and that everyone is so optimistic.

Even Tanzania's Julius Nyerere has been driven to admit that there is now hope for peaceful settlements of southern African issues. This is a surprising turnaround for a politician who has previously used the security of his geographic remoteness from the region and his tenuous claim to be a "frontline" leader, to preach a gospel of unremitting confrontation with SA.

In a curious use of language, of which probably only he is capable, former American Secretary of State Alexander Haig says the Namibian/Angolan negotiations have not yet reached an "exclamatory" phase — by which he seems to mean something capable of evoking exclamations of surprise or pleasure.

From the commanding heights of Haig's non-governmental position in Washington, southern African developments may not yet seem to call for the superlatives of Haig'speak. From a local perspective they are little short of astounding.

There have been earlier diplomatic *démarches* on southern African issues — some of them seeming to involve many of the world's more meddlesome diplomats and governments. Always in the past, one or the other of the parties involved — be it Pretoria, Luanda, the UN, Namibia's internal parties, Swapo or Maputo — has discovered a need to place obstacles in the way of diplomatic settlements.

The enormous scale of intent of the regional peace initiatives in southern Africa is becoming ever more apparent. What appears to have occurred is a convergence of economic and military self-interest in these countries.

Among the issues that have blossomed, and then been forgotten in the Namibian negotiations are the questions of UN partiality; the type of voting to be used in Namibian elections, the establishment of a demilitarised zone on the Namibian-Angolan border; and the composition of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag). Even the issue of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola was a latecomer — it formed no part of SA's original negotiating position.

The talking, and the fighting dragged on for years. Suddenly, within little more than two months, there is not just a new Namibian initiative but a subcontinent-spanning series of moves involving, in particular, Pretoria and southern Africa's two avowedly Marxist states, Angola and Mozambique. Although they are not directly involved, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe, plus peripherally involved Zambia, are bound to be affected (for the better) by the diplomatic sea change sweeping the area.

What has changed? Certainly not black African hostility to the white-ruled south or Pretoria's distrust of the black Marxist states and their Soviet underwriters.

The answer seems to lie in a fortunate

concentration of events. Some have been brought about by deliberate strategy, others have resulted from natural disasters, international economic conditions, and seemingly remote political needs that nonetheless have an impact on regional affairs.

Pretoria, in particular, can take pride in having followed a policy that, however savagely it was attacked, played a major part in creating a climate in which successful diplomatic initiatives were possible. That policy has been variously described as "acting as the regional power," "destabilisation" and "brutal aggression." It consisted of making plain that active hostility to SA, and in particular the harbouring of ANC and Swapo terrorists, carried an economic and military price. And that price would be exacted when it was judged to be necessary.

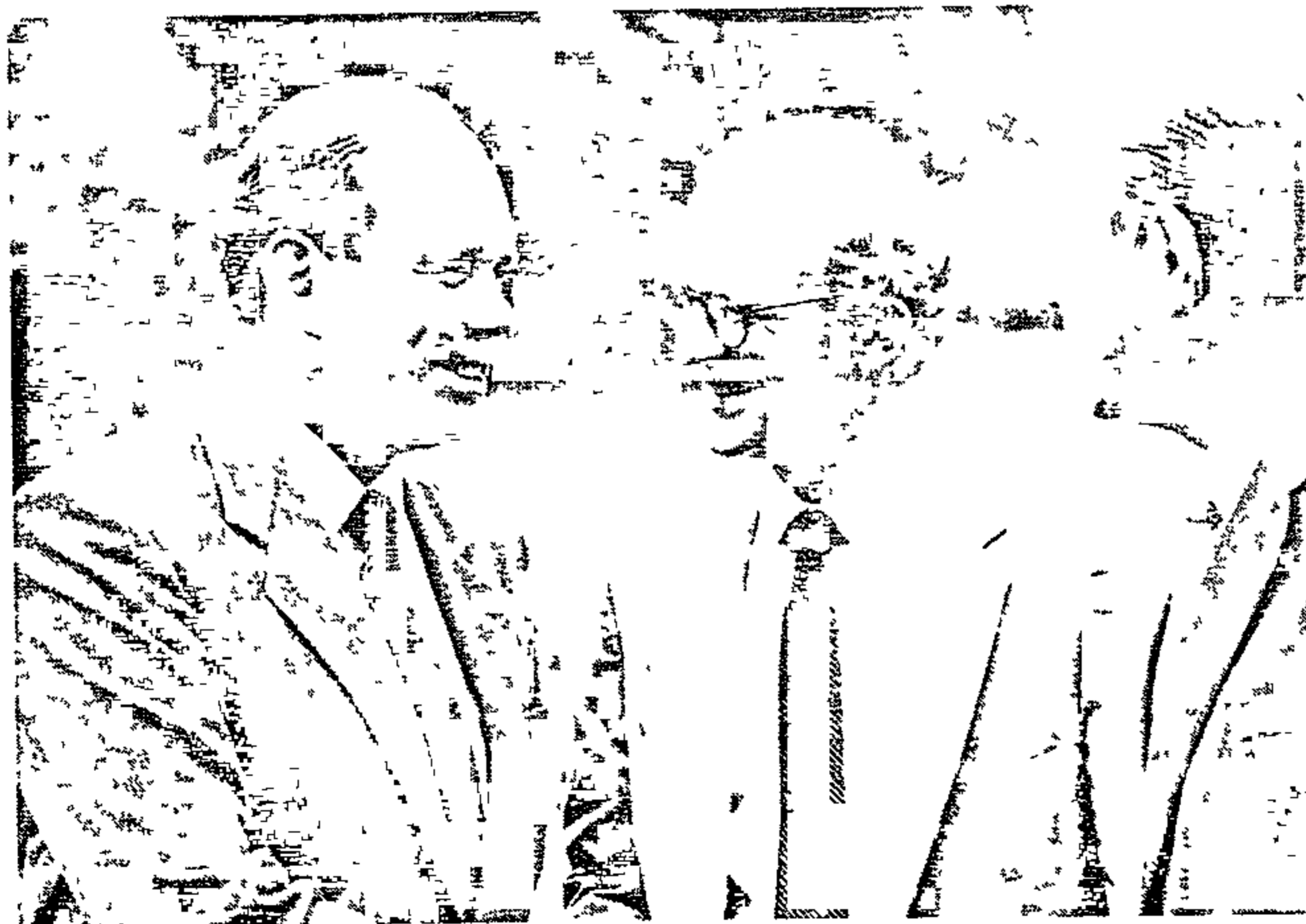
Thus military strikes — and alleged support for domestic insurgents in Angola and Mozambique — raised the price of active hostility to unacceptable levels. Where Maputo was concerned, there was, too, the ever-present threat of economic pressures.

Lesotho also suffered from military and economic action. And Zimbabwe was seemingly brought to heel, in short order, by measures such as cancellation and renegotiation of a trade agreement, the withdrawal of locomotives previously lent to Zimbabwe Railways, and the expulsion of Zimbabweans working in SA. In addition, Mozambique National Resistance movement attacks on transport links to Beira and on the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline made Zimbabwe even more dependent on SA transport links — and thus more subject to pressure. It is notable that the Department of Foreign Affairs says relations with Zimbabwe have been "realistic."

SA's tough policy might not, of itself, have been sufficient to change the diplomatic climate. But as war and insurgency swept their territories, both Angola and Mozambique were faced with natural and economic disasters. Where their economies were concerned, their troubles were at least partly due to the Marxist economic policies they insisted on following.

The drought, however, was not due to anyone's policies. It affected all countries in the region equally. But only SA, and to a lesser extent Zimbabwe and Botswana, had the infrastructure and the finances to cope with its worst consequences.

In Mozambique, scores of thousands are reported to be starving. From arming to "resist" SA and its own insurgents, the Maputo government has been reduced to begging international aid to feed its starving masses. Angola, with its agricultural sector in ruins as the result of war, indiscipline and the flight of the Portuguese, would



Malan, Crocker and Pik Botha ... peace talk

(16) (200) 5 + m 4/2/84

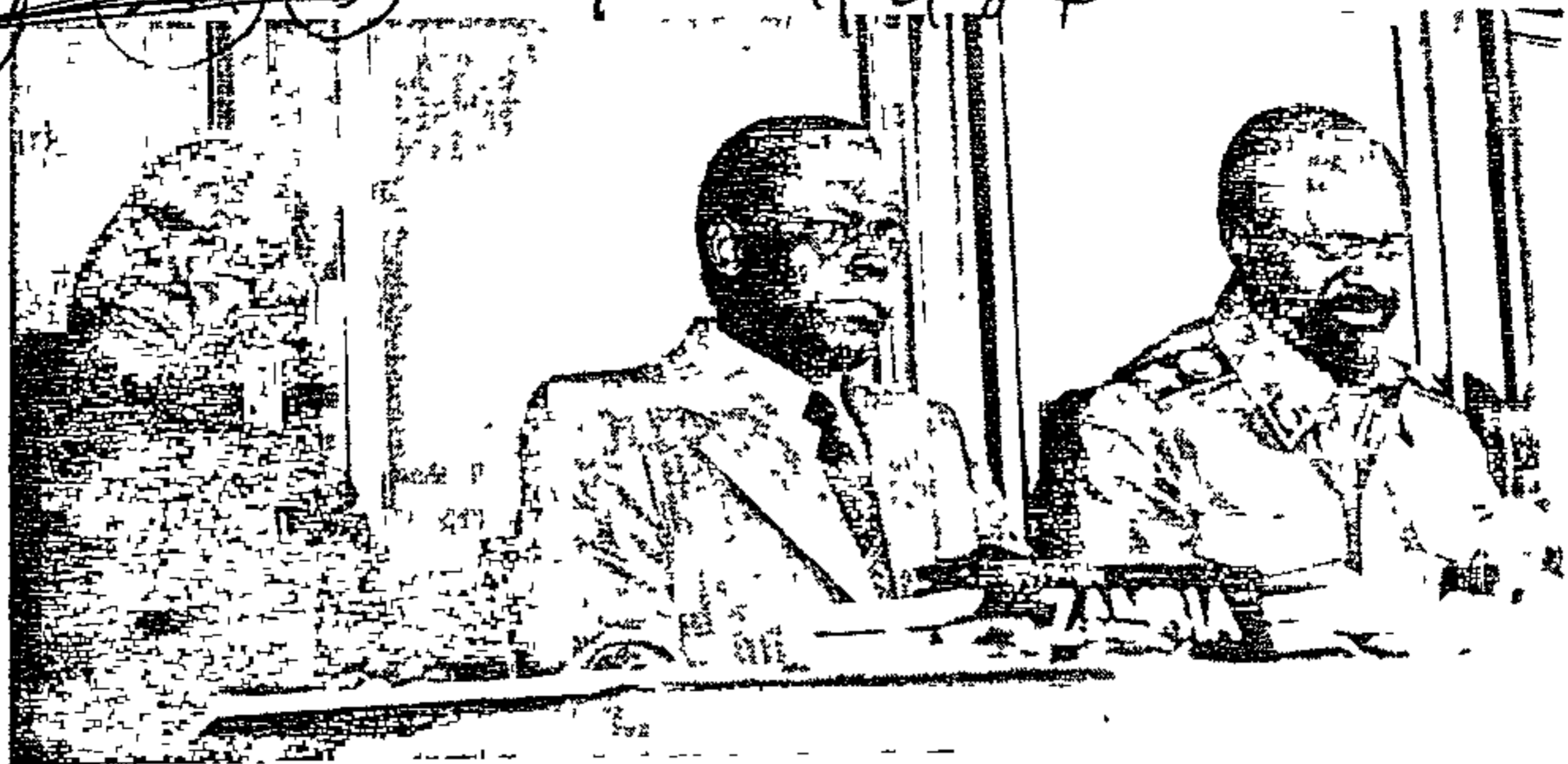
have suffered disaster even without the drought

Ironically, the internal effect of SA's own tough military stance almost certainly contributed towards creating a climate in which Pretoria was also eager to grasp opportunities to reduce regional tensions. With the economy deep in recession, the gold price low, and the drought costing millions in lost exports, the cost of grain imports and drought relief worsened the burden of ever-increasing military spending.

Namibia, with its war paid for and its economy subsidised by the SA taxpayer, had become a military, economic and financial albatross. In addition, the SADF, painfully conscious of its budgetary and manpower limitations, was eyeing its potential commitments in SA itself and along the borders.

A Namibian settlement, if one could be obtained on reasonable terms, had become desirable. If it could be coupled to an agreement with Mozambique that would limit, if not eliminate, ANC cross-border activity, so much the better.

Simultaneously Pretoria's perception of the threat from the rightwing, always ready to charge "sellout" in the event of a Namibian withdrawal, receded.



**Kaunda (l) with Marxist friends . . . economic benefits for him, too**

The final factor was the election-bound Reagan administration, which was looking for some electorally useful return for three years of "constructive engagement." With the Americans prepared to exercise their diplomatic and financial muscle in aid of a settlement, and able to offer both Mozambique and Angola desperately needed foreign aid, all the pieces for a settlement, or a series of settlements, were in place.

Talks with Mozambique are obviously in advance of those with Angola. Foreign Minister Pik Botha says he expects to sign a treaty, which he describes as "effectively" a non-aggression one, within weeks.

Where Angola is concerned, the vexed and related issues of the Cuban military presence and the future role of Unita remain to be settled. Euphoria over the successful Lusaka talks — and SA/Angolan cooperation on a commission to supervise the SADF disengagement — has not changed that.

Nonetheless, the diplomatic scene has changed dramatically. Six months ago, there would have been few who would have given odds on a quick settlement of SA's disputes with either Maputo or Luanda. Now the optimists rule — and they include some of government's hardline opponents.

## WALTONS

# Writing a success story

It's all on paper — and more. From its origins in 1949 as a small family concern, the Waltons stationery company has forged ahead to emerge as the biggest distributor in its field.

Turnover has expanded phenomenally from R100 000 in 1967 to R52,9m in the financial year to end-February 1983. And since its listing on the JSE in August 1978, earnings per share have quadrupled on a *fifo* basis from 33.7c to 140.1c. This performance catapulted Waltons to a sixth-placed ranking in last year's *Sunday Times* survey of the 100 companies with the highest after-tax percentage return on group shareholders' funds.

Much of the credit for such remarkable expansion rests with MD Frank Robarts (48), an energetic squash-playing dynamo who last year was the *Cape Times's* Businessman of the Year.

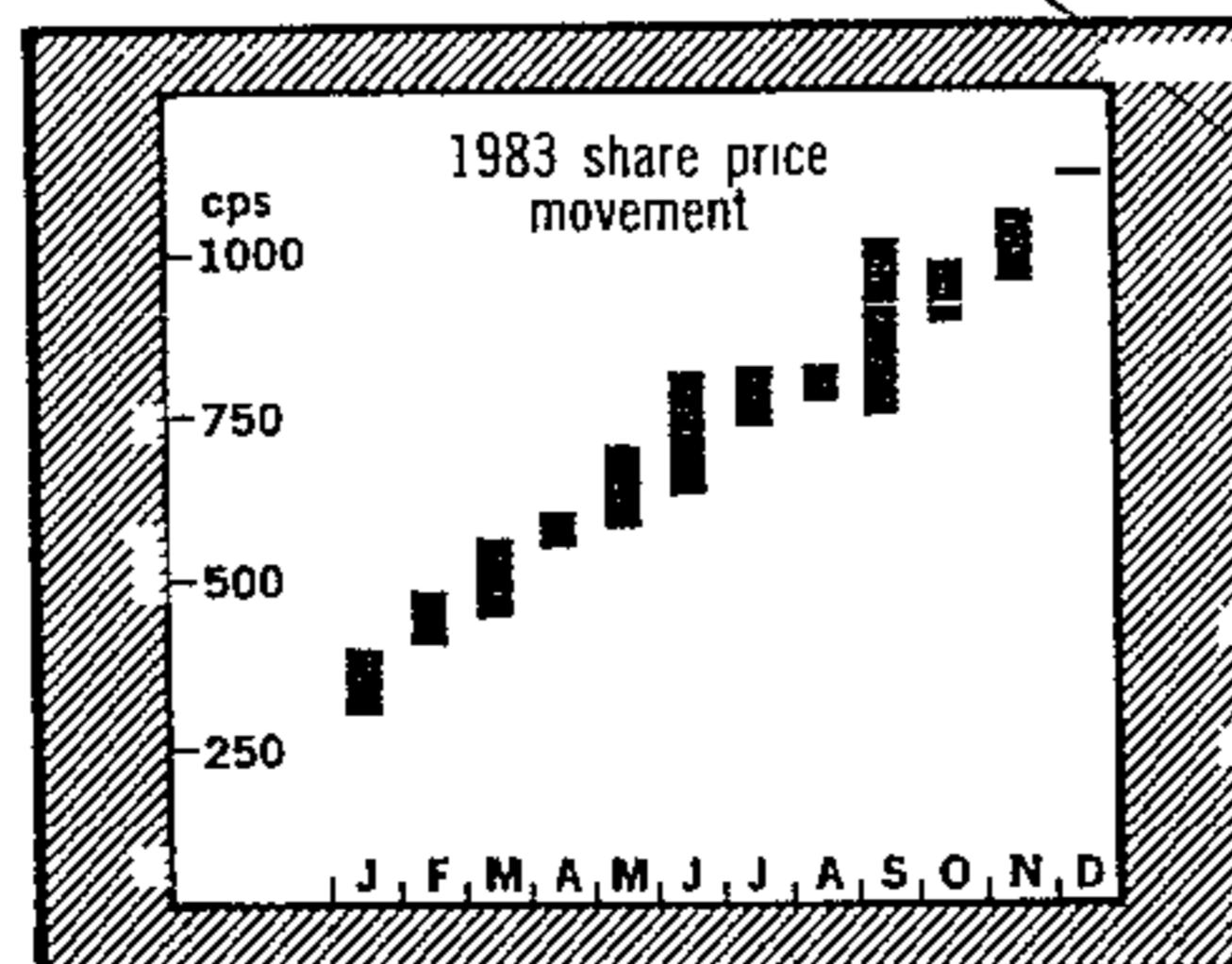
Robarts has spent his entire working life in the stationery business. On leaving school, he joined stationery manufacturer DRG and worked there for seven years before he teamed up in 1965 with now deputy chairman Norman Walton to spearhead Waltons' drive for growth. At that time, Waltons owned only one shop in Cape Town, and had just eight staff on the payroll.

Robarts's strategy was to open up new

**Stationery is not recession-proof. But Waltons has shown consistent growth over the past few years, and is well prepared to take advantage of boom times, when they come round again.**

branches in the western Cape — the first at Stellenbosch — and to capture the dominant share of local custom by means of quick deliveries and competitive pricing. Indeed, to the present day, Waltons' basic recipe for success has been to set up strategically-sited sales offices, which are able to respond rapidly to local demand.

"Where a factory in Isando might have



ordered stationery and waited two days for delivery," explains Robarts, "now they can get the stationery the same morning from our office in Isando. The name of the game is service linked to discount prices."

Service involves stocking some 21 000 different product lines of commercial stationery to cater for every conceivable office need. "You can't just carry Bic pens," says Robarts. "You need Staedtler, Faber and Parker too." And there is the constant need to adapt to different markets. The advent of computers has ushered in the development of a wide new accessory range of computer stationery products such as print-out paper, ribbons and binders. And this has in turn brought the need to train specialists in the computer stationery supply business.

Comprehensive and efficient service has enabled Waltons to win lucrative supply contracts from most of SA's heavy end-users of stationery — the industrial conglomerates, government, municipalities, universities and professional firms. "Anybody who's got an office, we'll sell to, if we get half a chance," declares Alan Muirhead, who is MD of Waltons' Natal operations.

While most of Waltons' sales growth has been organic, acquisitions have also played a part. In the Seventies, a number of small Cape-based companies were taken over. In



helped to an ambulance after a knife-  
c the City centre post office yesterday  
Pictures Peter Stanford

# Angolan ceasefire plan in balance

254  
CABLE TIMES 24/2/84

Political Correspondent

**THE South Africa-Angola peace initiative hung in the balance last night as South Africa warned of a Swapo advance which could break the fragile border truce.**

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said 200 Swapo guerillas had already crossed the SWA/Namibian border and 41 had been shot dead this month in Ovambo and West Kavango by security forces

Mr Botha said they were part of an 800-strong Swapo force moving southwards in contravention of the peace "understanding" reached with Angola earlier this month

### Meeting urged

Mr Botha said he had sent messages yesterday to the Angolan and United States governments seeking an urgent meeting of the joint monitoring force due to oversee the "military disengagement" in southern Angola

The month-long disengagement, instituted by South Africa on January 31 is aimed at producing a formal ceasefire in southern Angola

Western diplomats have been hoping that this in turn could restore momentum to the stalled SWA/Namibia settlement talks

The whole initiative is now threatened by the developments disclosed

derstanding would be enforced Swapo leaders had been informed at the highest level a day or two before the Lusaka talks that they would have to respect any agreement reached between South Africa and Angola

"Angola would not tolerate Swapo going against this," Mr Botha said he had been told

The Angolan representatives had also told him that Swapo forces had been moving southwards before January 31 in areas which were not at that time under Angolan control Mr Botha had expressed his understanding of this but had stated South Africa would not tolerate the situation and reserved the right to act

He said last night that

his call for an urgent meeting of the joint monitoring commission was made in an effort to secure joint action to reduce distrust between the two sides and to prevent hostilities breaking out again

Mr Botha did not say how the latest development would affect the South African withdrawal from Angola which the Angolan Government confirmed earlier this week was underway

● SIMON BARBER reports from Washington that as Mr Botha made his statement, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emerged from talks with Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant

\*\*\*\* A  
To page 2

## x-wife sees man shot dead

Crime Reporter

MIERWACHT man was shot dead in front of  
ermer wife after an argument with another  
in front of a Vasco block of flats last night

# Pick



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# Angolan plan in balance

CAPE TIMES 24/2/84

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Western diplomats have been hoping that this in turn could restore momentum to the stalled SWA/Namibia settlement talks.

The whole initiative is now threatened by the developments disclosed in Mr Botha's statement.

**SA condition**

One of the South African conditions for a continuing truce was that neither Swapo nor Angola should exploit the situation for military advantage.

Mr Botha said that at the talks with Angola in Lusaka on February 16 he had told Angola that South Africa knew Swapo forces were moving southwards and that this could scupper the peace understanding.

The Angolans assured me that the un-

derstanding would be enforced. Swapo leaders had been informed at the highest level a day or two before the Lusaka talks that they would have to respect any agreement reached between South Africa and Angola.

"Angola would not tolerate Swapo going against this," Mr Botha said he had been told.

The Angolan representatives had also told him that Swapo forces had been moving southwards before January 31 in areas which were not at that time under Angolan control. Mr Botha had expressed his understanding of this but had stated South Africa would not tolerate the situation and reserved the right to act.

He said last night that

his call for an urgent meeting of the joint monitoring commission was made in an effort to secure joint action to reduce distrust between the two sides and to prevent hostilities breaking out again.

Mr Botha did not say how the latest development would affect the South African withdrawal from Angola which the Angolan Government confirmed earlier this week was underway.

● SIMON BARBER reports from Washington that as Mr Botha made his statement, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emerged from talks with Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant

\*\*\*\* A  
To page 2



CAPE TIMES 24/2/84  
From page 2  
254

Secretary of State for Africa, and said "Swapo is not laying down its arms but is observing the agreement" reached in Lusaka last Thursday.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo would not engage in cross-border activities as long as the South African-Angolan disengagement plan was leading to implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

The State Department could neither confirm nor deny the figures Mr Botha claimed for the latest Swapo incursion.

Reacting to Mr Botha's call for an immediate meeting of the joint SA-Angolan monitoring commission, State Department officials noted that the meeting had already been scheduled for tomorrow.

United States officials said last night that in the course of the Lusaka negotiations, the MPLA had undertaken to restrain Swapo only in areas over which it had sovereignty, and this did not include those areas still occupied by the South African Defence Force.

The Lusaka plan called for the MPLA to have complete de jure, if not de facto, sovereignty over Angola within 30 days, the period over which the SADF would withdraw completely.

**Leadership?**

Officials also noted that if the incursion was truly on the scale claimed by Mr Botha, it raised serious questions about who was in charge of Swapo.

● IAN HOBBS reports from London that Swapo sources confirmed last night that "some of the most aggressive and best-trained" Swapo units had infiltrated SWA/Namibia some weeks ago.

An official spokesman for Swapo in London said South Africa was trying to create the impression that Swapo's military wing was operating entirely from Angola. This was untrue, he said.

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Capitols 2/2/84

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From page 221

254

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CAN TALKS 25/2/84

# 'Nats-only' tours to operational area <sup>254</sup>

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
— The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday sparked what could develop into a major row when he disclosed that only Nationalists were included in groups of members of Parliament and Provincial Councils invited recently to visit the operational area.

And opposition MPs claimed later that the visits had taken place in spite of them being told

there was no money for group tours to the border by MPs.

In reply to questions in Parliament by Major Ruben Sive, Progressive Federal Party MP for Bezuidenhout, General Malan disclosed that 42 MPs — all of them Nationalists — had visited the operational area at his invitation from November 30 to December 2 last year.

He also disclosed that from February 1 to 3 this year a group of 32 MPCs — all of them Na-

tionalists — had been his guests on a similar visit. The MPCs, he said, were "part of a larger group of influential persons who comprised the touring party"

The reasons for both visits according to General Malan were "To enlighten the group on the military situation in South West Africa and the conditions under which the SA Defence Force operates in the operational area, as well as the contribution by means of civic action programmes towards raising the living standards of the local population"

The groups was transported to and from the border in "appropriate SA Air Force aircraft and SA Defence Force vehicles", he said.

Asked by Major Sive why only Nationalists were included in the groups, General Malan replied. "It is the prerogative of the Minister of Defence to invite people to visit the operational area."

In an angry reaction later, Major Sive said "I don't think the Minister of Defence realizes that he is no longer running the SADF, but is answerable to the people of South Africa through Parliament"

It was General Malan's duty to see that opposition parties were given equal opportunity to know what was happening in the Defence Force, in the operational area in particular

"There are courtesies that ministers owe to Parliament and unless the Minister of Defence observes these, he should no longer continue to hold his post," Major Sive said



He said the last time opposition MPs had gone to the border was when a parliamentary group was invited to visit, after Operation Protea in 1981

The Conservative Party's defence spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, said in reaction that General Malan's actions and comments reflected the arrogance and uncaring attitude of the Nationalist Government

He said that late last year he and Dr Willie Snyman, the CP MP for Pietersburg, were told that funds for a border trip were not available

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in a statement that he was "shocked" that General Malan had departed from a principle of equal treatment and opportunity for all parties to gather first-hand information and make contact with South Africa forces in the operational area

"This is especially so when we have been advised on inquiry that financial stringencies made a group visit impossible," he said

(252) E. Post 25/2/87

# Eastern Cape naval officer to spend year in Paraguay

Weekend Post Reporter

A NAVAL OFFICER from the Eastern Cape, Second Lieutenant John Horn, has been selected by the South African Navy to spend a year in Paraguay to further his training there.

John, 22, who is the youngest son of Henry and Betty Horn, of Cradock, will leave for Paraguay tomorrow.

Mrs Horn told Weekend Post that John had joined

the navy four years ago after matriculating from Kingswood College in Grahamstown. He had always loved the sea and was a sailing enthusiast. These interests had encouraged him to join the navy permanently.

This would not be his first visit overseas because he had been on holiday to the Far East a few years ago, she said.

John had already atten-

ded Spanish classes at a language school in Cape Town, said Mrs Horn, and he was looking forward to putting his Spanish to the test and learning to speak it fluently.

He was also looking forward to the experience of seeing the country and having to adapt to their way of life.

Mrs Horn said the family was going to Cape Town to see John off.

# SA still

# cautious

# in SWA

# peace bid

Carle Times 28/2/84

~~25/1~~ 25/1

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government last night rejected speculation that the public could expect peace and independence in SWA/Namibia by the end of this year.

Reports to this effect appeared in several newspapers yesterday after a report in a Washington newspaper which diplomatic sources said was inaccurate.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, said last night that the reports did not represent the views of either the South African or United States governments.

It became clear yesterday that, far from working on the expectation of early or spectacular successes, South African diplomats are moving cautiously from one step to the next in building a peace plan which could collapse at any stage.

The major stumbling-blocks are the actions of

two key elements not party to any of the agreements so far reached — Swapo and the Angolan resistance movement Unita.

The South African Government has stated repeatedly that the international SWA/Namibian settlement plan cannot be implemented without firm agreement on the departure of Cuban forces from Angola.

This, in turn, depends on a cessation of Swapo activities from Angola and on an end to the Angolan civil war through either the defeat of Unita or its inclusion in a coalition government in Luanda.

For the seven-month period from implementation of the settlement

plan to pre-independence elections to produce an internationally-accepted Namibia this year, agreement would have to be reached on all outstanding factors within the next few months.

Mr Botha, said last week that a large-scale Swapo incursion into SWA/Namibia had been launched in contravention of the agreement reached with the Angolan Government in Lusaka.

After Mr Botha warned that this could jeopardize the whole peace effort, the Angolan Government renewed its undertaking to ensure that Swapo forces abide by the Lusaka agreement.

It has yet to be shown that Swapo, which is not a direct party to this agreement, is prepared to abide by it or that the Angolan Government is able to enforce it.

Most South African troops have already left southern Angola. A joint South African-Angolan force is to start monitoring the "disengagement" from March 1 in a month-long process designed to bring peace to the area.

● PETER KENNY reports from Windhoek that the multi-party conference (MPC), which is to draw up a permanent constitution for SWA/Namibia, aims to send a delegation to meet President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and other representatives of "frontline" and Western states.

But a spokesman for the Zambian president's office said in Lusaka yesterday afternoon "There is nothing firm yet."

● Ceasefire Swapo 'ready', page 2

CSU Hansard U. 41 411  
Members of Defence Force killed/wounded  
29/2/84

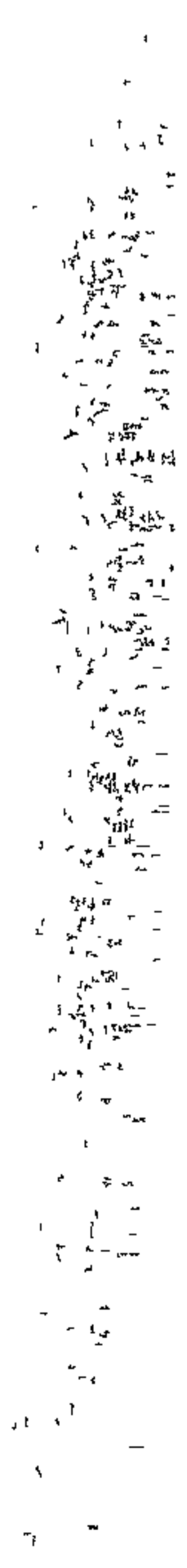
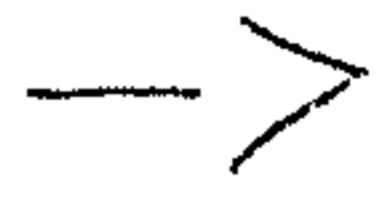
167 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

How many members of the South African Defence Force were (a) killed and (b) wounded in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) The following figures with regard to members of the SA Defence Force who were killed in action and during training exercises are supplied for the years for which reliable figures are available

- 1980 — 181
- 1981 — 187
- 1982 — 244
- 1983 — 146



254 ~~254~~ Hansard Q Col 414  
Talks at schools 29/2/84

250 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force gave talks during the latter half of 1983 to any (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black schools on the subject of bombs and terrorism; if so, (i) when and (ii) at which schools, if not,
- (2) whether his Department intends to organize such talks; if not, why not, if so, (a) when, and (b) at which schools, in each case?

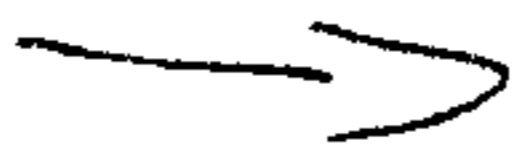
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
  - (a) White Schools
    - (i) Collegiate Girls' High School
    - Port Elizabeth Technical High School
    - Afrikaanse Hoërskool, Durban
    - Berea Girls' High School
    - Danville Park Girls' High School
    - Durban Girls' High School
    - Grosvenor Girls' High School
    - Mitchell High School
    - Northlands Girls' High School
    - Saamwerk Hoërskool
    - Hoërskool Cillie

- (i) 27 July 1983
- 3 August 1983
- 11 August 1983

5 September 1983

(b) Coloured Schools—No



- (c) Indian Schools—No
- (d) Black Schools—One hundred and forty schools in Lebowa and Gazankulu and an unknown number in Kwandebele en Kwangwane were visited during which information on the appearance and techniques of terrorists was given to personnel and pupils

(2) Falls away

**Foreign service officers**

254 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons are serving as foreign service officers in the

South African diplomatic missions abroad and (b) what are the ranks held by such persons in each of the above-mentioned categories?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Number of foreign services officers serving in South African diplomatic missions abroad as follows

(a) Totals (all ranks)	(i) Whites	(ii) Coloureds	(iii) Indians	(iv) Blacks
Foreign Service Officer (all grades)	161	1	—	—
Information Officer (all grades)	49	1	—	—
Administrative Officer (all grades)	57	—	—	—
Foreign Assistant (all grades)	66	—	—	—
<b>333</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**(b) Specified Ranks**

- (i) Foreign Service Officer
  - Foreign Service Officer Grade I
  - Foreign Service Officer Grade II
  - Foreign Service Officer Grade III
  - Foreign Service Officer Grade IV
  - Foreign Service Officer Grade V
  - Foreign Service Officer Grade VI

	Whites	Coloureds
Foreign Service Officer Grade I	10	—
Foreign Service Officer Grade II	22	—
Foreign Service Officer Grade III	26	—
Foreign Service Officer Grade IV	33	—
Foreign Service Officer Grade V	39	1
Foreign Service Officer Grade VI	31	—
<b>161</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

**(ii) Information Officer**

- Senior Information Controller
- Information Controller
- Chief Information Officer
- Senior Information Officer
- Information Officer

	Whites	Coloureds
Senior Information Controller	3	—
Information Controller	15	—
Chief Information Officer	15	—
Senior Information Officer	16	1
Information Officer	—	—
<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

**(iii) Administrative Officer**

- Assistant Director
- Control Administrative Officer
- Administrative Officer
- Senior Administrative Assistant

	Whites
Assistant Director	4
Control Administrative Officer	10
Administrative Officer	39
Senior Administrative Assistant	4
<b>57</b>	<b>—</b>

**(iv) Foreign Assistant**

- Chief Foreign Assistant
- Senior Foreign Assistant
- Foreign Assistant

	Whites
Chief Foreign Assistant	15
Senior Foreign Assistant	30
Foreign Assistant	21
<b>66</b>	<b>—</b>

It should be mentioned, that, after implementation of occupational differentiation, no distinction exists any more between the requirements for appointment, salaries and salary scales of Whites, Coloureds and Indians in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Presently, the Department employs 6 Indians and 22 Coloureds in its line functions. These staff members render invaluable service and the Department would gladly employ more of them. The problem, however, is that regardless of annual recruitment efforts at the various Universities very few applications are received. The Department has contact with the Universities of Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Westville and Western Cape, but notwithstanding recruitment efforts launched, only ten applications were received during the past recruiting season. Four applications were successful.

# 2 fined R50 for roasting man, 63

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two soldiers in the Kavango war zone who spit-roasted a 63-year-old man and then tossed him into the coals of an open fire were each fined R50, it was confirmed yesterday.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), confirmed the two soldiers responsible for the spit-roasting of Mr Ndara Kapitango had been dealt with "leniently" because of a lack of witnesses to the incident.

Mr Kapitango has had his right arm amputated as a result of his ordeal.

The SWATF spokesman said another incident, in which Mr Stefanus Kambonde had his vehicle fired upon by soldiers, "had been handed over to the SWA Police".

News of the R50 fine imposed on the soldiers, and of the shots being fired at Mr Kambonde, was broken at a news conference on Friday by Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party.

Mr Rohr also alleged that Mr Joseph Willibald, 23, died in Tsumeb after being severely assaulted by Koevoet.

Mr Rohr said Mr Willibald was found "beaten to a pulp" by a motorist after being picked up by police while urinating in public.

Meanwhile, an incident in which civilian Mr Jacob Nikanor was allegedly shot dead after being beaten up by Koevoet, has been reported to the Swapo Democrats' office in Windhoek.

Mr Nikanor's family alleged he was asked for his identity card by a Koevoet patrol last Thursday.

The patrol allegedly refused to believe it was his ID card and beat him up.

Mr Nikanor reported the incident to his father but, at about 7pm, was gunned down in a volley of machinegun fire, his family alleged.



# Politician levels new claims of brutality at Namibia forces

By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — New allegations of security force brutality and intimidation against members of northern Namibia's civilian population have been made by Namibian politician Mr Hans Rohr

But an SWA police spokesman has denied knowledge of the allegations, involving the Koevoet counter-insurgency police. He suggested the allegations were being made for political gain and to discredit the security forces at the time of the cease-fire talks with Angola

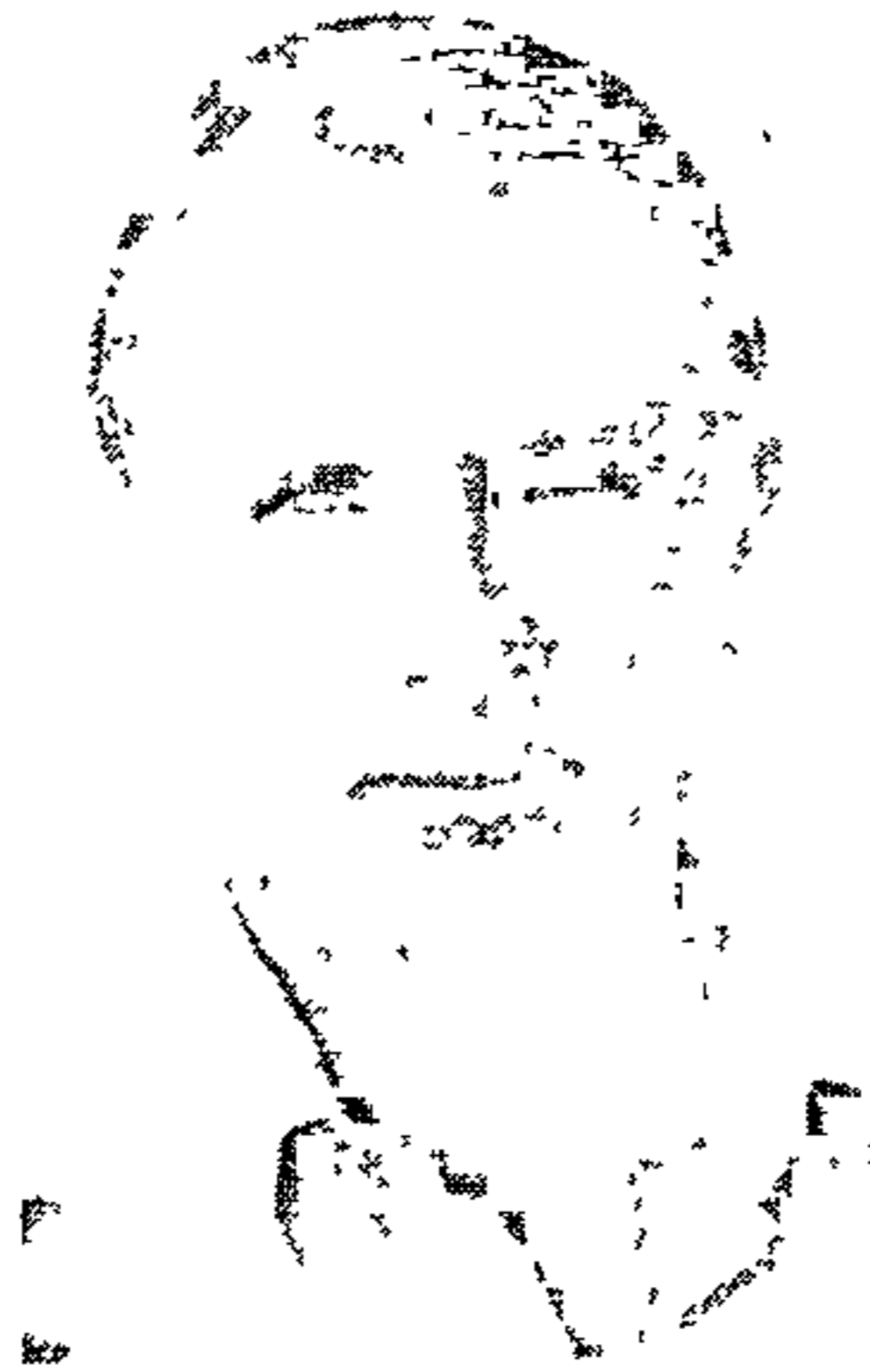
An SWA Territory Force spokesman asked for details of Mr Rohr's allegations against the army, and asked why he had not brought the allegations directly to the attention of the territory force through official channels

Mr Rohr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), has made several similar allegations in the last three years. He claimed at a Press conference in Windhoek last Thursday that "two civilians have died in Namibian hospitals after being severely beaten by members of the security forces in two separate incidents — one as recent as this week"

Mr Rohr alleged that some members of the security forces in the territory's northern war zones behaved as though they were above the law

A Bushman, known only as Mandjaro, had been dragged from his hut by members of the Koevoet police, he said

He was later taken to the



Mr Hans Rohr ... "Some behave as if they are above the law"

mission hospital at Katara, where he died last Tuesday

In another incident, Mr Rohr alleged, a Mr Joseph Willibard (23) was beaten at the roadside at the town of Tsumeb, allegedly by camouflaged security force members, as Mr Willibard and his cousin were walking towards the Tsumeb mine's smelter in October last year.

He was admitted to the Tsumeb mine hospital on October 14, transferred to Windhoek state hospital 13 days later, and died there on November 2, according to Mr Rohr

An SWA police spokesman said he was unaware of the Willibard case

Earlier this month, Mr Rohr further alleged, five armed and

unarmed Swapo guerillas entered the home of a Lutheran priest, the Rev Nathamel Silongo, in the Mpungu Vlei region of Kavango

Mr Rohr alleges an army patrol accused the priest of providing food for the guerillas, and took him along to "look at what happened to his friend"

His wife had still not been told of her husband's whereabouts

Mr Rohr said at the Press conference it was clear to him that the South African Government's stated aim of "winning the hearts and minds" of Namibians was not succeeding because of actions such as these

He called on the Prime Minister, the Administrator-General and the Namibian Multi-Party Conference to intervene and put a stop to these alleged atrocities

An SWA police spokesman said he found it significant that Mr Rohr had made no mention of alleged atrocities committed by Swapo

"To our knowledge Swapo has never tried or sentenced any of its terrorists who have committed atrocities such as murder, rape, assault and robbery

"In contrast, any allegations made through the correct channels against any members of the security forces are thoroughly investigated, and offenders are brought to trial in a civilian court"

He cited as an example the recent case in which a former Koevoet member was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in the Windhoek Supreme Court

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. - DEFENCE

1984

MARCH — JUNE

**Air Force chief  
to go to Chile**

RDM 113184

254 3471

CAPE TOWN — The Chief of the South African Air Force, Lieutenant-General Antome Muller, has been appointed the Republic's ambassador to Chile

He replaces Lieutenant-General J R Dutton, who will be returning to South Africa, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced in Cape Town yesterday — Sapa.

CAPE TOWN

Thursday, March 1, 1984

254

# Roasted man to sue Malan

From ... WEAVER.  
WINDHOEK — Mr Ndara Kapitango the 63-year-old Kavango man whose right arm was amputated after he was roasted by two soldiers, is suing the Minister of Defence and the SWA Administrator-General for a total of R30 000

Attorneys acting for Mr Kapitango confirmed yesterday that summonses have been served on General Mag-

nus Malan, Dr Willie van Niekerk and the two soldiers Riflemen Lukas Toia and Chris Kehuma suing them for "pain, suffering and disability"

The record of the court martial at which the two soldiers were fined R50 each for beating up Mr Kapitango and tossing him into an open fire, has become available

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said this week the "lenient" fine of R50 was imposed because of a lack of witnesses

## Outcry

The light fine has raised a storm in legal circles, with the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, saying on Friday that "something is wrong with the law in this country. How can two soldiers who had roasted a villager alive only be fined R50"

The record of the court martial, held in open session at Rundu on August 11 last year, details Mr Kapitango's ordeal and contains his account of how he was beaten up and then held over open coals

Mr Kapitango, who gave evidence from his hospital bed, described how on April 23 last year, four soldiers came to his kraal looking for food and beer

## 'Beat me'

He testified that after two of the four soldiers had left the kraal, Toia and Kehuma woke him up and said "Pappa, wake up, we are going to beat you"

"They hit me twice in the face with their fists. Both soldiers beat me they picked me up and placed me on the fire

"The two accused together placed me on the fire. The fire burnt my arm, ribs and my hip

"I jumped up but the soldiers brought me to the ground, and the one hit me in my throat with his rifle butt. Then they beat my ears and my head with the butt"

Mr Kapitango also said that the men were "very drunk"

Mr Kapitango's neighbour, Mr Kambinda Kaherta, 38, testified that he had seen Toia and

Kehuma go to the victim's hut

"The two soldiers woke him up and began beating him. They then beat the man with a stick and kicked him," the neighbour said

"Then they kicked him and Ndara Kapitango fell into the fire. The two soldiers then ran away"

Both Toia and Kehuma are Permanent Force members attached to 203 Battalion. Toia had served 322 days and Kehuma 108 days at the time of the court martial. Their ages were not given

Evidence led in mitigation was that Toia was unmarried with no children and had a very basic education. Kehuma was married with two children and both claimed they were drunk at the time

Lieutenant Stephanus Bergh, leader of the platoon to which both men were attached, testified he had given them permission to go to the kraal to look for food

He also testified that when he sent out a search party the next morning, they found Mr Kapitango wandering about and "his face was cut, and there was dried blood everywhere on his face"

"His right arm and part of his torso were burnt. I went back to the temporary base and gave orders that the PB (military slang for plaaslike bevolking or local population) must go back with the Buffel to Nepara," Lieutenant Bergh said

## 'Mixed up'

Toia testified that "I can't remember how much we drank but it was a lot. I can't remember what happened further because everything is mixed up in my brain. I remember that I did hit somebody, but it was as if it happened in a dream"

Kehuma testified that he too was "very drunk" and he could not recall throwing Mr Kapitango into the fire

The hearing began at 8.30am and finished at 2.15pm, and both men pleaded guilty. They were convicted on charges of assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm and of being drunk on duty, and fined R50

Head, Department of Surveying, University of Cape Town

ROGER FISHER

For presentation at the symposium, *The Surveying of Offshore Mining Concessions in South African Waters*, Cape Town, 17 February 1984

# Farmers scoff at govt offers

Cape Times 1/3/84  
~~254~~  
254

Chief Reporter

"SHOCKED" farmers near Riversdale, whose lands are in the area earmarked for a nuclear-research centre on the southern Cape coast, have rejected what they have described as "laughable" and "totally unrealistic" government offers for the purchase of their farms

It was stated from Mossel Bay yesterday that the farmers were arranging independent valuations of their farms and intended fighting for "fair compensation" for their lands

The Atomic Energy Corporation has chosen a 2 500-ha site at Yster-vark Point, in the Riverdale district 45km west of Mossel Bay, for the research centre

Last year the AEC chairman, Dr J W L de Villiers, said the project, part of a nuclear-research expansion programme, would fit in with the government's decentralization policy

He gave an assurance that the environmental impact of the proposed development had been studied and approved by the Department of Environmental Affairs

Mr Jannie Pienaar, one of the four farmers directly affected by the project, has said the prices offered by the Department of Community Development for

farmlands including his 1 070-ha coastal farm Buffelshoek were "laughable"

Buffelshoek is almost at the centre of the area required by the AEC

## Current values

Mr Pienaar's wife, speaking from their other farm, Schoongezicht at Mossel Bay, said yesterday she and her husband had been shocked at the price offered for Buffelshoek — R355 a morgen, which the department had told them was "as high as we can go"

"At current market values we could never, at a price as low as this, hope to buy a farm on the coast comparable to Buffelshoek," she said

"We are not out to enrich ourselves at the State's expense, all we are asking for is the farm's replacement value"

● A spokesman for the Department of Community Development, Mr Anton Fuchs, said in Cape Town yesterday that the department was "still in the process of negotiating" with the farmers concerned, and that no finality had been reached about prices

Offers of compensation made by the department, he added, were based on current market values, and the valuers used by the department were experts in their field

The Browning machine gun which Armscor converted to a 7,62 mm calibre.

The Kukri air-to-air missile is likely to be the main attraction at the Armscor stand.

# Armscor shows its muscle

## 'Battle-tested' label may be big selling point in Santiago

By Trevor Jones

The Kukri, an advanced air-to-air missile system which includes the unique helmet sight, is likely to be the main attraction in Armscor's exhibit at the FIDA 84 air show in Santiago. The helmet sight enables a pilot to lay the missile on target merely by looking in the direction of the target. Armscor says South Africa is the first country to apply this concept to supersonic aircraft successfully.

Armscor chairman Commandant Piet Marais says the corporation's participation in FIDA 84 is aimed at consolidating South Africa's foothold in the international weapons market.

Other exhibits include the frequency-hopping radio, a radar distance gauge and a night sight for a rifle.

It became imperative for Armscor to sell its products internationally a few years ago when it had satisfied most of the needs of the South African Defence Force.

Armscor needed to maintain its ability to manufacture weapons and to avoid laying off thousands of workers and selling on the international market was seen as the only way to do this. It would also

bring foreign exchange into the country.

Armscor's immediate aim is to achieve annual sales of between R100 million and R150 million, a target the corporation feels is well within its grasp.

The international marketing campaign has played heavily on Armscor's products being battle-tested. The headline to an advertisement in Jane's Defence Review said "Born of necessity Tested under fire".

The arms embargo forced Armscor to meet all the needs of the SADF from water bottles to rocket launchers and this wide variety of products enabled the corporation to enter the international market with a considerable advantage.

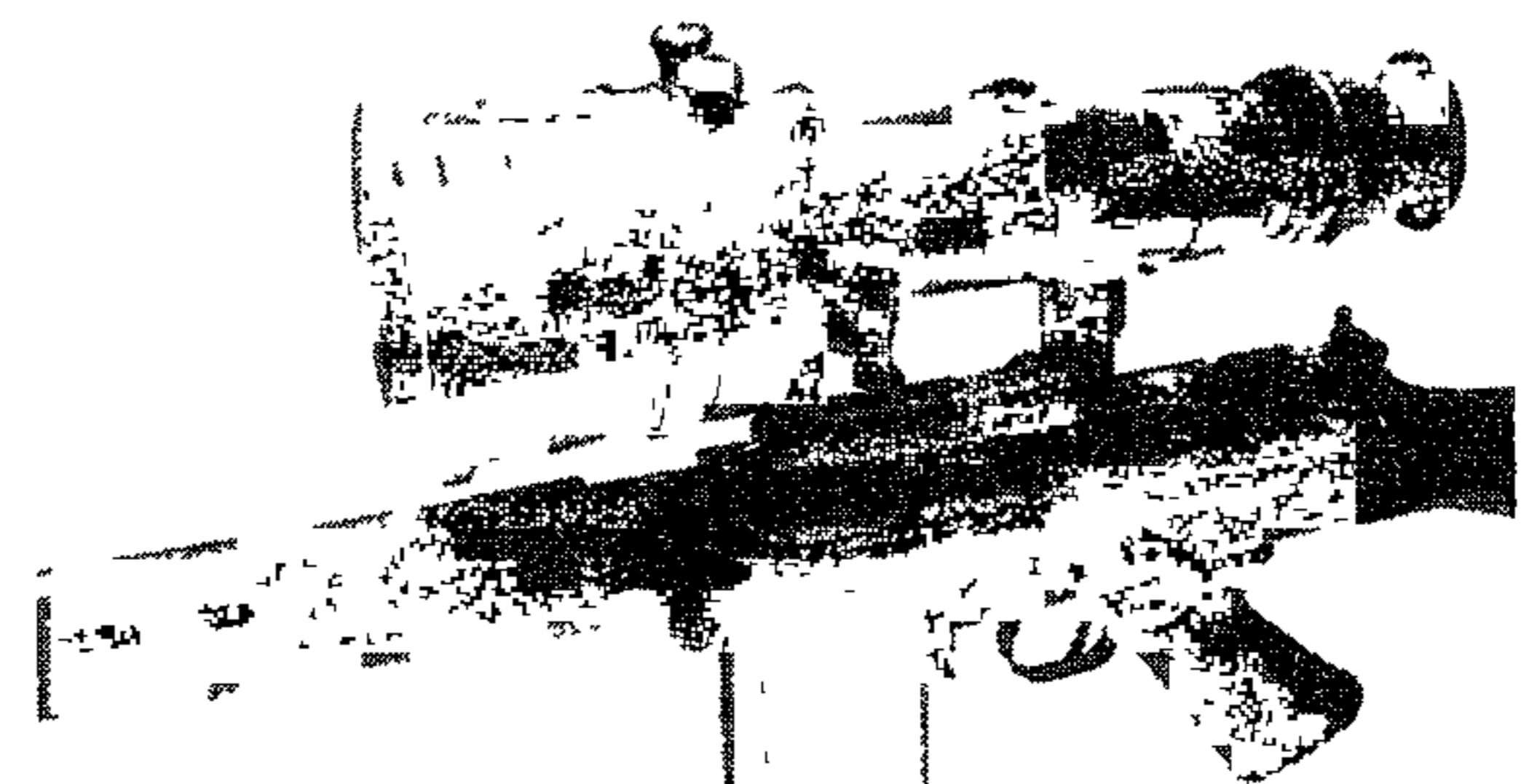
Armscor says that, because all available talents and facilities have been used in developing the arms industry in South Africa, the costly duplication of rival facilities has not arisen.

The corporation emphasises to foreign clients that it does not rely on other countries for raw materials. Armscor also points out that not only does it supply hardware but also offers training, technological skill and the backing of continuous service.

The corporation has said that weapons will be sold to "approved" countries.



Commandant Piet Marais (59), chairman of Armscor since 1976.



The Gogga night sight, one of Armscor's exhibits at the show.

## Chairman Marais really wants to run his Cape farm

By Trevor Jones

The man who has guided Armscor into the international limelight, Commandant Piet Marais (59), is not a career soldier but a former farmer whose ideal in life still is to run the family farm in the Cape.

At the age of 20 he was elected secretary of the De Aar Farmers' Association.

He later became president of the agricultural unions in the Cape and the Karoo.

He still holds various posts in the South African Agricultural Union and the Prime Minister's Agricultural Advisory Council.

In 1950 he became an officer in the De Aar Commando. Later, as the commanding officer of the commando, he played an important role in the establishment of the commando system which still functions along the same lines.

At no stage did he entertain any ideas of high rank or a military career.

However, in 1968 his activities attracted the attention of the defence authorities and he was asked to become a director of Pretoria Metal Pressings, a defence-oriented company.

He later accepted directorships at Armscor, Nimrod Promotions and the Armaments

Board. Commandant Marais played an important role in getting companies making armaments more oriented towards the private sector.

In 1976 Commandant Marais was appointed chairman of Armscor and instructed to amalgamate the corporation with the Armaments Board.

The intense challenge posed by the arms boycott of South Africa made him realise that he would have to choose the armaments industry above full-scale participation in agriculture. His son then took over the running of the family farm, Nuwejaarsfontein.

He still regards himself as primarily a farmer and he is involved in the financial management of stud farming.

In the time that Commandant Marais has been chairman of Armscor he has witnessed South Africa's most important breakthroughs in the arms industry such as the G5 and C5 artillery weapons, the C-17 of navy strikecraft, 127 rocket launchers and the frequency-hopping radio.

He has been awarded several medals by the Defence Force and the South African Police as well as the Decoration for Outstanding Service, the highest civilian award in South Africa.

Armcor uses Chile exhibition as shop window for latest weapons

# S A arms ON SHOW

*news 2/3/84*  
Staff Reporter *254*

SOUTH AFRICAN arms go on show in Chile today. Armcor is exhibiting its highly advanced Kukri missile system and a range of sophisticated electronic equipment and ammunition at an international air show in Santiago.

This is the first time Armcor has displayed its products internationally since its controversial exhibit in Athens in 1982 when, following intense pressure, the Greek Government told Armcor to leave the country.

An Armcor spokesman said the corporation's exhibit at the FIDA 84 air show in Chile was not on the same scale as the Athens show, when South Africa showed heavy equipment, including the G6 155 mm gun, the Ratel infantry fighting vehicle and the 127 mm artillery rocket system.

## "Consolidating a foothold"

The Armcor team at the show is led by the corporation's chairman, Commandant Piet Marais, and its participation is at the invitation of the Chilean Air Force, the organisers of the week-long show, which begins this afternoon (SA time).

Commandant Marais said participation was aimed at "consolidating the RSA's foothold in the international weapons market".

In recent years, Armcor has placed increasing emphasis on selling its products on the multi-million-rand international arms market. Apart from the exhibit in Athens, the corporation has advertised in defence magazines, and some of its weapons have been reviewed by these publications.

Kukri air-to-air missile system likely to be the star attraction

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Kukri, an extremely advanced air-to-air missile system which includes a unique helmet-sight, is likely to be the main attraction of Armcor's exhibit.

The helmet-sight enables a pilot to aim the missile merely by looking in the direction of the target. Armcor says South Africa is the first country to apply this concept successfully to supersonic aircraft.

Other exhibits on show include a frequency-hopping radio, a radar distance gauge, and a night-sight for a rifle.

## ● Pictures, Page 15

The 1982 debacle in Greece is unlikely to be repeated. The ruling five-man military junta under President Augusto Pinochet — who came to power in Chile 10 years ago with the overthrow of Latin America's first popularly elected Marxist government — is unlikely to bow to Third World pressure and issue a similar banning order.

## Wide range of weaponry

Armcor will show a wide range of weaponry and military equipment, including highly sophisticated electronic equipment, pyrotechnic products and a wide range of ammunition.

● As a result of the arms embargo, Armcor is forced to provide for the entire needs of the South African Defence Force and to move into the world market.

Mr Fred Bell, deputy chairman of Armcor, has said that mass production is the only way to keep costs down. The burgeoning corporation employs more than 26 000 people with a cash flow for procurement of R1 800-million a year.

Armcor has to generate foreign earnings for further research and development, he said.

# New bid by SA for a slice of the arms cake

254  
Stew  
2/3/84

By Trevor Jones

South Africa is today making its second dramatic bid for a stake in the world's arms bazaar at an international air show in Santiago, Chile.

Armcor is exhibiting its highly advanced Kukri air-to-air missile system, and a range of sophisticated electronic equipment and ammunition at the show, which opens in the Chilean capital today.

This is the first time Armcor is showing off its products internationally since its controversial exhibit in Athens in 1982 when, following intense pressure, the Greek Government told the corporation to leave the country.

The exhibit features Armcor's "look-and-shoot" flyer's helmet, with which a pilot can aim a missile just by looking at the target.

Armcor says that according to the international armaments Press the helmet sight is at least 10 years ahead of developments in Europe.

An Armcor spokesman said the corporation's exhibit at the FIDA 84 air show in Chile was not on the same scale as the Athens show. Then South Africa showed off heavy equipment including the G6.155mm gun, Ratel infantry fighting vehicle, 127 mm artillery rocket system, and a host of other equipment.

## Sales target

The Armcor team is being lead by the corporation's chairman, Commandant Piet Marais.

It is exhibiting at FIDA 84 at the invitation of the Chilean Air Force, the organisers.

In the last few years Armcor has placed increasing emphasis on selling its products in the multimillion-rand international arms market. Apart from the exhibit in Athens, the corporation has advertised in several defence magazines, and some of its weapons have been reviewed by these publications.

Armcor's aim is to achieve annual sales of between R100 million and R150 million.

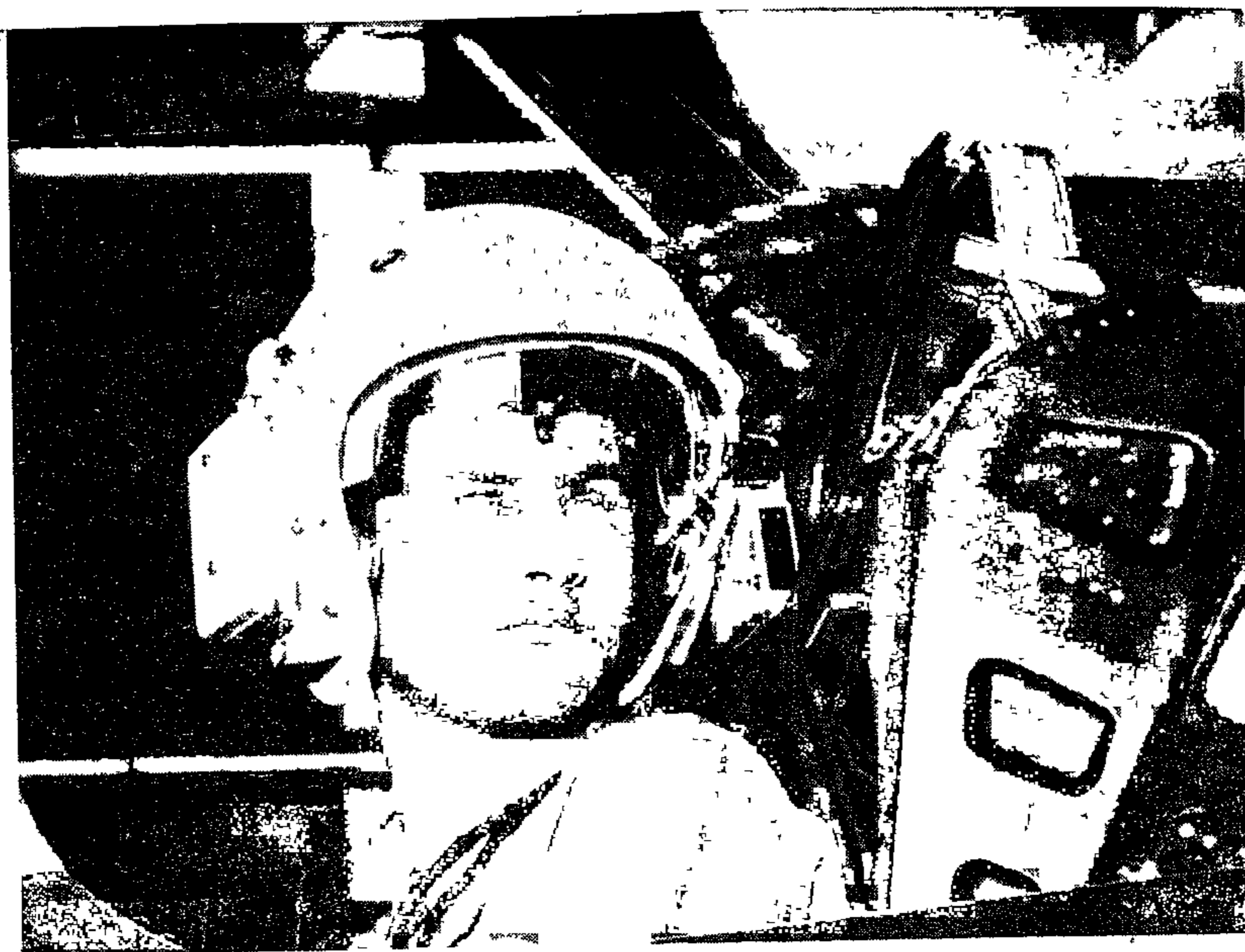
● See Page.11, World section.



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STAR

2/3/84



The helmet which enables a pilot to take aim and launch the Kukri missile by merely looking at the target.

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# Chile show

Defence Correspondent

SOUTH Africa's armaments giant, Armcor, has received a warm welcome in the capital of Chile, Santiago, where it is displaying a range of sophisticated weaponry at Fida '84 — an international air show

An Armcor spokesman said from the city yesterday that the show was opened by Chile's President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, yesterday

'We have been received extremely well by Chilean authorities and there has been no adverse publicity to our attendance,' the spokesman said

This time Armcor has placed the accent on the Kukri highly-advanced air-to-air missile system including Armcor's unique helmet sight which enables a pilot to lay the missiles on target merely by looking in its direction

South Africa is the first country in the world to succeed in applying this concept to supersonic aircraft. It is at least 10 years ahead of developments in Europe, according to international armaments experts

Armcor's exhibition also includes highly sophisticated electronic equipment

Cmdt Piet Marais, chairman of Armcor, who has taken personal command of the South African exhibits at Fida 84, says 'Our participation in the international air show aims at consolidat-

ing the country's foothold in the international weapon market

'Armcor possesses a range of positive qualities resulting chiefly from the arms embargo instituted in 1977. These qualities consist mainly of the broad series offered by Armcor and of the permanence of our armaments industry'

Armcor's products were manufactured to win wars, he said

'Armcor's attractiveness as an armaments supplier lies in the fact that it is able to supply complete combat-proven weapons systems in which all the components are specifically designed for one another,' he said

# RDM 3/13/84 (254) SA reveals its advanced 'look and shoot' weapon

By CHRIS OLCKERS  
Chief Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S wonder "look and shoot" weapon — which has been described as ten years ahead of any other in the world — has gone on show at an international air show in Chile

The Rand Daily Mail was the first newspaper in South Africa to reveal the existence of the highly-sophisticated Kukri air-to-air missile system, 15 months ago

The space-age air-to-air missile system enables a fighter pilot to aim at a target by merely looking at it. The aircraft does not have to

be pointing in the direction of the enemy for it to be effective

The chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said yesterday the missile system had gone on show at the international FIDA '84 Air Show which opened in Santiago yesterday

South Africa was the first country in the world to apply the concept to supersonic aircraft, described by the international armaments Press as at least ten years ahead of developments in Europe. This is the first show in which Armscor has partic-



The deadly helmet sight

ipated since the controversial exhibition in Athens in 1982 which caused an international outcry, because of the South African entry. "This time the accent has

## Armscor's deadly Kukri air-to-air missile.

been placed on the Kukri, a highly advanced air-to-air missile system which includes Armscor's unique helmet sight," Commandant Marais said

"The sight enables a pilot to lay the missile on target merely by looking in its direction

"The RSA is the first country in the world to succeed in

applying this concept to supersonic aircraft"

The key to the system is the helmet, which weighs about 2,3kg. The secret lies in the development of a "magic eye" system which is fitted to the pilot's helmet, or better known as the bone dome

Armscor is also exhibiting sophisticated electronic equipment, pyrotechnic products and a wide range of ammunition

Commandant Marais said Armscor's participation in Fida '84 aimed at consolidating South Africa's foothold in the international weapon market

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# SA arms for Latin-America?

## Defence Reporter

THE surprise South African appearance yesterday at the FIDA 84 arms exposition in the Chilean city of Santiago is a clear indication that the Armaments Corporation has designs on the lucrative Latin-American arms market

The appearance solves a question which has puzzled many observers since Armscor recently decided to market its products abroad on a large scale

It was felt then that the South Africa's natural market — Africa — was not capable of full exploitation because of the nations' poverty, their opposition to apartheid or their commitment to one or other superpower bloc

There was also the realization that any South African arms sold on the continent might end up being used against the Republic

## Second choice

However, Latin-America is the best second choice, and it is likely the South Africans — led by Commandant P G Marais, chairman of Armscor — will use the telling sales pitch "Third World weapons for Third World countries"

Latin-America, like Africa, has specific needs which are not always met by the larger arms-producing nations. Its military needs range from advanced items like the Kukri helmet-sighted air-to-air missile — which Armscor claims is a world "first" — to relatively simple and sturdy vehicles and smaller items

Significantly, the extent and content of Armscor's FIDA 84 exhibition is modest

## Heavy weapons

Armscor's heavy weapons like the G-6 self-propelled 155mm gun, the Ratel infantry fighting vehicle and the Valkiri 127mm artillery rocket system, all of

which were on show at the Defendory 82 exposition in Athens, are not to be seen at Santiago

The reason is obviously that the emphasis is on smaller items of the much-more-for-your-money type, more suitable for relatively poor countries which are already well-served for heavy weapons by existing military aid agreements

The "star" of the show will be the Kukri missile system, but in addition to other electronic equipment there will also be a wide range of pyrotechnic products, small arms and accessories, and ammunition of all calibres and types

The latter include such bargain-basement items as a new night sight for rifles, called the "Gogga"

Latin-America's suitability — and its requirements — are as follows

## Poor

● Many of the nations are poor or relatively so, and therefore amenable to purchases of low-cost but effective weapons

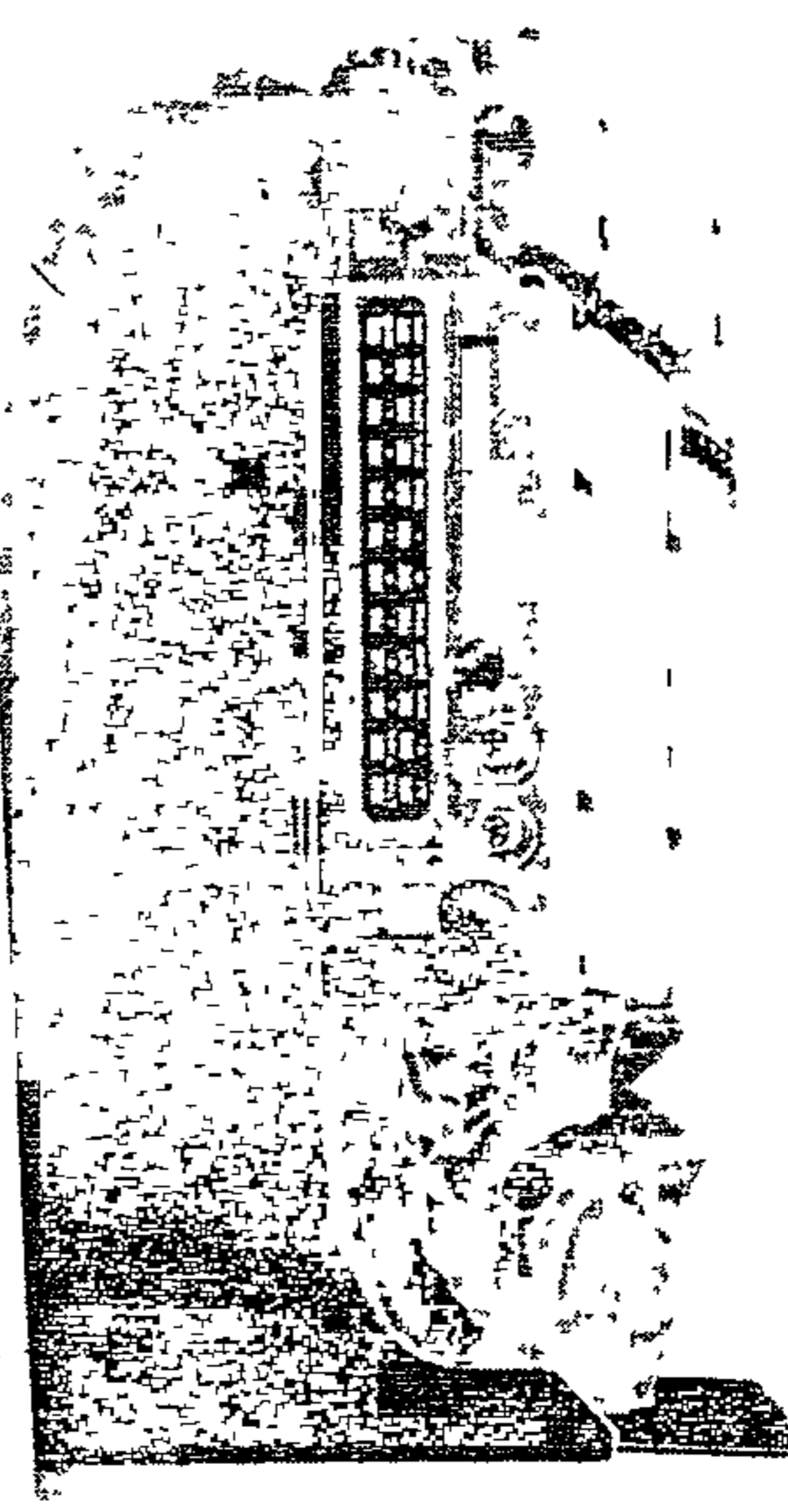
● There is little chance that items sold to Latin-America will end up being used against South African soldiers, an important political consideration

● Most of the items on sale are "invisible", in the sense that their national origin is not instantly recognizable and thus potentially embarrassing to the purchaser — as would be, say, a South African aircraft or naval vessel

● By concentrating on smaller items, South Africa does not threaten major producers like the United States and Britain, who finance their own weapons industries by exporting large weapons like aircraft, battle tanks and the like

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# SA's frequency hoppers lead the field



The super-sophisticated SADF '250' series radio can change frequencies 30 times a second

ARMSCOR has, for the first time in South Africa, released details of sophisticated 'frequency hopping' military radios developed in the country

The 'frequency hopping' radios, developed in South Africa by Grunaker Electronics Company and Tactel, have received little publicity, apart from details published in a few military manuals

This week, Arm Scor provided the Sunday Express details of the radios, which are used by the South African Defence Force

The authoritative Jane's Defence Review claims that these radios "are among the most advanced available from any manufacturer"

The radios can switch frequencies 30 times a second to prevent the enemy listening in or jamming transmissions

By MIKE CADMAN

The radios are controlled by microprocessors - mini computers. They were first used in South Africa five years ago

The radios' frequency-hopping capacity makes it extremely difficult for anyone to monitor messages being relayed

They can be carried by a signalman in the field, fitted to vehicles or used as a base station

Two of the systems used by the SADF are the '250' and '450' series.

The '450' series radios operate on ultra high frequency (UHF) wavelengths and have a much wider range of frequencies than the '250' series

Manuals supplied by Arm Scor explain how the radios make it difficult for an enemy to jam or listen in to messages

"Anyone wishing to jam transmissions from these radios would have to know the user's code and be synchronised to the system being followed," one manual says

"The actual transmission from these radios could be at any one of 400 frequency channels at a given moment in time for a particular code setting making enemy detection and jamming very difficult"

For additional security, voice scrambling units can be added

"Each radio is controlled by an interactive keyboard and display which can be supplied in several languages"

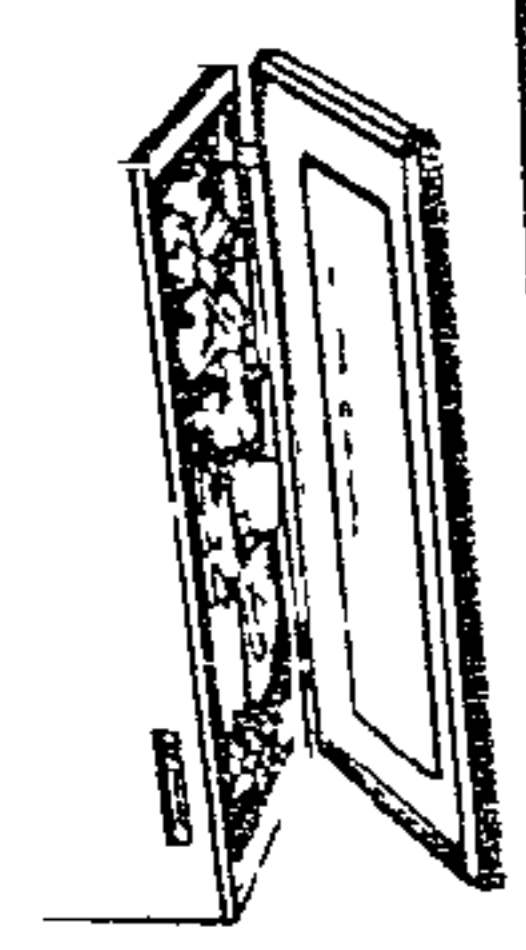
The set, which is used by the air force, navy and army, is ideal for combined operations and has a range of about 200km

Although their function is sophisticated, the radios are simple to use

# NOW!

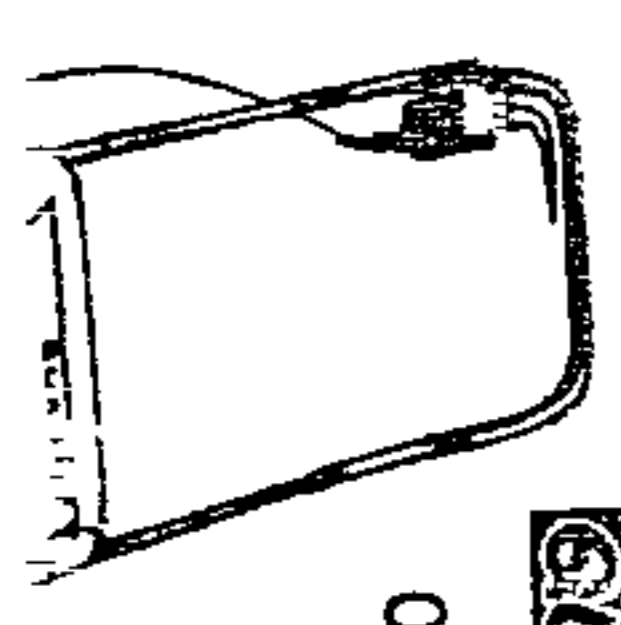
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# Armcor scores a big hit at Chile's international air show

S. Tribune  
4/3/84  
254

By Déon Delpont

ARMSCOR has scored a big hit with its latest military hardware display at an international airshow in Santiago, the capital of Chile.

South Africa had already won praise from her Chilean hosts for the technological equipment on display, Armcor officials said in an interview in Santiago.

Pride of place in the South African exhibition is being given to the Kukri missile system which incorporates a revolutionary helmet sight with which a pilot can aim at a target merely

by looking at it.

Headed by Armcor chairman, Commandant Piet Marais, the South African Armcor contingent is showing off nearly R1-million worth of missile system, sophisticated electronic equipment and ammunition.

Military hardware experts were surprised in 1982 when South Africa unveiled its own infrared homing air-to-air missile, the Kukri, at a defence show in Athens, before being kicked out of the show after complaints from Third World countries.

Flight International, a

respected aviation magazine, said of the Kukri "The use of a helmet-mounted sight is a concept intended for Europe's advanced short-range air-to-air missile."

Commandant Marais said "The object of Armcor's participation is to strengthen its foothold in the international weapons market."

There are no fears that Armcor will be kicked out of Chile.

Because of an arms embargo imposed on Chile in 1976 by the US Congress to try to curb the country's human

rights excesses, Chile has had to develop her own armaments industry.

Observers believe Chile's armed forces buy some small weapons from South Africa.

It's too early to talk about possible successes in selling Armcor's products to shoppers at the air show, a spokesman said.

The first open day for invited guests was on Saturday.

Nineteen countries, including America, Britain and France and 70 companies, are exhibiting their hardware at the show.

# 'Army, Koevoet feared' in SWA

JOHANNESBURG. — A high-level Anglican Church delegation which visited SWA/Namibia has reported that people in the north live in "a state of perpetual fear and suspicion" — and fear the army and Koevoet far more than they fear Swapo

The delegation was sent to the territory by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, at the request of the Bishop of Namibia, the Rt Rev James Kauluma

Its six members spent two weeks there, including six days in the war zone in Ovamboland and Okavango

The delegations' report was published in London at the weekend and presented to Dr Runcie

Among its 18 conclusions were

## Armed presence

● "The curfew operation in the north, the undoubted intimidation, the destruction of property, the restriction of movement, the spreading of distrust through informers, the divisions in family life, the cases of abduction, torture and beatings, the total massive armed presence of the SADF, cause the community to live in a state of perpetual fear and suspicion. The people fear the Army and the Koevoet far more than they fear Swapo"

● "The SADF claims that both army personnel and the Koevoet are accountable in law and that strict application of the law is made to their conduct in the operational zone. However, it was clear to us that the fear of reprisal and intimidation was so

## Dr Robert Runcie

great that ordinary African people found it difficult to bring forward complaints, and indeed there were occasions on which people were even frightened of speaking to us"

● "While it has been said by some that Koevoet is directly responsible to Pretoria and others say that it is a force of irregulars, there seems to us to be the closest local co-operation with the regular South African forces, and, in the battle area it appeared to us that they were under direct military command. If the South African Government intends to win the hearts and minds of the people as they claim, then Koevoet activities are directly opposed to that policy"

● "It appears to us that Swapo has overwhelming support, not least from the main-line churches and their leaders"

● "We believe the South African Government realizes that there is nation-wide support for Swapo"

## 'Scepticism'

● "There is a disturbing and profound scepticism among Namibians about the reality and determination of diplomatic pressure on South Africa to implement UN Resolution 435 (the plan for the territory's independence)"

The members of the delegation were the Most Rev John Watanabe, Primate of Japan, the Rt Rev Edmond Lee Browning, Bishop of Hawaii, the Rt Rev James Thompson, Bishop of Stepney, the Rev Charles Cesaretti, pub-

lic issues officer, the Episcopal Church in the USA, the Rev Winston Ndungane, provincial liaison officer, Church of the Province of Southern Africa, and Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Assistant

Among its recommendations are a suggestion that Dr Runcie should visit Southern Africa and that there should be increased multi-denominational support for the educational, medical and industrial objectives of the Church in the territory

## 'Illegality'

It wants the Anglican Church in South Africa, Britain and the US to make public declarations "as to the illegality of the South African occupation"

The delegation's 38-page report includes reported conversations its members had while in SWA/Namibia. They met political and military leaders, businessmen and local blacks and whites

Some are attributed to those who made the remarks, others are not

Among those identified are

● "Army vehicles drive straight at you on the wrong side of the road and you have to get out of the way" (the delegation itself)

● "Koevoet is directly responsible to Pretoria" (an Army spokesman)

● "We have many black recruits and we shall soon have our first black officer" (an Army spokesman)

● Reacting to the allegations made about the SADF, a Defence Force spokesman said he had nothing to add to numerous statements already made by the SADF and even by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, concerning similar claims

"The Minister of Defence has categorically stated that it was neither his nor the Defence Force's policy to conceal or condone irregularities committed against the local population" — Own Correspondent and Sapa

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

# 'SA third in world as ammunition-maker'

ARGUS 6/3/84  
254

Argus Foreign Service

SANTIAGO (Chile) — Only the United States and Russia are ahead of South Africa in the degree of sophistication and variety of ammunition manufactured, says the chairman of Armscor

Speaking at a Press conference in the Chilean capital at the international military air show, Fida 84, last night, Commandant P G Marais said it was "thanks to the United Nations embargo that South Africa has gone from producing virtually no armaments to 143 types of ammunition"

He said South Africa had traditionally depended on other countries for all its requirements in war or peace

"This is what we would have wished to be the case today, but the UN arms embargo, followed by the military onslaught in Namibia in the 70s, forced us to change," he said

### Strike craft

Armscor today provides the South African Defence Force with almost 100 percent of its equipment for its land forces and all weapon systems for its air force For the navy, he said, it produced all arms and ammunition and missile strike craft

Older naval vessels were British, and military aircraft were French, he added.

Nineteen countries are exhibiting their military wares at the show, at a base outside Santiago, and many more countries have sent delegations of senior government officials

"We have no special targets in mind, but we are pleased with our success to date and have full confidence in what we manufacture" Commandant Marais said

When asked how South Africa compared with other countries in the Southern Hemisphere in its level of sophistication in military hardware, he said that in many areas South Africa was among the top five countries of the world

"When it comes to ammunition, we must be a candidate for third place after the USA and Russia for variety and sophistication"



# SA withdraws

**WINDHOEK** — The South African military withdrawal from southern Angola is proceeding on schedule, in spite of the intensification of military conflict in Namibia to the south, it is reliably learned.

"At this stage there is no reason to believe the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) will not be able to move southwards from Cuvélai later this week," an informed source told The SOWETAN Foreign Service yesterday.

The withdrawal began officially on March 1 at the village of Cuvélai, about 200km north of the Namibian border.

According to a provisional plan the JMC is to spend a week at the battle-scarred town, and move southwards in week-long stages to Mupa, Evale, N'giva, and finally the border town of Santa Clara.

Should nothing hap-

pen to disrupt the withdrawal, the last South African soldiers will be out of Angola by the end of the month, and the Angolan government will have regained sovereignty over the entire disengagement zone.

Meanwhile the infiltration from Angola of about 800 Swapo guerillas appears to be continuing.

## Guerillas

Two garrison towns in northern Namibia, Opuwo in Kaokoland to the west and Ondangua in central Ovambo, by Swapo guerillas and at least nine insurgents are reported to have penetrated the white farming area of Tsumeb last week.

The Opuwo attack at the weekend suggests a pincer-like movement of the guerillas, moving southwards to the east and west of the Etosha

National Park.

Sporadic rains in the western region of Kaokoland, and more regular showers in the Tsumeb farming district and the Ovambo region to the north are reported to be providing adequate water and ground cover for the camouflaged insurgents.

There is reason to suspect that Swapo's primary aim in this year's mass infiltration is to inject as many guerillas as possible into the territory to enable them to wage the war before the disengagement cuts them off.

By early yesterday there had been no reports of any guerilla attacks on farms in the Tsumeb district, and similarly no reports of any contacts between the security force pursuit groups and the insurgents south of the operational area's "red line".

RDM 6/3/84 (254)

## Suicide soldier kills four in tragic family murder

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A jilted national serviceman went berserk on Sunday morning, gunning down a family of four before turning his G3 rifle on himself and committing suicide

Police spokesmen confirmed yesterday that a 21-year-old serviceman, who may not be identified, had arrived at his former girlfriend's house early on Sunday morning and demanded entry

He was refused

He then fired two shots through the door of the house of Mr Daniel Loss

of Luperdsheuwel, Grootfontein Mrs Elizabeth Loss, 38, fled from the house in terror, and as she ran out the back door, the soldier fired two shots, killing her instantly.

He then moved systematically through the house, shot Mr Loss in the back, and pumped another shot into the back of 14-year-old Benjamin Loss

Then, finding his ex-girlfriend, 16-year-old Miss Jean Willemse, he gunned her down then pressed the barrel of the G3 to his forehead and pulled the trigger

He died instantly, police said.

# 'Shocking' overcrowding in SA prisons

MR645 7/3/64 253

Parliamentary Staff

FIGURES of "shocking" prison overcrowding, as high as 352 percent in one case, have been given in Parliament by the Minister of Justice and Prisons, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee said in reply to questions asked by Mr Dave Dalling that there were 105 509 people in South Africa's jails on daily average in December — 41 percent more than the optimum number of 74 378. Mr Coetsee described the situation as "mild overcrowding."

Mr Dalling said in a statement "I am shocked. This is a disaster. It is a problem that has been getting worse every year."

He called for immediate steps to be taken to relieve overcrowding, suggesting three solutions.

## REMISSION FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

"The Government should stop locking up people on technical offences such as the pass laws. Last year more than 100 000 people were arrested and convicted of these offences.

"It should do more to rehabilitate prisoners and look again at remissions for good behaviour.

"The Government must also stop talking about the prison building programme and urgently speed up its development plans."

Mr Dalling said it was hardly surprising that events such as those in Barberton Prison had taken place, where warders and prisoners "had been involved in murders" when such conditions existed.

"In December, after the trouble, the prison known as Barberton Medium Town, which is in the process of closing down with all black male prisoners already removed, was still over-populated by 236 percent.

"It is a matter of amazement that there have not been greater problems with such enormous pressures. It must be incredibly difficult to maintain standards.

"Among other things it places prisoners in an untenable situation and leads to the growth in prison gang life."

# Opposition support for Citizenship Bill likely

Political Correspondent

Areas 7/3/84 2514

THE Government plan for young foreigners living in South Africa to serve in the Defence Force or lose permanent residence rights is likely to be supported by the Opposition

The South African Citizenship Amendment Bill, which provides for the automatic naturalisation of young foreigners unless they specify that they do not want to become South African citizens, has been published

The step is being taken against a background of allegations that some foreigners have an unfair career advantage over young South Africans who have to do military service

In terms of the new Bill, aliens between the ages of 15 and 25 who have been permanent residents for more than five years will automatically become citizens

They will have the choice of making a declaration of intent that they wish to retain their foreign citizenship, in which case they will lose their permanent residence rights

### Permits renewed

This does not prevent foreigners from working in South Africa, but temporary residence permits have to be renewed regularly

Mr Philip Myburgh MP, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on defence matters, said there was nothing in the legislation that would affect young people drastically

It was not unfair to expect aliens to shoulder responsibilities that others had to accept. Foreigners were in any case being given the choice to decide whether they wanted to accept citizenship, he said

Automatic citizenship will come into effect six months after the start of the Act for those who, at that stage, are under 24 years and six months of age, and who were granted permanent residence permits before April 19, 1978

It will also come into effect six months after the 15th birthday of people who were given permanent residence on the same date but were not yet 15 years old.

# Mystery illness hits Wolf Power

By PETER DUFFIELD

SOUTH Africa's champion race horse Wolf Power may have his career on the turf cut short if he fails to recover from a mysterious illness that he has contracted.

According to trainer Ricky Mangard when I spoke to him at his Summerveld Stables yesterday no conclusion had been reached as to the nature of Wolf Power's ailment.

Ricky said he was running a high temperature and his blood was not normal. The symptoms could suggest that Wolf Power was suffering from bilierie which could be very serious.

His worried trainer said the horse was being treated with drugs and that his temperature was a little more normal yesterday afternoon. However, the situation was far from being satisfactory.

The illness came when Wolf Power looked set to become the first horse in South African racing history to earn more than R1m in prize money.

Mr Bob Birch, a member of the syndicate that owns Wolf Power, said yesterday that the syndicate was not interested in the US offer for more than R3m for Wolf Power.

RDM 713/84 (254) ~~254~~

# Bid to free 38 from secret SADF camp

By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — At least 100 women and children are being held "illegally" by South Africa at a top-secret internment camp at Mariental, 258km south of Windhoek, according to court papers.

Twenty-three applicants yesterday brought an action against the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the head of the SWA Territory Force, General George Meiring, and

Major G Coetzee, the officer commanding Mariental military detention camp, in an attempt to secure the release of 38 internees "abducted" from Angola by the SADF almost six years ago.

Attorneys acting for the 23 applicants, who include three prominent clergymen, said in the application that the "persons were unlawfully captured by the South African Defence Force in Angola in May 1978".

The attorney acting for the applicants, Mr David Smuts, said in his affidavit to the Supreme Court that the internees were being held "con-

trary to international law".

In response to inquiries by Mr Smuts, Colonel J Agenbacht had said the internees were being held in terms of Security Proclamation AG9.

But, Mr Smuts replied, AG9 does not apply to the Mariental district.

The application for the first time makes public details of the top-secret camp.

The camp has also recently been the focus of a concerted campaign by Amnesty International, demanding the release of South Africa's "undeclared prisoners of war".

The internees at Mariental, according to court papers, were captured by the SADF during the devastating raid on the Swapo headquarters in Cassinga in May 1978.

Swapo said at least 300 people — largely women and children — were "missing" after the raid, while the SADF said it had killed over 1 000 guerrillas in the raid.

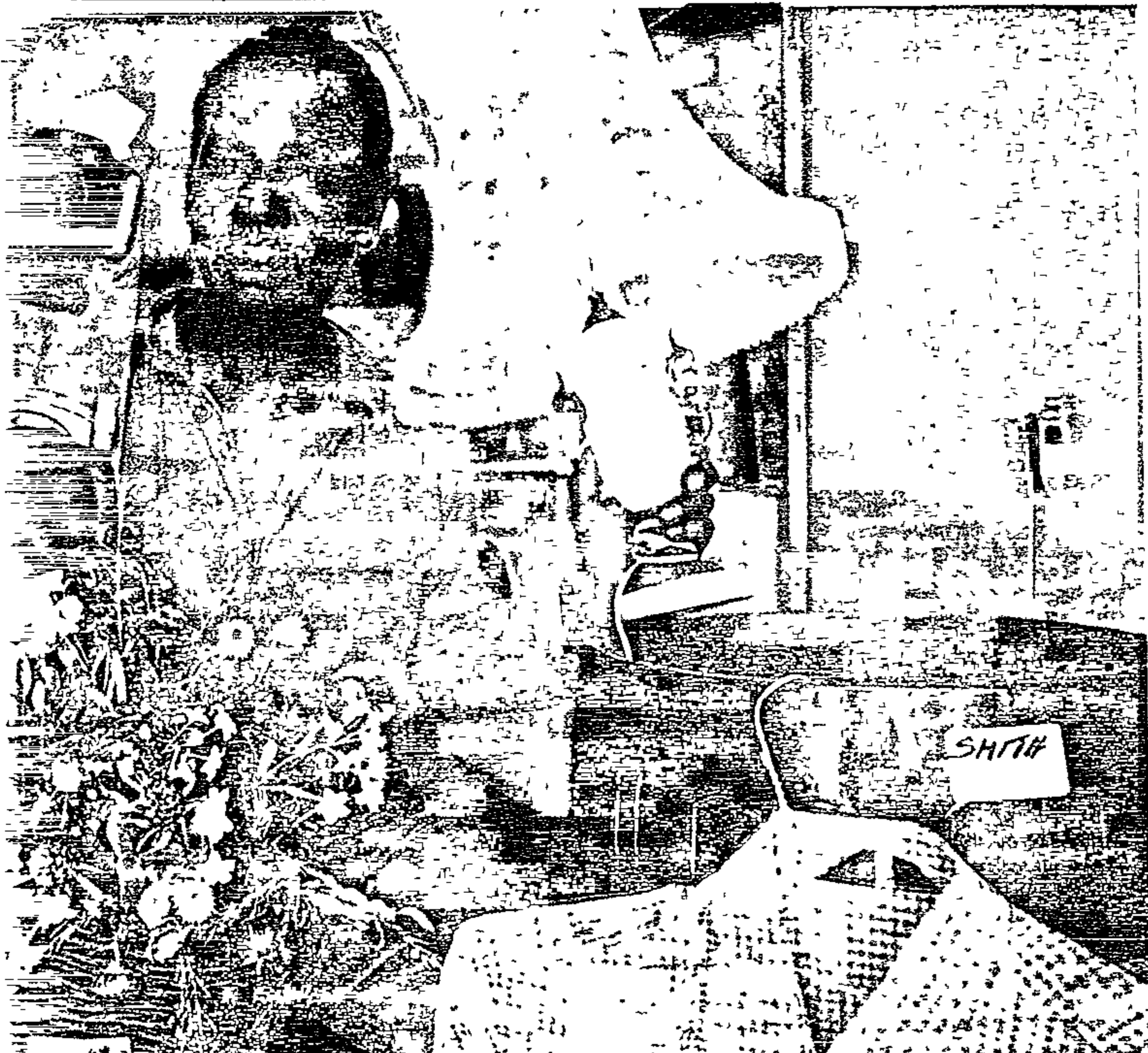
Among the 23 applicants are Bishop Kleopas Dument, bishop of the 330 000-strong Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, Bishop James Kauluma, Anglican Bishop of Namibia and president of the Council of Churches in Namibia and Bishop Bonafatius Haushiku, Catholic Bishop of Windhoek.

In an affidavit, former internee Mr Benedictus Shilongo, captured at Cassinga and released about six weeks later, alleged he was assaulted and given electric shocks by members of the SADF while held at Oshakati.

And Mr Simon Shilongo told of how he had seen his sister, Frederika, at the Mariental camp in November last year. She had told him "at the moment there are, among others, more than 100 young women being held at Mariental under similar circumstances".

Mr Smuts, on behalf of the applicants, has asked the Supreme Court that the four respondents produce all the internees named, state on the charges they are being held, explain why they are being detained, and release them from the camp.

The four respondents have until March 27 to oppose the application, which will be made to the Windhoek Supreme Court on March 30.



convicted murderess, Maureen Smith, and her murdered husband, Rodger, is Mr William Tshabalala, who has worked there for 25 years, will help auction the goods at 10 30am today.

Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

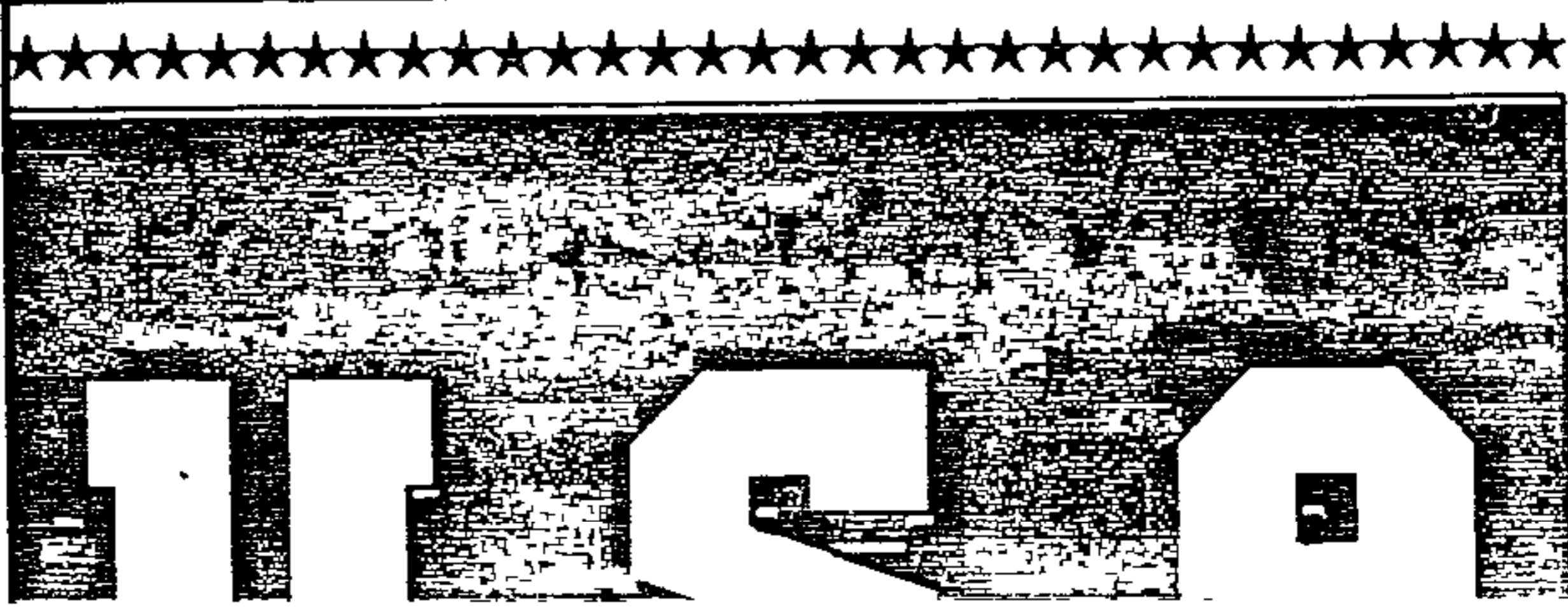
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# Bacchus may play for WP

By RODNEY HARTMAN

WEST INDIAN Test batsman Faoud Bacchus could replace England's Graham Gooch in the Western Province cricket team next season.

The WP Cricket Union will discuss possible candidates at a meeting in Cape Town within the next day or two, and according to WPCU president Mr Fritz Binz Bacchus' name is on



# 'Secret detention camp' suit

CAPE TIMES  
7/3/84

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From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — At least 100 women and children are being held illegally by South Africa at a secret internment camp at Mariental, 258km south of Windhoek, according to papers served here yesterday

A total of 23 applicants yesterday brought an action against the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the head of the SWA Territory Force, General George Meiring, and Major G Coetzee, Officer Commanding Mariental military detention camp, in an attempt to secure the release of 38 internees "abducted" from Angola by the South African Defence Force during the raid on Cassinga in 1978

## Inquiries

Attorneys acting for the 23 applicants, who include SWA/Namibia's three most prominent clergymen, said in the application "The persons were unlawfully captured by the South African Defence Force in Angola in May 1978, were unlawfully abducted to South West Africa and are now unlawfully held at a camp at or near Mariental"

The attorney acting for the applicants, Mr David Smuts, said in his affidavit to the Supreme Court that after he had made inquiries, a Colonel J Agenbacht had replied that the internees were being detained in terms of Security Proclamation AG9

But, Mr Smuts had replied, AG9 did not apply to the Mariental district, as it was not classified as a "security district" — a term applied to all areas north of and including Windhoek, where semi-emergency regulations give search, detention and seizure powers to the security forces

## Swapo

The internees at Mariental, according to court papers, were captured by the SADF during the raid on the Cassinga Swapo headquarters in May 1978

Swapo claimed that those killed had been mainly women and children — refugees from the war zone — while the SADF maintained they had been Swapo guerillas

Swapo maintained after the raid that at least 300 people, mainly women and children, were missing, while the SADF maintained that they had killed more than 1 000 guerillas in the raid

Among the 23 applicants are three of SWA/Namibia's most respected clergymen — Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, Bishop of the 330 000-strong Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, Bishop James Kauluma, Anglican Bishop of Namibia and president of the Council of Churches in Namibia, and Bishop Bonafatius Haushiku,

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To page 2

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CAPE TIMES  
7/3/84

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From page 1

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Roman Catholic Bishop of Windhoek

One of the applicants, former internee Mr Benedictus Shilongo, who was captured at Cassinga and released some six weeks later, alleged in an affidavit that he had been repeatedly assaulted by members of the SADF while held at Oshakati

"During my detention in 1978 in Oshakati, I was assaulted on numerous occasions by SADF members with balled fists and open hands, and sometimes with a stick.

"I was also given electric shocks, and I also saw how Nikodemus Katofa was hung from a wire fence for long periods, his arms bound to the fence so his feet could not reach the ground."

Pastor Moses Shikongo applied for the release of his 25-year-old daughter Ester, who "was taken under force to South West Africa" He had seen her at Mariental, he said

Another applicant, Mrs Leonol Malapi, said in an affidavit that her two children, Gustav

and Josefina Shifundo, had been seen by her husband at Oshakati Hospital, where he works, among a group of detainees

Mr Simon Shilongo said he had seen his sister Frederika at the Mariental camp in November last year She had told him "At the moment there are among others, more than 100 young women being held at Mariental"

Mrs Maria Hinalulu applied for the immediate release of her sister Sofia, who "was abducted from the refugee camp in Angola by the SADF"

Mr Smuts, on behalf of the applicants, has asked the Supreme Court to order the four respondents to produce all the internees named, state on what charges they are being held, explain why they are being detained, and release them from the camp

The four respondents have until March 27 to oppose the application, which will be made to the Windhoek Supreme Court on March 30

# Aliens to qualify for army call-up

CRK Tim H  
7/3/84

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Political Staff

**ALIENS** between the ages of 15 and 25 who have been permanent residents of South Africa for more than five years will automatically become citizens by naturalization in terms of a Bill published yesterday.

The South African Citizenship Amendment Bill also provides for people to declare that they do not want to become citizens. However, such a move would mean loss of permanent residence rights.

The move follows considerable dissatisfaction among young South Africans that aliens were able to avoid the two years of military service and in this way advance their careers.

The publication of the Bill follows a government statement last year that consideration was being given to calling up immigrants.

It will obviously have the effect of forcing young immigrants to decide whether their future lies in the Republic or not, as a declaration of intent to remain an alien means automatic loss of permanent residence rights.

Automatic citizenship will come into effect six months after the commencement of the Act for those who at that stage are under 24 years and six months of age and who were granted permanent residence permits before April 19, 1978. It will also come into effect six months after the 15th birthday of people who were given permanent residence on the same date but were not yet 15 years old.

Aliens not wishing to become citizens or parents not wishing their children to become citizens will have to make a declaration of their intent before the date on which they would become naturalized.

The effect of such a declaration of intent will be to make the person an alien without permanent residence rights from the day on which the declaration is registered.

# 'No doubt' of SA aid to resistance fighters

ARGUS 8/3/84 (254)

By HUGH ROBERTON, Staff Writer

THERE was no doubt that the South African Government had assisted Unita over the years and on occasion perhaps directly attacked Angolan military and economic targets.

This was part of a deliberate policy of destabilisation, according to the professor of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Deon Geldenhuys

He was speaking at the golden jubilee conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Cape Town yesterday

He said that it was also widely believed that the Mozambique rebel movement, MNR, had also been backed by the South African Government and that there had been indications of South African complicity in sabotage raids in Zimbabwe

## Promote profound changes

The purpose of the destabilisation strategy, he said, was not necessarily to topple the governments of those countries but to "promote or force profound political changes in the target state"

There was little doubt that the rapprochement between South Africa and Angola and Mozambique in recent weeks had been influenced by South Africa's use of military and economic pressure, though American peace initiatives and a crippling drought had also played a role

Perceived threats from surrounding countries were the principal factor behind South Africa's decision to resort to an offensive regional strategy, commonly labelled as "destabilisation" by its critics, Professor Geldenhuys said

"The extension of a hawkish strategy from Angola to some of South Africa's other neighbours is based on the premise that the ANC poses an immediate threat to the Republic's security and calls for tough counter-measures," Professor Geldenhuys said

"In terms of the hawkish strategy, diplomatic means are either insufficient or inappropriate in dealing with surrounding states threatening South Africa's security. Diplomacy has to be reinforced or even replaced by economic and military muscle"

There had been charges of destabilisation and denials, Professor Geldenhuys said.

"There can be little doubt, however, that Angola has had to pay a heavy price for its continued support for Swapo

"South Africa's use of economic pressure against Lesotho over an ANC presence there is well-known

"Similar pressures may well have been applied against Mozambique. And then there is the Mozambique resistance movement, the MNR, widely believed to be backed by South Africa"

There could be no doubt about South Africa's sympathies for the MNR, Professor Geldenhuys said. And South Africa's recent role in helping to secure the release of 12 Soviet prisoners held by the MNR "proved that it was not without influence over the rebel movement"

## "Very aggressive" policy

● South Africa's "very aggressive" policy towards neighbouring states was forcing member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to transfer funds originally earmarked for SADCC projects to security projects instead, the Director of Zimbabwe's Institute for International Affairs, Mr B V Mancama, said at the conference yesterday

He said that the hawkish South African policy was one of the primary reasons why progress in the SADCC had been slower than expected

The SADCC was established by the "front line" states as a means of reducing their economic dependence on powerful outside economies, among them South Africa's

Mr Mancama said the SADCC looked forward to eventual South African membership of the organisation once the country had brought about the necessary changes to its domestic policies and said it was hard to understand why there appeared to be apprehension in South Africa about the SADCC.

"South Africa is, and will remain, the most powerful economic entity in the region and it will be a while yet before development in the SADCC group offers a serious challenge to this position

"There is little doubt that economic development and progress in the region would greatly benefit from South Africa's contribution if she were to join the SADCC"

The means of economic pressure ranged from the manipulation of exports to "target" states; to cutting back on the importation of labour. Military pressure could likewise take various forms, ranging from sabotage of strategic or symbolic targets and material support for a rebel movement in a target state



# Rumours on draft scotched

8/3/84  
Pretoria Correspondent

Speculation that military service commitments and defence spending would be scaled down with the advent of peace in Namibia were unfounded, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

"Such speculation was without any substance. It was a fact that a well-motivated military force was the most important guarantee of peace, he said.

Addressing guests at the opening of the Bethal Agricultural Show, General Malan said it was now clear that if Swapo terrorists were not going to accept the agreement between South Africa and Angola, they would come up against the Defence Force and SWA Territory Force.

He said South Africa's peace initiatives with Angola and Mozambique were genuine attempts to stabilise the sub-continent and were a forerunner to a period of peace and prosperity.

# Draft rumours 'unfounded'

RDM 9/13/84

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By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

RUMOURS of the scaling down of military service obligations and defence expenditure because of recent peace moves were without foundation, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday

Gen Malan, speaking at the opening of the Bethal agricultural show, said preparedness and a well-motivated military force were the most important factors in maintaining peace

Stressing the importance of food production, Gen Malan said the independence of a country that could not feed itself was threatened

He referred to the government's initiatives in connection with South West Africa, Angola and Mozambique aimed at stabilising the sub-continent and said the government's determination would not decline in the face of pressure from outside

When a country was well prepared for war and showed its determination to maintain its freedom, a firm foundation was laid for peace initiatives

Gen Malan warned that the Marxist world revolution was a fact, and communist attacks and attempts to get control of South Africa's resources would not be abandoned

Where Swapo "terrorists" were clearly failing to carry out the agreement between South Africa and Angola they would have to contend with the power of the South African

Defence Force and the SWA Territory Force

The SADF had earned the reputation of being one of the most efficient forces in the world in counter-insurgency operations

Gen Malan said in the recent actions against Swapo bases in Angola indisputable evidence had been found that senior Russian military officers had planned the defence of Cuvélai and the counter attack against South African forces

In the conflict, Angolan units were equipped with the latest and most sophisticated Soviet weaponry

South Africa, he said, had a clear moral responsibility to defend SWA

The right of the people there to determine their own destiny was a democratic right that could not be exercised in the shadow of the vicious intimidation and terrorist tactics of Swapo, and the presence and influence of Russia and its Cuban surrogates, he said

"There is therefore an obligation to defend SWA until a genuine political settlement can be effected"

He warned that in the context of Soviet aims and strategy the assault against SWA was merely a prelude to the conquest of South Africa itself

Gen Malan added that neither he nor the SADF condoned misdeeds against the local population in SWA.

South Africa had one of the best legal systems in the world and where such misdeeds did take place it was used and the judgments of the courts accepted

# Claim of raid by

# 'S A-armed bandits'

HARARE—Zimbabwe claimed yesterday that South African-armed 'bandits' had burnt down a Matabeleland school, bayoneted two teachers and later shot dead a local chairman of the ruling party

The 10-man gang also set fire to schoolbooks at Chimbapiri School in the Mberengwa communal lands and robbed a nearby country store of cash and goods, security chief Mr Emmerson Munangagwa said in a statement

Mr Munangagwa, who is Minister of State for Security in the Prime Minister's Office, said the bandits had attacked the school on March 3. The wounded teachers were in hospital, but their condition was not reported

The gang was armed with AK-47 rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers and

three machineguns. One of the machineguns was recovered by the security force after they had shot one gang member in a clash on a ranch near the school yesterday, the minister said

## Accused

From checks of serial numbers of weapons supplied to captured bandits previously by South Africa, the RPK machinegun, serial number ANC3002, had been established as 'part of the same batch of weaponry', Mr Munangagwa said

He said it was 'yet another indication of South African destabilisation through their supply of weaponry to bandits operating in southern areas of Zimbabwe'

Zimbabwe has repeatedly accused South Africa of helping to arm,

train and supply anti-Government dissidents in Matabeleland province, traditional stronghold of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, bordering South Africa

In a related development, the Zimbabwe Home Affairs Minister, Mr Simbi Mubako, said yesterday the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed in Matabeleland last month had been eased 'to alleviate any hardships' for local villagers

A South African Defence Force spokesman, questioned about the allegations, said in Pretoria last night that channels existed between South Africa and Zimbabwe through which common problems could be discussed. The defence force, therefore, had no comment to make — (Sapa-AP)

# Grenades at dam <sup>Staw</sup> 254 13/3/82 destroyed

Northern Transvaal  
Bureau

**TZANEEN** — Nine handgrenades and two rifle grenades found at the Fanie Botha Dam near here have been destroyed by police explosives experts.

Two people, Solomon Rambuta (14) and his cousin, Chadikane Rambuta (23), were killed recently when they tampered with grenades they had found near the water's edge.

On Saturday afternoon, schoolboy Dawid Botha spotted four handgrenades and two rifle grenades when he went fishing. He immediately reported the matter to the police, who placed guards at the dam until explosives experts removed the devices on Sunday.

A detective said all the grenades were standard South African-made weapons of the type used by the defence force.

He warned people visiting the dam not to handle any strange objects they might find.

# Man alleges police assault

By Andrew Beattie

A man charged with shooting two policemen told a Johannesburg magistrate during his bail application yesterday that he was still suffering the effects of a "brutal assault" by policemen on the day of the shooting

Mr Godfried Frederick Rheeder (27), address given as Transwerker Flats, Hancock Street, Hillbrow, appeared in connection with the murder of Sergeant Chris Olivier and the attempted murder of Constable Patrick Coetzee on December 1 last year. He has not yet pleaded to the charges

Mr Rheeder read a statement to the court in which he said he was a "sincere child of God" who had a "very soft heart"

"The only time I ever had a fight was at primary school when the other boys insulted me about my clothes," said Mr Rheeder

"I was drunk at the time of the incident and lost my temper after being brutally assaulted by the policemen"

Mr Rheeder, being held at Diepkloof Prison, added "I am now living in the most deplorable conditions I have ever experienced in my life. The place is destroying me spiritually. My nose constantly bleeds and I have a permanent headache from being kicked by police. I also suffer spells of loss of consciousness"

Mr Rheeder said he was prepared to pay bail of R400, all the money he had saved. He said he wished to be released so that he could care for his wife and children.

The magistrate, Mr P E S Bester, refused to grant Mr Rheeder bail and the case was postponed until April 2 for further investigations

Miss V P I Fortunat appeared for the State

## Inquiry into Mirage crash

(254) Star  
14/3/84  
A board of inquiry is to investigate yesterday's Mirage F1 crash in the Eastern Transvaal in which a young Air Force captain ejected to safety moments before his plane crashed into a mealiefield near Lydenburg.

A spokesman for the South African Air Force said Captain D Holsworth (23) of No 1 Squadron based at Hoedspruit was shot to safety in his ejector seat about 12 km west of Lydenburg.

The fighter plane apparently emerged from very low cloud and Captain Holsworth parachuted onto the farm Frisgewaagd belonging to Mr Japie Boschoff.

Captain Holsworth sustained slight back injuries.

254 Operational area: visits 14/3/84  
 Q. Col 609  
 \*7 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked  
 the Minister of Defence

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 8, standing over, on 7 March 1984, what total number of persons from the Modderfontein electoral division visited the operational area in South West Africa at his invitation in 1981, 1982 and 1983,
- (2) what was the total cost to the State of the transport, accommodation and sustenance provided to such persons in respect of these visits,
- (3) (a) what type of aircraft was used to transport these persons on each of these visits, (b) (i) from which airport did such aircraft depart, and (ii) to which airport did it return, in each case and (c) by what means were the persons from Modderfontein conveyed to and from the airport or airports concerned in each case,
- (4) whether any other persons accompanied any of these groups from Modderfontein on any of these visits, if so, what persons in each case,
- (5) whether it is his intention to invite similar groups of persons from each of the other electoral divisions to visit the operational area, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) 1981: 24  
 1982: 9  
 1983: 1

The only other visit involving a person from the Modderfontein constituency was the one dealt with in my reply on 7 March 1984 to Question No 8, standing over

- (2) The persons were all part of visiting groups which also included other persons and it is therefore not possible to disclose expenses applicable to them only

- (3) From 10 to 12 June 1981 a C130  
 From 15 to 17 July 1982 a C160  
 From 16 to 18 November 1983 a C130

- (b) (i) Waterkloof  
 (ii) Waterkloof  
 (c) Own Transport

- (4) The number of other persons who were in the groups concerned are as follows

10 to 12 June 1981 31  
 15 to 17 July 1982 60  
 16 to 18 November 1983 57

I have already said in my statement on 7 March 1984 why I cannot disclose the names of the persons who were invited by the SA Defence Force excluding of course the members of the House of Assembly and the Provincial Councils

- (5) Yes Persons who have been nominated will, when they can be included in future visits, be invited by the SA Defence Force. For the information of the hon member I can mention that about 3 000 South Africans who have visited the operational area of South West Africa since 1980 all come from constituencies of the House of Assembly from over the whole country and represented all parties. It can also be noted that approximately 1 800 of the 3 200 persons came from the PWV complex. This is an average of about 35 persons per constituency in this area where the Progressive Federal Party has all its parliamentary seats in the Transvaal

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in relation to the 34 people who visited the operational area from the constituency of Modderfontein, on a previous occasion the hon the Minister said that he was unable to say whether they had in fact assisted the NP in the 1981 election but that they

# JMC's move south seen as a sign of success

Star  
14/3/24  
254  
By Peter Honey,  
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Joint Monitoring Commission supervising a South African troop withdrawal from southern Angola has already begun to move south from its inaugural base at Cavelai, 200 km north of the border.

This movement is regarded as a sign that the JMC is succeeding in its task, although slowly.

The JMC, comprising 10 Angolan and South African military and diplomatic officials, has a target plan to withdraw from Angola in week-long stages, about 50 km at a time, from Cavelai to Mupa to Evale and Ngiva before concluding its business at Santa Clara on the Angolan-Namibian border.

These moves are taking place against a background of dramatic developments in Swapo's continuing attempts to infiltrate Namibia.

Details of the developments, however, cannot be made public in terms of the Defence Act.

## CONFERENCE CALL

According to well-placed diplomatic sources the continuing military activity in southern Angola was one of the major reasons for Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's call this week for an all-party conference involving the South African and Angolan governments, Unita, Swapo and the Namibian multi-party conference (MPC).

The MPC last night accepted Mr Botha's call.

Angola has said it would be prepared to take part only under the auspices of the United Nations. Swapo has said it is willing to participate in talks involving the MPC but rejects Unita involvement.

The US and other Western countries received Mr Botha's offer unenthusiastically because, as one American diplomatic source said "Everyone's a little worried that it might scare the Angolans away. We won't stand in the way, but we suspect the time is not yet ripe for such a move."



# Parents slam Defence Force camp

*L. Herald*  
15/3/84

254

2

By Estelle Randall.

HANOVER Park parents have slammed a planned Defence Force camp which their children are to attend at Faure this weekend.

One hundred Standard 4 and 5 Belmor Primary pupils are to attend the weekend camp.

Mr Noel Eales, public liaison officer of the Department of Internal Affairs confirmed this and said "It has been established that the school is in no way involved but that a teacher in his private capacity has previously experienced the advantages of training in civil defence gained at such a weekend camp.

"He took it upon himself to gain the consent of some 100 parents for their boys to go on this camp of the defence force at Faure where they will have the opportunity of listening to lectures on civil defence and will also be coached in athletics, swimming, cricket and tennis"

## ARRANGED

Belmore P.T. teacher Mr Vernon Barron, who has arranged the camp, said that he had wanted to provide some fun for the children "What do these children do on weekends anyway?" he asked.

"There is nothing wrong with the SADF. What would we do without them? To whom can I go to organise such a camp?"

Mr Barron denied that anything other than sports coaching by the SADF would take place. If this camp was successful, he said, he would arrange for camps for the lower standards of Belmor Primary.

According to the Hanover Park Workers' Committee, who have been visiting parents of the children involved, they have found that many parents did not know the real nature of the camp. Parents had generally assumed that the camp was being organised by the school and had "unthinkingly" signed the indemnity forms Mr Barron had sent them.

## INVOLVED

Mr Abraham Jones, one of the parents, said "I was not very keen because I felt I did not know enough about the camp. I am not prepared to let my son, Marcus, go now that I know the SADF is involved."

The Hanover Park Workers' Committee has called on a number of organisations to support them in opposing the "infiltration" of the SADF in schools.

● The principal of Belmor Primary, Mr A Carolus, was unable to comment.

# Kruger inquest: No action yet by military

CAPL Jank  
17/3/84

254

## Chief Reporter

ALTHOUGH the findings of an inquest court that sat for a year were referred to the SA Defence Force more than a month ago, no decision appears to have been taken yet on what, if any, disciplinary action is to be taken following the loss of the SAS President Kruger and 16 of her men more than two years ago

If such a decision has been taken, it has for some undisclosed reason not been made public

An SADF spokesman said yesterday he had no idea if and when a statement in the matter was likely to be made

On February 7 the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, who presided at the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, one of the men lost in the sinking, announced a finding that Webb's death had been caused by "negligence amounting to culpable homicide" on the part of two officers

These were the commanding officer of the President Kruger (PK), Captain W J de Lange, and Lieutenant Peter Smith, the principal warfare officer on duty in the PK's operations room

when the frigate was in collision with the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg, during a screen-reorientation manoeuvre. The findings of the inquest tribunal, the other members of which were a retired SA Navy admiral and a former chief magistrate of Johannesburg, ran to 338 pages

It was revealed in Parliament last month that the total cost to the state of the Webb inquest was likely to be well over R1 million

The findings of a naval board of inquiry which was constituted immediately after the collision between the PK and SAS Tafelberg, in February 1982, have not been disclosed publicly

The inquest court's findings, and all other relevant documents after what had developed into a full and exhaustive public inquiry into the collision, were forwarded to the Attorney-General of the Cape, Mr D J Rossouw, SC, who on February 10 announced he had decided not to institute proceedings in a civilian criminal court

● Mr Rossouw said he was referring the inquest findings to the SADF "for any action they may deem appropriate".

S. Express 18/8/84  
**Military** (254)

# call-up: We'll stay, say the migrants

By AMELIA DE STEFANO

LEADERS of immigrant communities in South Africa say most men who, under an amended South African Citizenship Act would be eligible for military call-up, will not leave the country as a result of the new law — and only a small minority are concerned about it

The Sunday Express spoke to leaders in clubs and associations representing French, Italian, British, Irish, Danish, Swiss, Greek, Cypriot and Belgian people this week

The officials said most communities responded positively to the South African Citizenship Bill which was published this week

Only a minority of people expressed concern and were thinking of leaving the country

The South African Citizenship Bill requires all male immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 who have been living in the country for more than five years to automatically become South African citizens unless they timeously state otherwise.

By becoming South African citizens they will be liable for call-up. If they decline they will lose permanent residence

## Welcomed

An official of the French Club in Johannesburg, Mr Gabriel Emile, said about three-quarters of the 7 000 French-speaking community in the country welcomed the idea of national service.

However, he said some parents were concerned about their sons going to the border, and some might leave because of it

A spokesman for the British consulate in Johannesburg said it was difficult to assess responses by Britons, because unlike other foreigners, the British had no community organisations

But the consulate had received many inquiries about the proposed new law, the spokesman said

Mr Taki Spyrides, president of the Hellenic Cyprus Brotherhood of South Africa, said that although people in the community spoke much about the proposed law, "nothing had been crystalised"

He said most of the Cypriots — about 30 000 in South Africa — were well established and it would be difficult for them to leave South Africa at any stage.

Mr Jesper Scheelke of the Danish Society in Johannesburg said some Danes were concerned about the legislation

He said many were very "Danish-minded" and few had taken South African citizenship

However, he did not think people would leave the country as a result of the law.

# SADF silent on sunk frigate

N. Mearns 19/3/84 254

CAPE TOWN—Although the findings of an inquest Court that sat for a year were referred to the South African Defence Force more than a month ago, no decision appears to have been taken on what, if any, disciplinary action is to be taken following the loss of the SAS President Kruger and 16 of her men more than two years ago.

If such a decision has been taken, it has for some undisclosed reason not been made public.

An SADF spokesman said on Friday he had no idea if and when a statement on the matter was likely to be made.

On February 7 the Chief Magistrate of Cape Town, Mr C F W van Zyl, who presided at the inquest, on CPO Donald Webb,

one of the men lost in the sinking, announced a finding that Webb's death had been caused by 'negligence amounting to culpable homicide' on the part of two officers.

These were the commanding officer of the President Kruger, Capt W J de Lange, and Lt Peter Smith, the principal warfare officer on duty in the President Kruger's operations room when the frigate collided with the fleet replenishment ship, SAS Tafelberg, during a screen-reorientation manoeuvre.

The findings of the inquest tribunal, the other members of which were a retired navy admiral and a former chief magistrate of Johannesburg, ran to 338 pages.

It was revealed in Par-

liament last month that the total cost to the State of the Webb inquest was likely to be well over R1 000 000 — (Sapa)

# SA defence spending 'comparatively low'

(254) Star 20/3/84

South Africa's defence spending was far lower than other countries facing similar military pressures, the Chief of Staff (Operations) of the SADF said today

Addressing a conference organised by the Long-Range Planning Society of Southern Africa in Johannesburg, Lieutenant-General I R Gleeson said the Defence Force budget had levelled off in real terms since 1978/79 despite increased military commitments

"The pressures against the country

have been deflected by a number of factors, including South Africa's economic and military strength. Although the war in Namibia has been long and costly, actions have largely been limited to the far northern areas," he said.

General Gleeson said there was an increasing need for sophisticated armaments to build a credible conventional force

"Significant progress has been made toward self-sufficiency and the arma-

ments industry is geared to national security interests. A start was originally made in the most vulnerable areas and has been built on from there

"Production levels are already sufficient to meet present and projected requirements

"The military manpower used to date has been limited to active members and the reserves available to defence have not been used. Future use of reserves will mainly be on an area basis for local protection," he said

# Soldiers testify on raid action

21/3/82  
 254  
 D. Dispatch

GRAHAMSTOWN — Two soldiers who participated in the December 1982 SADF raid on Maseru briefly recounted the cross border strike, and ANC documents seized during the incursion were read in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Representatives of the press, who were ordered at the start of yesterday's proceedings to leave the court room, were told by counsel for the state afterwards that the court had placed a ban on the publication of evidence led by a senior SADF officer after the press had been ejected.

The unidentified officer was called to testify in support of an application by the state that evidence by two soldiers who were in the unit which raided Maseru be

heard in camera. The application was granted.

After the press was allowed in, the soldiers — code named Bravo and November — gave brief recounts of their respective roles during the raid.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has placed a general embargo on certain aspects of the raid and a draft affidavit from him to this effect has been made available by the state to counsel for the defence. The soldiers could not be cross-examined on the embargoed aspects.

Soldier Bravo told the court that his specific target during the raid was a residential house. His task was to gain entry to destroy "the enemy", and seize

weapons and literature. He said in the course of the attack the occupants of the house were killed and he took photographs of the dead bodies.

He said he later switched on lights in the house and took away an AK47 assault rifle, a machine gun as well as a quantity of documents and literature.

These he placed in a plastic bag which he handed over to the security police when he returned to South Africa, he said.

Cross-examined by Mr R. L. Selvan, SC, for the defence, he said five people died during the attack on the house — three men and two women.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Buchner, of the security police headquarters

in Pretoria, told the court that he received the plastic containers from the two soldiers on the morning of December 9, 1982 in the Free State.

The literature included issues of the ANC official mouthpiece, Sechaba, the South African Communist Party publication, Nkululeko (Freedom), excerpts from an interview with the ANC leader, Oliver Tambo, and correspondence between ANC command elements in Maputo, Maseru and Lusaka.

Among the documents was a note dated November 27, 1982 Col Buchner said the note suggested that armed propaganda be stepped up "in our region", and that Bamba, Maseru and Kaiser be eliminated.

He said he took the

Kaiser to be the same as the Transkei President Paramount Chief Matanzima.

There were also three pages of notes on the Transkei First Battalion, describing the guarding system at their base, personnel and daily routine. Col Buchner said it appeared that the battalion was also a target for an attack.

In a lengthy account of the formation of the ANC, Col Buchner said the organisation was made up of a tri-lateral structure — the political structure whose task it is to represent the ANC abroad and propagate its ideology, the military wing represented by Umkhonto Wesizwe, and the labour movement which is embodied in the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu).

The trial continues today — DDC

GRAHAMSTOWN — A biographic note reportedly written by Mr Rufus Mrashiya Nzo on his reasons for wanting to join the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto Wesizwe, was read in the Grahamstown supreme court yesterday as one of the documents which were seized by the SADF when they raided Maseru in 1982.

The handwritten note describes in the first person how Mr Nzo's interest in politics grew from the time Transkei gained independence in 1976 until he became "frustrated by the fascist regime of Botha (and) decided to be fully engaged in the black man's cause".

According to the note Mr Nzo was born in Be-noni in 1959. When he was seven years old his grandfather took him to a farm called Mzwazwa near Elliot to help look after an elderly relative.

"We stayed there until the ultimatum from the Boers ordered all peo-

## Maseru note read in court

The note says Mr Nzo then moved to Cala in Transkei where he stayed with a relative. He attended a high school in Umtata.

"When I was in Umtata I observed my mind growing gradually in politics. My grandfather used to tell me about our removal from those farms of Mzwazwa by the white man.

"I remember in 1973 my grandfather defied the laws by going back to Mzwazwa and said that he would never leave his family's grave. He was arrested. His arrest moved me because I know that he was full of love for that place. Mzwazwa.

When Transkei became independent Mr answer — DDC

- (2) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away  
(3) No

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, was the call-up of persons in terms of this provision discontinued at any stage? I am referring to legislation presently before Parliament and I want to know whether the department at any stage stopped calling up persons in terms of that measure

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as far as I know, this proclamation is still in force. If the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill is passed, the proclamation will probably be reconsidered. What happened in terms of the proclamation was that a choice was left to a person within a certain age group and with domicile in this country. Such a person could register here and could then indicate whether he wanted to accept citizenship. Such a person would then have rendered national service. If he registered and indicated that he did not want to accept citizenship, he was not called up for national service. He therefore had a choice. The proclamation is still in force.

#### Citizenship

\*21 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) How many persons who lost their permanent residence status in terms of section 11A(3)(a) of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, have been issued with temporary residence permits in terms of section 5 of the Aliens Act, No 1 of 1937;

(2) whether any persons who lost their permanent residence status have been refused temporary residence permits; if so, (a) how many and (b) why in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(1) and (2) As the information is not readily available, only the files of persons

older than 21 years were perused. Temporary residence permits were issued to five persons older than 21 years and no temporary residence permits were refused to any person older than 21 years. Ten persons left the Republic at their own choice.

For the information of the hon member I wish to add that minor persons on behalf of whom declarations were made, are not refused temporary residence permits while their parents are still in the Republic. Minors on behalf of whom declarations were made, may on reaching the age of 21 years, decide whether or not they wish to acquire South African citizenship.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I think the effect of the last part of his reply was to indicate that steps would possibly be taken against such persons at a later stage. Is it therefore the hon the Minister's approach that when such persons become of age and do not exercise their option to become South African citizens, then steps will be taken against them as a rule?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the position is that they then get the opportunity to choose again. If they then choose not to accept citizenship, they either have to leave the country or have to make arrangements for temporary residence. Such applications will then be considered on merit.

#### Citizenship

\*22 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

With reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 17 February 1984, (a) how many aliens who have made declarations, or who have had declarations made on their behalf, in terms of section 11A(1) of the South African Citizenship Act, No 44 of 1949, since the South African Citizenship Amendment Act, No 53 of 1978, came into operation, are still resident in the Republic and (b) how many of these persons are over the age of 22 years?

- (1) Whether any persons have been called upon to render service under the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, in terms of Proclamation R363 of 1967, if so, how many persons; if not, why not,  
(2) whether this proclamation is still in force, if not, (a) what steps have been taken in respect of the proclamation and (b) why,  
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1) Yes. Since 1971 5 288 persons were called up. No reliable figures are available before this date.

254  
Hand and  
Military service  
G. 61 702  
21/3/84  
the Minister of Defence.  
\*20 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked

nel accompanied the party, if so, what was the rank of each of these persons?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (a) 15
- (b) 3
- (c) (i) Two are members of the President's Council and one is a member of the Provincial Council of the Transvaal
- (ii) The other twelve persons were—
  - A wife of a member of the Cabinet,
  - A wife of a member of the President's Council,
  - A wife of a member of the House of Assembly;
  - A member of the Provincial Council of the Cape of Good Hope,
  - A Mayor,
  - A Mayoress;
  - Three members of the executive of the Southern Cross Fund;
  - Three wives of Defence Force officers

(2) Yes, three—a Commandant, a Lieutenant-Commander and a Captain

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply to (1)(b), I think he said that three of the guests had previously visited the operational area. Information published by the Press and supplied by the Defence Force stated that two President's Council members—not their wives—as well as the three people involved with the Southern Cross Fund had previously been to the operational area. Is that correct?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if one reads the question which the hon member put to me, one sees that he asks in (1)(b) "how many such persons have previously

visited the operational area at his invitation and ". This I interpret as meaning that I and not the Defence Force invited them. If the hon member had asked me whom I had invited, I would have furnished him with the reply according to the procedure, which is that I invite members of Parliament, members of Provincial Councils and members of the President's Council. As far as other persons are concerned, the matter is handled by the Defence Force. The wife of the member of Parliament, the three executive members of the Southern Cross Fund and the three wives of the Defence Force officers were invited by the Defence Force and not by me. If one makes an analysis of the persons who were invited by the Defence Force—I do not know whether it was the first, second or third time that they were invited—one finds that they are actually persons who belong to organizations which made donations, women's organizations which give certain home front assistance and support to persons on the border. I hope that those persons about whom there was a certain amount of doubt will go again this year, as well as next year, because regular visits by them are extremely important to me

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, in the light of the fact that at least half of the guests on that trip, excluding the Defence Force personnel, had been to the border before, can he still justify the fact that his MPC went for a second time? He gave as a reason in his answer to a question on 7 March that she was required to assist as a hostess on that trip

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as the hon member said, I did furnish a reply, but I did not say that she was a hostess. I said that she had to assist the hostess. I think that is a valid reason for her to have gone again on that occasion

Operational area: visits

\*12 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8, standing over, on 7 March 1984, any persons accompa-

nied the Member of the Provincial Council for the electoral division of Modderfontein on her visit to the operational area in South West Africa from 10 to 12 June 1983, if so, how many members of the public accompanied her;

- (2) whether any of these persons were resident in the electoral division of Modderfontein at the time, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the nature of the position each of them held in the community,
- (3) whether these persons were selected on political grounds, if not, on what grounds were they selected?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) The Member of the Provincial Council for the electoral division of Modderfontein did not visit the operational area in South West Africa from 10 to 12 June 1983
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Mr SPEAKER: I put Question No 13

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply to Question No 12

Mr SPEAKER: Order! I have already put the next Question. I am however prepared to allow the hon member to ask his supplementary question, but hon members must please get up immediately if they want to ask supplementary questions

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, in the light of the fact that there appears to have been a printing error on the Question Paper I will not ask a supplementary question

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon member referred to a mistake which occurred the question, but I am quite prepared to reply to the question. I gave the hon member a reply to the question as he put it to me, but the full information had already been given previously, in the reply to Question 7 on 14 March. I think that reply will satisfy him.



## Operational areas:

\*13 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8, standing over, on 7 March 1984, the approximately 30 persons from the electoral division of Modderfontein who visited the operational area in South West Africa at his invitation in 1981, 1982 and 1983 were selected on political grounds, if not, (a) on what grounds were they selected and (b) what was the nature of the position each of them held in the community,

- (2) on what dates did these persons visit the operational area?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) No.
- (a) On the strength of their positions in their respective communities, professional or business circles
- (b) One member of the Provincial Council  
Three school principals  
Three city councillors  
Three Rapportryers  
One Rotarian  
Two Commando Board members  
Three ministers of religion  
Two industrialists  
Three directors of companies  
Two executive members of the Women's Agricultural Association  
Four leaders of church organizations  
Two senior civil servants  
Two members of the Chamber of Commerce  
Two members of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer  
One training official of apprentices.

- (2) 10 to 12 June 1981.

15 to 17 July 1982  
16 to 18 November 1983

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him quite directly and simply. Did he arrange for a number of people who assisted him or his party in the Modderfontein constituency in the 1981 general election to visit the operational area, or not?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is not relevant to which party a person belongs. I explained fully before, in reply to Question 8, standing over, on 7 March, and in reply to Question 7 on 14 March, as well as in supplementary replies, that persons are invited by virtue of the positions they hold in the community or by virtue of the part they play in an organization. I pointed out that political affiliation or association does not play any part whatsoever.

I am not sure, but I think the hon member himself has not yet visited the border [Interjections] If he asks any other hon members of his party who have already visited the border, they will be able to tell him that party politics do not stand a chance there. It will not strengthen or weaken one's party associations. What one is actually exposed to there, is the onslaught against the Republic of South Africa and the revolutionary concept

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, may I point out that he has told us that about six weeks after the general election 24 people from his constituency went to the operational area. Can the hon the Minister tell us whether any of those people assisted him or his party in the campaign in Modderfontein during the general election? I am not asking for the names

Mr B R BAMFORD. Do not give us the names, just say "yes" or "no".

†The MINISTER. The purpose of that project was to expose people to revolutionary warfare and for them to see what happens in the operational area. On the East and South Rand, where I am normally involved, I was actually shocked to see how ignorant the people there are of this onslaught

and therefore I asked people from that community to accompany me to the operational area. Whether those persons were members of any political party inside or outside this House did not matter to me. They were leaders in their respective communities, and that is why they visited the operational area. The hon member mentions 24 persons, but in actual fact more persons were involved. I think there were about 34. That is a reply which I furnished to a supplementary question, and I said on that occasion that the number of persons per constituency in the PWV area who accompanied us was on average 35, and the PFP is especially strong in that area

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, may I put a further question?

Mr SPEAKER I regret to refuse the hon member, but I have already given extra time for questions. The time for questions has already expired. Should the hon member persist in asking more questions, he will have to be satisfied with a reply in writing. I am not prepared to allow any more supplementary questions but am, however, prepared to allow a reply to Question No 17, the last question on the Order Paper

Port Elizabeth: certain company in financial difficulties

\*17. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) Whether a certain organization in Port Elizabeth, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, is in financial difficulties, if so, what is (a) the name of this organization and (b) the extent of the financial difficulties,

- (2) whether his Department has taken any steps in this regard, if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,

- (3) whether there is a time-lapse between the filling of posts in this organization and the granting of Government sub-

sides, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the average time-lapse,

- (4) whether he has received any representations in this regard, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) No

- (2) The organization has not officially approached the Department for financial assistance,

- (3) (a) the need has to be assessed by the local social welfare officer and the application must be considered in relation to other similar applications and the availability of funds  
(b) 15 months

- (4) (a), (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) falls away

For written reply

Johannesburg: telephones/post boxes

500 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Johannesburg North constituency as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, if so, (i) how many and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS.

- (a) Yes, as at 31 January 1984

254 D. Dispatch

# 150 companies work secretly

22/3/84

PRETORIA — At least 150 companies in South Africa are exempt by ministerial decree from disclosing information and are operating in secret, according to the deputy registrar of companies, Mr Hans Coetzee

The files on "secret" companies are removed from circulation and are not available to public scrutiny in the company's office

The deputy registrar refused to disclose the names of the "secret" companies, but said they included businesses involved in arms, petroleum and strategic minerals and companies involved with "sensitive" trading partners

In terms of an amendment to the Companies Act of 1978, the minister may prohibit the disclosure of an exempt company from the obligation to disclose information

Mr Coetzee said companies affected would be involved in strategic trade and it would be in the public interest not to make the information available.

He said anyone investigating a company exempted under these conditions could, however, apply to the registrar for information. The registered address and the name of the company would then be released, Mr Coetzee said

In terms of the Companies Act, a company must disclose to the registrar of companies its registered address, the names and addresses of its directors, the officials of the company, the purpose and sphere of interest of the business, the share capital and how many shares have been issued and the names of the shareholders. — SAPA

P.K. ruling

# mixed reaction

22/3/82  
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Chief Reporter

WHILE Captain Wim de Lange has accepted "full accountability" for the loss of his ship, the SAS President Kruger, in February 1982, the decision of the Chief of the Defence Force to discharge him on pension at the end of this year had a mixed reception in maritime circles yesterday.

From his office at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria Captain De Lange, who is to be discharged



Captain Wim de Lange

when he turns 45, told me yesterday.

"As officer commanding, I accept full accountability for the accident, and I abide by the decision of the Chief of the SADF."

He was not prepared to say more than this, he added.

The news of the decision taken by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, was broken to Captain De Lange on Tuesday by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral A P Putter.

Former ships' captains interviewed yesterday said General Viljoen's decision had

highlighted the tremendous responsibility that went with command of a ship, but while some felt that Captain De Lange had "got off very lightly", others felt the decision was "unduly harsh" as one of them put it.

This former officer asked how many air force pilots had been discharged from the service for losing their aircraft in mishaps, and said there had been many mid-ocean collisions and near-collisions between ships in other parts of the world which had not been followed by the discharge of the captain or captains responsible.

"There are other ways of dealing, internally, with this type of situation," he added.

One former ship's captain said "In exercises of the kind the President Kruger was taking part in, realistic wartime conditions have to be simulated, and potentially dangerous situations are thus bound to arise, particularly when ships are working in close formation and quick decisions have to be taken.

"Risk is endemic among ships' captains, and this type of punitive action, for mistakes made, could have the effect of putting strait-jackets on sea-going naval officers, who will become afraid to take the type of decision they would be required to take if we were at war."

Other mariners said the decision to retire Captain De Lange on pension at nine months' notice could not be reconciled with the early retirement several years ago, at short notice, of certain senior naval officers with unblemished records.

"He is very lucky indeed to be getting a golden handshake like this instead of having to face court-martial or instant dismissal," one of them said.

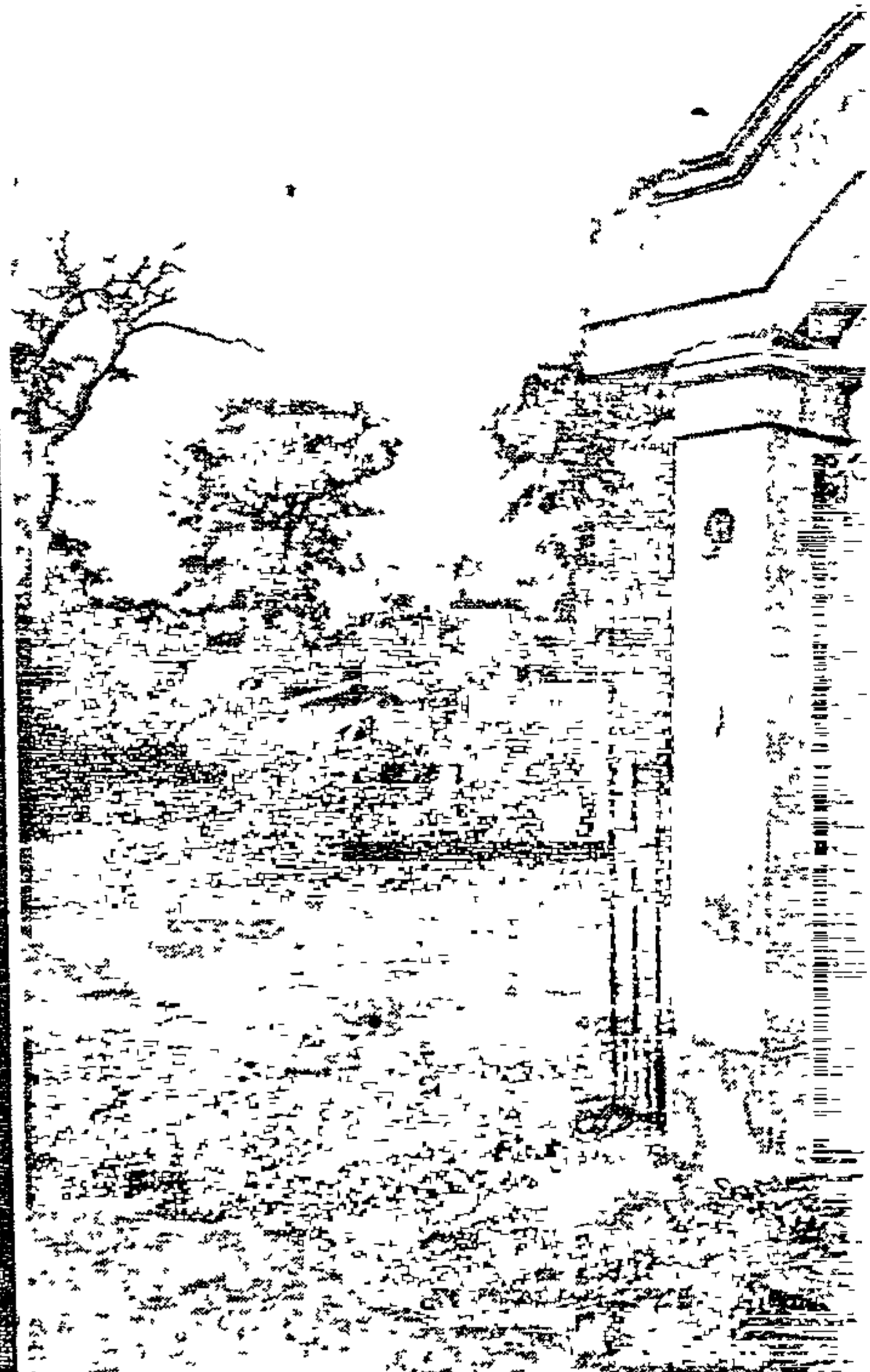
Whatever their views, the former-ships' captains expressed relief that the sad saga of the PK was at an end.

● It was also announced by General Viljoen on Tuesday that "a very serious entry" had been made in the merit file of Lieutenant Peter Smith, the principal warfare officer on duty in the PK's operations room at the time of the collision.

Entries had also been made in the merit files of Sub-Lieutenant Robert Pickstock, the PK's officer of the watch at the time, and of Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Meintjies, the second officer of the watch.

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock left the SA Navy at the end of last year.

Leading article page 12



Only the homestead gate-posts of historic No. 1.

## 2 killed as dam collapses

Staff Reporter

TWO short-term prisoners, who died when an earth dam on a farm near Paarl collapsed on them, have been identified as Lucas Jacobs, 22, and Alexander Africa, 18.

The Prison Services in Pretoria said the prisoners, inmates at Ellendale near Paarl, were part of a working group on the farm Diamant in the Paardeberg district.

Two other prisoners who were injured have not been identified as their families have not yet been told of the accident.

The men were loading

## Rape case has right

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A judge has sentenced three rock musicians to prison for terms up to 12 years for the gang-rape of a woman on board their tour bus.

"No longer will society accept the fact that a woman, even if she may initially act in a seductive or compromising manner, has waived her right to say 'no' at any further time," Middlesex, Massachusetts, Superior Court Judge Robert Barton declared in a brief statement before handing down the sentences on Monday.

The woman — at the time a 19-year-old army private based at Fort

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# Wits expert adds his weight to army theory

By David Braun,  
Political Reporter

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Another academic has added weight to the theory that the military has become increasingly politicised and is playing a greater role at all levels of society.

Dr Philip Frankel of the department of political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand has written a book on the subject, titled "Pretoria's Praetorians", to be published this year.

In an interview he said that the Defence Force was being drawn into a greater decision-making role in the executive, while the military sector as a whole was becoming increasingly enmeshed in the economy and political education of the nation's youth.

Dr Frankel's book is the latest survey on the subject and follows the controversial research findings by two Afrikaans academics and an American expert last year who came to the same conclusions — that security organs are the real power in South Africa.

Professor Deon Geldenhuys and Dr Henne Kotze of the Rand Afrikaans University last year said that the State Security Council, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, had become a kind of inner Cabinet. The Prime Minister would, as a rule, inform the Cabinet of major decisions of the SSC but this might be of little more than symbolic value, they said.

Later in the year, Professor Kenneth Grundy of the Cape Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, published a paper called "The Rise of the South African Security Establishment".

He wrote that SSC talks preceded Cabinet meetings, and the appearance of the SSC presenting the Cabinet with fait accompli decisions had been noted.

"Although much effort is taken to shield the gathering influence of the defence establishment from the public, it has not been a conspiracy and probably



Dr Philip Frankel

cannot be attributed to a conscious scheme on the part of individuals or institutions to take over government or inflate their power in order to strengthen the security establishment," said Professor Grundy.

Dr Frankel agrees that there is no conspiracy. The military establishment, he says, is not comfortable in the political role and is becoming involved only reluctantly.

"What we are seeing in South Africa today is the displacement of the old British ethic where the soldier was the subject of the State. It is replaced by the commando ethic, where the soldier and the civilian are interchangeable."

Dr Frankel warns that the more the defence establishment is pulled into the political arena the more strains there will be placed on the political divisions in the SADF itself.

"If my opinion this is why the military establishment has come up with the 'total strategy' idea, which is really only a collection of ideas gleaned from the French experience in Africa, the British in Malaysia and Israeli thinking, among others."

"The military uses total strategy to justify its move into society and to make itself feel better about being involved in something with which it is unfamiliar."

Dr Frankel predicts that if the Government's new constitutional dispensation founders, the security forces will accelerate their politicisation and the Government itself might resort to an executive military establishment.

"In the end I do not think the military involvement in politics solves anything. Soldiers do not have patience, expertise or ability to compromise to solve the sort of problems we have. Usually, when soldiers cannot solve problems they resort to clamping down and instituting a ruthless authoritarian regime."

"Once started on the military path there is no going back. History has shown that it is easier to bring soldiers into the political process than to get them out," he warns.

● General A P van Deventer, secretary of the State Security Council, last year said that the SSC functioned under the authority of the Cabinet and not as an "inner Cabinet" where the real decisions were taken. The SSC was not empowered to take final decisions, but only to make recommendations for the Cabinet to decide. The military formed a minority on the SSC and its supporting bodies.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has also publicly rejected allegations that South Africa was secretly governed by the SSC as "fairytales and fantasies." The country was run by himself and the Cabinet, he said.

# They show the way



(Centre) was one of the first group of Peninsula Technikon graduates to receive a National Diploma (Executive Secretary) at the Technikon's diploma ceremony last week.

thing or two by scoring a Peninsula Technikon this year as the first woman from the country to the South African National Diploma in Executive Secretaries and Administration and Arthur Cupido was one of the first in the country to receive the National Secretarial Diploma (Executive Secretary)

But let's not be too hard on the menfolk — they did manage one or two little firsts themselves

The School of Art and Design handed out diplomas for the first time since its establishment. Six people obtained the National Diploma in Graphic Design and three obtained the National Certificate in Photography

## Parents' protest halts 'army' weekend

ANGRY protest by parents and community organisations last week halted a weekend camp organised by Mr Vernon Barron, Belmor Primary PT teacher, in conjunction with the Defence Force.

The camp was to have included sports coaching and talks by Defence Force personnel

Mr Barron said last week that the camp would merely be postponed, he had no intention of abandoning it completely. He refused to comment further this week

Mr Barron has had previous connections with the Defence Force. As a student in 1980, he took a holiday job with the Department of Parks and Forests and was play leader in a project called Kom Speel Saam

This involved organising play groups for youngsters together with Defence Force personnel. It was here, he says, that he had acquired his respect for the Defence Force which he now sees as having a useful role to play

# le' rapist found guilty

Geswindt was convicted last week on all these charges

He was found not guilty on charges of robbery. The State alleged that he had robbed one girl of a train ticket and R1,10 in cash at Lentegeur station; that he robbed another of a pocket of potatoes in Mitchells Plain, and that he robbed a third girl of R2 in Mitchells Plain

Earlier in the trial, however, the rough-looking, young rapist denied all knowledge of the crimes and told the court that he knew nothing about rape.

"Having sex with a woman who has given her permission is not rape," he told the court during a trial-in-a-trial which tested the admissibility of a statement that Geswindt had made to a magistrate in November 1982

### QUESTIONS

Geswindt was replying to a series of questions by the prosecutor, Mr W C Viljoen, who tried to establish if Geswindt really knew what the term rape meant

"Suppose you meet a woman and after speaking to her, she agrees to have sex with you. If you should have sex with her after getting her permission, will that be rape?" Mr Viljoen asked

After staring at the courtroom ceiling for a while, Mr Geswindt turned around and said "No, I don't think that's rape"

Mr Viljoen then asked him "What does the word rape mean, as far as you are concerned?"

Mr Geswindt "Verkragting"

Mr Viljoen. "And what does *verkragting* mean?"

Mr Geswindt. "Rape"

### EVIDENCE

The court later ruled that the statement was admissible as evidence in the rest of the trial.

Mr Acting Justice King presided with Mr P Tansley and Mr L P Francis as assessors. Mr W C Viljoen was the prosecutor and Mr L M Malan appeared pro Deo for Geswindt.

- (2) whether this post has been closed down, if so, (a) when and (b) why,  
 (3) whether it is the intention to re-open this post; if so, when?

**The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.**

(1), (2) and (3) The control point at Fraser's Camp was one of three temporary control points established on the main routes between the Republic of South Africa and Transkei and Ciskei to monitor traffic passing through these points. The main object was to determine the need for the establishment of new border control posts. Monitoring of the different categories and number of travellers started on 9 January 1984 and was concluded on 19 February 1984. No decision has yet been taken about the establishment of a border control post at Fraser's Camp and such a decision is not likely to be taken soon.

**Durban harbour' use of bow thrusters**

\*12 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether ships fitted with bow thrusters are permitted to use them in the Durban harbour; if not, why not, if so,  
 (2) whether any restrictions apply to the use of bow thrusters in this harbour, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of these restrictions,  
 (3) whether he has received any representations concerning the use by ships of bow thrusters in this harbour, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

- (1) Yes  
 (2) Yes

- (a) Scouring of the quay foundations has taken place in the areas where bow thrust units have been used against the quay face  
 (b) Except in cases of emergency, the use of bow thrust units on deep draught vessels are not allowed directly against the quay face

(3) Yes

(a) 21 November 1983

(b) African Coaling, Durban, on behalf of Messrs Gearbulk Ltd, Bergen, Norway

(c) (i) They were investigating the possibility of equipping new ships with bow thrust units

(ii) The position as set out in part (2)(b) of the reply was explained to them.

I think I have frustrated the hon member by replying to the question in Afrikaans. I am sure he wanted to put a supplementary question, but he is not acquainted with the Afrikaans terminology. [Interjections.]

**Port Elizabeth: new post office**

\*13 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

Whether a new post office is being built in Port Elizabeth, if so, (a) where, (b) when were the plans first approved, (c) at what stage of completion was this project as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (d) when (i) was construction commenced and (ii) is construction

tion due to be completed and (e) what is the total cost involved?

**The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

No, but a new post office and regional headquarters building is being planned for erection on erf 4664, Port Elizabeth. The project is presently programmed for building operations to commence by the middle of 1985 and to be completed by the end of 1988, depending upon the availability of capital funds. The estimated cost amounts to R30 million at 1983 prices.

*257 Hanson of*  
 Defence Force: camps for Coloured children  
 P-601-733 23/3/84  
 \*14 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether his Department has received any representations concerning camps organized by the South African Defence Force for Coloured children, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

(2) whether (a) the Defence Force and (b) any other person or bodies approached his Department for permission to hold these camps, if so, (i) (aa) by whom and (bb) when was such permission requested and (ii) what was his response, if not,

(3) whether he has taken any steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

†The DEPUTY-MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) No record of any representations could be traced. A press inquiry was received and responded to after which a report appeared in the *Cape Herald* on 15 March 1984

(2) and (3) The Chief of the Defence Force wrote to the Department on 11 August 1982 offering assistance coaching in sport and in arranging youth projects dealing with nature conservation, health etc. The offer was conveyed to Inspectors of Education and principals of schools in whose discretion it was left to apply for such assistance on condition that the activities take place after school hours.

**Unsealed drinking straws**

\*15 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether he has received any representations regarding health hazards arising from the dispensing of unsealed drinking straws on serving counters, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was his response thereto,

(2) whether he will consider introducing measures to stop this practice, if not, why not, if so, when?

**The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.**

(1) Yes,

(a) Mr P C Cronje,

(b) the Department of Health and Welfare instituted an investigation into the matter which was recently completed,

(2) No, the findings of the investigation were that although there sometimes were indications of unhygienic conditions, there is no acute health hazard that warrants specific measures, just for this case.

Division	Appointments	Resignations
Administrative	822	347
Clerical	3 158	1 444
Professional	1 712	1 174
Technical	1 017	373
General A	337	220
General B	6 426	3 466
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 472</b>	<b>7 024</b>

**Gold/other foreign exchange reserves**

540 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the level of South Africa's net gold and other foreign exchange reserves as at (a) 30 June 1983, (b) 30 September 1983, (c) 31 December 1983 and (d) the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

- (a) R665 million,
- (b) R518 million,
- (c) R581 million,
- (d) the figure as at 31 December 1983 is the latest available

**Private short-/long-term funds**

541 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the net flow in respect of private (a) short-term and (b) long-term funds recorded on the capital account of the balance of payments in each month of 1983?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

- (a) First quarter 1983: -R304 million
- Second quarter 1983: -R956 million

Third quarter 1983 +R864 million  
Fourth quarter 1983 +R493 million

- (b) First quarter 1983 -R403 million
- Second quarter 1983 -R124 million
- Third quarter 1983 -R896 million
- Fourth quarter 1983 -R135 million

Private capital movements are compiled on a quarterly basis only

**Forward exchange cover**

543. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

Whether the Treasury has suffered any losses in respect of the forward exchange cover provided by the South African Reserve Bank, if so, what amount was paid out in respect of such losses from the beginning of the current financial year to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

Yes. The net consolidated amount owed to the Bank in terms of section 17D (1) of the South African Reserve Bank Act, 1944 (Act 29 of 1944), for the period 1 April 1983 to 29 February 1984 amounted to R598,4 million (unaudited)

**Short-term foreign liabilities**

544 Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Finance †

What was the amount of South Africa's short-term foreign liabilities as at (a) 30 June 1981 (b) 30 September 1981, (c) 31 December 1981 and (d) the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**The MINISTER OF FINANCE:**

- (d) South Africa's foreign short-term liabilities as at 31 December 1982

(latest available figure) amounted to R8 231 million

(a) (b) and (c) Fall away  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty  
712 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(a) (i) Which countries had signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by the latest specified date for which the informa-

tion is available and (ii) when did they sign it in each case and (b) which countries had not signed this treaty by that date?

**The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

(a) (i) and (ii) Latest information (19 March 1984) indicates that the following countries have signed, ratified and/or acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification/Accession
Afghanistan	1 Jul 1968	4 Feb 1970
Antigua and Barbuda*	—	—
Australia	27 Feb 1970	23 Jan 1973
Austria	1 Jul 1968	27 Jun 1969
Bahamas	—	10 Jul 1973 acc
Bangladesh	1 Jul 1968	27 Sep 1979 acc.
Barbados	—	21 Feb 1980
Belgium	20 Aug 1968	2 May 1975
Benn	1 Jul 1968	31 Oct 1972
Bolivia	1 Jul 1968	26 May 1970
Botswana	1 Jul 1968	28 Apr 1969
Bulgaria	1 Jul 1968	5 Sep 1969
Burundi	—	19 Mar 1971 acc
Canada	23 Jul 1968	8 Jan 1969
Cape Verde	—	24 Oct 1979 acc
Central African Republic	—	25 Oct 1970 acc
Chad	1 Jul 1968	10 Mar 1971
China, Republic of	1 Jul 1968	27 Jan 1970
Colombia	1 Jul 1968	—
Congo, People's Republic of	—	23 Oct 1968 acc
Costa Rica	1 Jul 1968	3 Mar 1970
Cyprus	1 Jul 1968	10 Feb 1970
Czechoslovakia	1 Jul 1968	22 Jul 1969
Democratic Kampuchea	—	2 Jun 1972 acc
Democratic Yemen	14 Nov 1968	1 Jun 1979
Denmark	1 Jul 1968	3 Jan 1969
Dominican Republic	1 Jul 1968	24 Jul 1971
Ecuador	9 Jul 1968	7 Mar 1969
Egypt	1 Jul 1968	26 Feb 1981
El Salvador	1 Jul 1968	11 Jul 1972
Ethiopia	5 Sep 1968	5 Feb 1970

Country	Date of Signature	Ratification/Accession	Date of Ratification/Accession
Fiji . . . . .	—	14 Jul 1972 acc	
Finland . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Feb 1969	
Gabon . . . . .	—	19 Feb 1974 acc	
Gambia . . . . .	4 Sep 1968	12 May 1975	
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	31 Oct 1969	
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	28 Nov 1969	2 May 1975	
Ghana . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 May 1970	
Greece . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	11 Mar 1970	
Grenada . . . . .	—	19 Aug 1974 acc	
Guatemala . . . . .	26 Jul 1968	22 Sep 1970	
Guinea Bissau . . . . .	—	20 Aug 1976 acc	
Haiti . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	2 Jun 1970	
Holy See . . . . .	—	25 Feb 1971 acc.	
Honduras . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	16 May 1973	
Hungary . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	27 May 1969	
Iceland . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	18 Jul 1969	
Indonesia . . . . .	2 Mar 1970	12 Jul 1979	
Iran . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	2 Feb 1970	
Iraq . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	29 Oct 1969	
Ireland . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	1 Jul 1968	
Italy . . . . .	28 Jan 1969	2 May 1975	
Ivory Coast . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	6 Mar 1973	
Jamaica . . . . .	14 Apr 1969	5 Mar 1970	
Japan . . . . .	3 Feb 1970	8 Jun 1976	
Jordan . . . . .	10 Jul 1968	11 Feb 1970	
Kenya . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	11 Jun 1970	
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	23 Apr 1975	
Kuwait . . . . .	15 Aug 1968	—	
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	20 Feb 1970	
Lebanon . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	15 Jul 1970	
Lesotho . . . . .	9 Jul 1968	20 May 1970	
Liberia . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Mar 1970	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	18 Jul 1968	26 May 1975	
Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	20 Apr 1978 acc	
Luxembourg . . . . .	14 Aug 1968	2 May 1975	
Madagascar . . . . .	22 Aug 1968	8 Oct 1970	
Malaysia . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Mar 1970	
Maldives . . . . .	11 Sep 1968	7 Apr 1970	
Mali . . . . .	15 Jul 1969	10 Feb 1970	
Malta . . . . .	17 Apr 1969	6 Feb 1970	
Mauritius . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	14 Apr 1969	
Mexico . . . . .	26 Jul 1968	21 Jan 1969	
Mongolia . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	14 May 1969	
Morocco . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	27 Nov 1970	

Country	Date of Signature	Ratification/Accession	Date of Ratification/Accession
Nauru* . . . . .	—	—	—
Nepal . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Jan 1970	
Netherlands . . . . .	20 Aug 1968	2 May 1975	
New Zealand . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	10 Sep 1969	
Nicaragua . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	6 Mar 1973	
Nigeria . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	27 Sep 1968	
Norway . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Feb 1969	
Panama . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	13 Jan 1977	
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	—	25 Jan 1982 acc	
Paraguay . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	4 Feb 1970	
Peru . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	3 Mar 1970	
Philippines . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Oct 1972	
Poland . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	12 Jun 1969	
Portugal . . . . .	—	15 Dec 1977 acc	
Rumania . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	4 Feb 1970	
Rwanda . . . . .	—	20 May 1975 acc	
Samoa . . . . .	—	17 Mar 1975 acc	
San Marino . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	10 Aug 1970	
Santa Lucia . . . . .	—	28 Dec 1979 acc	
Senegal . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	17 Dec 1970	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	—	26 Feb 1975 acc	
Singapore . . . . .	5 Feb 1970	10 Mar 1976	
Solomon Islands* . . . . .	—	—	
Somalia . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Mar 1970	
Sri Lanka . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Mar 1979	
Sudan . . . . .	24 Dec 1968	31 Oct 1973	
Suriname . . . . .	—	30 Jun 1976 succ.	
Swaziland . . . . .	24 Jun 1969	11 Dec 1969	
Sweden . . . . .	19 Aug 1968	9 Jan 1970	
Switzerland . . . . .	27 Nov 1969	9 Mar 1977	
Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	24 Sep 1969	
Thailand . . . . .	—	7 Dec 1972 acc.	
Togo . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	26 Feb 1970	
Tonga . . . . .	—	7 Jul 1971 acc	
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	22 Aug 1968	—	
Tunisia . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	26 Feb 1970	
Tuvalu . . . . .	—	19 Jan 1979 succ	
Turkey . . . . .	28 Jan 1969	17 Apr 1980	
Uganda . . . . .	—	20 Oct 1982 acc	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Mar 1970	
United Kingdom . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	27 Nov 1968	
United Republic of Cameroon . . . . .	18 Jul 1968	8 Jan 1969	
United States of America . . . . .	1 Jul 1968	5 Mar 1970	



Country	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification/Accession
Upper Volta	11 Aug 1969	3 Mar 1970
Uruguay	1 Jul 1968	31 Aug 1970
Venezuela	1 Jul 1968	26 Sep 1975
Viet-Nam†	1 Jul 1968	10 Sep 1971†
Yemen Arab Republic	23 Sep 1968	—
Yugoslavia	10 Jul 1968	3 Mar 1970
Zaire	22 Jul 1968	4 Aug 1970

\* Exact dates of accession unknown, but presumed to be since 1982

† The Republic of Viet-Nam signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on 1 July 1968 and ratified it on 10 September 1971. The Socialist Republic of

Viet-Nam terminated its membership on 29 April 1980.

(b) The following countries have not signed or acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Albania	Malawi
Algeria	Mauritania
Angola	Monaco
Argentina	Mozambique
Bahram	Niger
Bhutan	Oman
Brazil	Pakistan
Burma	Qatar
Byelorussian SSR§	Sao Tome and Principe
Chile	Saudi Arabia
Comoros	Seychelles
Cuba	South Africa
Democratic People's Republic Korea	Spain
Djibouti	St Vincent and Grenadines
Dominica	Ukrainian SSR§
Equatorial Guinea	United Arab Emirates
France	United Republic of Tanzania
Guinea	Vanuatu
Guyana	Zambia
India	Zimbabwe
Israel	

§ Although these two members of the International Atomic Energy Agency have not separately signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, they are assumed

(unofficially) to be Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty members on the strength of the signature of the USSR

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# SA navy reels after double blow

By ROBIN PARKER

IN two years the credibility of South Africa's navy has been dealt two reeling blows — the loss of the President Kruger through negligent command and the undermining effect of sensational spy revelations involving a senior officer, Dieter Gerhardt.

Both incidents have run their legal course, with Gerhardt jailed for life, and the commanding officer of the President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, discharged from naval service with effect from the end of this year.

In the space of 24 months the shining image of South Africa's proud navy was tarnished. Critics quickly chose to forget the service's accomplishments over more than 50 years of allegiance to the Crown and subsequently the Republic of South Africa.

What is left in the public image is an empty shell.

Internally, the navy has undergone a significant shake-up. Out of the Gerhardt affair has come an inevitable tightening of security.

## Inexperience

Similarly, the President Kruger tragedy has, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen assures the public, contributed to a dramatic improvement in standards.

Unfortunately, many learn the hard way.

The wisdom of appointing to a command, with an inexperienced crew, a captain who had previously spent 10 years ashore and had no executive sea-going experience, will always be a point in question.

Added to this was the fact that the vessel entrusted to Captain De Lange had recently undergone a major refit to upgrade her anti-submarine warfare capabilities and was jam-packed with electronics.

Similarly, questions on how Gerhardt remained undetected as a Soviet spy for 20 years, will undoubtedly remain unanswered.

CAPL: T147 JS  
23/3/84

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# Armed 'poll' by SADF alleged

From TONY WEAVER WINDHOEK — Close to 1 000 residents of the Ovambo war zone were herded together at gunpoint by SADF soldiers at the weekend and asked whom they would vote for in an election, sources in the war zone alleged yesterday

Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, bishop of the 300 000-strong Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, yesterday

criticized the "roundups", questioning how a "Christian government" could carry out such acts on a Sunday when people were on their way to church

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said yesterday that he had "no comment" on the allegation that villagers had been told to state whom they would vote for

It was alleged that the "opinion poll" was carried out by officers of the SADF, who asked villagers "Will you vote for Toivo, the DTA, Shipanga or Kalangula's party?"

They were also asked if they would vote for Swapo or South Africa, it was alleged

The first question asked relates to Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo, Swapo founder member recently released from Robben Island, the 11-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, and Mr Peter Kalangula, renegade DTA member who now leads the Christian Democratic Action Party

Sources in Ovambo alleged the "roundup" was carried out mainly in the Kwanyama and Ondangua areas, and the answer of each person was recorded with their name, and each villager was photographed by military photographers

In a strongly-worded statement, Bishop Dumeni alleged that "the South African Army's vehicles have been moving since March 15 in different areas in northern Namibia, seizing and detaining people in different places"

## Expert on SWA uranium freed

From TONY WEAVER WINDHOEK — British author and top expert on the SWA/Namibian uranium industry, Mr Richard Alun Roberts, was released from 24 days of security police detention yesterday without being charged

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, who said "He has not been charged, and we are almost certain he will not be deported"

However, he added, Mr Roberts's entry permit and visa had expired, and he would thus probably be forced to leave the country

The release of Mr

Roberts follows an intense lobbying campaign in Britain — which reached the House of Commons — and a visit to Windhoek on his behalf by British consular officials

Mr Roberts, 35, was detained on February 29 this year and was found at the time to have "classified" documents on the Rössing Uranium Mine near Swakopmund in his possession, the security police chief, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said at the time of his detention

Mr Roberts is the author of the controversial and banned "The Rössing File", which made public Rössing Uranium's top secrets

### 'Incursion'

"Most of them are young people, and among them were also women. It is strange for one to learn how an army under the command of a Christian government went around on a Sunday morning when people were preparing for Sunday services"

In some parishes, church services were "interrupted in a rude manner"

The SWATF spokesman said "This was no more than a part of the operations following on the incursion into South West Africa of a large number of terrorists a few weeks ago"

"Operations against these terrorists are obviously an ongoing process to protect the inhabitants of the territory, and are not directed against innocent members of the local population"

# Debate needed on role of military

CAPE TIMES 24/3/84 (254)

By BRIGADIER W H VAN DEN BOS

Acting Head, Department of Public Administration, University of Cape Town

IT seems to me there is a need for further discussion on the issue of militarism in South Africa, arising out of the article by Dr Simon Baynham (Cape Times, February 20)

From the definition of militarism as "undue influence on the values and functions of society," one is left with the impression that militarism is a phenomenon which originates in, emanates from, and is exclusive to, the military establishment

I think a more subtle analysis of the interactions between a military establishment and its enveloping society is possible if one regards militarism as one extreme of a spectrum of attitudes in society about the armed forces, and studies the attitude of the military establishment towards society in terms of Perlmutter's "professionalism-praetorianism" spectrum (the name praetorianism deriving from the political meddling of the Praetorian Guard in the declining days of the Roman Empire).

### 'Martial ideal'

On the part of society, attitudes will occupy a seldom static position on a spectrum from militarism (Huntington's "glorification of violence, chivalry and the martial ideal"), to informed acceptance of the need for and role of the armed forces in society, to amilitarism (Rosser's "apathy in society towards the military establishment and all things connected with it"), to anti-militarism (a rejection by society of the military establishment and all it stands for)

On the part of the military establishment, attitudes occupy an equally seldom static position on a spectrum from professionalism (a complete acceptance of the supremacy of the civil power and a concentration on develop-

ing purely military expertise, with a very low political consciousness), to revolutionism (a strong ideological commitment of the military establishment to a political cause, but with no ambitions towards assuming political leadership), to "arbitrator", or reluctant, praetorianism (intervention of the military in political affairs only when it appears to them that civilian rule is degenerating into chaos, and showing a willingness to hand over to civilian rule once some degree of order has been restored), to "ruler", or avid, praetorianism (continuous expansion by the military of their political powers, displacing civilian rule at every opportunity)

Note that Huntington's definition does not exclude the armed forces from militarism, but regards it as a social rather than a purely military phenomenon

Within the conceptual framework outlined above, one may now examine the issues of militarism and praetorianism in a South African context

Given the heterogeneous nature of South African society, it would be extremely difficult to categorize the society as a whole as being militaristic, amilitaristic, or anti-militaristic

One may, perhaps, venture an opinion that Afrikaners tend to be more militaristic than English-speaking white South Africans, and that coloured and Indian South Africans tend towards amilitarism.

In the case of the black South Africans, the picture is even more complex.

Opposition to many aspects of current government policy or to the currently white-dominated military estab-

lishment does not make an anti-militarist of a Tswana, Xhosa or Zulu

Strong military traditions exist in many of these black societies, and one may suppose that, given certain changes in the South African political dispensation, black South Africans could become as militaristic as any other group

Turning to the other side of the coin, I agree with Dr Baynham in his assessment that civil-military relations in South Africa have traditionally rested on the principle of military subordination to civil power, and in his assessment of the growing concern evinced by South African society about the role of its military establishment

On his first point, about the dearth of information concerning SADF activities, General Hein du Toit, a former military Chief of Staff Intelligence, was recently moved to protest against the almost obsessive secrecy which enshrouds SADF actions both within and beyond the country's borders, a secrecy which seems to go well beyond the accepted norms for security of information in a democratic society

On his second point, of rising taxes, one may speculate to what extent the present flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at improving re-

lations with neighbouring states has been given impetus by a realization that the country can no longer afford a further escalation in military action

On his third point, of the role of the State Security Council, one may recall that in a recent television programme General Andre van Deventer of the SSC Secretariat was emphatic that the SSC was but one of many bodies advising the government on a variety of issues

I do not doubt General Van Deventer's sincerity on that point, but I think he would concede that the SSC must be seen as *primus inter pares* in the group of advisory bodies

### Joint Chiefs

That position would be entirely consistent with General Beaufre's concept of total strategy (currently much maligned in South Africa, probably because it is largely misunderstood by politicians and public alike), which calls for some central co-ordinating body to orchestrate the military, economic, diplomatic, social, technological and other strategies which contribute to the total strategy

Existence of a body such as the SSC does not make praetorianism inevitable, the existence of the National Security Council in the US has not turned the

Joint Chiefs of Staff into a government within a government

It is, however, a fact of life that in any modern state there is a growing interaction between the legislative and executive branches of government in the formulation of policy, not only in the military field, and that one needs to guard against reaching a point where to all intents and purposes executive officials are making the laws as well as applying them

In a climate when senior civil servants are increasingly allowed to dictate policy, or to interpret policy to suit their own ends, the temptation for military leaders to do the same or to go one better must be strong

If the new constitutional dispensation is to succeed and, possibly, open the way to further developments, and if South Africans of all colours are to become increasingly involved in the defence of the country, it is both necessary and right that South African society should continue to press for greater frankness about SADF activities and intentions

There is a need for constructive public debate in South Africa about the role of the military establishment, about the accusations of destabilization currently being levelled at the government and the SADF, and about the role that South African society as a whole could, and should, play in the country's defence.

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# 1 000 Owambo voters quizzed by SADF'

RAM 24/3/84

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By TONY WEAVER  
Mail Africa Bureau

**WINDHOEK** — Close to 1 000 residents of the Owambo war zone were herded together at gunpoint by South African Defence Force soldiers at the weekend and asked who they would vote for in an election, reliable sources in the war zone alleged yesterday.

Sources in Owambo alleged that each person was photographed by military photographers and their name and answer recorded.

A spokesman for the South West African Territory Force (SWATF) yesterday refused to comment on these allegations.

Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, of the powerful 300 000-strong Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church, yesterday condemned the "roundups" and asked how a Christian government could carry out such acts on a Sunday, when people were on their way to church.

According to sources, residents were asked "Will you vote for Toivo, the DTA, Shipanga or Kalangula's party?"

Sources said they were also asked if they would vote for Swapo or South Africa.

Toivo — Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo — is a

founder member of Swapo who was recently released from Robben Island. Mr Andreas Shipanga is the leader of the Swapo Democrats, and Mr Peter Kalangula is a renegade member of the 11-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance who now leads the Christian Democratic Action Party. Mr Kalangula is also the head of the Owambo Legislative Assembly.

In a strongly-worded statement yesterday, Bishop Dumeni alleged that South African Army vehicles "have been moving since March 15 in different areas in Northern Namibia, seizing and detaining people in different places".

"Most of them are young people, and among them were also women."

"It is strange for one to learn how an army under the command of a Christian government went around on a Sunday morning when people were preparing for Sunday services," he said.

Commenting on the Bishop's allegations, a SWATF spokesman said "This was no more than a part of the operations following on the incursion into South West Africa of a large number of terrorists a few weeks ago."

"Operations against these terrorists are obviously an ongoing process to protect the inhabitants of the territory, and are not directed against innocent members of the local population."

# Those trips to border: Malan still won't talk

By Peter Mann  
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has again avoided telling Parliament whether people who worked for him in the 1981 general election were taken to the border by the Defence Force.

Now the Chief Whip of the Opposition, Mr Brian Bamford, has challenged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to appoint a select committee of Parliament to investigate

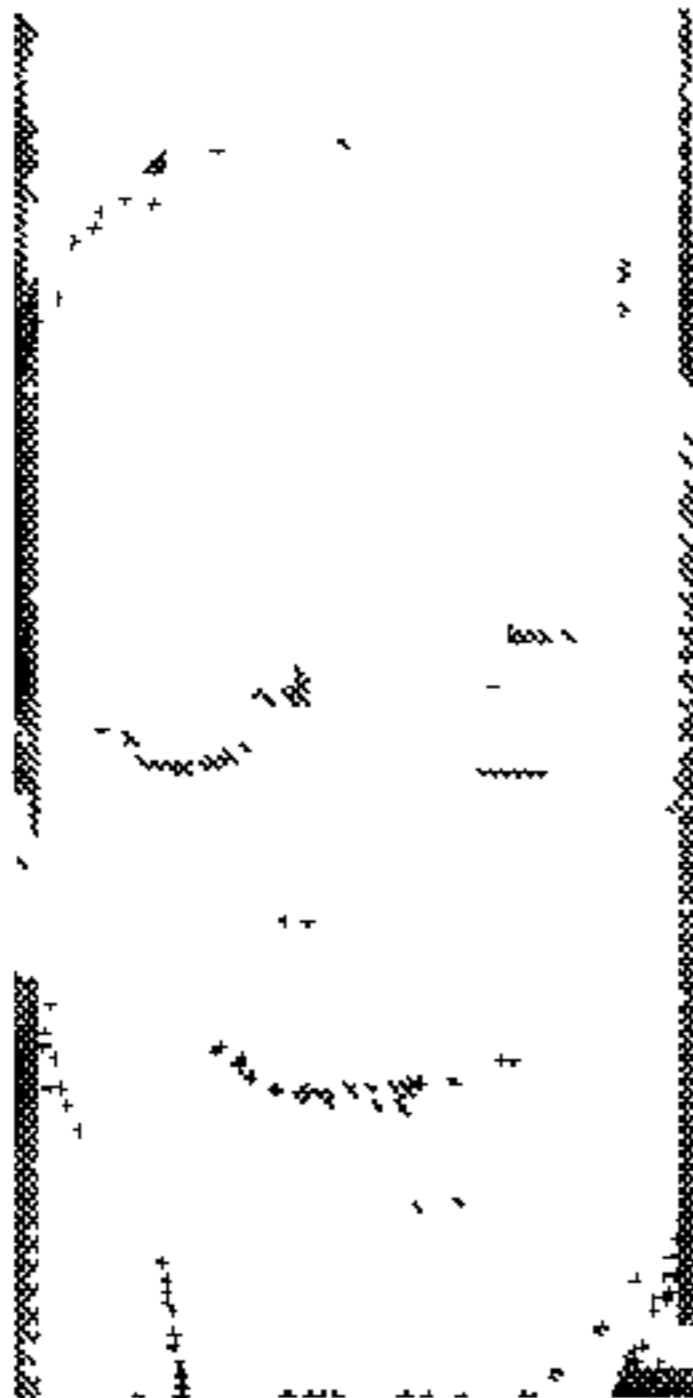
The PFP have been probing the border visits for the past number of weeks and have put a series of questions to General Malan

This week the MP for Gardens, Mr Ken Andrew, put the most direct question yet

"I want to ask him a specific question," Mr Andrew said "He has told us that about six weeks after the general election, 24 people from his constituency went to the operational area

"Can the Minister tell us whether a number of those people assisted himself or his party in their campaign in Modderfontein during the general election? I am not asking for the names."

Mr Brian Bamford "Do not give us the names Just say yes or no."



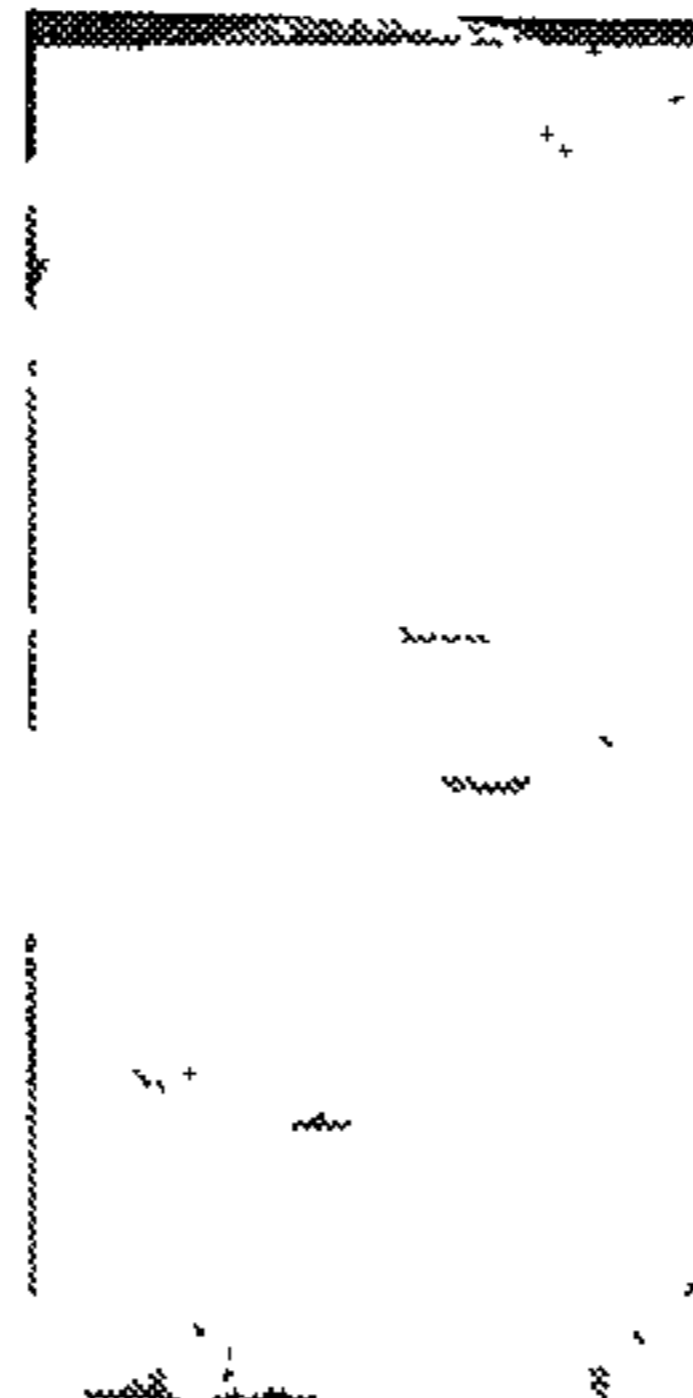
MALAN

General Malan replied "The purpose of that project was to expose people to the revolutionary war so that they could see for themselves what is happening in the operational area

"On the east and south Rand, where I am normally involved, I was shocked to discover how unaware people are of this onslaught and, as a result, I asked people from that community to accompany me to the operational area

"If those people were members of any political party in this house, or elsewhere, did not make any difference to me.

"They are leaders in their various communities and that is why they visited the operational area."



Ken Andrew

Mr Andrew also asked "Quite directly and simply Did he (General Malan) arrange for a number of people who assisted him or his party in the Modderfontein constituency in the 1981 general election visit the operational area or not?"

General Malan "It is not relevant which party a person belongs to I have fully explained that people are invited chiefly because of the positions they hold in the community or the role they play in an organisation

"I am not certain but I don't think the honourable member (Mr Andrew) has visited the border himself.

"If he asks any other member in his party who has already visited the border they would easily tell him that party politics hasn't a chance at the border

"It will not strengthen or weaken a person's party associations What you are actually exposed to there is the attack against South Africa and the revolutionary concept"

Opposition MPs allege that General Malan took his party workers on a trip to the border as a reward for helping him get elected

# NRP breaks fight pledge

Vote for Nat in Raw's seat, urges Watterson

By Peter Mann, Political Correspondent

THE New Republic Party, which this week pledged to "continue as a broad-based South African party", has not been able to find a candidate to contest a municipal by-election in Durban Point — the constituency of its national leader Vause Raw

This is in spite of a Press statement issued by Natal NRP chairman Derrick Watterson which said the NRP would "take a more active interest in local government elections"

Now there is a row over reports that Mr Watterson encouraged NRP supporters to vote for the National Party candidate, Mr Laurie Kaplan

Mr Watterson hotly denies that the NRP is backing Mr Kaplan But, he says, because the NRP does not have a candidate, party members are free to vote for Mr Kaplan on an individual basis

And Mr Watterson, in what is clearly an endorsement of Mr Kaplan's candidature, said "I have no objection if individual members of the party vote for him I would prefer to have him than to have someone from the extreme left or right"

Earlier Mr Watterson had issued a Press statement which said that after the party's defeat in the Pinetown seat and subsequent Press speculation about the future of the NRP — "which caused concern among Natal members" — a series of divisional and executive meetings had been held

These culminated in a meeting of the Natal executive which "strongly and unanimously" believed the NRP was still relevant and that it should continue as a broad-based South African party

He said the NRP

- Must clearly define the differences between itself and the National Party
- Must encourage the return of members lost to the party
- Should "take a more active interest in local government elections, and fight by-elections in Natal where we have a fair chance of winning"

The row which has simmered in Parliament for several weeks has also seen

● Disclosures that General Malan's MPC, Mrs Joan Hunter, is the only MPC to have been taken to the border twice,

● A statement, regarded as amazingly arrogant, by General Malan that it was his prerogative to take whom he liked to the border;

● The revelation that a group of 42 National Party MPs were taken to the border between November 30 and December 3, and another group of 32 National Party MPCs taken during February No members of other parties were invited,

● An extraordinary reply to a question in Parliament in which General Malan said it had not cost the State anything to take 58 businessmen to the border — because he was going anyway and they had merely accompanied him

# 254 Goodbye, Old Shack!

*S. Lines*  
Watchdog

of the 24/24

coast

is now

bound for  
museum

THE Avro Shackletons which have patrolled South Africa's coast for 26 years will soon be relegated to museums — and the crew of 35 Squadron say they have no idea what the future holds for them.

"Your guess is as good as mine. The Shacks are the last of the classics," said aircraft commander Captain Louis van Wyk at the squadron's D F Malan base this week.

## Arms boycott

The graceful old Shackletons — vital search-and-rescue aircraft with their long-range maritime capability — are being withdrawn because they are worn out beyond the SAAF's ability to keep them flying safely.

At the root of the problem is the arms boycott against South Africa. The air force has been unable to obtain either vital spare parts or replacements for the Shackletons.

Capt van Wyk and two other officers — Major Chris Melring and Captain Japie Horn — said this week that the men of 35 Squadron were "very sad" to see the Shacks go.

"It's sad then you have lived in a plane — sometimes for 16 hours at a stretch — that has carried you thousands of miles across the sea," said



From left: Ma Chris Melring, centre, and Capt Japie Horn with the 35 Squadron crest bearing the motto Shaya Amanzi

Picture: TERRY SHEAN

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S. TIMES  
25/3/84

According to Maj Meiring, the Shackleton crews would probably be split up and absorbed by maritime or transport squadrons

They are one of the air force's longest-serving squadrons with an unbroken record. Their impressive crest bearing the white pelican and the Zulu motto, Shaya Amanzi (strike at the water), will soon be merely a relic.

The Shackletons — the navy's long-range eyes, and

### By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

ears that monitor the heavy sea traffic around the Cape — were bought from Britain in 1957, and since then they have notched up about 30 000 flying hours

The air force's only other regular maritime patrol craft is 27 Squadron's Albatrosses

But the Albatross has a much shorter range of 1 930km. The Shacks have a

range of 5 760km and can stay in the air for 24 hours

In addition, the Albatross cannot carry life-raft equipment and it has limited anti-submarine activity.

But there is intense speculation that South Africa could be lobbying for up-to-date, long-range reconnaissance and search-and-rescue craft

In Washington this week the SA embassy's air attaché

announced that the intelligence gathered about ship movements round the Cape would end this year

The announcement was viewed as significant in diplomatic circles, and speculation was that America's policy of constructive engagement — as well as recent political peace initiatives on the subcontinent — could prompt a major rethinking on supplying aircraft to South Africa which would be used in passive or humanitarian roles

Sources say, however, that it is unlikely that there will be any significant developments before the November presidential elections in the United States — where President Reagan's benign approach to the Republic could become an election issue

Meanwhile, there is life in the old Shackleton yet

Only two weeks ago the yacht Blksem ran into trouble in heavy seas and a Shackleton had to guide a navy strike craft to the stricken vessel.

Ironically, in 35 Squadron's diaries a July 1960 entry has a photograph — taken by a Shack crew member — with a Russian crew posing under the Shackleton wing

### Impressive

The aircraft had ferried South African Cabinet members to the independence celebrations of the Malagasy Republic in Mauritius at the time

The 12 bulky diaries chronicle the impressive past of the Shackletons since they were brought to South Africa 26 years ago.

The Shackletons still in use will either go on display when they are scrapped or be placed in museums

The aircraft's most desired successor is the American Lockheed Orion.

Now the grand legends of a fast-disappearing age of flying could be consigned to nostalgic reminiscences as officers and men recall the high spots of bygone times

● A spokesman for the SAAF said this week.

"Indication has already been given to the members of 35 Squadron as to how they will be absorbed in the SAAF after the closing down of the squadron"



ber of the Chamber of Commerce, two members of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, one training official of apprentices, one school principal

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell us whether any of those people from Modderfontein had assisted him or the NP during the general election of 1981? [Interjections]

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have already replied to that question two or three times. However, I shall do it once again. In this regard I should like to refer the hon member to Question No 8 of 2 March this year, to Question No 7 of 14 March this year, and to question No 13 of 16 March this year. He should also read the replies to the supplementary questions thereto. I think he will find all the information therein.

I want to make it clear once again that persons who are invited to visit the operational area are invited there because of the part they play in their community or in certain organizations, also on account of the support and the donations they give to the SA Defence Force. That is the criterion that is applied when persons are invited to the operational area. People are not invited there because of their political affiliations or on account of their membership of a political party, nor because of possible help they may have rendered to a party during an election. That is not the criterion that is applied. In saying that, of course, I do not mean that persons who are invited to the operational area do not belong to political parties or are apolitical. That is not how it is done at all. However, that is not the norm which is applied when people are invited there. People are invited to the operational area on account of the part they play in their respective communities. The purpose of these visits is, after all, to acquaint people with the operational area in order to show them what spirit prevails there or, as it is put in English, "to win the hearts and minds of people." It is therefore aimed at bringing about the correct relations among population groups there.

In the second place persons are invited there to give moral support to those in the

MPC for Modderfontein: visit to operational area  
28/3/84  
254 Hammond Q 61 789  
†24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 8, standing over, on 7 March 1984, any persons accompanied the Member of the Provincial Council for the electoral division of Modderfontein on her visit to the operational area in South West Africa from 10 to 12 June 1981, if so, how many members of the public accompanied her.

(2) whether any of these persons were resident in the electoral division of Modderfontein at the time, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the nature of the position each of them held in the community?

#### The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) The member for the Provincial Council for the electoral division of Modderfontein was one of 55 persons who visited the operational area in South West Africa over the period 10 to 12 June 1981

(2) Yes

(a) 23

(b) One industrialist; three Rapportryers; one city councillor; three ministers of religion, two directors of companies, two executive members of the Women's Agricultural Association, four leaders of church organizations, two senior civil servants, one mem-

operational area and also to give them the assurance that "we are with you". Hon members of the Official Opposition can testify to exactly the same kind of experience.

In the third place persons visit the operational area to communicate the knowledge which they acquire there to the community here in South Africa. In this regard I refer, for example, to the communities in the rural areas which are at present being prepared for onslaughts of this nature. What better can be done than to take them there so that upon their return they can know how to apply in practice what they have learnt there? The hon member for Cape Town Gardens referred to a specific group which consisted of 55 members. They were invited to the operational area with exactly the same object.

I do not say for one moment that none of them belonged to political parties. To tell the truth, I can give the guarantee that all four political parties were represented in that group. I want to invite the hon member for Cape Town Gardens to visit the operational area, because I want to prove to him that one does not have time for party politics there. One is too busy there. I think there is a comparable operational visit taking place this coming Saturday and I should like to invite the hon member for Cape Town Gardens to come along. [Interjections]

Mr B R BAMFORD That is an insult

†The MINISTER I shall also invite the hon member for Groote Schuur if he wants to go with them.

Mr B R BAMFORD In two days' time?

†The MINISTER. Then those two hon members can qualify, like the hon member for Wynberg, who is wearing a certain tie, to wear that tie. Then we can go aboard ship and sail to the open sea and then they will see whether belonging to whatever political party brings you any benefit. You will get sea-sick. [Interjections]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER Order!

The MINISTER. At this moment I have the names—and I am repeating now what I said before—of three persons which an hon member of the official Opposition sent to

me. He asked whether I could take them along to the operational area. I am going to take them along. I do not know whether those three persons are voters of the hon member or not. I suspect they live in his constituency, but I do not know whether they belong to his party and I do not even care. That member is sending opinion-formers so that they can get the message there and bring it back here.

The hon member has insinuated that I wanted to favour my voters by taking them with me to the operational area after the election. [Interjections] If that were possible—and I do not think it was possible to do that—I would have done it before the election. I would not have waited till after the election. Therefore I should like the hon member to come with me to the operational area so that he may realize that the criterion we apply here in respect of inviting people to the operational area is the correct one. If there are any ulterior motives, they will not bear any fruit.

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I wish to put a very straightforward question to him. I want to know whether a considerable number of persons who assisted him and his party in the 1981 general election were taken on a trip to the border six weeks later.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have already replied to that question. It was the first question I replied to in this series which already extends over a month.

Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, does he not believe that he is doing the Defence Force a great disservice by allowing a political controversy to build up around the issue of these questions instead of giving us a straight answer and thus getting it out of the way once and for all?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have already given a direct answer. What is unfortunate about this matter, however, is that there are hon members of the official Opposition who have no experience in this regard, and that is why they are trying to make party-political capital out of this matter with tricks like these. [Interjections]

28/3/84

# Hospital hit in <sup>254</sup> bombing accident

By TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — A South African Defence Force-fired mortar bomb which penetrated the roof and ceiling of a brand new hospital in the war zone was "an accident", a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said yesterday.

The spokesman confirmed the bomb, fired last Thursday, had hit the 60-bed Okahau Hospital near Ongandjera, west of Oshakati.

"The SADF and the Ovambo administration are sorting out the matter between them," the SWATF spokesman said.

It was the third time the badly-damaged and as yet unoccupied hospital had been hit by mortar fire.

The damaged hospital, due to be officially opened this Sunday, is situated next to a Koevoet base camp.

The SWATF spokesman yesterday said he did not have details on whether the bomb was fired as part of a routine fire-plan, or during a counter-insurgency action.

ARGUS 30/3/84 (254)

## Board releases religious objectors from combat duty

Argus Correspondent  
OUDTSHOORN — The Board for Religious Objectors has given permission to two applicants to serve their period of national service in non-combatant roles and out of uniform in terms of the amendment to the Defence Act

The applicants were Rifleman Mark Steven Manley, a Baptist, and

Rifleman M M Lands, an Anglican

Rifleman Manley, a qualified teacher who is doing his national service at the Infantry School in Oudtshoorn, told Mr Justice M T Steyn and the members of the Board for Religious Objectors, which yesterday sat for the first time, that he objected to military training in a combatant capacity because of his personal religious convictions

As a converted Christian he did not wish to kill a fellow human being deliberately, but he was prepared to do his duty for his country. He also rejected homicide

He admitted to Mr Justice Steyn that there were certain situations where a person would be compelled to resort to violence. In such a situation he would not kill intentionally

The example of a thug attacking a little girl was used

Mr Justice Steyn said Manley found himself in a situation where he was "called upon in essence to be trained to kill, and that the essence of this service and training is in conflict with his conviction"

# Objectors Board: 4 hearings

Own Correspondent

254  
CASE TIME 30/1/84

OUDTSHOORN — Applications by four conscientious objectors were heard by the Conscientious Objectors Board in the Oudtshoorn Magistrate's Court yesterday

This is the first time under the new dispensation that applicants have actually been interviewed by the board

The board moved from its headquarters in Bloemfontein, as it decided that there were two important factors to be established from the objectors themselves

These were their delay in applying (all applied in February) and why they had started training in a combatant unit, the Infantry School at Oudtshoorn

The four applicants are Rifleman M M Lands, an Anglican, Rifleman Mark Steven Manley, a Baptist, Rifleman Michael J Peckham, a Seventh Day Adventist, and Rifleman M P G Schönau, a Presbyterian

All the objectors are English-speaking, are

newly-qualified teachers and in their early 20s

Mr Manley and Mr Lands were classified under section (a) (1) of the amended Act, which determines their status as that of religious objectors with whose religious convictions it is in conflict to render service in a combatant capacity in any armed force

They will now serve their period of national service and of camps in a non-combatant role and out of uniform

Mr Peckham's case was postponed indefinitely, as the Rev J McKann, the Presbyterian minister co-opted to sit on the board, was denied permission by his superiors at the last minute to take part

Mr Schönau will be classified today.

The board was headed by Justice M T Steyn and members were Dr D J C Van Wyk, the Rev V W Harris, Chaplain J M Daines (Anglican) and Colonel H L Bosman. The Rev R I Naude, a Port Elizabeth Baptist minister, was co-opted to the board.

# 4 soldiers killed in freak road accident

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Four national servicemen were killed, two others seriously injured and another reported to be "hurt" in a freak accident in Natal.

The accident occurred yesterday when logs being carried on the back of an oncoming truck broke loose and crushed an army four-wheel-drive vehicle on the Richmond-Eston road in the Midlands.

Mr Ashraff Khan, a trader in the district who helped clear the wreckage, said the accident had had a "one in a million" chance of occurring. "The logs must have slid off sideways the instant the two vehicles were passing each other."

Mr Khan said the accident was the worst he had seen. He was on his way to the bank and was 10 km from Richmond when he came to the crash site. The police had just arrived.

"I saw three bodies on the ground. There were two injured men who were unconscious. One appeared to have a broken arm and the other a broken leg. Both were bleeding from the mouth. Another soldier appeared to have head injuries."

Richmond police, medical personnel and farmers rushed to the aid of the injured men.

The four who died were killed instantly.

Two injured men were taken to Grey's Hospital in Maritzburg and were admitted to the intensive care unit. Spokesmen at the hospital declined to comment, as did Defence Force spokesmen in Pretoria.

While confirming that the accident had taken place, the Defence Force said it could not release the names of the victims before the men's families had been informed.

CAPC Times  
31/3/84

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From page 1

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who this week completed a two-month Citizen Force naval "camp" at Saldanha Bay, said yesterday that the Chief of the Navy had on request declined to disclose details of the entry made in his merit record, except that it was "adverse"

"General Viljoen's public statement came as a shock to me, after having been completely cleared of blame for the collision by a court of law which had before it voluminous evidence and before which I was in the witness box for seven days," he added

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, who spent more time in the witness box than any of the others who testified, was referring to the year-long inquest on Chief Petty Of-

ficer Donald Webb, one of the men lost in the disaster

The inquest court found that CPO Webb's death had been caused by "negligence amounting to culpable homicide" on the part of Captain De Lange and Lieutenant Smith

It cleared Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock of blame for the collision and said he had made "a very favourable impression as a witness" It also found that he had been "held in high esteem by his superiors"

Sub-Lieutenant Meintjies, who is still in the Navy, was also cleared of blame for the mishap

● Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, now a civilian, said yesterday that he had made no fixed plans for the future

# PK man plans legal action

Chief Reporter

SUB-LIEUTENANT Robert Pickstock, officer of the watch in SAS President Kruger when the frigate was in collision with SAS Tafelberg two years ago, confirmed yesterday that he had instructed his attorneys to initiate civil proceedings in connection with a recent public statement by the Chief of the Defence Force

He was referring to General Constand Viljoen's announcement of steps he had decided to take against certain officers of the President Kruger (PK), which sank after the collision with the loss of 16 lives

General Viljoen said among other things that entries had been made in the merit files of Lieutenant Peter Smith, the officer on duty in the PK's operations room at the time of the collision, and of both Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock and Sub-Lieutenant Abraham Meintjies, the second officer of the watch

## 'Cleared'

The officer commanding the PK, Captain Wim de Lange, was to be discharged on pension from the end of this year, General Viljoen added in his statement

Sub-Lieutenant Pickstock, who left the SA Navy in December and

To page 2

A

**Mail Africa Bureau**  
**WINDHOEK.** — A national serviceman who was an habitual glue-sniffer died on Old Year's Eve after being whipped by his father, according to inquest papers filed in Mariental yesterday.

Rifleman William van der Westhuizen, 19, staggered home in a daze at about 9.30pm to his parents' home in Mariental.

He had just been involved in a noisy row in the street.

"His eyes were wild and he was unsteady on his feet when he returned home," his sister told the magistrate, Mr F Truter.

His father, Mr Augustinus van der Westhuizen, grabbed a whip and beat his son, punching him on the chest. The son hit his head

# Glue <sup>RAM</sup> sniffer <sup>3/2/84</sup> whipped <sup>(254)</sup> — dies <sup>(254)</sup>

against a wall, and then fell on top of his mother.

Other family members pulled him away, but his body had gone limp, and he died on the way to hospital.

The court heard that Rfn Van der Westhuizen habitually sniffed glue.

Mr Truter ruled he had died of unknown causes.

# I want R10 000, says grieving ma

4-5-77 SUN · Express 1/4/84

A BROKEN-hearted mother believes her son's missing army pass book may provide vital evidence that he was not AWOL when he was killed last year.

Christo Erasmus, 17, died in a head-on collision while on the motorcycle Breakfast Run near Hartbeespoort Dam last September.

Now his widowed mother, Mrs Sandra Erasmus, 39, of Plein Street, Johannesburg, is waging a battle against "all the generals and colonels in Pretoria" to get Christo's R10 000 army insurance.

A South African Defence Force spokesman confirmed that Mrs Erasmus had been in contact with the SADF concerning the matter.

"Since then a board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the incident. The matter will be finalised with Mrs Erasmus personally," he said.

Mrs Erasmus has been told that her only child was AWOL (absent without leave) when he died that Sunday morning and that she cannot claim the money.

She believes the R10 000 could be her only lifeline.

Mrs Erasmus has been made redundant from her secretarial job and will be out of work at the end of this month. She suffers from a rare blood disease and fears she will have difficulty find-

**'I was told no payout**

**because my son was**

**AWOL when he died'**

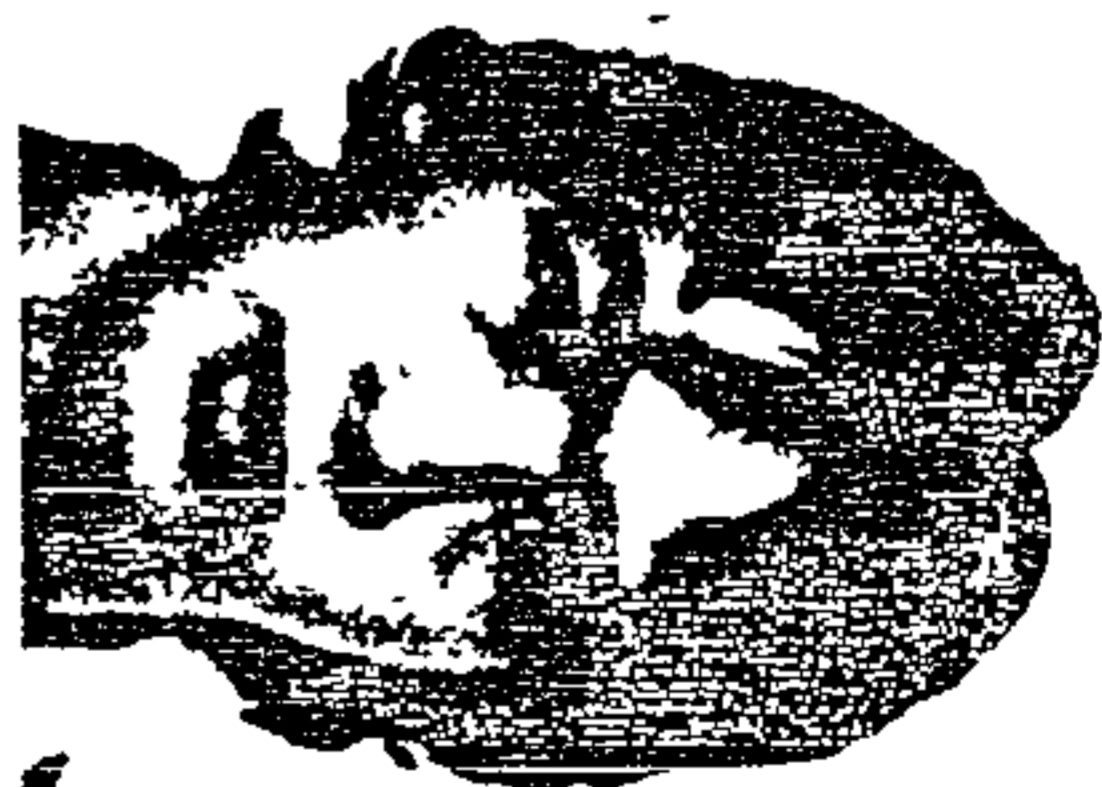
BY DANIELA WYSZKOWSKI

ing a new job

Although the blood disease put her on a respirator and paralysed her from the neck down for nearly nine months in 1970, Mrs Erasmus fought back and is now able to walk, although with difficulty.

She said that when she went for interviews, prospective employers thought her "feet do the work".

"And," she said, "that's the end of the job. She's adamant her son was given a pass for the weekend he died. She said that on previous occasions he had been



whether he was AWOL or not," she said.

The last time Mrs Erasmus spoke to her son was at 5.30am on the Thursday before he was killed.

"He telephoned from the Pretoria station and said he was going to be fetched and taken to the hospital and that he would see me some time over the weekend."

Mrs Erasmus said Christo had added that he would "undoubtedly get a pass" as he had on previous visits to the hospital.

She said she was expecting him to come home on Sunday afternoon as she thought he had gone to his friends in Pretoria where he kept his motorcycle.

Mrs Erasmus believes she has a right to the money as R3,76 had been deducted from Christo's army pay every month for insurance.

The money is also needed to pay hospital accounts. She still owes R328 for treatment Christo received after his accident.

Christo Erasmus died while motorcycling

the weekend he was killed, and hasn't seen it

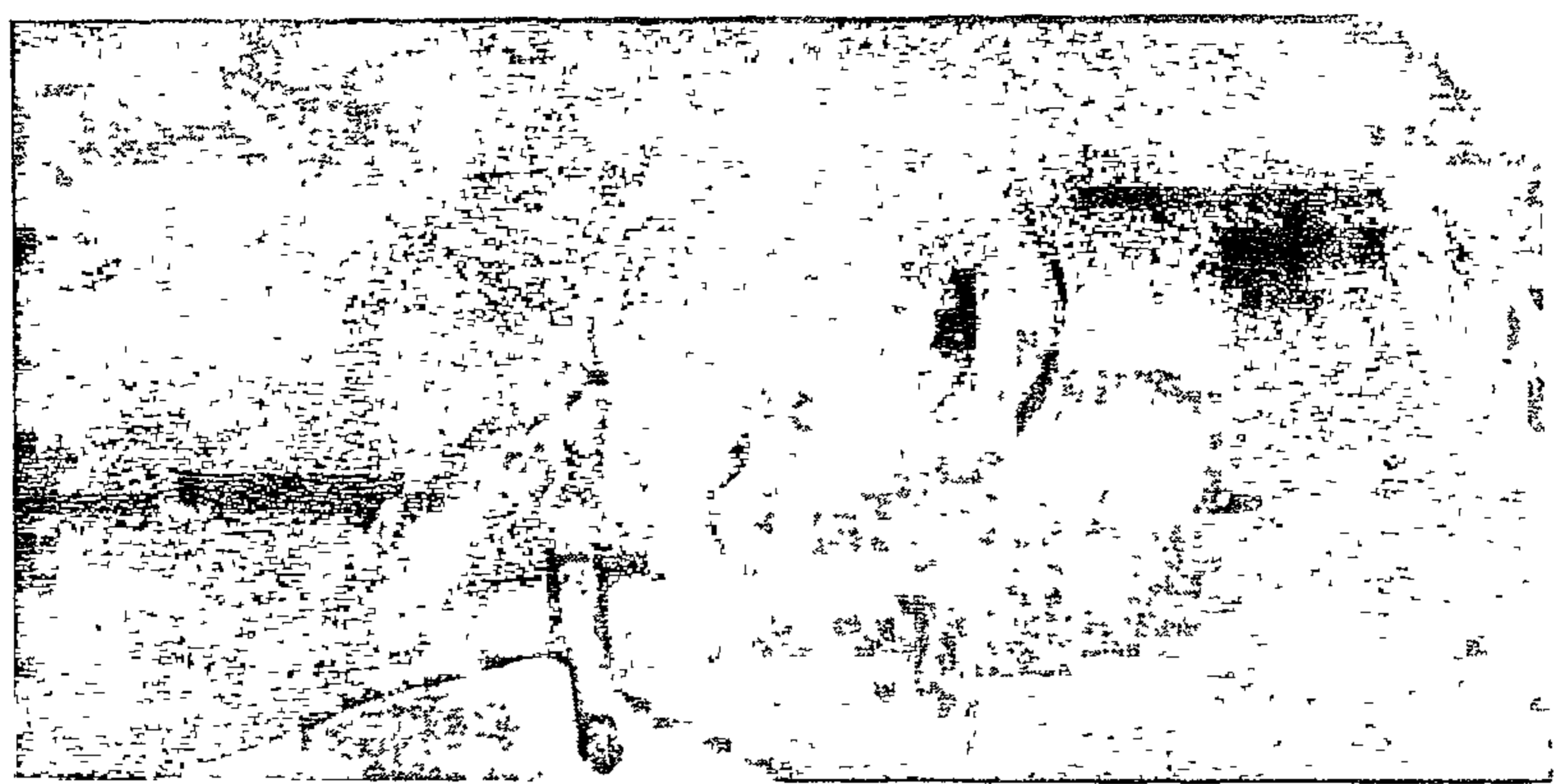
She said Christo's friends at the scene of the accident had handed his identity book, a "folder containing documents" and hospital papers to the SADF.

"I can't trace that pass book, and that's the proof of

**Mine dumps for skiing?**

Now you don't have to jet to Switzerland and Austria to ski — do it on your own home-grown mine dump.

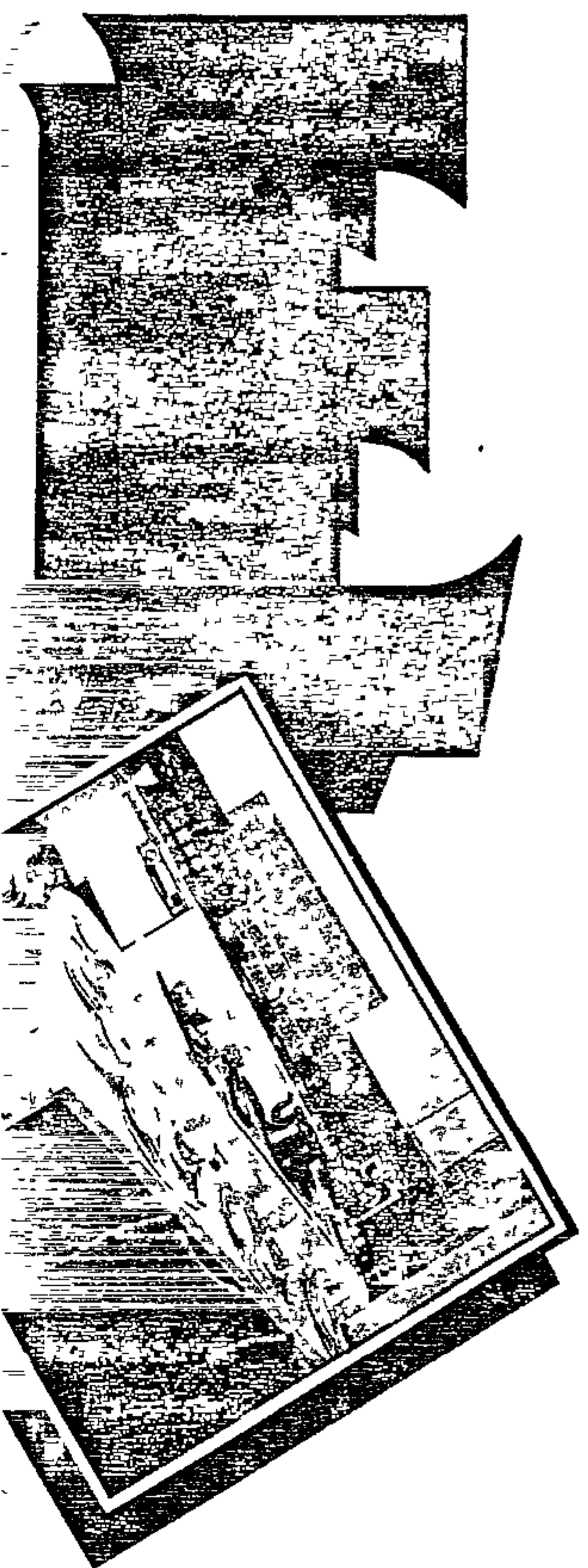
Turn to LIVING



Mrs Sandra Erasmus — believes her son had a pass

## Jackson's wild

W. J. W. 1977





# London

# Savimbi

# arrests: Steyn recalled

Cape Times  
2/4/84

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## Political Staff

**THE ARREST** by British Government agents late last week of four South Africans alleged to be arms dealers took a dramatic turn yesterday when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, recalled South Africa's Ambassador to Britain, Mr Marais Steyn, for urgent consultations on the matter.

This highly unusual step, usually reserved for matters of extreme importance, seemed to indicate that the arrest of the four men could have international repercussions and possibly severely damage South Africa's relations with Britain.

The four men are reported to be senior officials of Armscor, South Africa's highly successful State-controlled arms and ammunition production organization. Armscor executives in South Africa could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

One of the alleged arms dealers was arrested on Thursday at Heathrow Airport near London, and the other three in central London the following day. They appeared fleetingly in a Coventry court on Satur-

day and will appear again today.

According to court documents they are:

● Mr William Randolph Metelerkamp, 41, a managing director from Kempton Park.

● Mr Hendrikus Jacobus Botha, 49, a director from Verwoerdburg.

● Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, 49, a financial director from Kempton Park.

● Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange, 38, an engineer from Pretoria.

They are charged together with a British export agent, Mr Jeffery Swann, 30, of Royston, Hertfordshire.

The charges relate to alleged contraventions of British customs and excise laws.

They are alleged to have been involved in the export of parts for anti-missile weaponry

The men were arrested by customs and excise agents who are handling the case.

At their court appearance the men all pleaded not guilty. Mr Swann was released on bail. The four South Africans were remanded in police custody at Coventry.

## Secret tactics

In terms of a United Nations Security Council resolution, there is a mandatory embargo against arms deals with South Africa. It is strictly applied and has in the past forced South Africa to resort to highly secret tactics to acquire military hardware needed from overseas.

The British Government notified the South African Embassy in London of the action against the four South Africans. The four men were receiving the customary diplomatic assistance from the embassy, a spokesman said at the weekend.

The men have been visited by a South African diplomat and a lawyer has been appointed to defend them.

Cape Times  
Special Representative  
JAMBA (south-east Angola) — Hopes of an early release for 16 British prisoners in Unita-held territory in Angola were dashed when Dr Jonas Savimbi castigated Britain for not dealing with Unita.

His ultimatum to Mrs Thatcher's government — talk to Unita or risk the non-release of its nationals — came at a remarkable bush gathering deep in south-east Angola on Friday, planned to boost Dr Savimbi's image.

He used the occasion to make a strong call, to be circulated in letters to all African heads of states, to the Western contact group and to the MPLA itself, for direct talks between Unita and

the MPLA in Luanda.

I had just the Britons, nervous but for, in spite of a 30-day Unita hostages the Angolan had expressed that their gov. would move to secure their. Minutes later, Savimbi dashed hopes, declared press conference. does Britain, an democracy, refuse me ... Britain cal problem."

By contrast, a Portuguese, FIDEL and Cape Verde promised early and Dr Savimbi "may" release. Czechs — whose ment works



Dr Jonas Savimbi strides into the Angola — declared by Unita to be the "Angola". ● More pictures

Bonus bond  
prize-winners

Body  
four

PRETORIA — The first

# Recalled

## Political Staff

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### Secret tactics

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The men have been visited by a South African diplomat and a lawyer has been appointed to defend them.

In a short statement in Cape Town yesterday, Mr Pik Botha said Mr Steyn had been recalled to South Africa for urgent consultations

### Questions

Asked by Sapa if Mr Steyn's recall had anything to do with the arrest of the four Armscor officials, Mr Botha said yes, but declined to comment any further at this stage.

● **MARGARET SMITH** reports from London that Whitehall sources last night were buzzing with the possibilities surrounding any breaking of the UN arms embargo on a large scale.

A senior Whitehall source dismissed suggestions that the government could be seriously embarrassed by the trial, but there was general agreement that depending on what came to light during the hearing, there was little doubt that questions would be asked in Parliament.



Dr Jonas Savimbi strides into the arena at Jamba in south-east Angola — declared by Unita to be the "provisional capital of independent Angola". ● More pictures, page 2

## Bonus bond prize-winners

**PRETORIA** — The first prize of R50 000 in the monthly Bonus Bond draw has been won by the holder of certificate number 1709179109, bought at the Burgerspark post office, the Treasury has announced in Pretoria

The second prize of R30 000 has been won by the holder of certificate number 1407766472 — bought at the Bellville post office

The third prize of R15 000 goes to the holder of certificate number 0401008207, bought at the Fontainebleau post office — Sapa



## Body of boy found at plush home

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — A body, believed to be that of a schoolboy, was found in the servants' quarters of a plush home in Windsor East, Randburg, yesterday after a woman had noticed "a strange smell" coming from the room. Police said the boy had been provisionally identified as a 17-year-old schoolboy, but his body was so badly decomposed that they had not yet been able to confirm his identity with relatives. He was found wrapped in a blanket in a servant's room in Lords Avenue yesterday afternoon by Mr Johan Oosthuizen, who was asked by the woman to investigate. Police asked the press not to identify the woman at this stage.

Mr Oosthuizen yesterday, after finding the room open "I saw a blanket wrapped around what looked like a body. I immediately telephoned the police, who told me to check whether it was a child in the blanket. They came out. I checked and found the youth, badly decomposed. It was very sad."

He said the woman had moved into the house, rented by her husband, last Tuesday. She said she last saw her husband on the day when he said he was going to a meeting after work. He did not return. The next day she started noticing a smell from the room.

# MPS see impressive exercise by Navy

*capl Tomis 2/4/84*

*2584*



Four of the five strike-craft that took part in a naval "shop-window" exercise off the Peninsula coast on Saturday. The exercise, for the benefit of defence-group parliamentarians, was the biggest of its kind for decades

Chief Reporter

FIVE Minister-class strike craft — the largest number seen in a single event — took part in the most comprehensive "shop-window" naval exercise off the Cape coast in decades on Saturday, when members of the defence groups of all parties in Parliament were taken to sea for the day.

Flagship of the task-force was the frigate SAS President Pretorius, wearing the flag of the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Dries Putter, who also had on board the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

The main body of the task-force, which in the early stages of the exercise included the submarine Johanna van der Merwe and a lone Shackleton long-range reconnaissance aircraft, sailed from Simon's Town Naval Dockyard in a south-easterly gale and choppy sea and finished in a dead-calm Table Bay.



Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, on board the SAS President Pretorius

There were simulated depth-charge attacks, from the air as well as by the President Pretorius, using her Mk 10 mortars, and then a series of gunnery exercises, at floating as well as aerial targets. The twin 114mm guns of the President Pretorius and the 76mm guns of the strike craft were shown in action to good effect, as well as lighter, short-range weapons.

The all-day exercise ended off Sea Point,

with the strike craft carrying out officer-of-the-watch manoeuvres, designed to train young OOWs to react quickly and accurately to ordered changes in tactical formation while travelling at high speed.

Although this was a highly impressive exercise, reflecting the efficiency and formidable strike-power of the vessels that took part, observers were also struck by the smallness of South Africa's Navy, in what is geographically a maritime country with sea borders with the Atlantic and Indian oceans stretching for more than 2 000 nautical miles — the longest and possibly the most vulnerable of all the Republic's borders.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, got a big cheer from the Navy when, in a short speech of thanks in the wardroom of the President Pretorius, he made a plea for continued use of "big ships" by the SAN, and for a bigger slice of the defence-budget cake to enable the Navy to do this

Argus  
2/14/84

CITY 254

# Arms case

(Cont from Page 1)

The recall of an ambassador is generally a signal of his government's displeasure with something the host government has done and the length of his absence from his post is the measure of this displeasure.

Sapa reports that the five arrested men are to appear in a London court today on a charge of exporting military equipment to South Africa

The Briton, Mr Michael Swann, 32, is free on bail of R88 000 but it appeared that the South Africans were being held. They were identified as Johannesburg businessmen Mr Stephanus de Jager, 49, Mr William Metelerkamp, 41, Mr Hendrik Botha, 49, and a Pretoria engineer, Mr Jacobus le Grange, 38

They are believed to have been arrested on Thursday, three of them at a London hotel and one at Heathrow International Airport

The chief executive officer of Armscor, Mr Fred Bell, said this morning that the four South African men were "definitely not senior Armscor officials", reports the Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg

### "FABRICATION"

Statements that the men worked for the corporation at all were "fabrication not based on any substantial evidence"

"We have not yet been able to ascertain whether they are among Armscor's 22 000 employees

"We have received the court record from London and the men are described as directors of a company with close government links That leaves the field wide open

"In the meantime the matter is causing us great embarrassment"

The men's court appearance is a sequel to the interception of a consignment of suspected armaments parts at Birmingham's international airport last month.

### BOSSSES ARRESTED

And last week two Coventry company bosses were arrested on suspicion of illegal arms trade with South Africa

Customs men investigating the manufacture and export of weapons and parts had questioned the chairman and managing director of an engineering firm, D W Salt. The company was among several raided after the consignment was intercepted.

Ports and airports had been put on the alert for smuggled arms after information was passed to Customs and Excise by a newspaper

The news of Mr Steyn's recall has been widely reported here.

# Arms case Four SA men in court

Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The recall of the South African Ambassador to Britain "for consultations" signals the seriousness which the South African Government regards the latest alleged attempt to breach the arms embargo

Mr Marais Steyn is due to leave London today — three days after four South Africans and a British businessman appeared in a special court in Coventry on charges associated with the arms embargo.

Yesterday Mr Steyn said the British authorities had informed the embassy of the arrests and the men had been advised to get legal assistance. He confirmed that he had been recalled for consultations

No comment was available from the British Foreign Office.

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)



One of the four South Africans who appeared in court in Coventry on charges associated with the arms embargo is assisted into a police van after the court appearance.

# Week's wait in cells for SA men

CABLE Times 3/4/84

254

16

From MARGARET SMITH

LONDON. — Hours before the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, flew from Heathrow Airport yesterday, four South Africans appeared in court in Coventry for the second time charged with illegally exporting military equipment to South Africa.



Michael Swann, one of the British businessmen on trial in Coventry. He is free on bail.

for bail but this was refused on the grounds that they were likely to abscond. They are due to appear in court again next Monday.

After bail had been refused, the men, tanned and fit-looking, were led away down to the cells. Later, police hustled them out of the court building as hordes of press and TV cameramen tried to photograph them.

The South Africans are Mr Hendrikus Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metelerkamp.

Mr Botha, 49, was yesterday given an amended charge that, on or about March 6 at Heathrow and elsewhere, he engaged in illegal importation of gas cylinders.

## Bail for Briton

The British businessman who appeared with the South Africans in court on Saturday, Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, 33, was yesterday granted bail on a surety of R42 500 put up by his white-haired stepfather, Mr William Barker. This was allowed to stand in place of the R85 000 bail put up on Saturday by his mother, Mrs Joyce Barker.

A surprise appearance in court yesterday was of two additional accused, both British businessmen.

They are a Coventry man, Mr Derek Salt, managing director of D W Salt (Engineering) Ltd, who was detained when he arrived at Heathrow last week from South Africa, and Mr Michael Gardiner, Salt's company chairman.

They were allowed bail of two sureties of R42 000 and of R34 000 respectively.

Mr Michael White, a senior officer of the Midlands regional branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, told the court the case concerned the alleged setting up of a

and agents which could purchase goods of strategic value and handle them in such a manner that they could finally reach South Africa in contravention of the United Nations arms embargo.

De Jager, Botha and Metelerkamp had been arrested at the White House Hotel, London. Le Grange was arrested in the departure lounge about to board an aircraft for Paris.

Mr White said the grounds on which bail was opposed were that all four were from South Africa and had ties with a South African company with semi-government links.

## Passport 'suspect'

He said the authenticity of De Jager's South African passport was suspect. It had been stamped March 28 as the date on which he had left South Africa, and yet the date of issue of the passport was given as March 29.

Mr White said all the men were alleged to be employed by R J International Electronics Ltd. However, Le Grange and De Jager had said during questioning that they did not work for this company.

Mr White spoke of a document in which Botha was referred to as "colonel". He also said that so far the South Africans had refused to allow their fingerprints to be taken.

## 'Now willing'

The South African men's counsel interjected to say that they were now willing to do so.

Derek Salt, 59, is charged with exporting coolers to South Africa. Michael Gardiner, 55, of Clyford, Devon, is charged, with Michael Swann, of exporting magnetrons, which can be used in anti-missile technology. Salt is said to have a 20 percent stake in Quad Engineering, a South African company.

All three have been granted bail to May 14.

# Officials silent on UK arrests

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Armscor officials yesterday remained tight-lipped about its alleged connection with four South Africans facing charges in Britain for trying to smuggle parts of secret weapons to South Africa

A spokesman said late yesterday afternoon that Armscor had been following closely the progress of yesterday's court proceedings in which the four South Africans and three Britons stood trial

But because the South Africans were remanded for another week, Armscor could not make a statement at this stage

The spokesman said Armscor regarded the matter as sub judice, and refused to say which of the four South Africans were acting for Armscor

He added, however, that Armscor would possibly make a statement when the men reappeared in court next week

Two of the South African men, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, 49, and Mr William Randolph Metelerkamp, live in Kempton Park

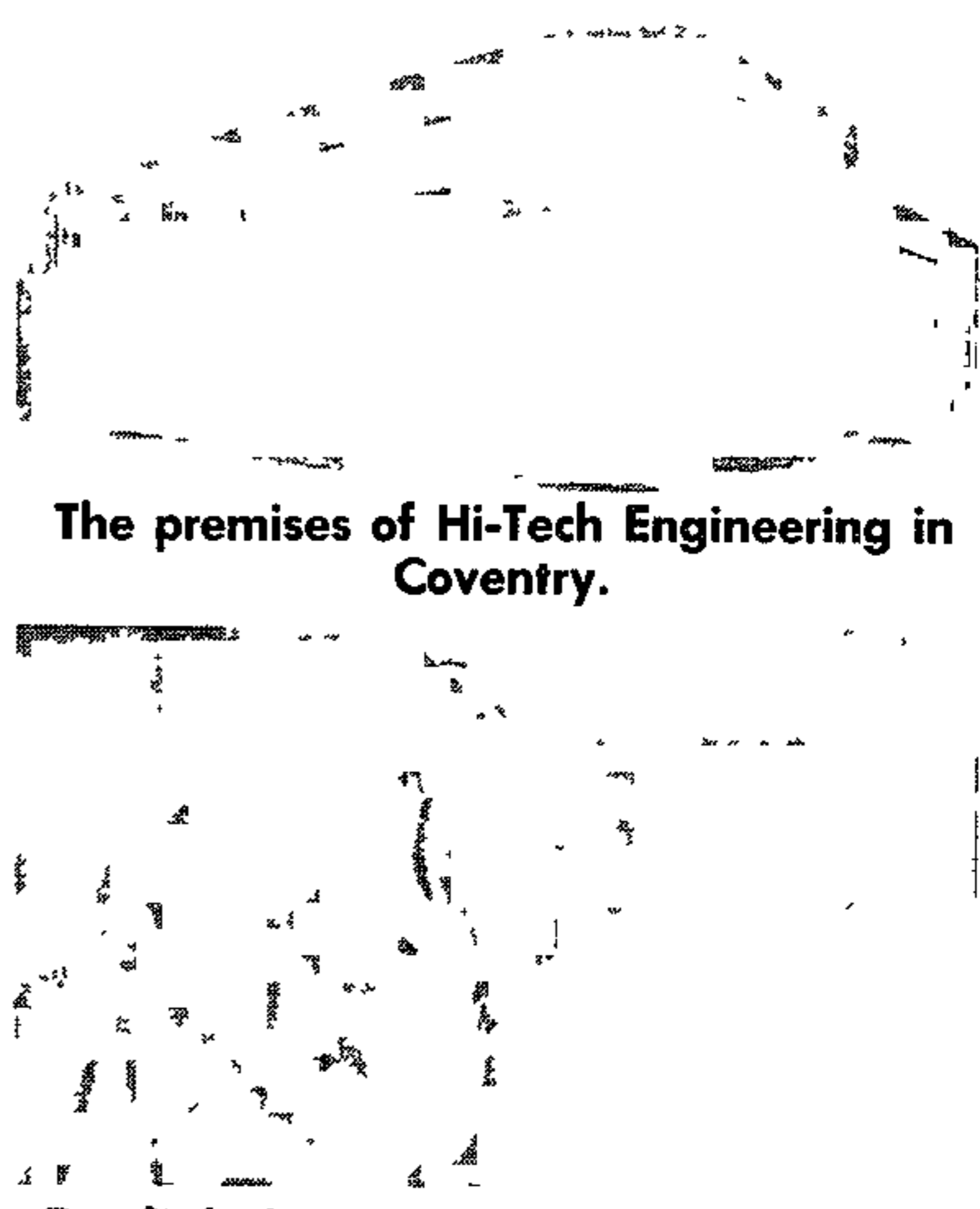
Mr de Jager is described on the charge sheet as a company financial manager, and Mr Metelerkamp as a company managing director.

Their families have been instructed not to speak to the press

The story has received front-page coverage in several London newspapers and it has been reported that a major diplomatic row has blown up over the incident



Mr Derek Salt's home in Coventry.



The premises of Hi-Tech Engineering in Coventry.

English businessman Mr Michael Swann, 33.

ARGUS 3/14/84 254

# Britain may deport four South Africans

Argus Foreign Service  
**COVENTRY** — The four South Africans charged here with illegally exporting strategic goods from Britain might be deported

Notices of an intention to deport them had already been issued, Mr Michael White, of Customs and Excise, told a Coventry magistrate's court yesterday

He said the case concerned several people involved in setting up a system of companies and agents in Britain so that goods of strategic value could be purchased and moved through the companies in such a way that the identity of both the suppliers and the goods would be lost

### In custody

The goods were finally exported to South Africa, he said

The four South Africans involved, Hendrik Johannes Botha, 49, Stephanus Johannes de Jager, 49, Jacobus Francois le Grange, 38, and William Randolph Metelerskamp, 41, were remanded until April 9

All the South Africans except Mr le Grange gave their address as the White House Hotel, London. Mr le Grange gave his address as 18 Oak Tree Avenue, Hazelwood, Pretoria

Mr Botha, Mr de Jager and Mr Metelerskamp were arrested at the ho-

tel on March 29 while Mr le Grange was arrested in the departure lounge at Heathrow Airport as he was about to board a flight to Paris

### Businessmen

On Saturday they appeared with English businessman Michael Jeffrey Swann, 33, of Royston, Hertfordshire. Two more English businessmen were charged with them yesterday. They were Derek Wilfred Salt and Michael Henry Gardiner

Mr Salt, 59, of Coventry, was released on bail of R70 000. He was charged with being concerned in illegally exporting coolers in September last year from Britain

The court heard Mr Salt was director of DW Salt Engineering Ltd of Coventry and also had extensive interests in South Africa. He was a director of Quad Engineering Ltd in South Africa and had a 20 percent interest in the company

### Magnetrons

Mr Gardiner, 55, of Colyford, Devon, was charged with the illegal export of magnetrons from Heathrow in June 1981. He is a director of Fosseway Securities Ltd in Devon and is also company chairman of DW Salt Engineering. He was granted bail of R45 000

Mr Swann was accused of illegally exporting goods on March 10 and was also granted bail of R45 000

Mr Salt, Mr Gardiner and Mr Swann were all

ordered to appear again on May 14

Of the South Africans, Mr Botha is accused of being involved in the illegal export of high-pressure gas cylinders on March 6. The other three were accused of illegally exporting magnetrons on June 12 1981

Mr Jeremy Gompertz, for the South Africans, said they would apply for bail later

Opposing bail, Mr White of Customs and

Excise, said the men were all believed to have strong ties with a company which was a "semi-government organisation"

Although they had surrendered their passports, there was still a danger that they might abscond

Mr White added that the authenticity of Mr le Grange's passport was suspect. Its date of issue was March 29 — the day after he apparently left South Africa



Mr Derek Salt

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ARGENT  
3/4/84



**The premises of D W Salt Engineering in Coventry, England, whose director, Mr Derek Salt, has been charged with illegally exporting strategic goods from Britain.**



# UK may deport the accused in arms case

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

COVENTRY — The four South Africans charged in the English Midlands city of Coventry with illegally exporting strategic goods from Britain might be deported

Notices of an intention to deport them had already been issued, Mr Michael White, of the Customs and Excise, told a Coventry Magistrate's Court yesterday

He said the case concerned several people involved in setting up a system of companies and agents in the United Kingdom so that goods of strategic value could be bought and moved through the companies in such a way that the identity of both the suppliers and the goods would be lost. The goods were finally exported to South Africa

The four South Africans involved — Mr Hendrik Johannes Botha (49), Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager (49), Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange (38) and Mr William Randolph Metelerkamp (41) — were yesterday remanded in custody until April 9

On Saturday the four appeared with English businessman Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann (33), of Royston, Hertfordshire

Two more English businessmen were charged with them yesterday. They were Mr Derek Wilfred Salt and Mr Michael Henry Gardiner

Mr Salt (59), of Coventry, who is a director of D W Salt Engineering of Coventry and has extensive interests in South Africa, was granted bail of R70 000

Mr Gardiner (55), of Colyford, Devon, is a director of Fossey Securities in Devon and is also company chairman of D W Salt Engineering. He was granted bail of R45 000

Mr Swann was also granted bail of R45 000

Mr Salt, Mr Gardiner and Mr Swann were all remanded until May 14

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Mr Jeremy Gompertz, for the South Africans, said they would apply for bail later

Opposing bail, Mr White said the men were all believed to have strong ties with a company which was a "semi-government organisation"

He said although they had surrendered their passports there was still a danger they might abscond

## MP slams SA embargo

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LONDON — A Conservative MP, Mr Jim Spicer, said yesterday he did not believe the West should rigidly impose an arms embargo against South Africa

In an interview quoted on BBC news bulletins, he said "I think we are cutting off our noses to spite our face" South Africa was 90 percent self-sufficient in weapons and such gaps as existed were in the navy and air force

South Africa, he said, did a good job for the West in intelligence work and air-sea rescue.

The South Africans facing charges of trying to smuggle weapon parts to South Africa were dealing with a piece of technology "as fundamental to a radar system as a spark plug is to a car," it has been alleged

And the phosphor-bronze elevating gears mentioned are so sophisticated that weapons experts can only hazard a guess at their purpose.



South Africa's Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, on arriving in Johannesburg. He is in the country for consultations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs today

## Embassy staff have visited four held men

By Joao Santa Rita

The four South Africans arrested in Britain on charges of violating the country's customs laws have been visited by South African diplomatic staff, South Africa's Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, said today

Mr Steyn, who arrived in South Africa this morning for urgent consultations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he could not comment on the case because it was sub judice

"They have been visited by our consular staff to see if there was any help we could provide. This is routine because we do that with any South Africans who get arrested in a foreign country.

### ROUTINE OFFER OF HELP

"We asked them if they need any legal help and if they are being well treated, but as I said this is the routine," Mr Steyn said

The South African Ambassador agreed to talk to local newsmen after officials said they had received instructions not to allow the Press into the VIP lounge

A polite and smiling Mr Steyn said he had been phoned by Foreign Affairs officials two days ago, who told him the Minister wanted to consult him over the arrests

"I don't know anything further than that. I know the charges which are public. I have never heard of these men before," said Mr Steyn

The ambassador was flying from Johannesburg to Cape Town, where he will meet Mr Botha

(254)  
D. ...  
4/4/84  
**Wounded  
soldier dies**

PRETORIA — Defence  
Headquarters  
announced yesterday  
the death of Gunner  
Alfred Lokington Tomes,  
27, who died in the No 1  
Military Hospital at  
Voortrekkerhoogte on  
Monday from injuries  
sustained in action  
against terrorists in the  
operational area on  
March 29 — SAPA

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa's weapons and ammunitions manufacturer, Armscor, lost R566,000 in a deal with Springbok showjumper Errol Wucherpfennig when his business was urgently liquidated by the Pretoria Supreme Court

The horseman applied to the court for liquidation of his company two days before Armscor was due to sue Errol's Motor Spares and Accessories (Pty) Ltd for R565 586,98 in the Pretoria Supreme Court

Mr Wucherpfennig said in his successful application that his liabilities would exceed his assets by R896 000 if Armscor's claim was successful

According to papers filed at the court, Mr Wucherpfennig clinched a deal with Armscor in December 1979 to supply the organisation with 528 Land-Rover axles

The showjumper then showed Arm-

# Armscor lost R566 000 as firm liquidated

4/4/84 SFW  
254  
scor a sample axle early in 1981 and an "inspection release certificate" was issued by Armscor on February 20 of that year.

A cheque of R565 586,98 was issued to Errol's Motor Spares on April 2 1981. But the full consignment of axles was found "not to meet the specifications" when they were delivered

The consignment was delivered during February and March 1981, according to papers submitted to the Supreme Court

Mr Wucherpfennig admitted that he received payment on behalf of his company

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Arms case. ~~1/16~~  
UK rules out  
4/4/34  
deportation

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There is no possibility that the four South Africans accused of breaking the arms embargo will be deported until the criminal proceedings have been allowed to run their course.

Mr Michael White, of the British Customs and Excise service, told a Coventry magistrate on Monday that notices of intention to deport the four South Africans had already been issued.

The four men are Mr Hendrik Botha (49), Mr Stephanus de Jager (49), Mr William Mettelerkamp (41) and Mr Jacobus le Grange (38).

Mr le Grange gave his address as Pretoria, while the others listed a London hotel.

A Home Office spokesman said yesterday that the position was that criminal proceedings always took precedence over administrative removal.

"There was no possibility of us interrupting criminal proceedings at this stage, they must run their course," he said.

# Bill to keep SADF apolitical

Cape Times  
7/4/84  
254

By **ROBIN PARKER**

THE determination of the South African Defence Force to maintain its apolitical complexion comes through strongly in a new bill introduced to Parliament this week by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

The Defence Amendment Bill is significant in its content at a time when the new dispensation as envisaged in a tricameral parliamentary system could lead to greater use of coloured and Indian males in the defence structure. It is

most likely aimed at reducing any possible SADF involvement in potentially political hot potatoes at a time of planned political conciliation between three South African population groups.

It has long been the view of senior Defence Force personnel in this country, although they were never prepared to be quoted by name on the subject, that the SADF should be seen to be serving the best interests of all members of the community and remain divorced from

the police duties which had given the SA Police as enforcers of internal order an unfortunate stigma.

The new bill places curbs on the use of the Defence Force in a police role, removing them from a more general sphere of operations as at present enshrined in the Defence Act.

Under present circumstances, the SAP can request SADF aid in any situation. If the new bill is seen safely through all its stages, the SADF will in future be used only in defence of the country, in the prevention or suppression of terrorism and internal disorder, and in the preservation of life, health or property or the maintenance of essential services.

Opposition spokesman on defence Mr Philip Myburgh has welcomed the measure in a statement. He said the measure was an improvement on the current situation, but said the details still had to be discussed.

The Amendment Bill also makes provision for easing the path of volunteers to the SADF and for changing the constitution of boards to consider applications of conscientious objection. It also provides for several technical changes to the Defence Act.

Cape Times 7/4/84 (66)  
254

# Wildlife body accepts plan for De Hoop

## Environment Reporter

IN a complete turnabout, the Wildlife Society has accepted that Armscor's intentions in the De Hoop area are honourable and has given its qualified support to it being used for both conservation and missile-testing

In an editorial in the society's latest African Wildlife magazine, editor John Greig says the ideal nature reserve cannot possibly serve also as a missile-testing range. But, he adds, "we do not live in an ideal society"

"With certain reservations therefore, the Wildlife Society prefers at this stage to adopt the role of optimist and to lend its qualified support to multiple use of the De Hoop area for nature conservation, conservation education and weapons-testing"

### 'No choice'

Mr Greig said conservationists had no choice but to make concessions to military development in the De Hoop area, but had made two gains in exchange

One was the government's decision to substantially increase the size of De Hoop Nature Reserve and the second was that the government had publicly and generously admitted its faults over the De Hoop affair

The society also believed that the govern-

ment now recognized and respected the scientific credentials — and the grass-roots strength — of the nature conservation movement in South Africa

The speech by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at Flora '83 last year was — like the Hey Committee Report — a landmark in South African environmentalism

## Committee

The matter, nevertheless, revolved around the implementation of the Hey Report's recommendations and an independent evaluation of the ecological effects of the missile-testing range

Meanwhile, no plans existed to set up a standing committee that would maintain communication between Armscor and non-government conservation organizations

Noting that a watchdog committee could present problems "from Armscor's point of view" in maintaining security, Mr Greig recommended that the independent conservationists who served on the Hey Committee be reappointed to a standing committee to monitor Armscor's actions at De Hoop

He said Dr Douglas Hey, Professor Richard Fuggle and Dr Alan Heydorne were all clearly acceptable to both parties

Arms <sup>254</sup>

deal ~~116~~

with SA

E. Post  
'worth

9/4/84  
R3,6m'

LONDON — A 1979 sanctions busting arms deal with South Africa was worth R3,6 million to the British firm which had an ex-Cabinet Minister on its board.

A report in yesterday's Observer said British customs authorities allowed the engineering firm Redman Heenan to pay a R347,000 penalty in 1981 and escape a prosecution embarrassing to the British Government.

One of its directors at the time was Mr Eldon Griffiths, a former Conservative Minister for Sport who is still an MP.

The Observer reproduced part of what it described as a customs document referring to the cash penalty.

The document said the company was allowed to pay the penalty because it was "so concerned about the bad publicity which would accompany a court case".

The Redman Heenan case contrasts with a current one in which four South African businessmen are detained in prison at Coventry on charges of smuggling missile equipment to South Africa in defiance of a United Nations ban. They are due in court today for a second time.

Two Britons charged with them are out on bail.

It is common practice for the British customs and internal revenue service to agree not to prosecute companies and individuals for evasion of payment if a penalty or part payment of tax owed is paid.

The Observer quoted Mr Griffiths as saying he knew about the penalty and commenting: "I am in favour of trade with South Africa but only in matters that are lawful."

The deal to smuggle equipment for South Africa to make bullets, shells, fuses and rockets was worth £ 2 million (R3,6 million) and took place after the Government refused export consent, the report said.

The paper said the trading was done through a number of small English companies in the Midlands of central England and the customs enquiry had started with an investigation of those companies, a "trail that led to Redman Heenan and Angus Murray". — Sapa-AP

# Customs allowed R3-m British-SA arms deal newspaper claims

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LONDON — British customs authorities allowed a British engineering company to escape prosecution for smuggling arms-making equipment worth more than R3 million to South Africa in 1981

According to The Observer, the company, Redman Heenan, avoided prosecution in return for payment of a secret R328 000 penalty from the individuals and companies concerned

The newspaper says according to customs documents, the decision not to prosecute was taken because the company was "concerned about the bad publicity which would accompany a court case"

One of the directors of the company was former Conservative Minister for Sport, Mr Eldon Griffiths

## SMUGGLING

The decision taken contrasts with the handling of a new, separate case in which four South African businessmen are being held on charges of smuggling missile equipment

The Observer says the chairman of the company in 1979, Mr Angus Murray, was personally involved in the R3.4 million smuggling operation

The newspaper says in 1980 customs officials started an investigation into a network of Midlands companies, and the trail led to Redman Heenan and Mr Angus Murray

"Evidence of prohibited supplies to South Africa was discovered which implicated the chairman," a customs report says "Drawings and blueprints had sections obliterated that referred to shells some had been stamped Armaments Corporation of South Africa"

The report says Mr Murray "admitted visiting an ammunition factory in South Africa where bullets were made with his company's dies"

When asked why he allowed this illegal trade to continue, he said he believed the embargo applied only to actual weapons

But customs officials discovered a memo from the then chief executive to all Redman Heenan directors "This expressed concern about dealing with South African armaments companies and warned all directors about UN embargoes"

Mr Murray at first claimed the memo was a forgery But when other memos were produced "the company secretary said he would advise the chairman of the consequences if the matter went to court"

According to The Observer, company officials said Mr Griffiths was kept well informed "because of the likelihood of a political stir"

Mr Griffiths told the newspaper "I was told there had been a problem I expressed my concern and was assured the matter had been resolved by a financial settlement"

All companies and individuals concerned made offers totalling R328 000 by way of penalties, which were accepted

The Observer says the company was first invited to tender for South African material in 1974, and applied for an export licence This was refused, but the company's Midlands's subsidiary secretly went ahead, according to the report

## INSPECT

Mr Murray went to South Africa to inspect the ammunition plant which was importing their equipment through "cut out" companies

● Labour MP and Anti-Apartheid Movement chairman Mr Robert Hughes is to table a question in the House of Commons over a company, found to be illegally exporting arms manufacturing equipment to South Africa, which paid a cash sum to British customs authorities to keep the case out of court

A statement from the Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday demanded "Is it morally or politically right for a company which has helped arm the apartheid regime in South Africa to escape criminal proceedings?"



# SA men likely to battle for bail

Cape Times  
9/4/84

254

From IAN HOBBS

**LONDON. — A battle for bail is expected today in the politically supercharged case of the four South Africans detained in Coventry for allegedly breaking British law on the United Nations arms embargo.**

The four men will appear on remand at Coventry Magistrate's Court for the second time, but to the background of a new and separate arms-supply controversy

The Observer of London has said that a top British firm escaped prosecution in 1981 for selling military equipment to South Africa

Quoting internal customs documents, the Observer said that to avoid "bad publicity that would accompany a court case", it was agreed instead that a "penalty" of R347 000 would be paid

A Labour MP and chairman of the Anti-apartheid Movement, Mr Bob Hughes, said he would table a series of questions in the House of Commons demanding a full explanation from the government

### To 'raise hell'

Mr Hughes, who has also stated that he will "raise hell" if the South Africans in the Coventry case were granted bail, said yesterday "I find it incredible that a British company in clear breach of the laws on the arms embargo can escape with a paltry 'penalty', with the whole affair swept under the

"We are equally concerned that a senior Conservative MP (Mr Eldon Griffiths, the former Sports Minister) was a non-executive director with Redman Heenan at the time

In the Redman Heenan case, the company, companies involved and individuals agreed to pay a R347 000 penalty after a customs investigation into the supply of dies for ammunition manufacture in South Africa

Sources also claim that an engineer who was sacked from Redman Heenan is now facing fresh charges of breaking the arms embargo

In Coventry, the four South Africans, who have already been held in custody for more than a week, face the possibility of another five weeks behind bars if they fail to win bail

The South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, was recalled urgently to Pretoria last week to discuss the case with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha

It is claimed that there is concern in Pretoria that the South Africans are still being detained and that high-

African Government. The company was not named

The customs investigators last Monday defeated an application for bail on the grounds that the South Africans might abscond

Legal sources have made it clear that customs will continue to object fiercely to any new application in the strongest terms

### In confidence

If counsel acting for the South Africans are defeated today, they are expected to apply to a judge in chambers, where they can submit, in confidence, evidence backing a call for bail

However, the lobby of anti-apartheid Labour MPs led by Mr Hughes have announced that they are already considering a request to the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers

Mr Hughes said the charges were so serious that bail should not be granted to four foreigners on any condition

The South Africans being detained are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, 49, Mr William Metelerskamp, 41, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, 49 and Mr Jacobus le Grange 38. All live in Jo-

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COPY TIMES  
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"Many MPs of all parties will share my deep concern and demand a full explanation from the government. This has become a very serious issue if Britain is covering up arms deals with the apartheid regime

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It is claimed that there is concern in Pretoria that the South Africans are still being detained and that high-level legal action is being sought to secure their release

In their first remand hearing at Coventry Magistrate's Court last week, a senior customs and excise officer claimed the four men were all tied to a company linked to the South

African Government. The company was not named

The customs investigators last Monday defeated an application for bail on the grounds that the South Africans might abscond

Legal sources have made it clear that customs will continue to object fiercely to any new application in the strongest terms

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The South Africans being detained are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, 49, Mr William Metelers, 41, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, 49, and Mr Jacobus le Grange 38. All live in Johannesburg or Pretoria

Three Britons charged but freed on bail till May 14 are Mr Derek Salt, a Coventry managing director, Mr Michael Gardiner, managing director of a company owned by Mr Salt, and businessman Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann

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# SA delaying pullout of troops, says Angola

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African troops are delaying withdrawal from Angola while Unita guerillas move into the southernmost province of Cunene in strength, according to Angop, the official Angolan news agency

It said the new Unita influx into the area was massive, and the guerillas were destroying the few remaining economic and social infrastructures which remained after the South African invasion three years ago.

The withdrawal of the South African troops was agreed to in Lusaka in February — and was expected then to be completed by the end of March

## SUPPORT

Angop said "Pretoria is giving us serious cause to question its true intentions"

Victoria Brittain writes in The Guardian, London, that the Lusaka accord has two distinct strands the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and an end to South African logistical and other support to Unita from neighbouring Namibia

The latter was expected to be more difficult to monitor, and the extensive propaganda of the last two weeks by Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has deepened Angolan suspicions about the South African promises

## FIREFIGHTS

During the evacuation by South Africa of the northernmost half of Cunene there have been several firefights between Swapo guerillas and the Joint Monitoring Commission.

The Angop statement appeared to be referring to these when it said "Proof has been given of the will of our government to take the peace process in Southern Africa seriously, and with the greatest sense of responsibility"

**The Star Bureau**  
**LONDON** — The four South Africans charged with illegally exporting arms-related goods worth up to R2 million from Britain to South Africa are staying at a Thames-side complex of luxury flats paid for by the Pretoria Government

# Govt keeps bailed SA arms men in luxury

254  
 Star 10/4/84

The two flats which they occupy cost R700 a week each and include access to the complex's restaurant, bars, private shopping arcade, heated swimming pool, sauna, squash and tennis courts and private gardens

The men are Mr Hendrik Johannes Botha (49), Mr Stephanus Jager (49), Mr Jacobus Francois la Grange (38) and Mr William Randolph Metelkamp (41)

They were granted bail totaling R170 000 by Coventry magistrates yesterday, provided that

- The first secretary at the South African Embassy, Mr

Andre Pelser, stand surety for them and that he waive his diplomatic immunity to do so

- They stay in the two flats in Pimlico's Dolphin Square

- Their confiscated passports be retained by the Department of Customs and Excise

- They report daily to the police between noon and 1 pm

Mr Pelser assured the court that the embassy would issue neither passports nor any sort of travel document to the men to

allow them to leave the country before the trial

Mr Jeremy Gompertz, for the South Africans, said he was applying for bail for the men because they had been in prison since March 29 and were of impeccable character

He said "The South African Government is concerned that South African nationals alleged to have links in their employments with the South African Government should be treated

less favourably than Englishmen charged with similar offences for fear they might abscond"

R70 000 to R40 000

Mr Michael White, a senior officer in the Department of Customs and Excise, told the court that Mr Metelkamp, Mr de Jager and Mr la Grange were accused of exporting two magnetrons worth R7 500 to South Africa in 1981

The magnetrons had been consigned by Fossway Securities in Britain to a company called Macnay in South Africa

Mr White said that, according to their bail ranged from

an invoice, the magnetrons were to be carried by hand by "WRM", a reference to Mr Metelkamp

Mr White said a magnetron could produce high intensity radio frequencies and could be used to detect approaching missiles

Mr White said Mr Metelkamp had told Customs and Excise that he was managing director of a company called R J International Electronics Systems Ltd of South Africa

The papers he had to prove this indicated that the company was a new one Other sources showed, said Mr White, that Mr Metelkamp had been dealing on behalf of Macnay for several years

"We believe Mr Metelkamp was purchasing manager of Macnay and his job was to obtain sensitive or strategic material, contrary to the arms embargo, by arranging it through different companies in different countries without revealing their country of destination," said Mr White

Although the men had come to Britain on business and had booked into their London hotel for a week they had no business appointments arranged

Another thing that surprised the Customs officers, said Mr White, was that the passports held by Mr Metelkamp, Mr Botha and Mr de Jager were all signed by the same issuing officer

And, although Mr Botha and Mr Metelkamp had apparently had no business connections before March 1 this year when Mr Botha joined R J International, the American visas in their passports, dated 1983, had consecutive numbers

Among other items in Mr Metelkamp's possession was a diary which made several references to a Colonel Botha, of Kenton, and meetings with him well before March 1

Mr White said Mr Botha was charged with the export of several high-pressure gas cylinders constructed to specifications higher than necessary for ordinary industrial use

"We can't be specific about the purpose for which they were intended," said Mr White, "but they could be used to keep pure air supplies for long periods which could be part of a thermal imager system"

Mr White said both Mr de Jager and Mr la Grange had claimed to be employees of R J International but had later admitted that they had worked for Kenton for several years Mr la Grange as an engineer

The case was postponed until May 14 — the same day the three British accused are to appear in court again

# UK arms hearing: SA Govt bails men

CAPL Times 10/4/84 254

From MARGARET SMITH

**LONDON.** — Four South Africans appearing in court in Coventry on charges of illegal arms trading were yesterday granted bail.

This followed an unprecedented offer by the South African Government to provide "any amount" as surety for the men.

The first secretary at the South African Embassy here, Mr Andre Pelsler, made it clear he had been instructed to offer whatever bail surety the court demanded for the release of the men.

While standing surety for the defendants he would, in addition, waive diplomatic immunity so that he would not be protected from the full consequences if they did abscond.

The men were released on bail of R170 000, put up by the South African Government. They will live in flats in Pimlico, London, rent being paid by the South African Government, and will report to

the police between 1 and 2pm daily.

In the dock were Stephanus de Jager, 49, a financial manager, William Metelerkamp, 41, a managing director, Hendrik Botha, 48, a company director, all from Johannesburg, and Jacobus le Grange, 38, an engineer from Pretoria.

Last Monday, when the four South Africans appeared for the first time, with three Britons, bail was refused the South Africans on the ground that they might abscond.

The first half of yesterday's proceedings, also, was given over to argument from the Department of Customs and Excise on why the four men should not be granted bail.

But later their counsel, Mr Jeremy Gompertz, made a strong plea for bail, saying:

"The South African Government is concerned that South African nationals, alleged to have links in their employment with the South African Government, are treated less well than the English defendants, all of whom have been granted bail."

## Stay arranged

Mr Gompertz said the men were of impeccable character and had high academic qualifications, and there was no reason why they would abscond.

After the court had sat, with only brief adjournments, well into the lunch hour, the magistrate, Mrs Valerie Clayton, ruled that the four men could have bail of R42 500 each.

The South African Embassy has arranged for the men to stay at Rodney Court, Dolphin Square. Their passports remain with the British Department of Customs and Excise.

The men are charged with exporting magnetrons and high-pressure gas cylinders. Magnetrons were described as devices which produced high-intensity radio frequencies which could detect approaching missiles.

Also arrested were three British businessmen alleged to have sold them the equipment.

## Govt to pay

When Mr Pelsler took the stand, the magistrate asked about the accommodation for the defendants: "Are these flats owned by your government?"

Mr Pelsler replied that

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To page 2

Consignments to South Africa in the nature of R1.7-million were involved. Senior Customs Officer Michael White said some of the magnetrons were to be carried by hand by a person bearing Metelerkamp's initials. He added "What did surprise us was that he had flown halfway round the world for a visit of six or seven days and yet had no appointments with anyone or anything to do with marketing". Mr White said all the accused except De Jager had passports signed by the same issuing officers. All four men had said under questioning that they worked for a company called R J Electronic Equipment in South Africa. But two of them had later said this

they were not and added "We have instructions for them for 10 days and are negotiating them for longer." Magistrate "Your government would pay for these flats?" Mr Pelsler "They would". Mr Gompertz said the embassy also undertook not to give the four men new passports or travel documents. Mr Pelsler added that this was "a categorical undertaking". Earlier, Customs and Excise Officers had said bail had not been granted because of the serious nature of the offences and the complexity of the case, with great numbers of documents to be sifted through and further charges envisaged.

had been a "bogus cover" and that they worked for a company called Kentron Ltd.

## 'Contract for sale'

Arguing for bail, Mr Gompertz said the basic allegation was that the English were sellers and the South Africans the buyers. In other words, they were the opposite sides of a contract for sale. Further inquiries could take many weeks. The arrest and trial so far had received widespread coverage in British newspapers and on radio and television. If there were other people to be interviewed, there was little doubt they had already heard of the arrests.

His argument was that bail would not subvert the course of justice.

The hearing is due to resume on May 14.

# We've beaten embargo, says Armscor chief

RDM 1/14/84 (254)

By CHRIS STEYN

ARMSCOR'S successful participation in the Fida 84 International Military Airshow in Chile recently proved that South Africa had finally overcome restrictions arising from the 1977 United Nations arms embargo.

Chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, said yesterday Armscor had successfully completed the arms embargo "race" and was in a "consolidation" phase.

He predicted important developments in the South African arms industry in the next five to 10 years — developments he said could give Armscor clients a considerable advantage.

Participation in the Fida 84 Show was part of Armscor's pre-marketing publicity to establish it as a serious supplier of quality arms.

Cmdt Marais said international arms merchants and showgoers were surprised by the sophisticated weaponry

put on show in Chile from March 2 to March 17.

The Kukri air-to-air missile system with its "look-and-shoot" helmet was by far the biggest drawcard at the show.

The V3 missile, with the aid of the helmet, enables a pilot to aim at a target merely by looking at it.

Frequency-hopping radios, developed in South Africa and described as a "world breakthrough" by overseas media, also drew "great interest".

The radios make eavesdropping extremely difficult as the transmitter and receiver are synchronised to alternate between frequencies at a very fast rate.

The HF Frequency Hopping Radio and the UHF/SSB Frequency Hopping Manpack Set were received enthusiastically by international arms merchants from 19 countries and more than 180 arms manufacturers.

International buyers also displayed much interest in the Gogga mini night-sight — regarded as one of the most

compact and effective night-sights in the world.

The Gogga is exceptionally light and durable.

A revolutionary South African-made 20mm cannon, which can fire 700 rounds a minute and is mounted on a Ratel military vehicle, brought many favourable comments.

Armscor also had a wide range of ammunition, pyrotechnic products and 81mm and 60mm mortars on the Chilean show, which was attended by about 40 000 people.

Cmdt Marais said the arms embargo had forced South Africa to fulfill every need of the South African Defence Force in a time of increasing military onslaught on its borders.

He said the arms embargo had "a certain motivating force" which gave South Africa the opportunity to prove it could survive in isolation.

"Armscor's products are manufactured to win wars," Cmdt Marais said.

(274) Spw 11/4/82

## New R-5 rifle for Air Force

**Pretoria Correspondent**  
The South African Air Force intends introducing the new R-5 assault rifle into service to replace the R-2 soon

Initially the R-5, an adaptation of the R-4 assault rifle, will be used by the SAAF security service. Certain SADF units will receive the R-5 later.

The barrel of the R-5 is about 10 cm shorter than that of the R-4. It also has no bipod and is about 1 kg lighter.

The new weapon, which also fires 5,56 mm rounds, could be used more easily in confined areas such as aircraft and armoured cars.

Many R-5 parts are interchangeable with R-4 parts.

Although the weapon's manufacturing process was more expensive than that of similar weapons, it was still worthwhile, said Captain D Wessels, a security staff officer, in the latest edition of *Ad Astra*, the SA Air Force newspaper.

Certain additional allegations relating to other aspects of the oil trade have been referred to the advocate-general for investigation and report

Ministers

House of Representatives/House of Delegates

\*1 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Community Development +

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 8 February 1984, a decision has been taken in regard to (a) office accommodation and (b) housing during sessions of Parliament for members of the (i) House of Representatives and (ii) House of Delegates in terms of the new constitutional dispensation, if not, when is it expected that a decision in this regard will be taken, if so, what are the particulars in each case?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(a) and (b) Yes, the hon member is once again referred to the statement I made on 7 February 1984 in Parliament I have nothing to add to that statement at this stage

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I just want to point out that as far as I know, we were given no indication on that occasion in regard to the accommodation of these members May I ask whether a decision has been taken on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, no finality has been reached on this

One cent stamps

\*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

(1) Whether there was a shortage of one cent stamps in any centres in the Republic on 2 April 1984, if so, (a) why and (b) in which centres,

(2) whether any additional one cent stamps (a) have been and/or (b) are to be printed as a result of the announced increase in postage cost, not, why not, if so, (i) when, and (ii) how many, in each case,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications)

(1) Yes,

(a) because the Government Printer could not timeously deliver sufficient stocks as the printing machine cylinder broke down, and

(b) Cape Town, Benoni, Worcester, Klerksdorp and a number of smaller centres,

(2) (a) and (b) yes; (i) and (ii) the Department's initial order for 215 500 additional sheets of 1c postage stamps would, in the normal course of events, have been executed by 21 March 1984, which would have enabled the Department to make available sufficient supplies thereof to post offices before 2 April 1984. However, as a result of the printing machine cylinder breakdown, delivery of the order to the Department's central store only commenced on 2 April 1984. The making up of postmasters requisitions commenced the same day and in some cases the stamps were already in the possession of postmasters the following day. The full order has since been executed and all outstanding requisitions by postmasters have been met. An order has been placed for the delivery of a further 150 000 sheets of 1c stamps during April 1984,

(3) no, since in my view I have replied adequately to the question

Black old-age pensioners' bonus  
Q. 61/893 11/4/84  
Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Operation and Development

Whether the recently announced R22,000 bonus to Black old-age pensioners will be paid out during May 1984, if so, on what date, if not,

(1) whether it is anticipated that there will be a delay in paying out this bonus, if so, (a) why and (b) when will it be paid out?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) Yes On the dates on which old-age pensions are paid out

(2) No

Heidelberg military base: death of serviceman 11/4/84  
Q. 61/893  
Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any national servicemen died at the Heidelberg military base in March 1984, if so, (a) what was the (i) name and (ii) rank of the person or persons concerned, (b) where did they die, (c) to which unit did they belong, (d) when did they commence their national service and (e) what in each case (i) what was the cause and (ii) were the circumstances of their deaths,

(2) whether any action has been taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes, on 8 March 1984

(a) (i) Willem Andries van Vuuren, (ii) Signaalmann.

(b) En route to 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte

(c) The Army Gymnasium Heidelberg

(d) In January 1984

(e) (i) A post mortem examination revealed that he had died of a spontaneous pneumothorax caused by the rupture of an abnormally distended alveolus. Multiple congenital bullae were noticed

(ii) The late signaalmann Van Vuuren reported sick on 1 March 1984 with upper respiratory tract infection. He was treated and placed on light duty. He did not participate in any drill parades or strenuous exercise. On 8 March 1984 he was examined in the unit sick bay by a doctor who decided to refer him to 1 Military Hospital for specialist examination and treatment. He was transferred by ambulance to the hospital on the same day. The doctor decided that his condition did, however, not warrant that a doctor accompany him. He, however, died on the way

(2) Yes, a military Board of Inquiry was convened which found that the late signaalmann Van Vuuren had died as a result of a medical condition viz a spontaneous pneumothorax. The Surgeon General is looking at certain medical aspects of the case

254 Hans and Q. 61/894  
Arrest of SA citizens in Britain 11/4/84  
†Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether he recently recalled to South Africa the Ambassador to London, if so, (a) when and (b) why

(2) whether he intends to discuss or has discussed with the Ambassador the



recent arrest in Britain of four South African citizens in connection with an alleged contravention of British customs and excise laws, if not, why not,

- (3) whether his Department intends taking or has taken any action in regard to these persons, if not, why not, if so, what action?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes

(a) Towards the end of the week before last,

(b) for routine discussions and to obtain a first-hand report from the Ambassador regarding the case of the four South African nationals arrested in the United Kingdom on 29 March 1984

- (2) Yes I have already discussed this matter with Ambassador Steyn

(3) The South African Embassy in London extended consular assistance to the four whilst they were detained in a British prison. This included regular visits by an official of the Embassy and the acquisition of certain personal comforts required by the four. The Embassy has also arranged for legal representation for them. The four were released from custody on 9 April 1984 after an official of the South African Embassy in London had stood surety for them. Bail of £100 000 for the four was not required to be actually deposited

Parent organizations: representations

\*6 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether he or his Department has received any representations from nationally or regionally established parent organizations, if so, (a) when (b) from which organizations and (c)

what was the nature of these representations, if not,

- (2) whether he or his Department will receive (a) such representations and (b) delegations from these organizations, if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether any conditions have been laid down in respect of these representations, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the nature of these conditions,

(4) whether any guidelines have been established for the recognition of parent organizations, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the nature of these guidelines, if not,

(5) whether such guidelines are to be established, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what will be the nature of these guidelines,

(6) whether he has discussed this matter with the Committee of Heads of Education, if not, why not, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No

(2) (a) and (b) In terms of existing legislation the responsibility for school education for Whites rests with the Provincial Administrations. Representations by parent organizations are therefore a matter to be considered by the Administrators

- (3) to (6) Falls away

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask whether the hon the Minister can possibly take action in connection with the problems that arise in respect of representations made to provincial authorities by parent organizations in the Transvaal parent organizations serve on committees to determine fees to be contributed by parents, but in Natal the Director refused to allow parent organization to make

representations or to join in determining the fees

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the difference in policy in this regard can be ascribed to the fact that it falls within the powers of the various provincial authorities, in terms of powers they have in terms of the Constitution, to decide about this kind of matter at their discretion in terms of the powers they have in terms of the Constitution. When representations in regard to such matters are received, endeavours are in fact made to promote maximum co-ordination by way of discussions with Administrators or Directors of Education through the agency of the Committee of Heads of Education

Children's allowances for white unmarried mothers 11/4/84  
\*7 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare †

(1) (a) What amount was paid out by the State in respect of white persons to unmarried mothers in the form of children's allowances in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many children were involved in payments of this nature,

(2) whether any changes in policy in respect of such payments were adopted in the course of that financial year, if so, what is the nature of these changes?

†THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) (a) R1 955 316

(b) 1 621

- (2) yes,

(a) An allowance is paid in respect of only one child born out of wedlock

(b) In highly exceptional cases the Director-General may, at his discretion and with due consideration of the circumstances

of a specified case, order that a grant be paid for one additional child born out of wedlock

(c) A parent's grant shall not be paid to a woman if

(i) She cohabits with a man with whom she is not married and is in such circumstances as, in the opinion of the Director-General, are not conducive to the welfare of the children

(ii) She is, in the opinion of the Director-General, capable of undertaking some work within her capacity and which suits her circumstances, and she fails to undertake such work or to register for such work at a Labour Bureau and to remain in communication with such Labour Bureau for at least three months

(iii) Each application for a grant by a woman for a child of hers born out of wedlock shall be accompanied by such proof as the Director-General deems fit of—

(a) the name of the father of each child,

(b) documentary proof of maintenance which the father of each child pays or of reasons why the father is not able to maintain the child,

(c) legal proceedings taken to obtain maintenance from the father of each child

Children's allowances for Coloured unmarried mothers

\*8 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs †

## white paper on defence



CAPE TIMES 12/4/84 (254)

## SA churches 'back ANC subversion'

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South African churches, church leaders and church organizations are involved in a world-wide propaganda campaign to support the African National Congress's subversive activities — aimed at inciting social and labour unrest in this country

This government standpoint on the threat facing South Africa is contained in the white paper on defence tabled in Parliament yesterday

The white paper says the ANC gets support from the South African Communist Party (SACP) and acts as its military wing

According to the white paper, some local church organizations, backed by the World Council of Churches (WCC), "openly lend moral and financial support to terrorist organizations and participate in the undermining of the SA Defence Force by inter alia assisting national service dodgers"

It said that apart from acts of sabotage, the ANC had stirred up labour and social unrest

### 'Revolutionary onslaught'

The ANC's various acts of sabotage were primarily aimed at obtaining wide publicity in local and international media, the paper stated

The white paper said the ANC, allied with the SACP, formed part of a "revolutionary onslaught" that served to establish Soviet influence in Southern Africa and "are major elements of the Soviet plan to obtain control of the RSA"

"During 1982/83 the consolidation and expansion of Soviet influence in certain states in Southern Africa, as well as the build-up of the military capabilities of these states, inter alia for the protection of Swapo/ANC bases, received priority"

The infiltration of the ANC from states in Southern Africa necessitated an expansion and improvement of the area-protection capabilities of the SA Army

However, infiltration by ANC guerillas into South Africa had been minimized by the SA Police, the paper said

# Arms build-up threatens power balance — Malan

AKG's 12/4/84 254

Defence Reporter

THE rapid build-up of conventional arms in "terrorist host countries" around South Africa is threatening to seriously disrupt the balance of power in Southern Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has warned.

He said in a Defence White Paper tabled in Parliament yesterday that this escalation of arms and manpower in the sub-continent would necessarily involve South Africa in a regional arms race which would cost the country

## SA's defences to be expanded

Defence Reporter

SOUTH Africa's defence system would be expanded and existing formations restructured, according to General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence.

This would include the building of fighter bases closer to the country's borders and the development and establishment of a local ship-building industry.

A main fighter base was under construction at Louis Trichardt, while the forward airfield programme in the Transvaal and Natal had been completed.

Road runways would be used for the sake of economy and the first two, at Swartwater and Jozini, had already been taken into service.

### "PROBLEM"

General Malan said "the provision of spares for highly sophisticated equipment in the SA Air Force had been a problem."



## Delimitation proposals on Monday

Political Correspondent

PROPOSALS for constituencies in the new coloured house of representatives are being completed at sessions of a delimitation commission in Cape Town this week.

On Monday the proposals will be available to political parties and other interested groups and people.

On Tuesday the commission will hear representations from interested parties. If necessary it will also sit on Wednesday.

### MAPS AVAILABLE

The commission will sit in Room 301 in the Heerengracht tower of Cape Town Centre on the Foreshore.

Maps of the constituencies will be available from 9am on Monday. Sixty coloured seats fall in the Cape area. There are 20 seats in the rest of the country.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Hefer, must also decide on Indian constituencies, but will not announce plans on these during its visit to Cape Town.

## MARKETPLACE

### Some good buys in fruit, vegetables

Consumer Reporter

GOOD buys at the weekend should include melons, avocado pears, pumpkins and potatoes, according to wholesale prices at Epping market.

Market agent Mr. Mitch Fine says retail prices of avocado pears should come down because market prices have dropped from R8 to between R4 and R4.50 for cases of between 12 and 18 avocados — between about 25c and 37c each.

He says apples are still plentiful, but vary tremendously in quality and size. Superior apples individually wrapped and well packed are selling for up to R12 a 20kg case.

(about 60c a kilogram), while the price for loose apples is about R3.50 for 13kg (about 30c a kilogram).

Another agent, Mr. Emise Carstens, says the quality of spanspek and honeydew melons from Clanwilliam, Klaver and Vredendal is very good.

Both are selling at the market for between R5 and R6 a box containing 12 to 15 (about 40c to 50c each).

Prices of green vegetables remain high, but farmers feel that previous low prices were unrealistic.

Mr. Carstens says this has affected particularly the supply of cabbages, of which there is now a shortage. Market prices this week varied between R4 and R7 for about 10 heads (40c to 70c each).

There is a very good supply of potatoes, with the best quality fetching R3 to R4.50 for 15kg (20c to 30c a kilogram).

...of Mr  
...an constitu-  
...these during

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to 30c a kilogram).

Sweet potatoes are  
also good value at R6 for  
25kg (24c a kilogram)

Lettuces are more  
plentiful and are selling  
for between R4 and R6  
for crates containing 12  
to 18 heads (between 33c  
and 50c each).

gramme in the Transvaal  
and Natal had been com-  
pleted

Road runways would  
be used for the sake of  
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Jozini, had already been  
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"PROBLEM"

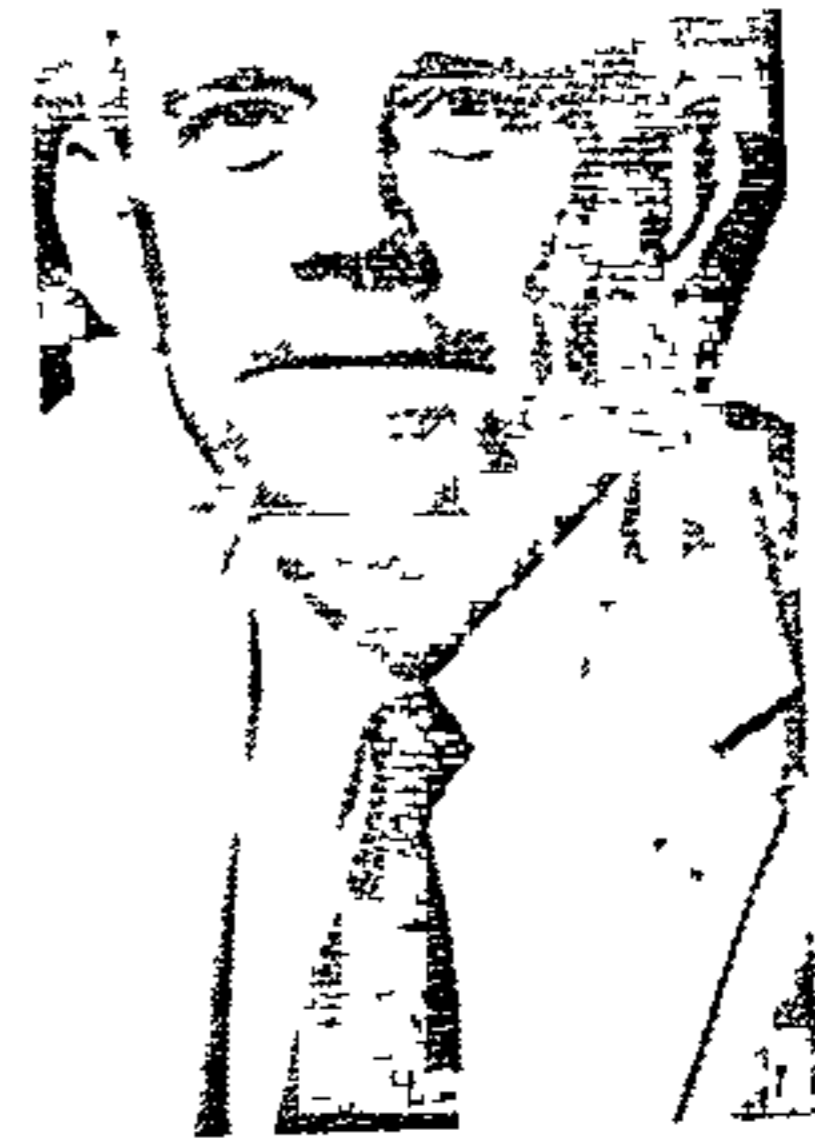
General Malan said  
"the provision of spares  
for highly sophisticated  
equipment in the SA Air  
Force had been a prob-  
lem"

"A comprehensive  
manufacturing plan in-  
volving Armscor, Atlas  
and subsidiaries in the  
private sector is already  
producing good results,  
however," he said

New strike craft were  
being built for the navy,  
and some of the older  
vessels would be moder-  
nised

The three Daphne-  
class submarines would  
be modernised. The re-  
plenishment ship Tafel-  
berg, now obsolete,  
would be modified to car-  
ry large helicopters. In  
this way maritime recon-  
naissance, anti-submarine  
and sea rescue capabili-  
ties would also be im-  
proved

A start had been made  
in efforts to develop a  
local ship-building indus-  
try



General Magnus  
Malan

heavily in the next 10  
years

"By means of in-  
creased liaison, arms de-  
liveries and the pres-  
ence of Soviet bloc and  
Cuban personnel, the  
USSR is attempting to  
strengthen its position,  
particularly in Angola  
and Mozambique"

### MiG fighters

Referring to the build-  
up of armaments in  
Southern Africa, he said  
that the USSR had deliv-  
ered missile-equipped  
strike craft, MiG fight-  
ers, air-defence missiles  
and tanks to Southern Af-  
rican countries

There was a rapid de-  
velopment and extension  
of maritime forces in  
Southern Africa. The to-  
tal number of war ves-  
sels in the region had in-  
creased from 13 in 1973  
to 110 in 1983

In addition, Soviet and  
Eastern bloc military  
personnel in the sub-con-  
tinent was estimated at  
40 000

Terrorist activities by  
the ANC and Swapo had  
been contained, but "the  
development of the con-  
ventional threat against  
SA will be continuously  
influenced by the extent  
and intensity of the  
USSR arms support pro-  
gramme in Southern Af-  
rica"

### Conventional

"Owing to several fac-  
tors, certain states do not  
constitute an immediate  
offensive conventional  
threat to the RSA

"However, a conven-  
tional threat does exist  
due to the fact that the  
USSR, through the sus-  
tained supply of ad-  
vanced armaments and  
personnel to these states,  
is disturbing the military  
balance in respect of the  
availability of military  
equipment in Southern  
Africa

"Thus a situation is  
created that the USSR  
could exploit should it  
due to favourable condi-  
tions, decide on direct ac-  
tion against the RSA

world

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UNDERWEAR, SHORTS, BELTS AND**

CAPL Tint's 12/4/84 2544  
PF up 5,8 percent in 2 years

Political Staff

THE full-time component of the SADF has increased by 5,8 percent over the last two years

This was disclosed in the white paper on defence tabled in Parliament yesterday

The expansion of the force has, however, not kept pace with the planned expansion of 17 percent by 1987 which was spelled out in the 1982 white paper

The slow growth rate, it is stated, can be ascribed mainly to the "lack of accommodation for other population

groups as well as for white women in certain centres".

The planned expansion of the number of white women, it is stated, could not take place at the planned rate. The percentage increase during 1983 had been 0,4 percent and white women currently make up nine percent of the Permanent Force

The white paper reports an increase of 22 percent in coloured members of the Permanent Force while African numbers are up by 13 percent, in spite of the fact that 112 Battalion was transferred to the Venda Defence Force

# SADEF 'aided peace moves'

CAL Trites 12/14/84

254

## Political Staff

THE SA Defence Force yesterday claimed that "cross-border preventive actions" had contributed to current peace initiatives in Southern Africa.

It also said "Forceful military action by the South African security forces during the last decade or more has provided sufficient time to allow Africa to experience the dangers of Russian involvement in their countries, as well as the suffering and retrogression that follows upon the countries.

"During this decade many of our neighbouring states have come to their senses and have had their eyes opened to the dangers of Russian imperialism."

The Defence Force had created "a successful strategy of deterrence", the government said in a white paper on defence tabled in Parliament.

## 'Gaining time'

"As a result of this overall situation, it will be possible to conduct future negotiations in a calm and relaxed atmosphere, thereby gaining more time in which the negotiating process can develop, until lasting peace and prosperity is attained in the entire subcontinent."

During 1982/3 the consolidation and expansion of Soviet influence in certain states in Southern Africa, as well as the build-up of the military capabilities of these states, including for the protection of

Swapo and ANC bases, received priority.

In spite of the increased threat potential the military situation had been "reasonably favourable" for South Africa during 1982/3, the white paper said.

It said in SWA/Namibia Swapo had remained "in a relatively weak overall military position notwithstanding sporadic attempts to increase its terrorist assault."

## 'Prestige'

Large-scale infiltration early in 1983 had also been "successfully countered" but continued Soviet arms delivery also improved Swapo's equipment capabilities.

"As a result Swapo was able to contemplate another large-scale infiltration at the end of 1983 and early 1984 and will attempt to continue and even intensify its terrorist actions in order to justify the international support it has obtained as well as enhance its international prestige."

The report said Swapo had made use of "the period of restraint by the South African Defence Force during the current peace initiative to try to re-infiltrate and increase its activities."

The "terrorist activities" of the African National Congress "may be seen as armed propaganda."

"The various acts of sabotage were primarily aimed at obtaining wide publicity in local and international media."

# Plan to improve SA defence: Details

*Cape Town 12/14/84 254*

By BARRY STREEK  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Expansion of South Africa's defence system, including new airfields and the increased development of its naval shipbuilding industry, were announced yesterday by the government

our enemies contributed towards this process of obsolescence".

The South African Defence Force would have to concentrate on the development, production and commission of a new generation of main armaments in order to meet the threat of the Soviet arms stockpile in certain neighbouring countries and "to maintain the existing balance of power".

In the white paper, which was tabled in Parliament, the government said "a main fighter

base" was under construction at Louis Trichardt near the Zimbabwe border in the Northern Transvaal while "the forward airfield programme" in the Transvaal and Natal had just been completed

Road runways were also being built "for the sake of economy" and two of these road runways were taken into service in 1983 at Swartwater and Jozini while two more at Vhembe and Lohatla were in the planning

stage.

The white paper said the provision of spares for highly sophisticated air force equipment has been "a serious problem" but a comprehensive manufacturing plan was "already producing good results".

However, the phasing out of Shackleton maritime aircraft towards the end of 1984 would mean that the South African Air Force would "have no long-range maritime reconnaissance capability" and rescue attempts

on the international aviation routes at sea would have to be "entirely dependent on shipping". This will inevitably lead to slow and less effective service".

During 1983, a further two locally manufactured missile strike craft were commissioned by the South African Navy and an order had been placed for an additional strike craft to be built locally

"However, these vessels only meet part of the current and future needs

of the SA Navy

"The development and establishment of a local ship-building industry for naval vessels is an important objective in the pursuit of national self-sufficiency

"A start has been made towards achieving this objective and this will be continued"

Some of the navy's older ships were also being modernized

Dealing with the export drive for South African-manufactured arms,

the white paper said "all the possible problems that the export of arms holds for the Republic of South Africa have now been identified

"The sustained efforts at overcoming these problems have already met with reasonable success."

The backlog in respect of strategic supplies had been eliminated while the number of people employed in Armscor subsidiaries had decreased to 24 000

# Malian

CPL TILES  
12/4/84

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# Warnings on regional arms race

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned yesterday that South Africa was caught up in a regional arms race which would cost the country heavily in money and manpower over the next 10 years.

He said in a Defence statement published in a white paper tabled in Parliament that this was the result of the sophisticated Soviet weaponry being supplied to neighbouring states which far exceeded their own defence needs.

The terror campaign of the African National Congress (ANC) — which General Malan said was effectively the military wing of the South African Communist Party — intensified the threat to South Africa posed by Soviet expansionary objectives in the region.

This would make increasing demands on the Defence Force while South Africa was in international isolation militarily and dependent on its own skill and ingenuity for its ar-

be possible to conduct future negotiations in a calm and relaxed atmosphere, thereby gaining more time in which the negotiating process can develop until lasting peace and prosperity is attained in the entire sub-continent.

Like this month's Budget, which proposed a 21 percent increase bringing defence spending to a record R3 755-million, the white paper made it clear that the developing regional peace would not result in an immediate reduction in defence effort.

General Malan said the Soviet Union had disturbed the regional military balance to create a situation it could exploit should it decide conditions favoured direct action against South Africa.

## New generation

He stated in his conclusion that a major problem in countering the conventional warfare threat this posed was that some of South Africa's most reliable main armaments were obsolete and would have to be replaced.

"During the next decade the Defence Force will have to concentrate on the development, production and commissioning of a new generation of main armaments in order to meet the threat of the Soviet arms stockpile in certain neighbouring territories, and to maintain the existing balance of power.

"This renewal programme will of necessity entail increased demands in respect of manpower, finances and sophistication in the next decade.

## 'Lasting peace'

The Defence Force had created a successful strategy of deterrence which contributed to recent diplomatic activities.

"As a result of this overall situation, it will

These demands will have to be met, however, as a fully prepared Defence Force is an absolute prerequisite to ensure the security and survival of South Africa and its peoples."

Among the announcements in the white paper were a new air force base at Louis Trichardt and naval modernization including an improved ship-building capacity, the acquisition of new strike craft and modernization of "obsolescent" vessels including South Africa's three submarines and the supply ship Tafelberg.

More reports on the white paper, page 4



12/4/84 **Soldiers in court**

Mercury Pietermaritzburg Bureau (254)

**FIVE** South African Defence Force soldiers accused of armed robbery after an incident in Mpumalanga Township earlier this year, appeared briefly in the Camperdown Regional Court yesterday.

The men, from 121 Battalion, were allegedly involved in a robbery at the home of Mrs Joyce Nkosi in February when money and liquor were reported stolen.

Mr Case Thwala, 20, of Mpumalanga, Mr Bongani Mchunu, 28, of Ntuzuma, Mr Oscar Mavuso, 24, of Umlazi, Mr Mgumeni Madonsele, 19, of Durban and Mr Michael Nxumalo, 26, of KwaMashu, who pleaded not guilty, will appear in court again on May 16.

They were each granted an extension to their bail.

## PLUGGING THE GAPS

Fm 13/4/84

254

SA is largely self-sufficient in military hardware these days. But the present court case in the UK suggests there are still gaps, particularly in technology.

Three of the accused are charged with exporting magnetrons in June 1981. Magnetrons are radar components which produce high power microwaves needed to spot, track and identify fast-moving targets — such as missiles.

The court was told that the case was a "fairly major" one and that the investigations would be long and complex. A full trial is not expected for several weeks and more charges are possible.

Also allegedly smuggled out of the UK are high technology parts for artillery, high pressure gas cylinders and cooling devices.

The suggestion is that the men used a variety of companies to disguise their transactions, and the British media are ready to make a meal of the "conspiracy." This of course is not the first time the public taste for "conspiracy" has been gratified.

Detailed exposés of arms smuggling from the US to SA have been shown on British television, and not long ago the UN council for Namibia, in one of its reports, alleged that military and nuclear contacts were taking place between SA and the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Israel and other Western countries.

Most Western governments went along with the embargo in 1977 because they saw it as the lesser of two evils — the greater being the imposition of full economic sanctions. It was felt at the time (the year following the Soweto uprising) that this was the inescapable price SA would have to pay for its apartheid policies.

There is no doubt though that the embargo has been leaking like a sieve.

A number of Conservative MPs are pressing for the lifting of the embargo, and one of them, Jim Spicer, believes the West is "cutting off its nose to spite its face."

There is no prospect at the moment, however, of it being lifted. Perhaps if the peace moves currently taking place in southern Africa proceed satisfactorily, the case against the embargo will be strengthened.

254  
Objektor was 'like a see-saw'

Pretoria Bureau

A MEMBER of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect created the impression of a see-saw with his answers, the chairman of the Board for Religious Objection, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in Pretoria yesterday

Private Johan Meyer of Sasolburg told the board he would rather be shot by a firing squad than perform military service

But he was closely questioned by the board for ending his association with the sect shortly before he was inducted into the defence force.

Members of the board said Pte Meyer sometimes contradicted himself, and they suspected he rejoined the sect to evade military service because he did not enjoy it

The objector told the board he had stopped

attending services because his father had put pressure on him to do his military service

But later, as a Technical Services recruit at Voortrekkerhoogte, he felt it would be wrong to kill people

Asked by the Rev Johan Heyns of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk if the State should not have the right to direct its subjects to take up arms against the communist onslaught, Pte Meyer said it should be left to "God's working power to intervene"

Corporal Deon Jordaan, Pte Meyer's immediate superior, said Pte Meyer had told him he attended NG Kerk services because the OC, a Captain Buitendach, refused him a pass to go to Jehovah's Witnesses services

Capt Buitendach is expected to testify today

# 'Firing squad is preferable to army'

254  
S. Low  
13/4/82

By Sue Leeman,  
Pretoria Bureau

A national serviceman yesterday told the Board for Religious Objection he would rather face a firing squad than complete his training.

Private Johan Meyer, of the Technical Services Training School at Voortrekkerhoogte, is applying to be declared a conscientious objector on the grounds that he is a practising Jehovah's Witness.

Private Meyer told the six-man board of family tensions over the issue

His mother, also a Jehovah's Witness, was strongly opposed to his enrolling, while his father, who had no strong church links, had accused him of being scared to go into the army

Private Meyer said his father's disapproval had affected him deeply. He had, therefore, decided to do his two-year stint and then "return to the faith".

He said he had now decided that this was the wrong course of action. But, if forced to, he would continue with his army service

An elder in the Jehovah's Witness community, Mr Koos van der Merwe, told the board he had warned Private Meyer "that he could not expect God's favour if he went into the army".

Private Meyer, he said, was someone "who always tries to apply God's

principles in his life"

But Private Meyer was not yet a baptised Jehovah's Witness, he said.

Lance-Corporal Deon Jordaan, who is in charge of Private Meyer's squad, described Private Meyer as "a very religious person"

Corporal Jordaan said Private Meyer had never shown any other reasons for wanting to leave the defence force and had, in fact, "excelled at all levels" of his training.

The Bloemfontein-based board has heard applications from at least five Jehovah's Witnesses during its current session

On Wednesday it ruled that it was not empowered to pass judgment on the status of Mr Derek Arno Wait de Lange as his call-up had been cancelled

During the board's proceedings a defence force representative handed in a letter showing Mr de Lange's call-up had been withdrawn.

Prior to this call-up, Mr de Lange had been court-martialled for his refusal to do national service and discharged from the force.

The case raised the question of whether it was possible to be called up after discharge, a matter which the board is looking into.

Private Meyer's case continues

April 14, 1984 ROP 13

# Soldier caught, claims wife

By CHRIS STEYN

THE wife of a Rand soldier who went missing in the operational area six weeks ago believes he has been captured by terrorists.

Rifleman Hendrik Francois van der Merwe, father of two young daughters, went missing during a boat trip on the Okavango River on March 2.

His wife, Irene, said yesterday she had received conflicting reports regarding her 26-year-old husband's disappearance, and was convinced he had been captured.

The SADF has convened a board of inquiry to investigate the disappearance.

An SADF spokesman also said investigations by the South African Police in Windhoek had already reached an "advanced" stage.

Rfn Van der Merwe, of Jaap van Deventer Street, Vanderbijlpark, went missing after the boat capsized on the Okavango River in Eastern Okavango.

Mrs Van der Merwe said she was told of her husband's disappearance on March 3. She was told the incident occurred while her husband and four other soldiers were patrolling the area.

She was later told that they were in fact on a "pleasure trip" to Popa Falls.

His kit and rifle were also missing, but his spectacles and his watch were later found on the bank. His wife was not told on which side.

The Angolan side of the border in the Okavango area is controlled by Unita. There is a Unita base camp, Dirico, about 3km from where the accident occurred.

Mrs Van der Merwe expressed dissatisfaction at the way in which her husband's disappearance had been handled by the SADF and said she had not received a cent of his salary from the SADF since he went missing.

Mrs Van der Merwe said she was struggling to support the couple's two daughters, Juanita, 4, and Estelle, 2. She was also supporting her mother, Mrs Maria Butler.

The SADF spokesman said it had done "everything" in its power to find Rifleman Van der Merwe, but had had "no success".

"His wife and his other next-of-kin have been kept informed continuously," he said.

*D. Dispatch*  
*14/4/84* (252)

## Soldier's bid for exemption fails

PRETORIA — Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the board for religious objection, turned down an 18-year-old national serviceman's application to be exempted from military service yesterday and said there was "a strong possibility that his mother influenced him in his attitude"

Private Johan Meyer from Sasolburg, a Jehova's Witness, told the board in Pretoria he wanted to be classified a religious objector because he was not prepared to turn his rifle on people

But his evidence pointed to inward conflict and he created the impression of experiencing unequalled confusion, Mr Justice Steyn said

Private Meyer's mother was a Jehova's Witness but his father, who used to be a Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk member, "pressurised" his son into doing his service, the board heard

He warned Private Meyer's parents not to make their child the victim of rigid religious convictions, but to allow him to develop on his own

The probabilities indicated that it was unlikely that Private Meyer had real religious objections against military service, the board found

The onus had rested on Private Meyer to prove that he was a religious objector, Mr Justice Steyn said

"What counts are the personal, subjective religious convictions of the applicant and not the tenets of his church," he said

Private Meyer is a trainee at the technical services training centre in Voortrekkerhoogte

Of four applicants who appeared before the board this week, Private Meyer was the only one whose application was not successful — DDC

# Judge to talk to churches over objectors

Pretoria Correspondent

Judge M T Steyn is to meet the heads of churches which are opposed to the Board of Religious Objectors to explain the new Act and the functions of the board.

These include the Presbyterian Church, the United Congregational Church and the Plymouth Brethren.

Last week the Presbyterian Church instructed a minister to withdraw from the board shortly before a hearing involving one of its members in Oudtshoorn.

"I met Owen Cardinal McCann of the Catholic Church recently and benefited from our discussion," Mr Justice Steyn said.

The board was laying down guidelines to give content and direction to the machinery of the Act, he added, shortly after its six members completed their work in Pretoria last Friday.

The meetings convened by the board had helped the office-bearers to make closer contact with each other. This was a significant development, said the judge, particularly with a church such as the Jehovah's Witnesses, which normally had little contact with other churches.

The Department of Manpower is preparing to handle those accepted by the board as genuine objectors.

Dr C F Scheepers, deputy director of manpower, said his department was sorting out the problems relating to religious objectors.

He had been in touch with the Defence Force and the Commission for Administration to sort out the pay, transport and housing situation pertaining to objectors to ensure that men doing military service would not be at a disadvantage.

The department was also studying where objectors could be used during their six-year community service.

As soon as this was finalised, the department would get in contact with the people who had been processed by the board, said Dr Scheepers.

Mercury 18/4/84 (254)

# 25 000 Israelis helping S A, says author

London Bureau

AS MANY as 25 000 Israelis are working in South Africa, mainly on Government-to-Government contracts, especially work on arms and energy projects, says James Adams, a British journalist, in *The Unnatural Alliance* to be published here tomorrow

Adam's 218-page book claims to be the first detailed account of co-operation between South Africa and Israel, particularly in the military and espionage fields

He says South Africa and Israel have drawn increasingly together for mutual security, and as a result they 'have used every means at their disposal to equip themselves with modern weapons from the open market and from each other, and to build up their own independent arms industries, combining Israel's innovative technology and South Africa's rich supplies of raw materials and its relatively full coffers'

## Biggest

This joint production and shared research and development costs 'have not only been applied to sophisticated missiles, tanks, aircraft and naval vessels, but also to nuclear weapons'

When all trade is taken into account, Adams declares, Israel may be South Africa's biggest trading partner

Israel currently gets 50

percent of its diamonds from South Africa. Diamond cutting and polishing is now a vast business in Israel employing some 15 000 people and, after military sales, is the second largest export earner

Adams describes a period of conflict between Israel and De Beers which ended with a 'savagely attack' by De Beers on Israeli purchases on the open market, thus shoring up the price of diamonds. But 'the spectre of more than one billion rands in diamonds stored in the vaults of Israeli banks still hangs over De Beers'

## Learned

South Africa's military strategy has been developed with the help of Israeli officers, her armed forces are equipped by Israel and 'their counter-insurgency tactics have evolved almost entirely as a result of lessons learned by the Israelis in their fight against the Palestine Liberation Organisation'

Much of the efficiency of the South African security services must be placed at the door of Israel, for both army experts and specialists in counter-intelligence operations and interrogation from the Mossad (Israeli Secret Service) have been based in South Africa in a permanent advisory capacity since 1976

When the Israelis pushed north into the Lebanon in June 1982

they captured Tyre and Sidon and a hoard of PLO documents, revealing among other things the PLO's links with the ANC. South Africa was an early recipient of this information

Israeli security specialists have been permanently based in South Africa on secondment for at least 10 years, and at the present time more than 50 are working along the borders and advising the South Africans. This has not been simple philanthropy. Millions of dollars in orders have been placed with Israeli firms

'Privately, the South African military has conceded that much of the border area, particularly near Angola and Mozambique, is riddled with anti-personnel mines manufactured in Israel'

For the past 20 years men of senior rank in both countries' armed forces have been visiting their opposite numbers. This has been particular-

ly useful to the Israelis whose common practice is for senior officers to go into the arms business on retirement

To help South Africa take advantage of its range of products, Israeli technicians from the country's three main electronics companies — Tadiran, Elbit and IA — combined to help South Africa design and build its own electronics manufacturing ability

Israel has supplied South Africa with the Scout Remotely Piloted Vehicle, helped with the design and construction of airfields, and with Israel's help South Africa has acquired a military strength which far exceeds that of any of its potential enemies

A senior South African Defence Force spokesman said it was not the policy of the Defence Force to comment in any way on the acquisition or sales of weapons and equipment



# Book says SA, Israel working on jet fighter

Own Correspondent

TEL AVIV — A wide-ranging network of military and nuclear co-operation between South Africa and Israel is described in a book to be published in London this week.

In a reaction to the book, a South African Defence Force spokesman said it was not the policy of the Defence Force to comment in any way whatsoever on the acquisition or sales of arms and equipment.

The book, "The Unnatural Alliance", was written by James Adams, defence correspondent of the London Sunday Times.

It is being serialized in the Sunday Times and the Israeli daily newspaper Davar.

Mr Adams describes Israel as "perhaps the closest ally of South Africa, a nation which continues to scandalize world opinion with its racist politics".

## Arms deals

The relationship between the two countries has now emerged as a "major new force on the world scene," Mr Adams said.

Mr Adams claims that South Africa and Israel have signed several major arms deals since 1976, including an agreement for South Africa to partly fund the development of the Lavi jet fighter, due for production in the 1990s.

The two-billion-dollar project has come under strain recently because of Israel's economic problems.

The Israeli ambassador in Pretoria, Mr Elisha Lankin, now in Jerusalem on home leave, has categorically denied the book's contents.

Mr Lankin said that the book was "tendentious, a fantasy that I have no doubt is not objective".

The book give a "distorted picture," Mr Lankin said.

An Israeli Defence Ministry spokesman refused to comment.

According to Mr Adams's book, Israeli scientists were flown to South Africa to advise on the establishment of the Safari 2 research nuclear reactor.

## Anti-terror

Mr Adams adds that the United States Central Intelligence Agency believes the two countries jointly tested a nuclear device in the Indian Ocean in 1979. Both countries have denied the allegation.

Mr Adams claims that some 300 Israeli security personnel are in South Africa, helping to train air, ground and sea forces. Israeli instructors, including anti-terror experts, were instrumental in the modernization of the South African army, he writes.

"At the same time," Mr Adams said, "serving South Africans are based in Israel, particularly at the Port of Haifa, where they are trained on equipment bought by the Pretoria government." There is also "considerable sharing of intelligence," Mr Adams writes.

Officially, Israel has had no military dealings with South Africa since the imposition of the United Nations embargo in 1977. But Mr Adams claims that there is "ample evidence that arms suppliers have continued to operate uninterrupted".

Experts from the Israeli high-technology companies Tabiran, Elbit and the Israel Aircraft Industries, have co-operated to enable South Africa to design and build its own electronic manufacturing capabilities, Mr Adams says. This co-operation has been so successful, he says, that South Africa now produces many items for export.

## Missile

Mr Adams writes that Israeli and South African companies have undertaken several joint ventures, and that a number of Israeli products are manufactured under licence in South Africa. A joint venture between Roto-flight Helicopters of Cape Town and Chemavir-Masok of Israel produced the Scorpion helicopter, "that is now deployed by both countries," he writes.

The Israeli Gabriel ship-to-ship missile is now manufactured under licence in South Africa, Mr Adams says, and the South African Minister-class patrolboat is based on the Israeli Reshef craft. In addition, the two countries are co-operating in the development of a new 800-ton ship, he writes.

Mr Adams claims to have proof of several major arms deals between the two countries. These include a recently signed 450-million-dollar agreement for the supply of 36 Kfir fighter jets, and a soon-to-be-implemented agreement for the supply of an undisclosed number of Israeli manufactured Merkava tanks.

He writes that Israel helped adapt the armour of South Africa's Centurion tanks and armoured personnel carriers, using a new type of less penetrable steel.

## Research

The two most important projects detailed by Mr Adams are the Lavi fighter project and his claim that the two countries are co-operating in the manufacture of a submarine. Both agreements were concluded during a secret visit to South Africa by Israel's former defence minister, Mr Ezer Weizman, in 1980, Mr Adams says.

The South African government has undertaken to finance part of the research and development of the Lavi, in exchange for being allowed to produce some of the jet's components in South Africa, Mr Adams writes. It has also undertaken to buy a "considerable number" of the aircraft. Mr Adams adds that both countries will benefit from the profits if the aircraft is sold to third countries.

Mr Adams relies on Western defence and security experts for his information on the alleged submarine agreement. He points to the recent "surprising" refurbishment of the Simon's Town naval base and says that the newly constructed dry-dock can handle submarines of up to 1 000 tons. He quotes "experts" as saying that the object of the renovation was the building of a submarine.

However, Mr Adams rejects reports that a nuclear submarine is planned.

Mr Adams visited both South Africa and Israel while researching his book. He concludes by saying that both countries "are stronger than at any time in the past 10 years. Together they can continue to defy the world".

By PETER KENNY

THE Mail's Africa Bureau chief in South West Africa, Tony Weaver, was assaulted and threatened with death by an alleged member of the notorious Special Operations K-Unit, Koevoet, of the SWA Security Police, in Oshakati in the Ovambo war Zone on Tuesday morning.

Weaver, who was in Oshakati reporting on the bomb blast which killed two American diplomats and a civilian, suffered a cut lip, bruised body and head in the assault. The next morning he found

# Mail man beaten up in Oshakati

RAN

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the front righthand tyre of his car had been let down and a match stuck pressed into the valve. A crude hammer and sickle had been scratched into the paintwork above the door handle.

Weaver said yesterday he was not sure what had provoked the assault, but he suspected it was related to articles he had written alleging torture and atrocities by Koevoet and other branches of the Security Forces.

He had been in the bar of the local hotel on Monday night and overheard the conversation of a group of people identified to him as members of Koevoet and other police counter-insurgency units. His assaultant, "a powerfully-built, blond, English-speaking person of about 25", had been in the group.

"I overheard them speaking of actions against guerrillas, and also heard the blond guy talk about 'the terr I shot last week'."

Weaver said when he returned to his room, the door burst open and the blond man stood in the doorway shouting "Weaver, Weaver, where are you?"

"I walked out and he pointed a finger at me, saying 'Next time you come to Oshakati you'd better wear a full-face helmet.'" He added

that if I came to the town again I would 'be dead'."

Weaver followed the man out of the room to ask what the problem was.

After saying to Weaver they "don't like your face" and saying they had a "job card out" on him, the man allegedly shouted "Next time you come to Oshakati you won't leave here alive, we'll kill you," Weaver said.

"He then leapt to his feet,

grabbed a long beer glass and smashed it on the table. He swung it at my face."

Weaver defended himself. Then the man "seemed to go completely mad and rained punches, kicks and slaps on me."

"As I backed away, he shouted at me to 'remember what we do to people whose politics we don't like, next time you come here you're dead'."

He has lodged a formal complaint with police headquarters in Windhoek.

# SA border raids cost-effective, says army chief

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

CROSS-BORDER raids aimed at the elimination of insurgents in their bases were 10 times more cost-effective in terms of security force lives than search-and-destroy operations conducted against insurgents on home ground, according to General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the South African Army Operation Smokeshell and Protea, launched against Swapo insurgent bases in Angola in recent years, resulted in an insurgent-security force kill ratio of 100:1, against between 10:1 and 15:1 in internal search-and-destroy operations, Gen Geldenhuys says.

The kill ratio in hot pursuit operations across the border was about 38:1, he adds.

Gen Geldenhuys made these points in a special publication put out by the Institute of Strategic Studies entitled Revolutionary Warfare and Counter-Insurgency.

From the soldier's point of view, killing of insurgents and destruction of their facilities at their bases is preferable to seek-and-destroy and/or hot pursuit operations launched after the insurgents had crossed the border, Gen Geldenhuys says.

But, he adds, cross-border operations aimed at destroying Swapo bases in Angola had political implications which had to be weighed by the politicians in power.

"As much as we like to have room for initiative and room to manoeuvre, so too must the politicians and diplomats engaged in the conflict have room for manoeuvre, and we grant them that," Gen Geldenhuys says.

An alternative strategy for countering insurgents based in neighbouring countries was to seal off the border. The use of electronic devices was one modern technique which

could be employed.

But while not opposed in principle to the creation of a *cordon sanitaire*, Gen Geldenhuys stresses the practical difficulties of using it in South West Africa, whose border with Angola is about 1 850km long.

He goes on to describe defensive measures for the protection of key points, important loyalist leaders and administrative centres as a necessary evil.

"It is not the way to win the war, but you have to undertake certain protection duties," he writes.

"The commander will probably have a lot of pressure on him from the politicians and administrators to provide more and more protection, (but he) will simply have to resist that type of pressure."

If he does not, he will end up with all his troops committed to defence in a war where offensive action is vital.

While generally advocating an offensive rather than a defensive war against insurgents, Gen Geldenhuys cautions that winning a war against insurgents is of necessity a long process.

Where wars between conventional armies can be won or lost in a few decisive battles, insurgent wars are fought over a longer period, partly because insurgents fight wars of attrition with the aim of wearing down the public will to resist in the target country.

The insurgent objective is to induce "conflict fatigue" and the public should be educated accordingly, he says.

Recalling that Swapo's insurgent war started in 1966, Gen Geldenhuys says "It is when one thinks, or is given to understand, that perhaps tomorrow — or next week or next month or next year — the war will be something of the past — and this does not happen, that the public loses its will to resist, and that is how you lose a terrorist war."

# Geldenhuis describes his war strategy

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D. Nisfuteh

19/4/84

JOHANNESBURG — Cross-border raids aimed at elimination of insurgents in their bases are ten times more cost-effective in terms of security force lives than search-and-destroy operations conducted against insurgents on home ground, according to General Jannie Geldenhuis, chief of the South African Army

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# SOWETAN

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1984



## COP DOGS

## BITE 17

## AT SHOP



BITTEN: M...



INJURED: Sar...

**SEVENTEEN** injured miners yesterday described how a shopping outing turned into a nightmare when a group of policemen travelling in six vehicles allegedly set dogs on them.

One of the miners injured in the incident, which occurred in Westonaria on Sunday, is in a critical condition at Leratong Hospital while five others are still at Sir Albert Robinson Hospital, Randfontein. Ten other miners were discharged from the Randfontein Hospital yesterday.

The SOWETAN could yesterday not establish the name of the seriously injured miner

*Senelani 19/4/84*

**By LEN MASEKO**

About 50 people were arrested and later freed after fingerprints were taken at a local police station. Sixteen were taken to Sir Albert Robinson Hospital where they were treated for dog bites.

### Terror

A West Rand police spokesman said they had started an official investigation into the incident. He said the police had tried unsuccessfully to deal with repeated complaints from farmers in the area that mine workers were "trespassing on their farms." He said "at least 10 dogs" and handlers from the Dog Squad had taken part in the raid.

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The five workers still at Sir Albert Robinson Hospital are Messrs Bahsile Mtinkulu, Samuel Malabela, Justice Memane, One Boo and Daniel Makwedini. All are employed at Westonaria Gold Mines.

The five told The SOWETAN that they had just completed their shopping when police arrived in six vehicles at a local shopping centre.

Said Mr Samuel Malabela "The police called us one by one, and ordered us to provoke their snarling dogs. Pandemonium broke out when the police suddenly released the dogs on us. Many of us were terribly bitten as we fled in terror. As the dogs attacked us, the policemen appeared to enjoy the whole spectacle. Some of them were laughing and beating us with batons."

**Largest Selections Biggest Easter Savings on:**



- Cotton skipping rope for durability
- Wooden handles with ball-bearings
- Extra length for all heights
- 10 minutes skipping daily for total fitness

**HEALTH MA**

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# Soldier admits rape

*Mercury 2/1/68*

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—A young national serviceman appeared before Mr DJ du Plessis van der Wath in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday on charges of raping and murdering a 72-year-old woman at whose home he had been a lodger

The State alleges that Ronald Solomon, 18, of Somerset Street, Mayfair, attacked the woman in her bedroom and murdered her

She died from injuries in hospital a few days later

Mr Solomon pleaded guilty to rape, but not guilty to murder. He said he had been to a rock 'n roll concert where he smoked dagga and drank liquor before the alleged incidents

He was referred for mental observation and he will appear again on May 4 when a psychiatrist's report would be submitted

# A soft side to SA's macho military machine

"GOEIE môre, jong Suid-Afrika" Left, right, left, right, left — it's 6.30am under the shade of the Outeniqua Mountains. The "troopies" are marching in to breakfast.

They could be any bunch of new recruits, but take a closer look and you'll see there's something different — these troopies really want to be troopies (and besides, they're wearing skirts)

This is the soft soul of the military, the South African Army Women's College (Saaawcol) in George — the Government's own finishing school for girls, you could say

It's where hundreds of young South African women willingly give up a year of their lives to do "something for their country" and have a bit of adventure while they're at it

But there's no guarantee — a soldier's life is not an easy one (it's not even easy when you're just visiting)

It's a long, hard day that starts at 5am, and even sleeping between sheets with RSA written all over them in little crosses won't protect you from the unit's built-in alarm clock

OH when the saints, boom-boom, come marching in boom-boom, oh when... — the sound of the band practising at dawn. Don't these people ever rest?

It doesn't seem like it..

"Word wakker, word wakker" the troopies are called to duty.

No time to rub the sleep from their eyes, they're up and about "dixieing" the corners of their beds, ironing down the sheets with their hands, sprucing up for inspection

This is what it's all about — neatness, brightness and discipline (with a capital N, B and D)

The day is packed with drills, religious instruction, parade practices, lectures, target shooting practice and civil defence training

There's little free time, little room for individuality and little freedom, particularly during basic training

Yet they love it, and march about with pride bursting out of their protruding khaki chests

But why? Why willingly give yourself up for an extra year of strenuous discipline when you've already had 12 years of it at school?

Is the call of patriotism so strong? (I did hear *Die Stem* played five times in one day)

"Well, they like to tell us that it's because of love for South Africa — because they think that's what we'd like to hear. But we don't really think it's that," says Major Esmé Hofmeister, who joy the security the army

controls three of the five platoons

What then? Let's hear it from Lieutenant Dorette de Jager, who has joined the Permanent Force

"Even when I was a little girl, I wanted to join the army. I heard about the college [Saaawcol] from someone, and I decided to make it my career

"I think what really attracted me was the uniform. I really love the uniform — it's so smart. And I also think the discipline is very good

"There's so much you can do once you get into the army — you can specialise and go into the catering side or you can go into the Medical Service — it's a career for life

"I also love the feeling you get from other people when you see them in the street — you really feel like you're doing something good

"And it's so nice when you see someone else in uniform in another place. You salute them and they salute you. It's just like one big family

"I think some people are destined to do certain things and this is mine. I've always said that, if they give me food and a bed and a job that I love, I will be happy." she says

Other PFs say they enjoy the security the army

## Proud troopies are far from being a bunch of 'butch birds' in brown

gives them — two divorces with children found this particularly appealing as they and their children were given houses.

The housing grants, the good salaries, and the non-sexist promotion opportunities are also very attractive

Lt De Jager — like the other PF army women — doesn't have much of a social life and meets mostly men in uniform

That does not worry her and, anyway, she says, she'll probably end up marrying a soldier, as one of her colleagues is about to

But for some of the other lieutenants, the power of the uniform (and their pips) is what matters

"I don't think many would admit it, but I do think quite a few get a sense of power from the uniform," admits Major Hofmeister

They obviously enjoy the feeling of being in control

Watching some of the PF on the sidelines during a parade practice explains it all. They sit and beam with pride as "their girls" show them off to perfection

There's love there — uniform or no.

This is when boy meets girl — when the faces change from their fresh "virgin soldier" appearance to become faces of women

"They're probably not as innocent as they look," says Major Hofmeister "I'm sure many of them have had some experiences that we don't know about"

THE boys have come for a get-together arranged by the army chaplain, Ds Uno Malherbe, and they're in for a tough time — the girls surround the boys and give them the eye, pointing and giggling at them

The boys try their hardest to remain cool, but just look silly

The dominee says he enjoys working with the girls because "women are more influenced by religion and, therefore, more receptive"

The girls are hot now, in their tracksuits, and they're going to get hotter, but they've got to keep their jackets on — "some girls don't look so good in T-shirts and, anyway, we don't think it's very nice in front of the boys", says Major Hofmeister.

The dominee gets them to make circles around each other trying to get

them to mingle — that's Plan A. It doesn't work.

No problem, in the army, when Plan A backfires, there's always Plan B

Getting them into groups is what breaks the ice — some of them have met before, and search the khaki crowd for familiar faces

Ah, yes, every girl here loves a boy in uniform and the boys aren't too bad themselves

This is the one of the highlights of the army life in George

There are others. The food, for one, is wonderful — a far cry from the complaints of national servicemen

The troopies are also getting paid — R4,64 a day (which they save)

SPIRITS are high among the nearly 200 young soldiers, and they're encouraged by messages around the college that keep them "aware"

Posters with slogans like "Is jy geestelek weerbaar?" ("Are you mentally prepared?"), "Saaawcol is what you make of it", "Unity is strength", "Silence is the key to security", "Shh — the walls have ears", and "Prosperity, safety, freedom and peace — *min dae vir Swapo*" ("time runs out for Swapo"), re-

Those who get through have their lives shaped that year and go out into the world to shape others' futures.

mind them of their duties. Duties which they've taken on willingly, duties which they believe all South African citizens should do as willingly — there should be no objection to the army, say the girls, it is the duty of all South Africans

Conscientious objection doesn't come into it. Most of the girls in the army are Afrikaans-speaking and come from religious families — mostly Dutch Reformed

"I don't really know why they are predominantly Afrikaans — maybe Afrikaans girls are more patriotic because the Government is Afrikaans, but maybe it's because it started like that and it spread by word of mouth," explains Major Hofmeister

"But", she says, "more and more English girls are joining the army"

The girls are all mostly straight out of school — if they're over 21 and want to join the army college, they've got to have a very good reason

They're also hand-picked — in May every year a selection board chooses the "right type of girl" and, says Colonel Telana van Zyl, "the masculine types are eliminated"

Those who get through have their lives shaped that year and go out into the world to shape others' futures.

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CAP 11-0 25/10/84  
ANC  
will be  
'nipped  
in bud'

**Defence Reporter**

THE NEXT few months will see a continuation of the African National Congress's "campaign of sabotage and terror against key industrial and government institutions" — but it will be nipped in the bud, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

"The safe bases and physical assistance the ANC used to enjoy in our neighbouring states will now be denied them," he said in a Good Friday address to the children, parents and staff at the Apostolic Faith Mission's "Kinderdorp" institution at Lyndhurst, Transvaal.

**Initiatives**

However, he warned, although South Africa's peace initiatives had "definitely forced the enemy to change his timings and tactics", South Africans should not harbour the illusion that the Russians — the authors of revolutionary activities in Southern Africa — would abandon their aims.

They would still attempt to subvert South Africa's black workers and the populations of the national and independent states.

**Efficient force**

General Malan said South Africa possessed a highly efficient and motivated defence force which was backed by a first-class armaments industry.

This team of soldier and weapons had proved its worth time and time again.

"In fact, it is the capabilities of our weaponry and the valour of our soldiers which have provided the platform from which we have been able to conduct our negotiations for peaceful change."

However, all political, economic and military fields would be to no avail unless the nation maintained its national morale and resolve.



# Steenkamp a special observer in Angola

CAPE TIMES 26/4/84

2576

Chief Reporter

CAPE TIMES Defence Reporter Willem Steenkamp has returned from the Angolan bush after performing a unique task to which, as a reserve officer, he was assigned at short notice by the SA Defence Force — that of recording in detail the phased withdrawal of non-Angolan forces from southern Angola

For six weeks, till he was replaced, he acted as a special observer with the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC), first at Cuvelai and later at Mupa, 50km farther south

Mr Steenkamp was chosen for this assignment because of his military experience — including intimate knowledge of the operational area, which he has visited on several previous occasions — and his background as a newspaper reporter

In 1980 he was involved in "Smokeshell", one of the major battles of the Angolan campaign, which took place in the present monitoring area

"The recording task, once decided on by the SADF, had to be got going right away, as the JMC had already begun its work," he said yesterday

"I was called up at short notice and left Cape Town on a Sunday afternoon, March 4 — and 24 hours later I jumped off a chopper at Cuvelai, where the JMC headquarters was located, in the bush



Willem Steenkamp — deep in the Angolan bush

"I was immediately sucked into the proceedings of the JMC, and soon became a sort of *de facto* secretary to the commission, taking minutes at all its meetings and recording all official as well as unofficial events

"My assignment was, in effect, to write for posterity so that one day, when a definitive history is written of this withdrawal operation, the historians will have

a detailed, day-by-day chronology of events now taking place in Southern Angola

"Although the SADF has its own very capable group of historians, their services are not required at this early stage because as yet there is no perspective. What is needed is on-the-spot reportage"

Mr Steenkamp emphasized that he had not gone to Angola as a newspaperman, but in a purely military capacity, "because of the delicacy of the situation"

He said the JMC, made up of two components, one of them South African and the other Angolan, operated on a basis of consensus, its task being to monitor the whole of southern Angola to ensure there were no Cuban, South African or Swapo forces left in the area

"I have never before done any reporting for the army itself, so this has been an entirely new and unusual experience for me," he added

"What I found up there is that, on the ground, there is tremendous sincerity on the part of both the Angolans and the South Africans on the JMC, who are all determined to do a good job

"These are seasoned men, men of calibre — the A-teams, in fact, on both sides

"What also struck me was the absolute fairness, and the mutual courtesy shown, on both sides"

RAM 27/4/84  
Court 254  
told of  
electric  
shocks

By ERNEST NKABINDE

A FORMER Sebokeng soldier who is facing two counts of murder alleged in the Vereeniging Circuit Court yesterday he had been tortured by police.

He said he had been given electric shocks on his private parts and his head had been covered with a bag until he had lost his senses.

This evidence was given before Mr Justice Flemming and assessors in the trial of Mr Wilson Ndlovu, 24, who is facing charges of murdering Mrs Johanna Susan Lindeque and her daughter Mrs Johanna Susan Reed who were stabbed to death with a garden fork on February 23 last year at De Deur near Vereeniging.

It was further alleged that he robbed the women of a wrist watch and broke into the house and stole R400 cash, two firearm magazines, two rounds of ammunition and a pair of gloves.

Mr Ndlovu has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

He told the court he had been arrested on March 1 in Zone 3, Sebokeng Township, by Lieutenant Willie Brits and four other policemen.

He claimed he had been put in the boot of a car after his arrest and taken to De Deur police station.

Mr Ndlovu said on his arrival at the charge office he had written two statements at the request of Lieut Brits. He was then searched and R132.39 was taken from him.

He said Lieut Brits had sat on the table and kicked him on his chest. He had fallen to the ground and another policeman had kicked him.

He said a bag had been put over his head and his hands handcuffed behind his back. He was then driven to a house where he was made to remove his trousers.

Mr Ndlovu said he "felt a cable put on to my private parts and the car was revved and I felt pains and burns on my private parts. I lost consciousness and I recovered the following day at the cells".

He said he had been taken to a magistrate the following day to make a confession but had refused.

Mr J M de Beer, the magistrate before whom Mr Ndlovu appeared, said Mr Ndlovu had made a voluntary statement.

The case is proceeding tomorrow.

this matter does not fall under my jurisdiction. As I have replied to this question on behalf of the hon the Minister, I ask the hon member to table his question for reply by the hon the Minister himself

*(254) Henswood*  
Operational area: allegations of atrocities/assault  
*Q. 601 1024 27/4/84*  
\*12 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

modation or sites, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be provided with these facilities, if so, (i) what progress has been made and (ii) (aa) when and (bb) where will such accommodation or sites be provided in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
- (a) 852 persons as at 31 July 1983
- (b) In July 1982
- (2) Yes
- (a) During July 1982
- (b) The Department of Co-operation and Development
- (c) Until such time as they could be settled in their countries of origin.
- (3) No.
- (a) Because they are in the Western Cape illegally
- (b) The Government is busy with planning in this regard and more particulars will be made known in due course
- (4) Falls away

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to ask him why this matter has taken so long, in the light of the fact that on 1 April 1982 the hon the Minister of Co-operation and Development said in a statement that the matter would be dealt with within the next three weeks. That is more than two years ago. Does the hon the Deputy Minister feel that either I or these people who have been living in these tents on the dunes in the cold and the rain for two years, have any reason to smile?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker,

- (7) whether these recommendations have been implemented, if not, why not,
- (8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The hon member is referred to my reply on 12 March 1982 to Question No 20 of the hon member for Yeoville. The position is still the same. I have issued instructions that a full briefing on and discussion of the matter with specific reference to the questions of the hon member be included in the programmes for the forthcoming visits of hon members to South African Defence Force units

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he also arrange to ensure that details are given to the same people at the same time in regard to the atrocities committed by Swapo?

The MINISTER I shall see whether that can be arranged, Sir

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, does he not consider it to be in the public interest as well as the interest of the Defence Force itself that the information required be made public and not simply made available to members of Parliament on a briefing?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, after the information is furnished to the hon member for Cape Town Gardens, if he is not satisfied with it and wants further details or if he feels that the public should know more about it, we can discuss the matter under the Defence Vote. There the necessary publicity can then be given to it and the necessary statistics can also be furnished and then we shall get the balanced situation where the atrocities of Swapo will also be revealed

*Hanswood Q 601 1025*  
*Zweletemba 27/4/84*

\*13 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether community council elections

were held in Zweletemba, Worcester, in 1983, if so, (a) who were the (i) successful and (ii) unsuccessful candidates and (b) what percentage, of registered voters cast their votes,

- (2) whether any vacancies remained unfilled at the time, if so, how many,
- (3) whether these vacancies have now been filled, if so, (a) what procedures were followed in filling them and (b) who are the new councillors?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

- (1) No. Elections were meant to be held during 1983 but when nominations were called for, only 2 nominations were received, and the candidates were elected unopposed

- (a) (i) Messrs I M Moile and G F Magawu.
- (ii) Falls away.

- (b) Falls away

- (2) Yes, five

- (3) No, not all. There is still one vacancy

(a) In terms of regulation 13 of Government Notice R 2527 dated 22 December 1978 as amended by Government Notice R 1671 dated 30 July 1982 (Election Regulations) a general election should have been held in November 1983. Nominations in respect of the seven wards for this election were invited and only two, for separate wards, were received. In terms of section 3(2) of the Community Councils Act, 1977 (Act 125 of 1977) five vacancies were declared. Subsequently one of the



RDM 28/4/84 (254)

# Ups and downs of SADF's yo-yo fund

By THELMA TUCH

MONEY for the South African Defence Force Fund is now being raised through the nationwide sale of yo-yos, but many of these toys — particularly those being sold in the black townships — do not have the SADF logo on them.

The organiser of the yo-yo sales campaign and the Army liaison officer for the Witwatersrand Command, Colonel Basil Ginsberg, said yesterday stores in the black areas had elected to sell the yo-yos without the SADF logo.

"It's a ticklish point Black kids want yo-yos and we would like blacks to take part in the craze as well," he said.

None of the yo-yos sold through Checkers, CNA, Macro and Spa outlets will carry the SADF logo.

However, all the yo-yos be-

ing sold through mail orders, cafes in white areas, schools, Army units and the OK Bazaars would contain the logo, he added.

The outlets decide whether they want to carry the logo or not.

He added that the money raised for the SADF Yo-Yo Fund would be used to "alleviate the hardships of the families of soldiers combating terrorism".

Questioned about the public's possible ignorance that their money was going to the SADF fund, Col Ginsberg said: "The only people who would care are those who are looking for something. What difference does it make? It's a business transaction."

This is the fifth yo-yo campaign run by the SADF, and its most recent campaign three years ago raised R82 000.

# SA arms deal with Bulgaria claimed

Cape Times 30/4/84

254

Own Correspondent

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Communist Bulgaria is a South African trading partner in clandestine arms deals, it has been claimed by two Danish television journalists.

In a documentary titled "The Road to Pretoria" screened on Danish state television on Friday night, proof was claimed of direct involvement of a high-ranking intelligence officer who is the son-in-law of Bulgarian President Todor Zhikov.

Full details of the television programme were also carried yesterday in the London Sunday newspaper The Observer. Details were also circulated worldwide by Associated Press.

## 'No knowledge'

But South Africa's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, yesterday denied any knowledge of the alleged deals.

He added that he believed South African newspapers "should not concern themselves with the way South Africa procured its arms".

Mr Nel was contacted for comment by the Cape Times's Johannesburg correspondent on advice from a spokesman for the SA Defence Force who said he believed the issue did not concern the SADF but the Department of Foreign Affairs. Sapa-AP quoted an

other SADF spokesman in Pretoria as saying that it was not the policy of the Defence Force to comment in any way whatsoever on the acquisition or sale of arms and equipment.

According to the Danish television report, the Bulgarian president's son-in-law, Mr Ivan Slavkov, currently head of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, has been involved in shipments of communist weapons worth millions of rands to South Africa.

The disclosure is bound to cause a furore in Communist Party circles in Bulgaria which, like all Eastern Bloc states, supports the 1977 United Nations arms embargo on South Africa.

The two Danish journalists, Mr Steen Baadsgaard and Mr Jorgen Pietersen, have over the past three years been investigating arms smuggling to South Africa.

## Russian arms

The report claimed that in 1977 South Africa obtained a large consignment of Russian-made weapons through the alleged West German illegal arms dealer Mr Pieter Mullack.

Mr Mullack organized a deal with the help of two Bulgarian women, Ms Maria Kelemer and her daughter, Vera, who had an intimate relationship with President Zhikov's son-in-law, the programme said. They received large pay-offs.

Mr Slavkov, the former head of Bulgarian state television, is also a high-ranking officer in "DS" — Bulgaria's notorious intelligence service.

The report claimed he handled the deal through the official state trading corporation Inar, export arm of Kintex, which is a DS-operated front company.

The necessary cover for the arms export was provided by a false so-called end-user's certificate, obtained through a bribe to Tanzania's Ambassador to Stockholm, Mr John Edward Fumbwe Mhina, the report claimed.

Mr Mhina was accredited to the Scandinavian blocs from 1976 to 1981.

Transport from the Bulgarian port of Burgas was provided by the Danish shipping line Trident, whose vessel reached and unloaded her cargo in Durban during 1978.

Danish police investigations have since shown that Trident ships made a number of further alleged illegal trips to South Africa, said the report.

For these the shipper, who has since fled to South Africa, and his senior assistant have been charged.

## Fine

Last month, a Mr Peter Getterman was given a three months suspended prison sentence and fined for his involvement in the shipping of arms to South Africa. Danish opposition parties have protested against the lightness of the sentence.

According to our correspondent and Sapa-AP, the Danish television programme went into considerable detail which, on legal advice, has been omitted from the Cape Times report.

# Whales: Armscor criticized

CARL TINKS 30/4/84

254

Environment Reporter- IN AN open letter to the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, the Dolphin Action and Protection Group (DAPG) has rejected as "inadequate" Armscor's comments on the Hey Committee recommendations regarding whales off De Hoop

The secretary of the DAPG, Mrs Nan Rice, said on Friday that Armscor had agreed only "in principle" to five of the Hey Committee Report's seven recommendations while agreeing with qualifications to two

"No entity or individual agrees to keep the law 'in principle'," she said "Compliance with the law is a matter of fact"

## Calving

The DAPG considered Armscor's unqualified agreement to avoid disturbance of the southern right whale essential to their recovery because

● Twenty-five to 30 percent of the known calving of the small population of right whales visiting the South African coast occurred off De Hoop

● Their numbers were

still only between 478 and 614, although they were believed to be the world's largest single population of these whales

● They were probably the most endangered of the world's great whales

## Numbers increasing

International protection had been agreed upon in 1935 Since the DAPG's proposal in 1980, the South African Government had also established national regulations strictly protecting whales

Based on the recommendations of last year's International Whaling Commission's (IWC) Right Whale Workshop, Mrs Rice said she had also asked Armscor for independent monitoring of the effects on the whales of Armscor's activities

Monitoring of the whale activities should be sent to the IWC since the whales were "not South African but international animals"

A further area of concern was that South Africa had retired its only official whale scientist who was recognized by the IWC for his work on right whales

# 'SA Embassy man in Red tanks deal'

By James Tomlins,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

PARIS — Mr Michael Jordaan, the former diplomat at the SA Embassy here who is said to be involved in the smuggling of Bulgarian arms to South Africa, was allegedly at the centre of another illicit arms deal

Reports here and in Denmark claim he was present at a secret meeting which resulted in the creation of a bogus company through which Bulgarian arms could be bought for SA.

In the mid-70s, Mr Jordaan was one of about 20 accredited diplomats at the embassy, where he was listed as "second secretary for miscellaneous affairs"

Mr Jordaan left France when his name appeared in the French Press over an arms deal which netted South Africa four new Soviet tanks

These tanks had been a gift from Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya to President Idi Amin, of Uganda. They were sent on a French freighter to

Dar es Salaam, but during the voyage President Amin was overthrown

The freighter put into Durban Harbour where customs men, acting on a tip-off, discovered the tanks. They were unloaded and the freighter allowed to return to its home port of Marseilles

## DETAINED

At the same time a sister ship belonging to the French Transport Company was detained in Benghazi, Libya, and its captain and crew held for four weeks because Colonel Gaddafi wanted his tanks back.

Mr Jordaan entered the act when the head of the French firm told newsmen that the South African had handed him a cheque for R950 000 in a smart Paris bar. The Frenchman said the cheque did not fully compensate him.

Mr Jordaan resolutely refused to answer telephone calls and shortly afterwards left France

A recent investigation by television reporters in Denmark purported to show that from 1978 to 1980 South Africa bought

arms from Bulgaria for use by rebel movements in Angola and Mozambique.

Danish television viewers were told that the Bulgarian official involved was Mr Ivan Slovkov, head of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee. He was introduced to Mr Wilhelm Weiss, an Austrian who exported meat to the Eastern bloc. Mr Weiss also had good contacts in the West — including a Mr Peter Mulack

One message that Mr Mulack passed to Mr Weiss was that SA needed small arms to supply rebel movements beyond its borders

After Mr Mulack's meeting with Mr Jordaan, bogus documents were obtained, the programme alleged. One indicated the arms aboard a Danish ship, Sarah Poulsen, were bound for Nigeria

One shipment of Soviet-made arms from Bulgaria was worth R5,5 million. Mr Mulack went to Bulgaria to conclude a deal set up in the SA Embassy in Paris.

The Sarah Poulsen sailed from the Bosphorus to Durban, where she landed her cargo.

# SADF briefs MPs on alleged atrocities in SWA

Morony  
1/5/84

254

RECEIVED

**Gehri Strauss**  
**Defence Correspondent**

OSHAKATI—Last year five cases of assault and eight cases of theft against South West African Territory Forces were reported to the Ovambo liaison committee appointed to investigate complaints from the local population

So far this year there had been three charges of assault and three of theft, a party of 40 parliamentarians visiting the Operational Area was told in a

briefing at the weekend

One of the assault charges arose from a soldier giving a black man 'a few slaps on the ear' which resulted in the soldier having to pay the complainant R400 in accordance with local tradition. Only one allegation of theft was proved

## Document

The MPs wanted to know about alleged atrocities and were told that every Wednesday Ovambo Government representatives and community

leaders met Security Force commanders to deal with complaints against the troops. Appropriate action was taken against offenders

MPs were told that every soldier signed a document undertaking not to commit atrocities or crimes against the local population. This was reinforced with lectures, pamphlets and placards at bases

'As a result we do not have any serious problems with atrocities in

Ovamboland. We have ample material to prove that there is a lot of propaganda being made against us concerning atrocities which have in fact been committed by Swapo terrorists posing as Security Force soldiers to break down our good image,' the MPs were told

## Respect

Swapo atrocities this year had included eight murders, six attacks on headmen and 28 abductions

Black members of the liaison committee had congratulated the army and the S A Police for the manner in which their complaints had been solved and for the way the armed forces had treated the local population

'Great emphasis and importance is given to motivating our troops to treat the local population with respect to drive home the message that we are here to protect them and that we need their support to win the war'



# Details of night ops equipment outlined

254  
E. Post  
2/7/84

PRETORIA — Details of South Africa's major breakthrough in night combat equipment technology have appeared in the latest edition of the army's official newspaper, Uniform

According to the article South Africa has, after four years, developed unique mini night vision sights, goggles and Eland night driverscopes for operational use

The article quoted a spokesman from Eloptro, one of the companies involved in the development, as saying the equipment represented a major breakthrough for technology in South Africa

"Ten years ago we had no electro-optical capability in this country but now our products can compare with the best in the world," the spokesman was reported as saying. He added that Armscor could now fulfil all the night fighting requirements of the South African Army

The Eloptro spokesman said the first production quantities of the mini night sights — designed, developed and produced for use in a wide variety of small arms operations — and the goggles, for use by drivers of armoured vehicles, had been delivered last month

"The driverscopes have not yet been released"

The Uniform article said the mini night sight in particular was seen as a big breakthrough since it was the first locally-produced sight that had been developed right from conceptual to operational phase

It described the sight as small, robust, light, waterproof and of modular design

"It is easy to use and maintain and has been successfully tested and proved under actual combat conditions," said the article

"The goggles are also produced in South Africa although these have been made under licence from an overseas company. They have, however, been modified"

The South African goggles were based on the overseas version and had taken two years to produce

The journal said the driverscope was developed from an overseas configuration but improved to suit local conditions

"Essentially the scope is a wide angle periscope, which has been designed to fit exactly into the existing opening in the Eland, although it can also be adapted to a large variety of armoured vehicles" — Sapa

Electricity costs will more than double

# SADF to help defend Cahora Bassa power

Star ~~2/16~~ 2/17/84  
By Joao Santa Rita and Peter Sullivan

The trilateral Cahora Bassa Dam agreement signed today commits South Africa and Mozambique to taking "immediate steps" to protect the electricity transmission lines from attack or interference.

And top-level Portuguese Government officials say South African helicopters and military personnel might soon be helping to protect them.

Under the new agreement, Portugal will be paid more than double the tariff it was paid in 1977, when they were last adjusted.

The inter-state agreement gives South Africa and Mozambique 90 days to secure the transmission lines — failing which, either party will be able to demand an immediate meeting.

According to top Portuguese sources, South Africa will provide "sophisticated equipment" to guarantee the safety of the powerlines.

"We understand that mobile units will be formed to protect the lines. For these units, South Africa will be providing certain equipment. This might include helicopters. Mozambique has no trained personnel to handle that equipment and it is obvious that South Africans will have to be sent in," the sources said.

Today's agreement was signed in the historic Lady Anne Barnard Room at The Castle in Cape Town by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Mozambican Minister of Planning, Mr Mario Machungo, and Dr Jaime Gama, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## Pylons blasted

No electricity from the dam has been received in South Africa since October. It is understood that 19 power pylons have been blown up by the Mozambique National Resistance.

"The problem is that the technicians stationed in Songo, near the dam, refuse to travel to the damaged sites unless they are guaranteed proper military protection. That will be the first task they will have to solve," the Portuguese sources said.

In a statement today, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, points out that the matter of security was referred on a previous occasion to the Joint Security Commission established in accordance with the Nkomati Accord.

"The commission is at present dealing with this matter," said Mr Steyn.

Former Portuguese army officers who fought in Mozambique against Frelimo said the task of defending the powerlines was almost impossible. There are more than 1 000 km of powerlines from the northern province of Tete to South Africa.

Portuguese Foreign Affairs officials who have arrived in South Africa from Maputo describe the situation in Mozambique as dramatic.

They said that earlier this week three people were killed and 10 injured in an ambush only 20 km north of Maputo.

Travel outside the capital is no longer considered safe.

But the officials expressed hope that the guerilla threat to Maputo and the Cahora Bassa powerlines would begin to decrease now that the rebels are being denied supplies and logistical support.

Before today's signing ceremony a separate document, the highly technical supply contract, was signed by representatives of Escom and the Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB).

The agreement pegs the price for power at 0,75 cents a kilowatt/hour, compared to the old tariff of 0,5 cents per kW/h. But there is a new premium, whereby South Africa will pay an extra 0,35c per kW/h.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) It is presumed that "Mabensu" refers to the Ntambanana area (released area 65).

No land was expropriated here.

(b) It is presumed that "Nsumu" refers to the Ndumu-area (released area 68).

No land was expropriated here on behalf of the South African Development Trust. The farm Ndumu of one Mr Bell was however expropriated by the State long ago

(2) The Ntambanana lands are destined for incorporation in KwaZulu

The future of the Ndumu lands is still in the balance in view of the Ingwavuma matter. The Ndumu lands do form part of the jurisdiction of KwaZulu

(3) Ndumu, yes. Ntambanana, no

(a) Certain development actions must first be performed on the land

(b) As soon as these actions have been completed

(c) (i) The Ndumu lands are administered by KwaZulu

The Ntambanana lands are administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development and the KwaZulu Agricultural Company

(ii) Both areas are used for agricultural purposes.

*Hansen*  
Foundling Lize Venter  
2/5/84

\*4. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1 of 26 August 1983, the founding Lize Venter has been classified as being a member of a particular race group; if so, (a) what is her race classification and (b) when was this classification made.

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) The hon member is referred to my statement under part (4) of Question No 1 on 26 August 1983

May I add, Mr Speaker, that certain procedures will be followed within the not too distant future and that I hope that final decisions in respect of this unfortunate child will be taken before long.

*254 Hansen*  
Operational area: atrocities/assault  
Col. 1068 2/5/84

\*5 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether he has appointed a board of inquiry to investigate allegations of atrocities or of assault purported to have been committed by members of the security forces falling under the South African Police against members of the local population in the operational area of South West Africa, if so, (a) who (i) was the chairman and (ii) were the other members of the board of inquiry, (b) when was the board appointed and (c) when did it submit a report,

(2) whether the board found any evidence in support of such allegations, if so,

(3) whether he or the appropriate convening authority accepted the findings of the board; if not, why not, if so,

way line between Baiaka and Salima be upgraded and that the telephone route between Blantyre and Salima be rebuilt. The Ncala section of the railway line was not involved in this exercise

(a) (b) and (c) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS. Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware of a Press report which appeared shortly after the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs returned from Malawi, to the effect that he would be talking to this hon Minister in connection with representations made to him about this Ncala line?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already discussed the matter with me

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, were those discussions with the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs not representations? If that is so, is his answer to the question then correct?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, it was not the Ncala line that was involved

Mr M Chiavelli

\*7 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Internal Affairs.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 27 on 13 April 1983, he has as yet come to a decision regarding the position of Mr Marino Chiavelli, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, what is the nature of the decision,

(2) whether any steps have been taken as a result of this decision, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

(4) whether any criminal charges were laid against any persons as a result of the investigations of the board, if not, why not; if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges in each case,

(5) whether any such charges resulted in prosecutions; if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the (i) verdict and (ii) sentence in each case,

(6) whether the board recommended any measures to prevent possible malpractices by members of the security forces against members of the said local population, if so, what was the nature of the recommendations,

(7) whether these recommendations have been implemented, if not, why not,

(8) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) to (7) Fall away.

(8) No

Ncala railway line

\*6 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether he has received any representations or requests from any persons concerning the Ncala railway line in Malawi, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or requests and (ii) his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No, but for the information of the hon member I may add that on request SATS appointed two senior technical officers to visit Malawi in order to evaluate certain schemes. They recommended that the rail-

this investigation and after I have had further consultations with the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council.

(b) Within fourteen days.

(3) Falls away

Education profession: salaries

\*30. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education.

(1) Whether the salary position of members of the education profession is on a par with that of other comparably qualified State employees; if not,

(2) whether the salaries of members of this profession have fallen behind those of such employees, if so, by what percentage have they fallen behind compared to the position on 1 April 1981,

(3) whether this profession will receive an increase in remuneration in 1984; if so, when;

(4) whether this will take the form of a uniform percentage increase for all members of the profession; if not, what will be the nature of the increases,

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

In Press statements issued by the hon the Minister of Internal Affairs and myself on 6 and 7 September 1983 respectively, it was stated that the Government will in the current financial year give the highest priority to a thorough investigation into the salary position of fully qualified educators. This investigation has already for some time been undertaken by the existing ministerial advisory structures, namely the Committee on Education structures (CES) and the Research Committee on

(c) It is not possible to give an indication at this stage

(2) Yes.

(a) Due to the death of Professor H B Thom

(b) (i) Professor J J van Tonder

(ii) BA (Political Science, English, History) PU for CHE,

BA (Honours) (Political Science) PU for CHE;

MA (Political Science) PU for CHE,

D Phil (Political Science) PU for CHE,

Post-doctorate studies completed at the University of Michigan, USA

(3)

The Commission was of the opinion that the main issue which had crystallized was the attitude of the Government of the RSA namely that the free will of the Swazi people in the affected areas would have to be obtained without interference and intimidation. The Commission was, therefore, further of the opinion that the provenance of the boundaries between South Africa and Swaziland, the legal opinion regarding the acquisition of territories in Public International Law and the pros and cons of incorporation were at that stage irrelevant. The evidence which had to be adduced before the Commission had, therefore, to be limited to the issue of how the free will of the Swazi people could be ascertained. Thus attitude of the Commission was put to the parties concerned, namely the Governments of the RSA, KaNgwane and Swaziland in writing on 17 February 1984 and they were requested to limit their evidence to this issue. For this reason the public has not as yet been approached

(4) No. Although no Press statement has been issued, the fact that the Governments of the RSA, KaNgwane and Swaziland have been invited in writing to give evidence, has received fairly general coverage in the Press and over the radio

\*32 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether, in terms of section 138 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, he has directed that service for the prevention or suppression of terrorism be performed at places in the Republic (a) in the form of police duties in terms of section 3(2)(d) of the said Act or (b) in an assisting or supporting capacity of the South African police; if so, (i) in which magisterial districts and (ii) over what period or periods in the latest specified year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No

(a) The Minister cannot direct that service in the prevention or suppression of terrorism be performed "in the form of police duties" in terms of section 3(2)(d) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act no 44 of 1957) Police duties, (sec 3(2)(d)) and service for the prevention or suppression of terrorism, (sec 3(2)(aA)) are two separate functions of the SA Defence Force. Presently the SA Defence Force is only employed in respect of the latter function.

(b) The Minister of Defence can also not direct that service rendered in terms of section 138 of the Defence Act in the prevention or suppression of terrorism, be performed "in an assisting or supporting capacity to the South African Police". 27 149 members of the SA Defence Force were, however, employed over the period 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984 in co-operation with the South African Police at roadblocks. Unfortunately it

*Handwritten:* 252 Q. 61. 1090 2/5/84

is not possible to provide the figure per magisterial district as the members were employed in unit context.

*Question standing over from Friday, 27 April 1984*

Vredehoek: Police called to private residence

\*14. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police were called to a private residence in Belair Road, Vredehoek, on or about 13 April 1984, if so, (a) by whom and (b) how many policemen answered the call,
- (2) whether any action was taken by the South African Police on this occasion, if so, (a) what action and (b) what were the circumstances leading to this action being taken;
- (3) whether any persons were (a) injured and (b) arrested in connection with this matter, if so, what was the (i) (aa) cause and (bb) nature of the injuries and (ii) reason for the arrests in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

- (1) Yes The police were at 21h17 and again at 23h45 on 13 April 1984 called to 64 Belair Road, Vredehoek, to deal with complaints of disturbance of the peace.
- (a) People living in the neighbourhood
- (b) The first call was answered by two policemen, the second call by four, and after it became apparent that they were unable to deal properly with a noisy crowd of approximately 200 people, a further six members were sent to the scene.
- (2) Yes.
- (a) and (b) When the police first arrived at the address in question,

it appeared that a very lively party was full swing with a band playing at full blast in the backyard. A woman reputed to be hosting the party was informed that complaints of disturbance of the peace were received and she was requested to ask her guests to be less noisy. This request was acceded to and the policemen left.

At their second visit as a result of further complaints the police again requested those present to be less noisy, but this was ignored and instead the police were abused in an unsavoury manner.

As it became apparent that the party-goers had no intention of responding to the request of the police, the musical instruments of the band were disconnected at approximately midnight, and the guests requested to leave. This request was met with further abuse, while some of the guests even became obstreperous.

For the purpose of restoring and maintaining order, teargas from teargas canisters was squirted inside and outside the house, which eventually had the desired effect. At about 01h00 the matter was settled and it became quiet, thanks to the involvement of the police.

- (3) (a) and (b) No

*For written reply*

Amount borrowed by public sector/Central Government

804. Mr A SAVVAGE asked the Minister of Finance:

What was the total amount of (a) public sector and (b) Central Government borrowing as at the end of the 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Total accumulated loan debt (R millions)

Year	Central Government	Other public sector*	Total
31 March			
1981	19 853	15 427	35 280
1982	22 065	18 140	40 205
1983	26 467	24 134	50 601

\* Amounts reflected under "Other public sector"—that is local authorities and public corporations (such as Escom and Iscor) as well as S A Transport Services and Posts and Telecommunications—represent foreign loan debt and domestic marketable stock debt only

Foreign debt has been adjusted for exchange rate changes so as to reflect the amount repayable at the relevant date

*329 Howard Q. 61.1093*

829. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any persons were detained in 1983 in terms of section 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, if so, (a) how many were being detained as at 31 December 1983 and (b)(i) how many were detained in the course of that year, (ii) for what period was each of them detained and (iii) in respect of what crime in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes.

- (a) None.
- (b) (i) Four persons.
- (ii) One person was detained for 3 days and three persons were detained for 163 days each
- (iii) One person was a witness in a case where the accused was charged with murder. Three persons were witnesses in a case where the accused were charged with 2 counts of robbery and 1 count of attempted murder.

Intimidation Act

830 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons were convicted in 1983 of offences under the Intimidation Act, No 72 of 1982; if so, how many persons in each race group?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is unfortunately not readily available

*329 Howard Q. 61.1094*  
2/5/84

834 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females in each race group were detained in terms of security legislation (aa) in 1983 and (bb) from 1 January 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many persons in each of the above categories were under the age of 20 years?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

Detentions in terms of section 29 of Act No 74 of 1982.

	(i)	(ii)
(a) (aa) Whites	16	5
Asians	1	—
Coloureds	5	2
Blacks	107	13

(i) Komga  
(aa) 48 (1982).

(ii) October 1983.

(iii) (aa) 12  
(bb) 2

(i) Thahasselang  
(aa) 10 (1982)

(ii) October 1983

(iii) (aa) 20  
(bb) 8

(i) Phalole  
(aa) 70 (1982)

(ii) October 1983

(iii) (aa) 21.  
(bb) 15

(i) Lere.

(aa) 50 (1982).

(ii) October 1982.

(iii) (aa) 29  
(bb) 13

1984 None

(b) Centres subsidized by the Department  
(State-Aided Centres)

(i) 1982

Strubens Valley Nursery  
Versteeg Potplant Nursery  
Tarentaalrand  
Fenner.

1983

Kalklaagte  
Barlow's Tractor Division.  
Hyster (ERCEP)  
Roche (ERCEP).  
Kliprivier Premier Papers.  
Revison (ERCEP)  
SKF SA (ERCEP)  
Squibb Laboratories (ERCEP)

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii). The information asked for is not available

(c) The nett receipts of sales tax during the financial year which ended on 31 March 1983, amounted to R3 183 453 346,53

The final figure for the financial year ended 31 March 1984 is not yet known

**Petrol: additives**

869 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

(1) Whether after-refinery alcohol-type additives may be added to petrol refined and on sale to the general public in the Republic, if so, (a) what specified substances may be added, (b) what is the maximum percentage of such additives that may be added and (c) what was the average percentage of such additives added to petrol on sale in the Republic during the latest specified period for which figures are available,

(2) what was the average number of unadulterated litres of petrol obtained, after refinement, from a barrel of crude oil imported into the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS.

(1) Yes

(a) Ethanol, higher alcohols and other oxygenated compounds

(b) SABS specification No 299-1972 (Amendment No 2 3 March 1982) stipulates that the total amount of ethanol, higher alcohols and other oxygenated compounds allowed to be mixed with petrol may not exceed 15 per cent (per volume).

(c) In 1983 on average 11 per cent (per volume) was added

(2) In 1982 on average 47 litres of petrol were obtained from a barrel of crude oil

FRIDAY, 4 MAY 1984

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Cape Town: television transmitter

\*1 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 28 March 1984, a transmitter installed or adjusted to enable television set owners in the Cape Town Gardens area to receive TV 2 programmes would also enable television set owners in any other areas to receive these programmes, if not, why not, if so, in which other areas,

(2) (a) what would be the total costs involved in the installation or adjustment of such a transmitter and (b) how many additional television set owners would be able to receive TV 2 programmes?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

In terms of article 3 of the Broadcasting Act, No 73 of 1976, as amended, the affairs of the South African Broadcasting Corporation are managed and controlled by the Board of Corporation

# Nats have a Nazi streak — Zulu leader

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — The South African Government's policy of removals smacked of genocidal race hatred and revealed a streak of Nazism in the National Party, the kwaZulu Minister of Interior said last night.

Dr Dennis Madide told the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly that any civilised, decent or Christian person could not embrace "the diabolical policy of removals"

"All this sanctimonious talk about removals being development-oriented is just so much poppycock," he said.

"Last month I went to look at Bulwer Farm where people in the Stanger district are destined to be shunted. It is just a hole in the ground covered with uninhabitable bush

"Not all the grandiloquence of Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and development, can convince us there is not more than a streak of Nazism in the National Party"

Dr Madide gave two specific examples of dispossession "Stendall people have been subjected to all the horrors not only of eviction, but also of assault, shooting, arson, decimation of their stock and goodness knows what else their women have gone through

"All this is being perpetrated by a marauding band of farmers who have formed a posse which seems bent on introducing the lynching of blacks and riding roughshod over the dictates of decency and law and order"

Reports on various incidents made to kwaZulu Legislative Assembly member, Mr V V Mvelase (Emnambithi) had been referred to the police.

Dr Madide then quoted from a police report and said "You see if you are black and you get ravaged, you get no help from the police"

## Arms deal claims false Bulgaria

VIENNA — Bulgaria yesterday angrily rejected allegations of involvement in a secret arms deal with South Africa, calling them "vulgar falsifications and provocations" invented by the United States

A statement issued by the official BTA news agency said the claims, made by a British newspaper, that a member of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov's family helped arrange a secret sale of Soviet-made arms to South Africa were intended to compromise Bulgaria in developing countries

"Bulgarian foreign trade organisations have not and do not undertake illegal trade in weapons, drugs or any other materials," the BTA statement said

The London Sunday newspaper The Observer said Mr Ivan Slavkov, President Zhivkov's son-in-law, was one of a number of people who represented a Bulgarian firm that supplied the arms in the R6,3 million deal, and was paid a commission. — Sapa-Reuter



shine smile from cool Blonde Angie Layne cheerfully ignoring doctor's orders this week as she basked up the sun on Brighton beach. Dr Gill MacDonagh, of the health authority, warned "Several people need to take extra care with sunbathing — and tanned and redheads fall into that category." Britain has been enjoying a spring heatwave with temperatures rising to the mid-20s.

## He wants a young wife — at all costs

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Wealthy Mr Ken Tugwell, who wanted a wife so much that he was willing to spend R28 000 advertising for one in The London Times, is still looking

He has just returned to Britain after a business trip to Spain and says he will continue his search for love.

The full-page colour advertisement he had hoped to have ready for Leap Year Day was not published because of an industrial dispute, much to his disappointment.

He was ready to spend another R8 750 to hire a suite at the Dorchester Hotel in which to interview applicants

He said "I'm not fussy I just

wanted young ladies to get in touch and propose to me on Leap Year Day"

Mr Tugwell, a 24-year-old London property dealer, is certainly eligible

He has a villa in Spain and a Rolls-Royce. He is tanned, distinguished and wears grey suits with a carnation in a buttonhole

# The New Generation

# Military service: 179<sup>CAF-TENTS</sup><sub>4/5/84</sub> 254 charged

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**  
— A total of 179 people were charged last year with failing to report for military service or failing to serve after reporting for service, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday in reply to a question from Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg). All but nine of these people were convicted.

General Malan said 32 people had been charged in military courts for failing to report and 101 for failing to serve. All had been convicted.

A further 45 people had been charged in civilian courts for failing to report and 37 had been convicted. One person had been charged in a civilian court for failing to serve but he had not been convicted.

Mr Myburgh also asked how many people had been charged with refusing to serve on conscientious grounds.

General Malan replied: "None. A person cannot be charged for refusing to render service on conscientious grounds as this is not an offence."

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By CHRIS STEYN

THE South African Air Force has denied allegations that black construction workers on a SAAF site near Louis Trichardt are living in poor conditions, compared to their white counterparts

The allegations were made in an unsigned letter to the Rand Daily Mail by a person who claimed to be serving "in the Defence Force"

He alleged that blacks were sleeping in corrugated iron huts with no ceilings

No messing or kitchen facilities were provided and the men had to cook over small paraffin pressure stoves inside their huts

No hot water or lights were provided and toilets had no doors

Referring to toilet facilities, he wrote "There are two stinking open-pit toilets just outside the quarters. Making things even more intolerable is the refuse pit next to their

5/5/84 (254)

## SAAF denies black site workers live in poor conditions

He also described how the men's wages were squandered on women and alcohol "At the end of the month the women of the nearby location move into their quarters. A hell of an amount of liquor is then consumed

"Nothing, absolutely nothing is done to improve matters. The senior officers just do not care a damn"

A SADF spokesman confirmed that the South African Air Force is engaged in construction work in the vicinity of Louis Trichardt. The project is scheduled for completion towards the end of 1987

"It is possible that the wri-

during the very early stages of construction and for the same reason some of the allegations he has made could possibly be true," he said

The spokesman said, however, that no formal messing facilities or rations were provided for any personnel on site, but kitchen and cooking facilities were provided for the use of all

"In addition, four cooks are available to cook for the labour force if they so desire"

The spokesman also confirmed the existence of corrugated iron sleeping quarters, but said these were temporary at present

mentioned were a temporary arrangement while more permanent ablutions were being constructed. There is now a fully equipped ablution facility which is inspected regularly by hygiene officers," he said

Electricity was not provided "at the moment", but lanterns were to be replaced by Coleman lamps shortly

"Gas in the living quarters is considered to be a fire hazard. The facilities provided on the site are comparable to those provided at most civilian construction sites. Other facilities like television and canteens are not provided at State expense

"Overindulgence and misbehaviour of employees are not tolerated and the statement that senior officers just do not care a damn is not accurate. The welfare of personnel, both civilian and military is of the greatest impor-

(2574)

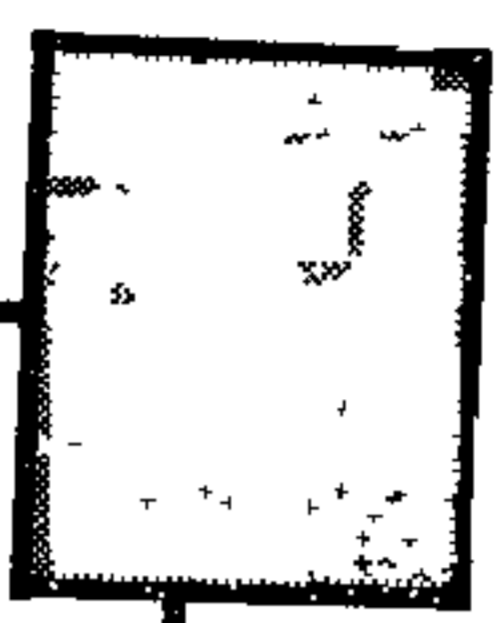
# Exposed: 'Freelance' smugglers are netting millions from SA arms deals

**A** Sunday Tribune investigation has exposed an international ring of "freelance" arms smugglers who make millions of US dollars every year organising sales and deliveries of arms to countries and groups on the embargo list.

This week the Tribune interviewed an internationally-known arms dealer who has set up many clandestine arms deals and has worked closely with several Western governments and has also had dealings with South Africa.

Documents substantiating his claims were shown to the Tribune.

He described in detail how documents are laundered to enable the illegal supply of arms to countries such as Chile, Iran, Afghanistan and South Africa and organisations such as the PLO, INR and Unita.



**By**  
**GRAHAM FERREIRA**

According to the source, the controversial Danish ship, the Sara Paulsen of the Trigon Shipping Line, delivered shipments of arms to South Africa. The former owner of the line, Anders Larsen, is now living in Cape Town. He left his home in Copenhagen following an indictment by the Danish high court for gun-running to South Africa.

It also emerged that the Sara Paulsen incident has been used as the basis of many overseas media reports about arms smuggling to South

Africa which have been repeated over and over in various forms for the past four years. This claim was substantiated by comparing numerous articles which appeared in the overseas Press between July 1980 and April 1984. The articles all referred to the same incident.

"The whole international arms dealing market is a complex web of political intrigue with political factions scoring points while the dealers line their pockets."

The source claimed that the reports about the Sara Paulsen were not specifically aimed at embarrassing South Africa, but rather the Danish Government and Eastern bloc countries, such as Bulgaria, who, the reports say, was the supplier of the arms and ammunition.

According to the source, there are a number of freelance dealers based in various centres

around the world. The major arms smuggling centres are London, Lisbon and several towns in the United States and Spain.

Sometimes the freelancers work together, at times independently or on behalf of a government or organisation.

"South Africa is only one of the many markets for illicit weaponry. There are many other countries who cannot get all the arms they want over the counter. For example an Eastern bloc country cannot sell arms to a Western bloc country openly, but Eastern bloc countries are desperate for Western currency, such as US dollars.

"There are five main sources of illegal arms. Old stock which is bought up by established dealers at a very low price and is sold at a tremendous profit. This stock is kept in huge warehouses all

over Europe and lists of what stock is on hand are circulated among the arms dealing fraternity. The second source of weaponry is orders which have been cancelled. For example Iran had ordered millions of dollars of equipment before the revolution, but the contracting countries refused to let the revolutionary government have the goods. So there was a lot of very expensive sophisticated stuff like strike helicopters on the market.

"The third source comes from countries which have big arms production capacities which are temporarily underutilised. Examples are Portugal and South Africa.

"Eastern bloc countries are desperate for Western currency and are all keen to sell arms in exchange for Western money deposited in numbered Swiss banks. And there are oppor-

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unist buyers who watch for shortages and surpluses and try to match the two up"

Almost every country which exports arms requires what is known as an end user certificate. This is usually signed by a senior government official of the importing country and states that the purchasing country will not re-export the arms.

This poses a problem for illicit buyers and sellers alike.

"There are two widely used ways round this problem.

"The first is simply to put false information on the crates. Arms are listed as tractor parts. This is dangerous, and most good arms dealers will only do this if the exporting country is sympathetic and will turn a blind eye.

"The second method is more sophisticated and less dangerous. Let us assume that country C wants to buy arms from producer country A, but that some embargo prevents this. The first step is to set up a front company in country B. Arms dealers know which countries can be used and which can't. In London it is possible to buy an end user certificate for about \$1 000 from certain embassy officials representing certain countries. One of the countries would be country B.

"Once the dealer has the end certificate he goes to the government of country A and gets a legal export permit for the arms to go to country B.

"The arms are loaded onto a ship, usually of European origin. There are many smallish ships which are always looking for work since containerisation has put paid to many of the smaller tramp steamer type operations. It never costs very much to bribe the captain of one of these vessels.

"Once the ship is at sea the original papers are dumped and replaced with papers which say the cargo is going to country C. Then even if the ship is intercepted the cargo is legally documented, nothing can be done."

The source told the Tribune that South Africa was used as a scapegoat by many illegal arms dealers when deals went sour.

"South Africa has such a bad name internationally. Nobody believes anything she says. So it's the easiest thing in the world if you're caught with illegal arms to say they're for South Africa. Everyone knows of the arms embargo against South Africa and they believe it. That way you protect your clients."

Questioned about the supply of arms to Unita and MNR, the arms smuggler said it was one of the closest guarded secrets in the international gun-running fraternity.

"I don't know who supplies Unita and the MNR."

The gun-running business is not only a very lucrative trade but also a dangerous one. Recently a well-known dealer was found with his throat slit in the toilet of an aircraft.

"Any illicit business involving such large sums of money is bound to attract hoodlums. You can't look to the police or the authorities for protection. It's a tough game."

An Armscor spokesman refused to comment on the portions of this report dealing with South Africa's procurement of arms.

Mariental  
visit by

JMC

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

A JOINT Angolan-South African delegation is to visit Windhoek and the secret Mariental internment camp today for discussions on the release of the 146 detainees

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday that the visit would be part of the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission which is overseeing the disengagement of South African and Angolan forces in southern Angola

This was in accordance with decisions taken by South Africa and Angola at a meeting in Lusaka on April 25, the department said in a statement

A JMC delegation would visit Windhoek and Mariental "for discussions on the release of Angolan citizens being held in Mariental".

The statement said no details of the discussions would be released until delegation members had reported to their respective governments.

The joint delegation would be led by Colonel J M Dippenaar and Major Xavier, who headed the South African and Angolan components of the JMC.

● JMC progress, pictures, page 4

MILITARY OBJECTORS FACE MUCH HARSHER PENALTIES UNDER DEFENCE AMENDMENT ACT

# Now it takes more suits to say no

## SACC

## 'propaganda' publication passes muster

By Ric Turner

A MANUAL designed to help ministers of religion counsel conscientious objectors came under fire from the Directorate of Publications this week, branded "a propaganda

SOME make a fuss about moral objections, or on religious grounds, and are jailed, some become refugees by going into exile — and some just lie low in constant fear of being caught by military police

For whatever reason, scores of South African youths fail to fall in for their national service every year, although now that offenders face six-year jail sentences the trend could weaken

In drafting the Defence Amendment Act, which came into effect this year and now distinguishes between religious and political objectors, the Government's clear aim was to stem the tide

The new legislation provides for far harsher penalties for offenders

But once conscription also becomes compulsory for Indians and coloureds — as is possible soon — the South African Defence Force may find itself with an even bigger problem

Most Indian and coloured political and community leaders have publicly expressed strong opposition to general conscription being forced on men who are still without full citizenship rights

The Act acknowledges religious objectors, who

By Eddy Andriés

may now serve in non-combatant roles for the compulsory two-year training period, with periodic camps to follow, but refuses to recognise political objectors

According to a South African Defence Force spokesman the term "conscientious objector" is no longer acknowledged

"There are religious objectors and political objectors," he said

A number of courts martial against men who refused to don uniforms of the SADF were withdrawn at the end of last year so they could be called to duty again — and charged under the new measures if they again refused to comply

The Government's official reason for dropping the charges was that it would be unfair to press prosecutions in terms of the old law when a "more flexible" system was to be introduced

It remains to be seen how many objectors will be prepared to face 72 months' imprisonment, although some, including the national Conscientious Objectors' Support Group, believe that the rigidity of the

new measures will not halt or even slow down the number of objectors

At present there are about 300 objectors in detention. Most belong to the "pacifist" and "peace" churches, but some say they cannot justify defending a country which they see as an aggressor towards neighbouring states and a suppressor of human rights

But if, or when, Indians and coloureds are summoned to compulsory military service the authorities will have other religions — apart from the political considerations — with which to contend

A notable difference in the terms of the new Act is that objectors no longer have the right to legal representation for their defence — a provision that has been slammed as evidence of further erosion of democratic rights

Another new provision is that objectors' motivations for refusing to respond to their call-ups may not be published, which means their evidence is led in secret

Under the old law most, but not all, objectors were given dishonourable discharges from the armed forces once their jail terms were over — a "sentence" which they were only too pleased to bear

Clear distinction is made between the various

classes of accepted religious objectors some will be required to undertake community service — out of uniform — and others will serve, in uniform, in non-combatant capacities

But for the political objectors there are no options they will be jailed

No statistics exist on South Africa's "missing generation" — numbers who have fled the country to escape their military commitments — but estimates are that they can be counted in their thousands

Many have sought and obtained political asylum overseas, mainly in Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, although some have found sanctuary in neighbouring African states; Transkei, for example, has been described as a haven for such refugees

These young men's plight is that, in going, they leave their families and friends behind forever. They will never be allowed to return to the Republic — except illegally or under assumed identities

There are others "on the run" who have remained in the country. But they live in constant fear of that knock on the door

For them and every other objector it's a case of conscience or conscription

The choice isn't easy

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security of the state taking the form of subtle propaganda with an undermining effect"

But the Publications Appeals Board rejected an appeal for the South African Council of Churches publication to be banned, saying it was not undesirable

Titled **Conscientious Objections**, a counsellor's resource manual, it warns counsellors that under the Defence Act any person who by word or action does anything to incite, recommend, encourage or otherwise cause any other person to refuse to render the military service they are liable to be fined up to R5 000 and/or jailed for six years

The foreward states that the manual is intended for use by ministers and is not for general circulation

The booklet then clarifies the different forms of conscientious objection, the Defence Amendment Act, 1983 and the military registration and service requirements of white South African males. Pointing out that non-registration is illegal and commenting that no provision is made on current registration forms to

tion. Another section gives examples of questions objectors have been asked at previous courts martial. Random examples are

Where in the Bible do you find anything which forbids you to defend your country?

Aren't you bringing a great deal of dishonour on your family?

Are you trying to influence others to become conscientious objectors?

Who helped you prepare your CO application?

What happens to people like you in Russia or China?

Another comprehensive section covers psychological and physical preparation for imprisonment should the objector be unsuccessful in his application for exemption, even listing handy items to use for bargaining to make life in jail more comfortable

And should the objector decide to leave SA and go into exile a number of thought-provoking questions on the period of exile and repercussions of the action are posed for consideration.

# Army push for reform

(if present  
efforts fail)

By Deon Delpont

IF the Government's present reform efforts fail, South Africa's military leaders could take over the task of pushing through reform, believes an academic who has studied the military's increasing role in our society

The present generation of military leaders has taken the military away from the role of soldiers being servants of the State to a role, found in the old Boer republics, of a "high degree of interchange" between soldier and civilian, claims Dr Phillip Frankel of the University of the Witwatersrand

In a new book, soon to be published, "Pretoria's Pretorians," the Wits department of political studies lecturer supports the controversial view that the country's military are becoming more politicised and says they are spreading their influence into areas like the economy and education

His findings go beyond the work of two Rand Afrikaans University academics, Professor Deon Geldenhuys and Dr Henrie Kotze, who argued that the State Security Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was a type of inner cabinet

Mr Botha has since denied the country was secretly governed by the SCC

"A whole set of relations have developed between the corporate sector and the military since the UN arms embargo forced the country to look internally and redirect capital investment," Dr Frankel said

"The corporate establishment has an important role to play, not just in supplying military hardware, but also software. There are enormous numbers of companies who sell everything from plastic cups and shoes to shelving systems to the military establishment and are dependent on it," he added

In the educational field he feels the military influence has spread through the cadet system and veld schools

They also had influence over State controlled mass media

"Some people feel there is indoctrination of the nation's youth when they are recruits," he added

At Union the military took on the trappings of the British approach of regarding the soldier as an agent of the State

As the security threat to the State grew, so the commando tradition of interchange between soldier and civilian re-emerged, he said

The previous generation of military leaders had gained their combat experience in the more conventional war theatres of World War II and the Korean War

He feels the military have been reluctantly drawn into the political arena and use the concept of "total strategy" to justify their move into broader society

"I think if the new reform formula does not work out, because of complexity or lack of political support, the executive will look for other methods to push reform through and bring the military into the executive," Dr Frankel said.

"There are many ways to do this. The cabinet working in conjunction with a military council, or half the cabinet being military officers," he added

Some officers are inclined towards the Conservative Party but the present military leadership support the direction of Prime Minister Botha

Any future Government leader may well have to ally himself with the military to win office, the academic said.

Dr Frankel believes military involvement in politics solves nothing because they lack the patience, expertise, and ability to compromise in problem solving

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# ii group at KTC

ant Crossroads if they moved the squatter

Mani said some supporters who at Crossroads reported to the that Ngxobong-pporters were ing to attack soon as they back

Decision is a ma-development in squatter crisis Cape

estern Cape De-Board under-Friday last week take action the KTC squat-three days, to decide about to the "No site at Cross-

moratorium" ex-today and the now expected nue arresting rs and tearing ty shelters they

Explaining the rea-sons for the decision Mr Memani said yesterday "We have been attacked three times in Cross-roads, with some of us killed and our houses burnt down every time. The board never took any action

"The squatters now say it is better for the board to kill them here than that it should stand behind their brothers in Crossroads when they kill them there

"They also say it is better to be in jail than to be killed and their houses burnt down — or to live here without shelter in the winter"

Mr Memani said he was not prepared to in-form the board of the decision as board offi-cials had used "insult-ing language" towards him at their last meet-ing on Friday. He would, however, ask his lawyers to relay the decision to the board

The group have been squatting at KTC since the end of December, when they fled Cross-roads after renewed fac-tion fighting. They ori-ginally numbered about 200 but have now swelled to at least double that number

Board officials could not be reached for com-ment.

## Another signatory for GWU

Labour Reporter  
PREBUILT Products, a subsidiary of the Mur-ray and Roberts group, has signed a recognition agreement with the General Workers' Union

In a statement, the powerful Cape-based union said the agree-ment recognized the union's right to repre-sent members at the firm over "any matter affecting their employ-ment".

The agreement also gave it rights of negotia-tion over wages, condi-tions of employment, health and safety and other matters

The signing followed



Left: Mr Anton Lubowski, who has appeared as a defence lawyer in several Swapo trials. Right: Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party.

# SADF 'committed atrocities in SWA'

Staff Reporter

A SWA/Namibian politi-cian who has been in- vited to the Lusaka peace talks between Swapo and South Africa said yesterday at the University of Cape Town that members of the SADF had "commit- ted atrocities" which they pretended were the work of Swapo

Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibian Chris- tian Democratic Party, said this to about 150 students when he and Mr Anton Lubowski, a Windhoek advocate, ad- dressed a meeting orga- nized by the UCT con- scription action group

Mr Rohr, of Tsumeb, claimed that members of the SADF had been known to don Swapo

uniforms "and then commit atrocities and abduct people"

Mr Rohr said that al- though Swapo also com- mitted atrocities, "far more atrocities are be- ing done by the security forces"

Mr Lubowski, who has acted for Swapo mem- bers in several trials, said South Africa gov- erned SWA/Namibia through the "one-man dictatorship" of the At- torney-General

"Almost 500 violent deaths a year are attrib- uted to unknown per- sons in inquest cases. No inquests are held into deaths, outside white farming areas, of terrorists," he said

Police and security forces were given a

"free hand" by procla- mation AG 9 of 1977, in terms of which any policeman or soldier could detain for 30 days any person suspected of having committed "an offence"

He detailed several cases, confirmed in court, of mistreatment by members of Koevoet or the security police

After the meeting Mr Lubowski emphasized that neither he nor Mr Rohr would be members of the Swapo delegation at the Lusaka talks

A spokesman from the SADF said last night he had nothing further to add to the numerous statements made in the past in which the policy of the Minister of De- fence and the SADF was clearly stated

## Lusaka talks: AG goes solo

Own Correspondent  
WINDHOEK — The Ad- ministrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, yesterday disclosed that he will travel alone to talks in Lusaka between Swapo and South Africa

Dr Van Niekerk, who is South Africa's direct representative at the talks, said yesterday morning that no politi- cal party from SWA/Na- mibia would be includ- ed in the South African delegation

## Literature: SWA reporter not guilty

KEMPTON PARK — A Windhoek journalist, Miss Gwen Lister, was found not guilty in Kempton Park Regional Court yesterday of pos- sessing banned litera- ture

Miss Lister, 30, was detained at Jan Smuts Airport in May last year after attending a United Nations-sponsored con- ference on SWA/Na- mibia in Paris

publications — which included "Apartheid's Army in Namibia" and "Swapo Political Pro- gramme" — were banned

Miss Lister had ad- mitted possessing the publications, but plead- ed not guilty to three charges — importing banned publications without a permit, failing to declare prohibited publications to customs officials and possessing

NT  
LES  
CK  
JL  
LES



the B-degree includes at least one course in chemistry (Only the B-degree is recognised for category purposes as M-degrees are obtained at Oxford University without any further study)

(b) Scale R7 833 x 621—10 317 x 780—13 437 Notch R7 833 plus a 12% pensionable allowance of R942 payable as from 1 January 1984

(iii) (a) Category D

(b) Scale R7 833 x 621—10 317 x 780—13 437 Notch R7 833 plus a 12% pensionable allowance of R942 payable as from 1 January 1984

(iv) (a) Category D

(b) Scale R9075 x 621—10 317 x 780—14 997 Notch R10 317 plus a 12% pensionable allowance of R1 239 payable as from 1 January 1984

*331*  
*Sabotage*  
*11/5/84*  
*1231*  
*0 G1.*  
*Hewson*  
876 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were charged with offences relating to sabotage in 1982, (b) how many of them were (i) acquitted, (ii) convicted of sabotage, (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (iv) still awaiting trial at the end of 1983 and (c) for what period was each of these persons detained before being charged?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) One  
(b) (i) None

(ii) One  
(iii) and (iv) Fall away  
(c) 233 days

*234*  
*Hewson*  
*Armscor: office building*  
*Q. Co 1. 1232 11/5/84*  
899 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether Armscor intends to construct or acquire a new office building, if so, (a) where, (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed or acquired, (c) what will be the total cost involved and (d) how many (i) offices will be provided and (ii) employees will be accommodated in this building,

(2) whether there will be any surplus office space in this building, if so, what will be done with this space?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) On the site known as Portion 81 of the farm WATERKLOOF 378-JR and Portion 329 (a portion of Portion 17) of the farm GARSTFONTEIN 374-JR and ERASMUSHUIS, situated on the Eastern side of Pretoria

(b), (c) and (d) The project is still in the initial planning stage and the date of completion, total cost and exact number of offices have not yet been determined. Approximately 1 500 employees will be accommodated in the building

(2) No

## QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

**Alant, Dr T G—**

Law and Order, 1078  
Posts and Telecommunications, 1131

**Andrew, Mr K M—**

Community Development, 542  
Constitutional Development and Planning, 792  
Co-operation and Development, 88, 316, 400, 511, 517, 531, 674, 686, 814, 873, 931, 943, 993, 1022, 1025, 1032, 1036, 1037, 1083, 1175  
Defence, 477, 518, 519, 711, 713, 715, 785, 893, 1024  
Education and Training, 89, 169, 192, 259, 260, 301, 397, 398, 407, 426, 623, 793, 830, 832, 884, 904, 945, 1102, 1139, 1142, 1155, 1160, 1218  
Finance, 794  
Foreign Affairs, 300, 332, 781, 1052, 1110  
Internal Affairs, 540, 541, 671, 733, 991, 992  
Justice, 301, 438, 662  
Law and Order, 318, 413, 541, 1068  
Mineral and Energy Affairs, 821  
National Education, 548, 683  
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Transport Affairs, 513, 514, 685, 687, 789

**Aronson, Mr T—**

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Community Development, 462  
Constitutional Development and Planning, 593, 594  
Co-operation and Development, 1180  
Energy Affairs, 827  
Finance, 719, 802  
Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 663, 664  
Manpower, 597  
Posts and Telecommunications, 1228  
Transport Affairs, 430, 494, 632

**Bainford, Mr B R—**

Community Development, 735, 822, 824  
National Education, 739

**Barnard, Dr M S—**

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Constitutional Development and Planning, 182, 974  
Co-operation and Development, 602  
1060, 1185, 1207  
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**Barnard, Mr S P—**

Community Development, 109, 229, 845, 1037  
Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 845  
Foreign Affairs, 432  
Health and Welfare, 286, 287  
Internal Affairs, 1200  
Prime Minister, 104

**Blanché, Mr J P I—**

Posts and Telecommunications, 496, 497

**Boraine, Dr A L—**

Agriculture, 577  
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Education and Training, 547  
Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 84  
Foreign Affairs, 283, 579  
Health and Welfare, 85, 201  
Internal Affairs, 373  
Law and Order, 86, 201, 351, 355, 411, 1079  
Manpower, 15, 32, 33, 34, 36, 134, 260, 267, 271, 273, 274, 438, 439, 477, 598, 665, 812

Dispatch 11/5/84

# BBC film alleges <sup>(254)</sup> SADF torture

LONDON — Live interviews with victims of alleged torture by the South African security forces in SWA/Namibia and shots of dead bodies in mass graves at Kassinga will be seen by British television viewers on Monday night

The BBC film entitled Namibia — Africa's Last Colony, was made in Namibia last year without the government's permission

The film crew were arrested and jailed before the filming was completed and later deported from Namibia

The documentary, which is to be shown on BBC channel 2 during prime viewing time on Monday night, is narrated by Mrs Nora Chase, a director of education for the Namibia Council of Churches and an active political figure in the territory

The film is highly critical of South Africa's role in Namibia — DDC

DDC

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right margin of the page.

# Hard-hitting commentary being studied by Department

# De Hoop: Top ecologists speak out on Hey report

W/E ARGUS 12/5/84

254

A HARD-HITTING commentary on the Hey Commission's De Hoop Report, which recommended the inclusion of the nature reserve in an Armscor missile testing range, is being studied by the Department of Environment Affairs.

Addressed to the Minister of Environment Affairs, Mr Sarel Hayward, the commentary by eight University of Cape Town ecologists attacks the report on certain grounds, supports it in some of its conclusions, and makes a number of recommendations.

The signatories, including four UCT professors, are some of the most authoritative ecologists in the country.

They are Professor G M Branch, Professor W R Siegfried, Dr P A Cook, Dr B R Davies, Dr J A Day, Dr J M King and Professor J U M Jarvis of UCT's department of zoology, and Professor E J Moll, of the department of botany.

### New legislation

They have called for new legislation to permanently protect all the country's major nature reserves, including De Hoop.

They also recommend that all developments which are likely to have serious environmental repercussions should be subject to "need and desirability" studies.

Other recommendations include:

- The immediate establishment of an independent Standing Review Committee (SRC) should include fully qualified, practising ecologists and planners, some of whom might be drawn from the Hey Commission.

Among its objectives, the SRC should stimulate multidisciplinary ecological research within the area.

PERIODIC

By CHRIS ERASMUS  
Weekend Argus  
Reporter

Call for new legislation to protect nature reserves

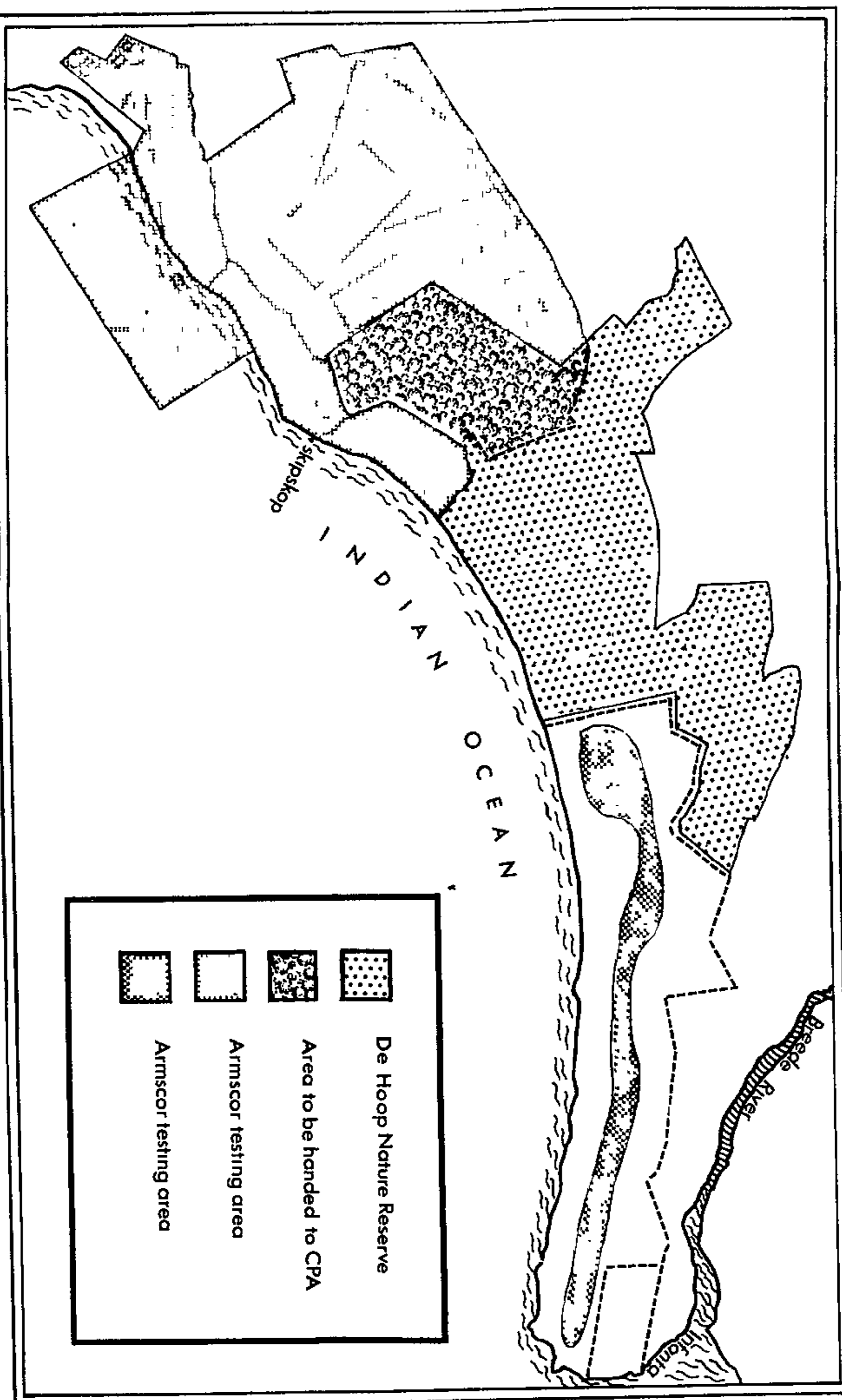
• Proper monitoring of the De Hoop area must be frequent and detailed

Monitoring every five or 10 years, as suggested in the Hey Commission Report, is too infrequent to accurately gauge any changes that might occur as a result of developments within such a dynamic ecosystem

• There must be the introduction of a time scale and a periodic review and guarantees from Armscor not to deviate from the original proposals and agreements

• The commentary points out that at present the CPA lacks the jurisdiction to protect the inter-tidal and marine areas adjacent to the reserve

• Recommendation  
The signatories recommend that either the CPA must be empowered to je-



The enlarged De Hoop Nature Reserve as proposed by the Hey Commission.

## 8 signatories attack nature report for avoiding 'fundamental principle'

THE failure of the Hey Commission Report to face the fundamental principle that nature reserves be inviolable is seen as a crucial omission by the eight signatories to the ecological commentary on the report.

According to the signatories only national parks and some forestry wilderness areas receive full protection. Nature reserves, they say, are open to legislative changes and may be deproclaimed at any time.

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Business Woman

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**HELENA GLANVILLE**  
Housewife/  
Part-time Student

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The U should assess management proposals from independent ecologists engaged on contract, should examine and make recommendations on all applications for ecological research within the area, and should oversee the work of ecologists appointed to monitor developments within the area.

● A group of specialist ecologists is needed to monitor this enormous area properly, rather than an individual.

These specialists should preferably be appointees of the Department of Environment Affairs rather than the Cape Provincial Administration. Armcor should be asked to contribute at least half the cost of employing and maintaining these specialists.

The expansion of the existing De Hoop Nature Reserve, and particularly the incorporation of the entire De Hoop vlei system into the reserve, is a major gain for conservation, say the commentary signatories.

The eight signatories praised the recommended incorporation of the vlei system into the De Hoop Nature Reserve saying that it was one of the most positive recommendations of the Hey Commission Report.

It was also consistent with the conservation principle of managing systems rather than parts of systems.

They also point out that, ideally the entire catchment of the De Hoop area should be incorporated.

# Expansion a gain for conservation

● The assessment of the environmental impact of weapons-testing in a sensitive area without being involved with the process of site selection and evaluation from the beginning.

The signatories stress that in any future developments of this magnitude expert ecological opinion should be sought prior to any firm decisions about site selection being taken.

● The analysis of available information and the generation of new information without having sufficient time to do this.

The document also notes that the Commission lost the confidence of the public and some professional conservationists and ecologists because "it was sworn to secrecy over various matters."

This immediately left the public in the dark and suspicious of the Commission's motives.

Pro comments on Hey Commission Report

● The document notes that the Hey Commission itself was aware of its limitations.

In its own words the Commission was "in an invidious" position because it was "required to perform functions that were almost impossible."

These included:

● The assessment of the environmental impact of weapons-testing in a sensitive area without being involved with the process of site selection and evaluation from the beginning.

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Pro comments on Hey Commission Report

● The release by the Commission of facts informing the public what will not take place in the area dispelling some of the concerns and rumours which have surrounded Armcor's intended activities in the area.

● The proposal to increase public access to and further develop nature trails within the area with respect to the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation's Education Centre there.

● The increased potential for the control of invasive alien vegetation within the area.

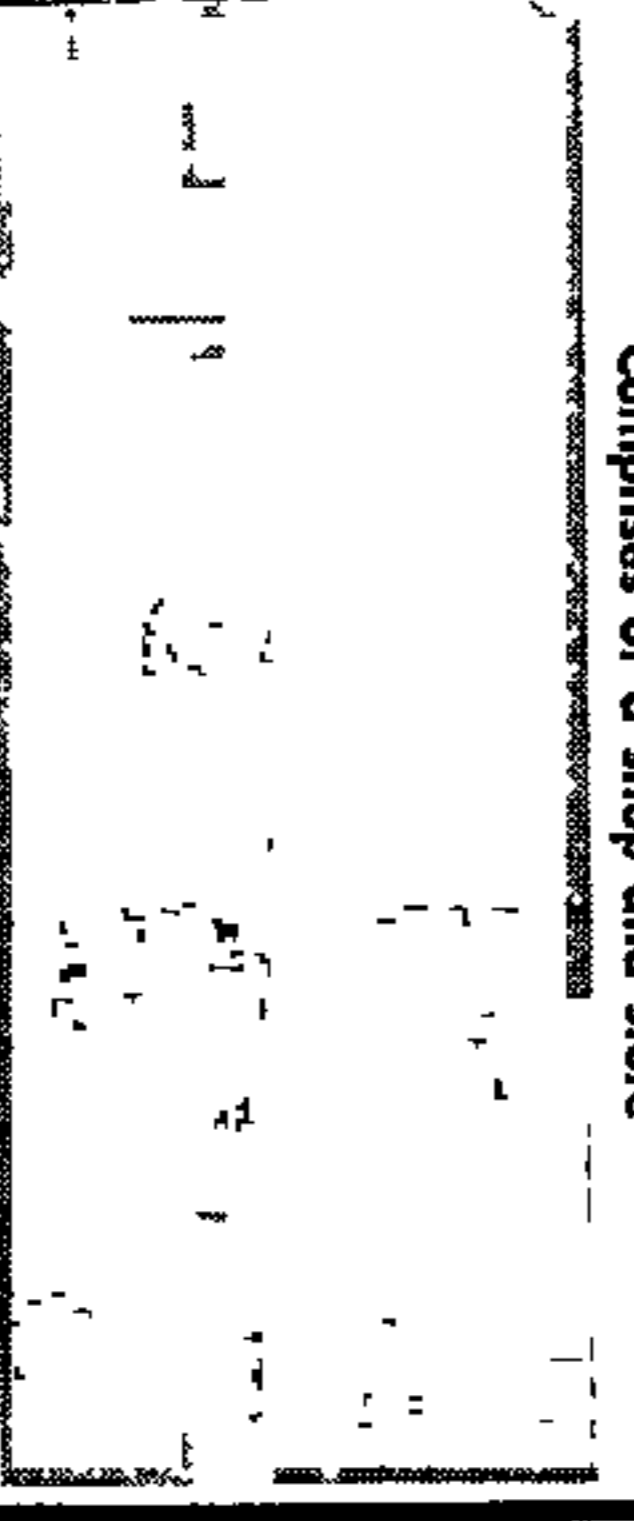
● The recommendation which embodies the need for a management plan for the area.

Thus, say the signatories, is "absolutely essential if any meaningful control and co-operative use of the area is to be achieved"

Coupled with this the commentary reaffirms the vital need for adequate monitoring of the reserve

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conservation and planning becomes impossible to implement," says the commentary.

**Aware of limitations**

The document notes that the Hey Commission itself was aware of its limitations.

In its own words the Commission was "in an invidious" position because it was "required to perform functions that were almost impossible."

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Pro comments on Hey Commission Report

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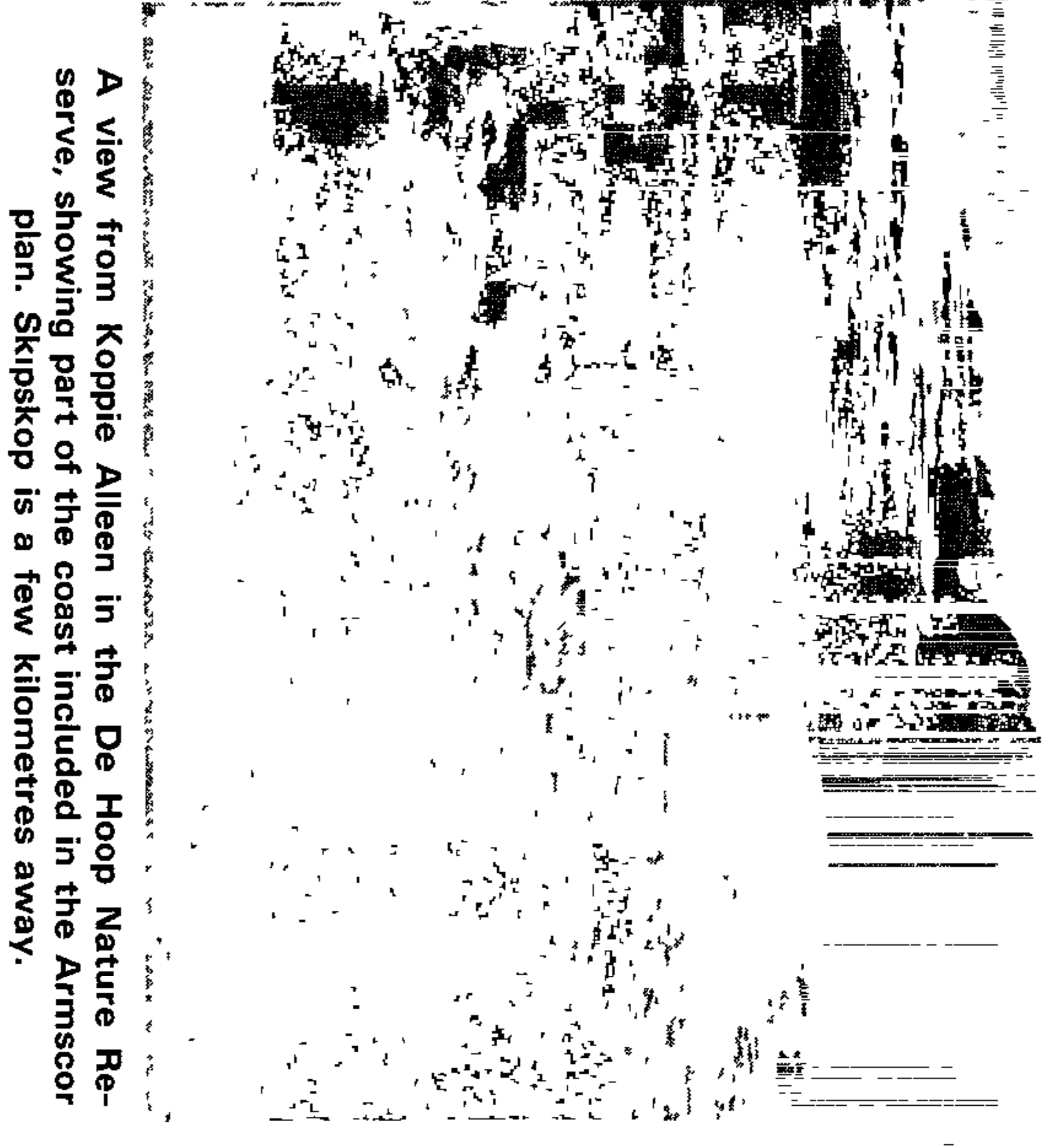


Martin Dumas  
 Master Watchmaker

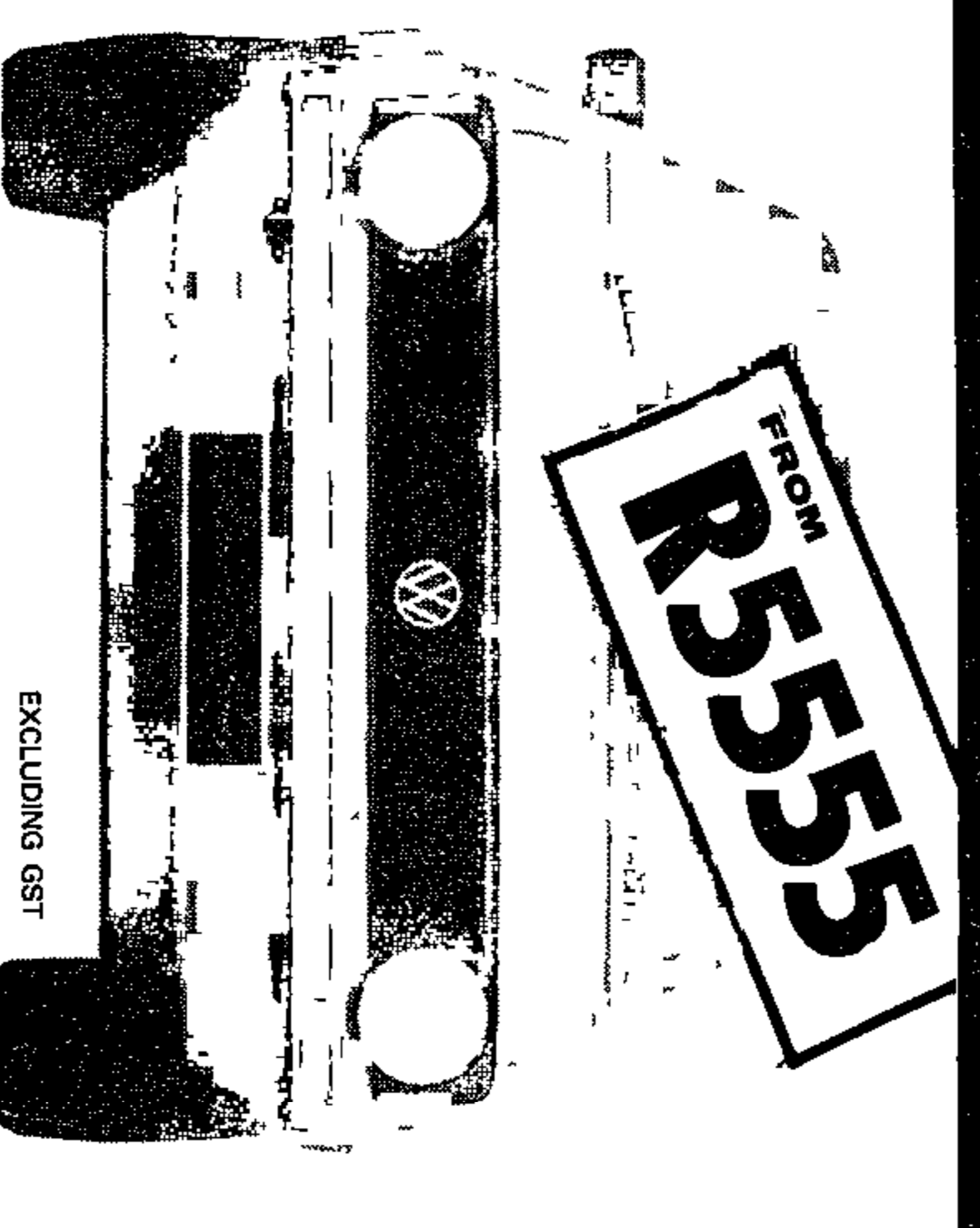
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A view from Koppie Alleen in the De Hoop Nature Reserve, showing part of the coast included in the Armcor plan. Skipskop is a few kilometres away.



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CATL ~~times~~ 14/5/84 254

# Arms: SA men in court today

From JOHN  
BATTERSBY

LONDON — The four South Africans charged with the illegal export of military equipment to South Africa are due to appear in court in Coventry today for the fourth time since their arrest at the end of March

The four men were released on bail of R170 000 last time they appeared

Their bail was paid by the South African Government after intense behind-the-scenes diplomatic moves which led to the recalling of the Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, to South Africa

In the dock today are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metelerkamp

There are also three Britons who have been accused with the South Africans. They are Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, on bail of R42 500, and Mr Derek Salt and Mr Michael Gardiner, who were released on bail of R42 000 and R34 000 respectively

During the application for bail it emerged that all four South Africans had ties with a "South African company

with semi-government links".

During the last appearance, a British customs and excise officer said the case involved consignments of magnetrons, used in the detection of missiles, believed to be worth about R1,7 million

The court appearances have led to a Tory MP, Mr Jim Spicer, calling for an end to the arms embargo against South Africa, saying that with the signing of non-aggression treaties it was in the interest of the whole of Southern Africa — and the Western world — for the strategic embargo to be reviewed



Two of the four South Africans charged with the illegal export of arms to the Republic from Britain leave the court at Coventry yesterday in the company of the First Secretary at the South African Embassy in London, Mr Andre Pelser (right) The two are Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange (left) and Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha (third from left). The identity of the fourth man was not known

# Arms trial: 4th Briton charged

From JOHN BATTERSBY

COVENTRY — A British businessman has been charged with smuggling Buccaneer fighter-aircraft parts to South Africa in another twist to the case in which four South Africans and three Britons are charged with the illegal export of military equipment to South Africa

This was disclosed in court here yesterday when the seven men made their fourth court appearance after six weeks of intense police investigations into alleged contraventions of the British customs and excise regulations

The investigations have led to the drawing up of a growing dossier on alleged contraventions of the mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa through a network of illicit dealings by British companies

## 'Eighth man'

The "eighth man" in the case was named yesterday as Mr Henry John Coles, of Bath. Mr Coles did not appear in court and was granted unconditional bail

Although no further details were given in court, Mr Coles is believed to be a middle-aged businessman who lives in an exclusive

part of Bath

In another development at yesterday's hearing, a further charge connected with the illegal export of Buccaneer parts to South Africa was brought against Mr Michael Jeffrey Swann, 33, already in the dock with the four South Africans

An application by Mr Swann's counsel that he should be released from having to report daily to police was refused

The seven men who are all on R43 500 bail, will appear again on June 25 when evidence is expected to be led before their committal for trial

All seven men must continue to report daily to the police station nearest to their homes

## 'Medical condition'

Mr Michael White, a senior officer of the British department of customs and excise, disclosed that Mr Coles had been charged on April 18 "in respect of the export of parts for Buccaneer fighter aircraft to South Africa"

Mr White indicated that Mr Coles's non-appearance in court was due to "several technical reasons" and disclosed that he was suffering from "a rather severe medical condition".

The four South Africans charged with the illegal export of arms to the Republic are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, 49, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metlerkamp

The three Britons already charged are Mr Swann, 33, Mr Derek Salt and Mr Michael Gardiner

The First Secretary at the South African Embassy in London, Mr Andre Pelser, who secured bail for the four South Africans was in court again yesterday to listen to the proceedings

Although the four men gave their job descriptions as company director, financial manager, engineer and managing director respectively, it was stated by the prosecutor at a previous hearing that the four had ties with a "South African company with semi-government links"

It was also alleged in court that Mr Botha had been described in one of the documents before court as "a colonel"

Yesterday, Mr Coles told reporters who visited his home that he had no comment on the case but conceded that he had acted for a number of companies which traded with South Africa

# Witherin

Staff Reporter  
JUDGES are a dour, humourless lot or are they?

In the latest issue of De Rebus, the SA Attorneys' Journal, Professor Ellison Khan of the University of the Witwatersrand argues that even the most dour of judges can reveal a sense of humour of sorts

In his article "The

Seven Lamps Of Humour, part Professor Khan recounted at the gems that slipped through "alligator lips" some of the "choleric" of — South Africa otherwise

Many concern Justice A C M. Once, a certain counsel appeared a case was !



Mr Mahomed Joosub surveys the when it was set alight during the

of the representations and (ii) his response thereto,

(3) whether he intends to approve the recommendation of the Meat Board, if so, why?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) I understand that the Meat Board took such a decision and submitted it to the National Marketing Council on 7 May 1984. The Council will in due course and in terms of the legally prescribed procedure transmit the Meat Board's decision to me together with the Council's report and recommendations thereon. Consequently, the required particulars are not yet at my disposal.

(2) Yes

(a) On 17 April 1984, 7 May 1894 and 14 May 1984

(b) Mr M Roux, Beaufort West, Cape Wholesale Butchers, Association, Cape Town; and Messrs D P de Klerk and Van Gend, Attorneys, Cape Town

(c) (i) Representations opposing the decision of the Meat Board on the grounds of disadvantages for the producers, increased costs for consumers and failure to consult all interested persons

(ii) Since the decision of the Meat Board and the report and recommendations of the Marketing Council have not yet been submitted to me, I have only taken notice of the representations and have not replied there- to

(3) I am not yet in a position to give an indication

(i) when and (ii) what was the (aa) nature of the complaints and (bb) response thereto in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No

(a), (b) and (c) and (2) and (3) fall away

Trinity High School, Lenasia

\*9 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations or complaints concerning a teacher at Trinity High School in Lenasia, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations or complaints and (ii) his response thereto,

(2) whether he has held an inquiry into his matter, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

(3) whether he has taken any action as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) I have received no representations or complaints. The school principal has, however, received complaints.

(a) 2 May 1984

(b) The parents of three pupils

(c) (i) The complaints were submitted in writing and mainly refer to the way in which punishment was supposed to have been administered

(ii) The parents would have sent copies of the complaints to the Chief Inspector and the Director of Education. As yet nothing has been received. As a result of a newspaper report the matter came to the notice of the Director. He is now having the matter investigated by two circuit inspectors. When they have reported, it will be considered whether any steps are appropriate.

(2) and (3) Fall away

Craddock: detention

\*10 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether (a) Mziwoxile Platyees and (b) Lungekile Fose were detained by the South African Police in the Craddock magisterial district during April or May 1984, if so, (i) when and (ii) why,

(2) whether any (a) staff members of any Black schools and (b) other persons in the area were detained during this period, if so, (i) when, (ii) in terms of what statutory provisions, and (iii) why, in each case,

(3) whether any of the persons detained were under the age of 18 years, if so how many,

(4) whether these persons have been charged, if so, in terms of what statutory provision, if not,

(5) whether they have been released, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) and (b) No, not in the Craddock magisterial district

(2) (a) No

(b) Yes

*Howard*  
Reference books 16/5/84  
\*7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Whether any instructions have been issued to officials of his Department concerning time allowed to Black persons to produce their reference books when requested to do so, if not, why not, if so (a) what instructions and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

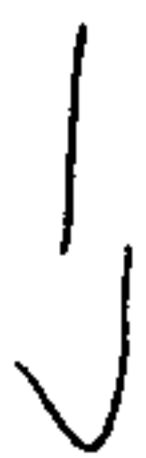
It is not usually a duty of officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to demand reference books from Black persons, but this task forms part of the duties of officers of the Development Boards. No specific instruction in this regard was issued to officers of the Department of Co-operation and Development or officers of the Development Boards as it is expected of them to carry out the provisions of the Act in the normal execution of their duties.

*Howard*  
Defendants Q. Co. 1648  
16/5/84  
\*8 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliants in the course of its operations, if so, (a) where, (b) on what dates, (c) on whose authority in each case and (d)(i) what was the chemical content of the defoliant used and (ii) from whom was it obtained,

(2) whether steps were taken prior to using such defoliants to prevent their having harmful effects on human beings, if so, (a) what steps and (b) by whom, if not, why not,

(3) whether any complaints have been received from any members of the (a) South African Defence Force and (b) civilian population concerning health problems caused by defoliants, if so



(b) 1982/83 Financial year—  
R1 992 585,54

1983/84 Financial year—  
R2 048 481,98

These monies were paid into the State Revenue Fund

Abortions

866 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether any medical practitioners performed lawful abortions in the Republic in 1983; if so, (a) how many medical practitioners and (b) how many of them performed more than (i) 20 and (ii) 50 lawful abortions in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Yes

(a) 206

(b) (i) 3

(ii) None

*Howard Q. G. 1. 1267*  
885 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Agriculture.

What was the total amount paid in terms of section 46D of the Marketing Act, No 59 of 1968, by the control boards to the South African Agricultural Union in 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Control boards do not pay any monies to the South African Agricultural Union in terms of section 46D of the Marketing Act, 1968. However, I have, in terms of section 46D(1) of the said Act, directed that the following amounts be paid to the South African Agricultural Union out of the special account referred to in section 46C of the Act

- 1980—R506 400
- 1981—R733 600
- 1982—R988 126
- 1983—R1 136 345

887. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether any land has been (a) purchased and/or (b) expropriated on behalf of Armscor for the proposed De Hoop missile testing range, if not, when will this land be acquired, if so,

(2) (a) what area of land (i) has been and (ii) remains to be acquired, (b) how many transactions with landowners have been completed, (c)(i) who was or is the owner of each piece of land that has been or is to be acquired by Armscor and (ii) what is the title description of each such piece of land and (d) what amount was paid for each piece of land acquired to date?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) (a) and (b) No. In the course of this year
- (2) (a) (i) No property has yet been acquired
- (ii) Approximately 43 000 hectares
- (b) None.
- (c) (i) (1) H B Pratt

(2) Waenhusstrand Beleggings (Edms) Bpk

(3) P K A Pratt

(4) H D Jackson

(5) A V Louw

(6) Rhebokswlei Landgoed (Edms) Bpk

(7) Hottentots Holland Estates (Pty) Ltd

(8) Kaapse Wildverspreiders (Edms) Bpk

(9) E Pratt

(10) M F Tobias

(11) Pieter Pratt Boerdery

(12) P J Lourens

(13) J W Swart

(14) A H Muller

(15) L C van Papendorp

(16) D J van Papendorp

(17) J W Groenewald

(18) H L Scharly

(19) D and M van Papendorp Uys

(20) P J van Blommestein

(21) D M Uys

(22) Wonderwonnings (Edms) Bpk

(23) Undivided shares.  
W T Nefdt D Nefdt  
J Nefdt Estate A J + J J Wilson  
Estate H E Groenewald  
E B Liebenberg G F Steyn  
G J Loubser  
Estate P J Nefdt and J C D Lourens

(24) N G Kerk Bredasdorp

(25) H J + J Groenewald

(26) H B Gibson and R W Beaumont



1271

WEDNESDAY 16 MAY 1984

1272

- (27) W J Norman
  - (28) N J Human
  - (29) G A Barnard
  - (30) W J Bester
  - (31) E J Curry
  - (32) Andato Belegging (Edms) Bpk
  - (33) Oyster Bay Investments (Pty) Ltd
  - (34) Potberg Annexe (Pty) Ltd
  - (35) W J de Wet
  - (36) Lekkerwater Holdings (Pty) Ltd
  - (37) Twenty-Nine Potteberg (Pty) Ltd
  - (38) Fifty-Seven Potteberg (Pty) Ltd
  - (39) F C A Property Investments (Pty) Ltd
  - (40) Potberg Beleggings (Edms) Bpk
  - (41) Whare Moana (Pty) Ltd
  - (42) A Hennings
  - (43) Hamerkop Nature Reserve (Pty) Ltd
  - (44) Dr Van Rheede van Oudshoorn L Berg
  - (45) J P D Hamilton
  - (46) D E G van Eeden
  - (47) Witklip Estates (Pty) Ltd
  - (48) Stilbaai Estates (Pty) Ltd
  - (49) R B du Preez
  - (50) P F and J P Dreyer
  - (51) P R S Scott  
G S G Scott  
W H R Schreiner
  - (52) Overburg Enterprises (Pty) Ltd
- (ii) (1) Rem of Ptn 1 of Farm Dollas Downs No 264

1273

WEDNESDAY 16 MAY 1984

1274

- Rem of Ptn 2 of Farm Dollas Downs No 264
- Rem of Ptn 4 of Farm Dollas Downs No 264
- (2) Farm 324
- (3) Rem of Farm Vysshoek No 173  
Ptn 1 of Farm Buffels Vlei No 172  
Ptn 3 of Farm Buffels Vlei No 170
- (4) Rem of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170  
Rem of Farm Eilands Valley No 172
- (5) Ptn 2 of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170  
Ptn 5 of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170
- (6) Rem Ptn 1 of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170  
Ptn 6 (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm No 169  
Ptn 12 (Ptn of Ptn 3) of Farm No 169
- (7) Rem Ptn 1 of Farm No 64  
Ptn 4 (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm Buffels Fontein No 170  
Rem Ptn 2 of Farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Rem Ptn 11 (Schipstok) (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Ptn 13 (Annex Martha) (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (8) Farm 352
- (9) Farm Eiland Valley No 325
- (10) Rem Ptn 2 of Farm No 169
- (11) Ptn 13 (De Puts) (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm No 169  
Ptn 14 (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm No 169
- (12) Rem Ptn 3 (Ptn of Ptn 1) of Farm No 169
- (13) Rem Ptn 1 of Farm No 169
- (14) Rem Ptn 4 of Farm No 169
- (15) Rem Ptn 8 (Ptn of Ptn 7) of Farm No 169  
Rem Ptn 9 (Ptn of Ptn 4) of Farm No 169
- (16) Ptn 17 (Ptn of Ptn 8) of Farm No 169  
Ptn 9 (Ptn of Ptn 2) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (17) Rem Ptn 7 (Ptn of Ptn 4) of Farm 169
- (18) Rem Ptn 10 (Klip Fontein) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (19) Ptn 8 (Lang Vlei) of farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Ptn 12 (Annex Lang Vlei) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Ptn 14 (Bos Kop) (Ptn of Ptn 10) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (20) Farm 75

WEDNESDAY 16 MAY 1984

- (21) Rem of Farm Reimerskraal No 323
- (22) Rem of Farm Ramers Dam No 77  
Rem of Farm Skihaven No 337  
Ptn 1 of Farm Skihaven No 337
- (23) Rem Ptn 17 (Rossebaai) (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (24) Ptn 19 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (25) Ptn 20 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Ptn 24 (Ptn of Ptn 20) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Ptn 25 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (26) Ptn 21 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (27) Ptn 22 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (28) Ptn 23 (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (29) Ptn 26 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (30) Ptn 27 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (31) Ptn 28 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64  
Ptn 33 (Ptn of Ptn 25) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (32) Ptn 29 (Ptn of Ptn 17) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (33) Ptn 30 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm Klip Fontein No 64
- (34) Ptn 28 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (35) Rem Ptn 14 of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 27 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 18 (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (36) Rem Ptn 1 (Cupidos Kraal) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 30 of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (37) Rem Ptn 29 (Ptn of Ptn 16) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (38) Ptn 57 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (39) Ptn 58 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (40) Ptn 59 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (41) Ptn 60 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (42) Ptn 61 (Ptn of Ptn 29) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (43) Rem Ptn 4 (Hammerkop) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (44) Ptn 46 (Ptn of Ptn 4) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516

THURSDAY 17 MAY 1984

- (45) Rem Ptn 5 (Eilands Pad) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Rem Ptn 6 (Oude Kraal) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Rem Ptn 31 (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (46) Rem Ptn 9 (Papenkuis Fontein) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Rem Ptn 11 (Wit Water) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (47) Rem Ptn 37 (Ptn of Ptn 9) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (48) Erf 111 Infanta  
Erf 147 Infanta  
Erf 166 Infanta
- (49) Ptn 7 (Grasrug) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (50) Ptn 23 (Blou Krans) (Ptn of Ptn 11) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 35 (Ptn of Ptn 31) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (51) Ptn 20 (Nutsie) (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 21 (Nutsie West) (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 22 (Nutsie East) (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 24 (Ptn of Ptn 6) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516  
Ptn 26 (Ptn of Ptn 5) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516
- (52) Ptn 25 (Ptn of Ptn 6) of Farm The Potteberg Estates No 516

(253) *Hemward Q.61.1278*  
*Queries against security of State: prisoners*  
 900 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
 the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many prisoners serving (a) life sentences and (b) sentences in excess of 10 years for crimes against the security of the State were there in South African prisons on 12 May 1982,

- (2) whether any prisoners in these categories have been considered for release, if not, why not, if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

- (1) (a) Thirty seven (37)
- (b) One hundred and thirty nine (139)

- (2) Yes All prisoners are from time to time considered for release on an individual basis, but on account of the nature of the system it is not possible to furnish an exposition of the dates on which specific categories were considered

THURSDAY, 17 MAY 1984

*Hemward Q.61.1278*

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

269 Sishen/Saldanha railway line

901 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (a) What is the capacity of the Sishen/Saldanha railway line for transporting iron

254

# Time for a UCT military unit

I THINK it is about time for the people at the University of Cape Town to start reconsidering the case for a university military unit like the ones in existence at Stellenbosch and elsewhere

I know that many members of the UCT student body have opposed (and probably still oppose) the establishment of a UCT military unit because they suspect that it could be mobilized to suppress local unrest at, say, Crossroads, were such a conflagration to break out

They have been suspicious of official assurances that in fact a UMTU is not an operational body but a "holding unit" or reservoir designed to attend to the needs of students who have completed their national service but must now "marry up" their academic and part-time military obligations

I do not blame them for being suspicious of official utterances, but the University of Stellenbosch Military Unit — started up in the face of spirited opposition by some Matie students — has been going for two years now, and provides some empirical proof of how the concept can and should work

## Boredom and frustration

The university which does not have a UMTU labours under certain disadvantages. Its students are placed on the non-effective troops list, and can be called up during vacations for service of one kind or another

How meaningful such service is is a moot point, since there is not much you can do with an odd body who is here today and gone tomorrow. In such cases the result is all too easily boredom and frustration

Necessarily there can be no planning of the student's part-time military career, which is



## ON PARADE

by

WILLEM STEENKAMP

an important factor when one considers the total obligation

It can also mean that unless a student plays his cards well he will come out of university with a lot of accumulated time to work off, since service deferred for study purposes is not written off but simply delayed

This is where a UMTU comes in. It is there to counsel its members and arrange their service to fit in with their academic obligations. It gives those students who want to further their part-time careers an opportunity to attend the appropriate promotion courses at a time that suits them

Brigadier S J van der Spuy, OC Western Province Command, put it very succinctly on Saturday when he presented medals and deeds of commission to members of the University of Stellenbosch Military Unit at Coetzberg Stadium

It was necessary, he noted, that students were able to fulfil their obligations in a way that satisfied both their own needs and those of the SADF

That's the theory of it. How has the USMTU worked? Another speaker, Matie SRC president Mr Chris Jones, recalled, quite correctly, that at first there had been "a measure of opposition" to the establishment of USMTU. However, he said, he wished to thank US-

MTU's leaders (it is commanded by Colonel Ivan Bester, former OC Regiment Westelike Province) for the "grasp and insight" with which students' military problems had been handled, and also for the fact that in addition to helping students with part-time obligations, valuable advice and assistance had been given to students who had still to do their national service

This being so, I think one can accept that a university military unit is an asset worth having if the students' time and talents are to be used fully. To reject the concept is really cutting off one's nose to spite one's face

At the Coetzberg parade, USMTU's first formal occasion of the kind, the recipients of two floating trophies donated by the SRC provided a good example of the kind of advantages provided by a UMTU

One went to Lieutenant D M Booysen, who had come first on a difficult promotion course, and the other to Sergeant D C Steyn, who had scored well on another promotion course — both during their vacation time

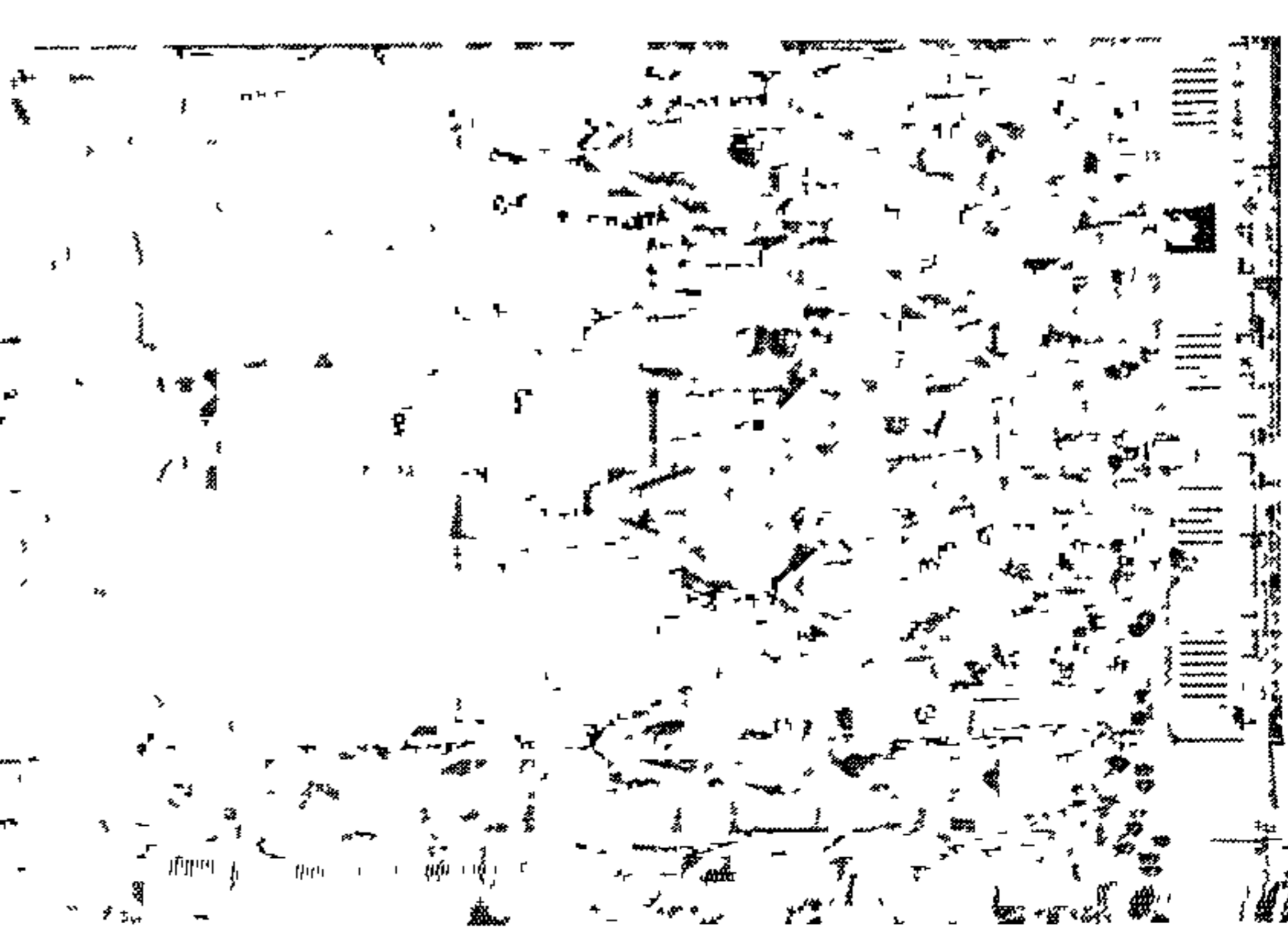
## What now?

FOLLOWING news of the inconclusive end of the South African-Swapo talks in Lusaka, the man in the street may be forgiven for asking wearily: Is it back to Square One again?

The answer is "no". The most important things have not changed

● Swapo still faces the unpleasant prospect of losing its safe border if the disengagement succeeds (I believe the process is still going fairly well)

● South Africa would still like to settle the SWA/Namibian matter



A sea of vari-coloured berets and other headgear representing many corps and units spreads out before the saluting base at Coetzberg at the start of the University of Stellenbosch Military Unit's first formal parade on Saturday

CAPL Trm 17/5/84 (254)

# Reduction in military service anticipated

By ROBIN PARKER  
SOUTH Africa's part-time soldiers can expect a reduction in the time they will be expected to serve when this country's R3,7 billion defence budget comes under the spotlight in Parliament this week. The assault from the Opposition benches will

be led by PFP spokesman Mr Phillip Myburgh and the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw. However, they differ on the issue of where money should be spent with Mr Myburgh being a protagonist of the air force and early warning systems, while Mr Raw is expect-

ed to place emphasis on improvement of naval capability.

The spotlight will inevitably be placed on defence spending in the light of current peace prospects, but will not be confused with the desire to reduce the amount of money spent on defence at the expense of maintaining a strong land-based defence force to ensure a sufficiently visible deterrent as a warning that accord has not meant a reduction in military capability.

The Opposition parties are expected to make a concerted attack on the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in an effort to force him to reveal his priorities for the replacement and improvement of South African weapons systems.

High on this list will be the supplementing of the present naval strength, the gnawing necessity to make the grey ships a more visible deterrent by the introduction of the oft-mooted corvettes as an economical successor to the frigates — one of which sunk in unfortunate and tragic circumstances, one was stripped and awaits an ignominious end and the other is being taxed to the limits of her endurance.

If the peace initiatives both east (Mozambique) and west (SWA/Nambia) work the resultant savings in operational expenditure could well be spent in replacing this country's ageing front-line fighter capability and providing it with sorely needed versatile attack/troop-carrying helicopters as well as pumping up early warning border defences.

It is expected that this debate will be the most strenuous for General Malan since he turned to politics from his position as Chief of the SADF.

The 'good' news from the economic side is expected to be a reduction in Citizen Force and Commando commitments. This has become a thorny issue as South Africa reels under ongoing recessionary conditions as evidenced by the recent increase in GST. The removal of part-time servicemen from the economy for several months creates major problems as most of them are in a money-earning category which has a detrimental effect on the economy when they are required for service. Given that recent changes in the Defence Act provided for maximum operational conditions, General Malan is expected to announce a reduction in National service, at present 24 months, will not be affected.

N. Westing 17/5/84 (254)

# Judgment put off in soldiers' trial

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

JUDGMENT in the trial of five South African Defence Force soldiers accused of robbery with aggravating circumstances at Mpumalanga Township in February was unexpectedly postponed in the Camperdown Regional Court yesterday

Magistrate Mr P J du Plessis adjourned proceedings after a power failure prevented him from finishing his judgment of the soldiers who allegedly entered a home in the township and stole R100 and liquor

The men, Cpl Michael Nxumalo, 26, of Kwa Mashu, Rfn Caser Thivala, 20, of Mpumalanga, Rfn Bongani Mchunu, 28, of Ntuzuma, Rfn Oscar Mavuso, 24, of Umlazi and Rfn Mgumeni Madonsela, 19, of Ntuzuma, members of 121 Battalion at Mtubatuba, pleaded not guilty to the charge

Mrs Joyce Nkosi, a mother of two who was five months pregnant at the time of the alleged incident, told the Court that when she opened the door 'to six men dressed in brown uniforms and wearing green berets' they asked for liquor and pushed her until they found 24 bottles of beer in the main bedroom

Rfn Thivala, who lived about 400 m from Mrs Nkosi's home, allegedly pointed a gun at her and threatened to shoot her

She told the men that the liquor was not for sale and was for a party. She was allegedly slapped in the face

by Rfn Thivala for 'telling lies'

He then took keys from a kitchen cupboard and found R100 in cash and started searching for more liquor, she said

A man called Nzimande, who allegedly escaped the next morning when police arrested the men at Rfn Thivala's house, allegedly showed Mrs Nkosi his reference book and said 'he was on duty and had not come to rob her'

Nzimande then told Cpl Nxumalo 'to go and fetch a van to arrest this woman' and the men left the house with the beer and a bottle of vodka

Mrs Nkosi said the house had been used as a shebeen six months before the incident

Rfn Thivala, who conducted his own defence, denied pointing a gun at Mrs Nkosi and assaulting her. He said he had paid her R26,40 for the liquor

He and his friends were 'moderately intoxicated'. They had been drinking a few hours earlier and had run out of drinks and 'as far as I was concerned the house was still a shebeen'

Under cross-examination by Mr Pieter van der Berg for the State, Rfn Thivala denied going to the house in uniform in order to be 'more official and threatening'

He also denied knowing anyone by the name of 'Nzimande'

The trial continues today

RSA 1715784  
254

# Navy's biggest ship revamp

CAPE TOWN — The biggest conversion of a naval vessel ever undertaken by the South African Navy should be completed in July at the Simonstown dockyard, Captain Chris Moon, Master of the SAS Tafelberg, said at a Press conference on board ship yesterday.

The Tafelberg, the navy's 19-year-old replenishment vessel, was being modernised and the ship's operational life would be increased by at least 10 years

It was being structurally altered to enable her to carry two large Super Frelon helicopters. This would not only achieve greater reconnaissance and anti-submarine capabilities at sea, said Capt Moon, but would also be of great assistance during prolonged maritime search and rescue operations

The ship would still act as a replenishment vessel and undertake logistic support for the other naval ships. But with four guns added — two 20mm and two 40mm — she would also be used as a training ship. Sea trials should begin in July this year, said Capt Moon. He added that a new ship would have cost about R100-million, while the cost of the conversion was less than R10-million.

The Navigational Centre had been upgraded and would also be ideal for training, while the sickbay had been enlarged.

Even if a large liner like the Astor should have trouble, the Tafelberg would be able to take everybody aboard in an emergency, he said.

Commander Fred Brown, the project conversion officer and engineer, said a total of 750 tons of steel were added, but 400 tons had been cut away, leaving a net additional weight of only 350 tons, which is 1% of the total weight.

The Tafelberg was originally built as a Danish tanker in 1958. She was bought by the South African Navy in 1965 and was converted into a replenishment vessel. In 1975, a flight deck was added for Wasp helicopters.

The Tafelberg was involved in the ill-fated collision with the SAS President Kruger on February 18 1982 — Sapa

*Star*  
*18/5/84*

# Soldier committed for trial *(254)*

By Joe Openshaw

A national serviceman, Mr Ronald Solomon (18), who admitted assaulting and raping a bedridden widow of 74, was committed for trial today by a Johannesburg magistrate

The widow, Mrs Johanna Catherina Sandenbergh, of Greenwood Avenue, Homestead Park, died in hospital three weeks after being found, seriously injured, on the floor of her bedroom on February 11.

Mr Solomon, of Somerset Street, Mayfair, pleaded guilty to rape but not guilty of murder.

At a previous hearing, he told the magistrate he sometimes slept at Mrs Sandenbergh's house and had gone there on February 11

After assaulting her, he had dragged her off the bed and raped her on the floor

<sup>259</sup>  
Coloureds  
1815 184  
are border  
stalwarts

CAPE TOWN — The coloured soldiers' battalion has completed 54 stints of border duty in less than five years and will have notched up 66 by the end of 1984.

Commandant Willie Strydom, the Officer Commanding No 1 South African Cape Corps Battalion, told military journalists yesterday that the average stint is about 3½ months — which meant that coloured infantry soldiers had done 189 camp months

South Africa had reaped the benefit of these soldiers' border duty. By being so active, the battalion had done work which would normally have been done by 80 South African Citizen Force units.

It had therefore not been necessary to withdraw thousands of men from civilian employ for military duty, he said, and must have saved the country millions of rands.

In about five years, only four of the battalion's men had been killed, and 25 injured — Sapa



*N. M. M. M. M.*  
**Soldiers cleared of robbery at house**  
*(254) 18/5/84*

**Pietermaritzburg Bureau**

FIVE soldiers from 121 Battalion were found not guilty of robbery with aggravating circumstances yesterday

They had been accused in the Camperdown Regional Court of taking R100 and liquor from a house in Mpumalanga township

The men were Cpl Michael Nxumalo, 26, of Kwa Mashu, Rfn Case Thivala, 20, of Mpumalanga, Rfn Bongani Mchunu, 28, of Ntuzuma, Rfn Oscar Mavuso, 24, of Umlazi, and Rfn Mgunemi Madonsela, 19, of

Ntuzuma. Each conducted his own defence.

The Magistrate, Mr P J du Plessis, said the State's two witnesses gave conflicting evidence. Also, it was improbable that the owner of the house, Mrs Joyce Nkosi, would be robbed by Rfn Thivala, who was well-known to her.

It was claimed that the robbery happened in February. Mrs Nkosi said she was threatened with a gun after telling the soldiers there was no liquor in the house.

Cpl Nxumalo, based at Mtubatuba, said he and the others had 'clubbed in' for liquor which they bought from Mrs Nkosi.



*Cap. Times 18/5/84*  
*254*  
**Committee to probe  
call-up commitments**

By ROBIN PARKER

**THE** Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has announced the appointment of a committee to investigate possible amendments in the application of the Defence Force and Armscor in the face of changing military circumstances.

The committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief of the Army, General J J Geldenhuys, will have as one of its main points of reference Citizen Force and Commando commitments in the light of the heavy demands the call-up of these elements places on the country's economy.

Making his announcement during his introductory speech on the first day of the debate on the Department of Defence vote during the committee stage of the Budget, General Malan said the committee would include the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Piet Marais, General J H Holtzhausen, Chief of Staff Personnel, and Dr Wim de Villiers from the private sector.

General Malan said that should the threat diminish substantially then a start could be made in reducing service commitments. The first reduction that would receive attention would be the camp requirements for Citizen Force and Commando members.

"This government is well aware of the serious inroads that operational demands make into the country's economy. The government will not make higher demands than are really necessary on CF and Commando members."

General Malan said the committee would be required to report to him before the end of the year

# PFP, NRP

differ

over

Navy

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— Two opposition parties yesterday differed on whether a strong navy should be a defence priority

The PFP argued that the emphasis should be on early-warning systems and air defence against a surprise attack from the north, while the NRP called for the construction of corvettes, larger warships and submarines.

During yesterday's defence debate both the chief Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP Wynberg), and the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw, agreed that South Africa could never become a maritime power.

However, Mr Myburgh said protection of the sea route round the Cape should be accepted by Western powers as an international responsibility. He believed the time had never been better for South Africa to conclude a maritime pact with Britain, the United States and European countries.

A maritime pact would enable the country to divert funds from the purchase of deep-sea vessels to other purposes.

The navy could then concentrate on defending key points and keeping harbours open.

Mr Myburgh said a conventional invasion from African countries did not seem likely. South Africa should, however, be ready to counter a "jump attack" especially across the north-eastern border, against the country's industrial heartland.

The defence force would need sophisticated aircraft and effective early-warning systems for this.

"If I had to decide on priorities in expenditure, rather than spend money on naval vessels I would be tempted to say we should look to the air force to protect ourselves against a jump attack," he said.

Mr Raw said both the navy and the air force should be upgraded. The air force particularly needed home-built helicopters, while the navy needed big ships to back up its present fleet and the new strike craft.

The navy had only one frigate, three submarines and "an ageing, sickening mamma" (the supply ship SAS Tafelberg) to supply them. When one was being serviced, the navy was paralyzed.

"We should consider building our own corvettes or something even bigger. We should plan for building our own submarines," Mr Raw said.

# 'an emotional overreaction', Response to testing range

ARCUS 18/5/84

She 254

Environment Reporter

VEHEMENT reaction to Armscor's establishing a weapons testing range between Wauhuiskrans and Infanta is partly an emotional overreaction by uninformed people, and even subversive elements, according to a provincial report.

Mr WO Morsbach, director of the Provincial Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, said in his annual report that the reaction was also the result of genuine concern by the public about the possible destruction of a unique national heritage.

He felt the reaction was "assuaged" by the speedy appointment of the committee under the chairmanship of Dr Douglas Hey to determine the environmental impact of a testing range.

## Estuaries

Mr Morsbach said large parts of the coast were showing signs of serious deterioration as a result of so-called development.

Estuaries — vulnerable and dynamic zones of transition between marine and terrestrial aquatic habitats — had, in particular, suffered owing to the concentration of human activity and there was a danger that their carrying capacity could be exceeded.

He says he feels priorities should be reconsidered because of tremendous pressure on long-term conservation management of natural assets.

## Coastal area

"The gradual deterioration of our coastal area is largely attributable to divided control and a plethora of Acts, ordinances and regulations of numerous departments and authorities, which create endless problems in the orderly development and control of this exceptionally important but vulnerable natural asset.

"It would therefore be welcomed if overhead co-ordination and control of our coastal area could be entrusted to a single authority, with uniform legislation based on sound ecological principles."

He says the findings of an environmental impact study into the coastal road between Agulhas and Gansbaai are expected soon and will be submitted to the Administrator.

Mr Morsbach says stringent restrictions on Government spending prevented the acquisition of new reserves.

The severe drought, particularly in the Eastern Cape, had meant a larger number of game than usual had had to be removed from reserves by means of live-capture or culling.

# Malan:

## SADF

bill <sup>CANC Trade</sup> 18/5/84

254  
remains

## high

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned yesterday that South African defence spending would remain high, and could even increase, despite recent peace initiatives.

His speech was immediately interpreted by the chief Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, as an indication that this year's R3,7-billion defence budget would be increased by a large additional appropriation.

Opening the budget debate on his portfolio, General Malan said modern weaponry and military preparedness would make heavy financial demands on the country.

The regional peace initiative could possibly bring down defence spending in the long term, but for the moment there was no sign of any reduction in the threat from Swapo or the African National Congress.

"We must have no illusions about the threat against us, nor about the financial demands that this will place on us."

If the peace initiatives succeeded, the Defence Force would still have to ensure peace was maintained in the face of a continuing threat of Russian expansionism in the region.

"This will not make it possible to lighten our load but may even place a greater burden on us in the future," he said.

General Malan said he was proud of the fact that South Africa had so far succeeded in facing a full-scale communist terrorist onslaught on a peacetime defence budget. He believed this was unique.

Comparing 1982 figures, he said South Africa's defence budget was 16,1 percent of total government spending, compared to 21,4 percent in Switzerland, 29,2 percent in the United States, 35 percent in South Korea and 40,7 percent in Israel.

He urged parliamentarians to face the realities of the times and to have no illusions about future defence spending.

He said that like opposition members, he would like to believe the peace initiatives would ultimately result in a reduced defence effort. Unfortunately the price of peace was not always less than the cost of the present-day conflict.

Nor would the Soviet Union simply accept the current peace initiatives, which formed "one of the greatest diplomatic defeats for the Soviets since World War II."

The Defence Force, built up over the years into a competent and feared fighting machine, was South Africa's major deterrent and therefore a contributor to peace.

It was "our insurance policy" for future survival. Keeping this policy paid up would entail a greater proportion of defence spending on things like weapons systems to match those being developed in Eastern Bloc countries.

Another factor was the attraction of the foreign investment needed for economic growth and the prosperity of all South Africans.

A reduction in defence spending could harm investor confidence — "by depriving the prospective investor of that security."

# Spending on defence may rise — Malan

ARGUS 18/5/84 (254)  
255

Parliamentary Staff  
DEFENCE expenditure on the development of still better weapon systems might have to be increased in coming years, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the Assembly

He said 'this would have to be done to keep pace with developments in communist countries

## Price of peace

Speaking in yesterday's debate on the Defence budget vote, he said there should be no illusions about future defence expenditure

The price of peace was not necessarily lower than the cost of modern warfare

If the present peace initiatives proved to be successful it would not lessen the responsibility of the South African Defence Force to maintain peace

South Africa would have to ensure that a healthy balance of power was maintained in Southern Africa

## Pay rise for CF

GENERAL Malan has announced a 12 percent increase in pay for the citizen force, part-time members and members of the commandos.

Speaking in committee on the Defence vote, he said the increase would be effective retrospectively from January 1 and arrangements were being made for back-pay "as soon as possible" for these units

"The part-time members and citizen force can never be materially compensated for the sacrifices they are making for our safety" — Sapa

Russia would not willingly accept the peace initiatives which were, in fact, a great defeat for that country

## SA feared

General Malan said South Africa was feared by its enemies. This was one of the most effective of deterrents and also one of the greatest contributions to peace

South Africa could not afford to save on its "biggest insurance policy" — that of peace and security

Earlier in his address, General Malan said South Africa's war

against communist terrorism was being waged on a peace-time economy

"We are not only fighting on a peace-time economy, but we are also winning the war," he said

## Expenditure

South Africa's present defence expenditure, which amounted to 16,1 percent of the total State expenditure, was low compared to that of many other countries

Even in Switzerland, which was not directly engaged in any war, the figure was about five

percent higher than South Africa's

The price of peace was high, and South Africans should not expect a sudden change in national service arrangements

National service was determined by the nature of the threat against the country

Should the threat diminish, it would be possible to consider a scaling down of military service obligations

## Inquiry

General Malan announced he had decided to appoint a committee of inquiry to consider adaptations that might become necessary to meet future demands on the SADF

The committee would also consider changes in the security situation and defence matters under the new constitutional dispensation

The committee would be under the chairmanship of the chief of the army, General Jannie Geldenhuys, who would be assisted by the chairman of Armscor, Commandant Marais

General Malan also said it was possible that still greater priority would have to be given to South Africa's regional defence system

This might have to be done in response to the African National Congress threat inside South Africa

# SA plea in arms trial rejected

CAPL Timms  
19/5/84  
254  
~~254~~  
18

From IAN HOBBS

**LONDON.** — A surprise appeal by the South African Government that four men facing arms smuggling charges here should be allowed to fly home was rejected in court yesterday.

The South African Government offered unprecedented guarantees for the return of the men to England to appear in court on remand on June 25

But the Coventry Magistrate's Court refused to amend stern bail conditions for the four men, who were arrested in March by customs officers investigating alleged breaches of the United Nations embargo on exporting military equipment to South Africa

The South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, also submitted a letter to the British Foreign Office guaranteeing that South Africa would take full responsibility for the four men. The letter was presented to the court.

#### SA Embassy

The men are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metlerkamp, all of the Transvaal.

They are accused, with four Britons, of establishing companies in Britain to illegally ex-

port military equipment to South Africa

They were held in custody for ten days until a First Secretary at the South African Embassy, Mr Andre Pelsler, appeared at a remand hearing on their behalf

#### Immunity

Mr Pelsler waived his diplomatic immunity and, in the name of the South African Government, stood surety for bail totalling R180 000

The men were released on condition that they reported to a police station in London daily, that their passports were seized and that they were not allowed to leave the country

The four Britons in the case have all been given lenient bail conditions and the South African Government has made it clear through counsel that it is angered by the discrepancy in treatment.

Soon after the arrest of the men Mr Steyn was recalled to South Africa for consultation with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the case took on serious political implications

In his letter to the

Foreign Office this week, Mr Steyn again protested at the difference in treatment meted out to the accused South Africans and Britons

He gave undertakings that if bail conditions were lifted to allow the South Africans to return home before the June 25 remand hearing, the South African Government would take full responsibility for them

#### Objections

They would be accompanied to London's Heathrow Airport and their passports would remain in official control

If the customs and excise prosecution re-

quired their passports as evidence, they would be issued with restricted travel documents and their return to London in time for the next hearing would be guaranteed

These undertakings were renewed in court yesterday against customs objections that they feared the accused South Africans would abscond if they were allowed to return home

Counsel for the South African Embassy presented to the court a certified copy of Mr Steyn's letter to the Under-Secretary for African Affairs, Sir John Leahy

Cape Times 19/5/84

# De Hoop missile range confirmed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, gave a categorical assurance yesterday that there was no alternative site for the new Armscor missile testing range in the Southern Cape

He also said that Cape provincial environment officials would be permanently on the site near the De Hoop nature reserve to help monitor the environmental impact

These officials would work closely with a monitoring committee which would have ultimate responsibility for reporting on how the testing range affected the environment



General Malan was reacting during the defence debate to appeals from the chief opposition environment spokesman, Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia)

Mr Hulley earlier asked for the establishment of an independent watchdog committee to ensure the recommendations of the Hey report on the missile range be scrupulously implemented

He said the Hey report had highlighted how much could go wrong in an important and environmentally sensitive area like De Hoop if proper controls were not applied

Mr Hulley also called for a private briefing of opposition MPs if General Malan believed that there was absolutely no alternative to the De Hoop site. There might be security considerations which could not be disclosed, but if the MPs accepted that there really was no alternative it would help build public confidence that this was so

General Malan did not reply to the request for a briefing, but stated categorically that there was no alternative site



# 'SA bid' for UK patrol aircraft

CAPL: Tills  
21/5/84  
254  
202

By ROBIN PARKER

**SOUTH AFRICAN arms procurers are trying to replace the retiring Shackleton maritime surveillance aircraft with the sophisticated British Coast-guarder.**

Indirect public acknowledgement of this came in a report yesterday in the London Sunday Times which said the South African Government had approached British Aerospace for aircraft and air and sea surveillance equipment worth £56-million (about R100m)

### 8 aircraft

The newspaper quoted the company as confirming an approach from South Africa for eight BA-748 aircraft with Coastguarder electronic monitoring systems at a cost of £7-million (R10-million) each. The Sunday Times said that in an attempt to evade the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa, Pretoria had decided to form a coast-guard service, which it would argue to be exempt from sanctions. The report said South Africa had emphasized that the British Aerospace equipment was

needed for the protection of the fishing fleet and to monitor civilian shipping

However, the paper quotes the firm's publicity for the BA-748 as saying it has the "space, range and endurance to operate in a full anti-submarine role if required", and adds that prospects for the order are likely to be discussed when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visits London next month

The Sunday Times story is the first public indication that South Africa is trying to replace the Shackletons, which are to be retired from service in November after more than 25 years of patrolling an area of 600 000sq km, and instrumental in numerous rescues

In defence circles it has been common knowledge that the South African priority for a replacement was the Lockheed Orion but that the French-built Breu-

get Atlantique and the British Aerospace Coastguarder were suitable alternatives

During last week's Defence debate, military correspondents were told that the detection ability in air-sea rescue operations would suffer considerably with the phasing out of the Shackletons, as the aircraft envisaged as a stop-gap measure were not sufficiently equipped for the task.

However, statements made during the debate seem to rule out the formation of a coastguard in this country

The possibility that the air-sea rescue arm could operate under civil aviation has not been ruled out. But it is doubtful whether the SADF would be prepared to sacrifice aircraft of this nature to civilian authority.

● An Armscor spokesman said last night that he could not comment on the report.

# Survey on military service, war issues

Staff Reporter

QUESTIONS on service in the SADF, conscription for coloured people and Indians, the African National Congress and "just war" are included in a survey being conducted by the War and Peace Group

The War and Peace Group is part of the Roman Catholic Justice and Peace Commission

Miss Debbie Cabion, a member of the War and Peace Group, said the survey would be used to gauge the public's feelings on the issues surveyed and to make it aware of them

Questionnaires were distributed in parishes in the Peninsula

People replying to the questionnaire were asked to give their views on

conscription and whether the government should extend conscription to coloured people and Indians if the new constitution was implemented

They were asked whether the reason for the "low intensity war" in South Africa was "the communist onslaught against the country, hostile neighbours, apartheid, an unequal distribution of wealth and resources, or the denial of meaningful political rights for the majority of South Africans"

People were asked whether they thought the SADF was fighting a "just war" in Namibia and against the ANC

Miss Cabion said the survey was being co-ordinated by The Ecumenical Action Movement (Team)

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### Political Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W. Botha, should use his visit to Europe to persuade Western governments to rethink the arms boycott, Mr Phillip Myburgh, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said today

Reacting to reports that Mr Botha would ask Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for Coastguarder aircraft to replace the retiring Shackletons, Mr Myburgh said South Africa's top priority should be to re-enter the Western defence grid

"This country needs strike aircraft, helicopter gunships and maritime surveillance aeroplanes," he said

### Persuade leaders

"The Prime Minister and others need to go over and persuade the Western leaders that we have genuinely moved away from the philosophy that led to the arms boycott

"They can then help us to keep the international shipping lanes open around the Cape coast," Mr Myburgh said

He listed the country's defence priorities as

- Admission to the Western satellite grid The way to really know what planes and ships were doing around the coast would be to be locked into the West's sophisticated satellite grid This could be fed into Silvermine's computers and an overall monitoring function maintained

### Planes needed

- Strike aircraft Planes able to stand up to MiG 26s and MiG 27s were needed soon otherwise the air defence of the Witwatersrand industrial complex could be threatened Johannesburg was only 25 to 30 minutes from Angola or Mozambique and if anything went wrong with peace moves, South Africa only had outdated equipment to fight the MiGs

- Helicopter gunships These should be made available via Mozambique because they were needed to patrol the Cahora Bassa scheme. To create a capability to build these internally would be too expensive and like "re-inventing the wheel a thousand times"

- Anti-submarine craft

South Africa could not build submarines as they would be outdated before they were launched It needed harbour protection craft, built locally, which could find and destroy submarines

### Equipment expensive

Mr Myburgh warned that these categories of equipment were expensive and would need a large defence commitment

The Falklands war had shown that ships were vulnerable to a good aircraft with a good pilot and a good missile

"As far as land defence is concerned, we are better equipped than ever before For the sea defence we need to be brought back into the Western grid

"In the air, if we don't do something soon we could find ourselves in a crisis," Mr Myburgh said

### Shipping lanes

On the question of maritime surveillance he said a great many of the West's ships passed the Cape coast and aircraft were needed for both rescue and anti-submarine work

Ships did not stick to a narrow lane but used a channel up to 80 km from the shore

"It is up to the West to help us keep these international shipping lanes open," Mr Myburgh said "Six months ago nobody thought we would have peace with our neighbours — now the Prime Minister should persuade the West to have peace with us"

# Botha urged to use trip to change arms boycott

AKSAS 21/5/84

(254)

# Aircraft sale: Row brews in Britain

Cap Times  
22/5/84  
294  
280

From JOHN BATTERSBY

**LONDON.** — The British Government came under renewed pressure yesterday to state whether it was prepared to grant an export licence for the sale of eight aircraft equipped with the latest air and sea surveillance equipment to South Africa.

But a spokesman for the British Foreign Office, which would have to make recommendations on the granting of a licence by the Department of Trade and Industries, insisted yesterday that the matter was "hypothetical" and that no application for an export licence had been made.

And the Defence Ministry, which would also make recommendations, referred inquiries to the Department of Trade and Industries.

News of the possible deal, which was leaked to the media at the weekend, has precipitated another political row over British relations with South Africa on the eve of Prime Minister P W Botha's visit.

Press reports here have suggested that Mr Botha would try to use

his influence with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at the June 2 meeting to clinch the deal.

But anti-apartheid groups and the opposition Labour Party claim that such a deal would be a flagrant breach of the United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa.

## 'Hostility'

They argue that such a deal between British Aerospace and South Africa — for the sale of eight BA 748 Coastguarder aircraft with electronic monitoring systems at a total cost of R88-million — would seriously jeopardize British Aerospace's substantial business interests with states implacably opposed to military deals with South Africa.

Yesterday the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said at the launching at the Africa Centre here of a book on South African women that he was "disappointed that there is even a prospect of such a deal".

He said that reading Beata Lipman's book — entitled "We make freedom" — made him more convinced that the South African system "deserves only our unremitting hostility".

Yesterday the chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), Labour MP Bob Hughes, wrote to the British Foreign Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, to ask whether the British Government would authorize the deal.

## Safair

When Mr Hughes wrote to Mr Rifkind on May 1 to ask whether the Coastguarder system was covered by the Export Control of Goods Order, and for assurances that an export licence would not be granted, Mr Rifkind dismissed it as a "hypothetical" question.

If the proposed deal was between British Aerospace and a private company such as Safair, the matter could be authorized by the department of Trade without reference to the Ministry of Defence.

of Namagaland and the OES

it is understood, however, that in his reply to the AAM letter, Mr Rifkind made it clear that any decision reached on an application by British Aerospace "would comply fully with our obligations under the arms embargo".

of Namagaland

5 ON

# Sale of UK Coastguarder to SA seems improbable

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Despite an ambiguous statement by a British Minister, there seems little possibility that Britain will supply South Africa with maritime surveillance aircraft and equipment.

The issue surfaced this week when newspaper articles claimed the South African Government had approached British Aerospace for the supply of eight BA 748 aircraft with the "Coastguarder" electronic monitoring system.

But a British Aerospace spokesman said here yesterday that the contacts between his organisation and the South African Government had been "preliminary".

"There have certainly been expressions of interest from time to time over a period of many years, but no specific proposals have been put to us

## LICENCES

"We have, in turn, put no specific proposals to the South Africans"

The discussions had not reached a point where British Aerospace had even considered the possibility of applying for export licences.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday he had no comment to make on the newspaper reports.

But in a letter to Mr Bob Hughes, Labour Party MP for Aberdeen North and Chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said

"It would not be proper for me to offer a definitive view now on the hypothetical question of the issue of a licence for the export of an aircraft such as the Coastguarder to South Africa"

## LIKELIHOOD

While the Labour Party and the AAM both say the Thatcher Government has "refused to rule out" the sale of the aircraft, there seems little likelihood the government will allow their export.

It would be seen as a flagrant breach of the arms embargo — even though the South Africans want the aircraft for their new, non-military coastguard, and despite the fact that the West would gain considerably from their deployment.

Mrs Thatcher and her government already have to cope with the repercussions of the decision by the Rugby Football Union to defy government policy by sending a team to South Africa.

They are also under pressure over the invitation to Mr P W Botha to visit London for a "working lunch".

R160 000 guarantees from SA Govt

# Bail terms eased for SA arms case men

254 Star  
22/5/84

The Star Bureau

**London.**  
The four South Africans charged with arms smuggling offences have won their High Court action for less stringent bail conditions. They originally appeared in the Coventry Magistrate's Court.

The four men are now free to return to South Africa pending their trial in Coventry on June 25.

Mr. Hendrik Botha, Mr. Stephanus de Jager, Mr. Jacobus la Grange and Mr. William Metelkamp were arrested in March and charged with contravening British legislation which implemented the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

After about 10 days in custody they were released on bail of R40 000 each.

The money was guaranteed by the South African Government.

An application for bail conditions to be relaxed so that they could return to South Africa until the Crown was ready to proceed with its case failed in the Magistrate's Court last week despite assurances from the South African Government that the men would stand trial.

These assurances were then repeated on a "government to government basis" in a letter to the British Government from the South African ambassador in London.

# SA men on arms charges fly home

CAPL Times 23/5/86 AB 256

From JOHN BATTERSBY and IAN HOBBS

**LONDON.** — Four South Africans facing arms-smuggling charges are on their way back home after what is believed to have been an unprecedented decision by a British High Court judge yesterday.

As the four men were rushed through the South African Embassy to London's Heathrow Airport, the embassy's first secretary, Mr Andre Pelser, claimed that their successful appeal had set an "historical precedent"

The dramatic ruling by Mr Justice Leonard was made at a private hearing in chambers after the South African Government last Friday had failed to have strict bail conditions on the men changed

But in a brief hearing in his chambers, Mr Justice Leonard overturned the earlier decision of a magistrate in Coventry to refuse to allow the four men to return to South Africa

The bail conditions were that the men should stay in Britain on R45 000 bail each, reporting to a police station in London each day.

## Bail doubled

Their passports had been seized by the Department of Customs and Excise, which is bringing the prosecution, and they had been forbidden to leave England before their next hearing in Coventry on June 25

The judge's conditions for the relaxation of bail, which are believed to make legal history, included:

- A doubling of the previous total bail money to R360 000

- The depositing of R90 000 at Coventry Magistrate's Court as additional surety

- The continued waiving of diplomatic immunity and standing of personal surety by Mr Pelser of the guaranteed sums.

- An assurance from Mr Pelser that the four men would board an aircraft to South Africa.

- An undertaking that the men's passports would be endorsed to limit travel only between South Africa and the United Kingdom.

## Back by June 24

- An assurance that the men would be back in Britain by June 24 in time for their hearing the following day

The men are Mr Hendrik Jacobus Botha, Mr Stephanus Johannes de Jager, Mr Jacobus Francois le Grange and Mr William Randolph Metelkamp, all of the Transvaal.

Customs arrested them on March 31 and

they have since appeared in court four times on various charges of illegally exporting military equipment to South Africa.

Four Britons have also been charged in connection with the case and one faces charges including the illegal exportation of Buccaneer jet-fighter parts

## Steyn recalled

When the four men were refused bail on April 2 there were angry behind-the-scenes diplomatic exchanges between South Africa House and the British Government which led to the South African Ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, being recalled to Pretoria for consultations

At a rushed press conference at the South African Embassy, the man who has emerged as the leader of the foursome, Mr Botha, described in court evidence as "Colonel Botha", said it was "a wonderful idea to go back home and have a normal life"

He said he believed the case was unique in that it was the first time foreign nationals had been allowed home while facing criminal charges in Britain

## Coastguard planes

The four men said their stay in Britain had been "outstanding" but they were glad to have the "uncertainty and waiting" behind them.

Asked what they would be doing back in South Africa, Mr Botha said "We will be going back to our own sphere of work and activities"

The case has assumed major political overtones since weekend disclosures that British Aerospace, the country's major aircraft manufacturers, had been approached by South African interests wanting to buy eight Coastguard aircraft — BA-748s — with the latest electronic surveillance equipment.

## PM's visit

The case, which has already embarrassed the British Government, comes at a time when a growing right-wing lobby among Conservative backbenchers are asking for the arms embargo to be lifted

In a statement yesterday, the Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, said his concern at the British Government's invitation for Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to visit Britain on June 2 had been increased by recent reports of a British Aerospace deal with South Africa.

# Kinnock opposes sale of British patrol planes to SA

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock said yesterday that the sale of marine surveillance aircraft to South Africa would constitute the most serious breach of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

But Tory MP Mr Patrick Wall, who is a member of the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence, and chairman of the North Atlantic Treaty Military Committee, countered with the view that South Africa should get the aircraft if it wanted them.

## JUSTICE AND LIBERTY

Addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society, Mr Kinnock said Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher had shamed the people of Britain by inviting the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to visit the country.

"His visit is an insult to all who hold dear the values of equality, of justice and of liberty," said Mr Kinnock.

He added that reports about talks between British Aerospace and South Africa on the sale of BA748 aircraft fitted with the Coastguarder electronic monitoring system had increased his concern about the visit. The planes could have only one possible use — surveillance of South Africa's own people.

## MASSIVE SEA TRAFFIC

In an interview yesterday, Mr Wall, who has just returned from his 14th visit to South Africa, said he believed the South Africans should get the aircraft.

"The SAAF Shackletons are being taken out of service this year. There is a vast amount of sea traffic round the Cape and it is essential for commercial purposes that surveillance be maintained in case of damage, accident or illness.

"It is not now possible for South Africa to maintain the surveillance of the sea route."

Mr Wall said it was only right that if South Africa formed a civilian coast guard that it should have the right to buy the planes needed for the surveillance of "this massive traffic".

Without suitable aircraft, the shipping using the Cape sea route would be endangered.



1331

WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY 1984

1332

housing units in Naruna Estate in Plumstead, if so, (a) how many, (b) how many persons are living in these units and (c)(i) what rentals are charged in respect of these units and (ii) on what basis are these rentals charged,

(2) whether any moneys were spent by his Department on the maintenance of these housing units over the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, if so, (a) when and (b) what amount was spent in each of these years,

(3) whether his Department has decided to renovate any of these housing units, if so, (a) which units and (b) when,

(4) whether tenders have been invited for the renovation of these units, if not, why not, if so,

(5) whether any such tenders have been accepted, if not, why not, if so, (a) who were the successful tenderers and (b) when will the work commence,

(6) whether his Department has decided to sell any of these housing units, if so, (a) when will they be sold and (b) what will be the conditions of sale?

Income p m. (R)

Rental p m (R)

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) 1979—R 7 850  
1980—R 5 553  
1981—R 6 622  
1982—R 9 788  
1983—R10 256

(3) Yes

(a) All units.

(b) 1984

(4) Yes

(5) Yes

(a) Olympic Painters

(b) 21 May 1984

(6) Yes, all houses and maisonettes but not the flats

(a) 161 Houses and maisonettes have already been sold and the remaining 8 are now being offered for sale to the tenants

(b) \*Cash  
\*If a tenant's income is less than R450 per month, he may pay a deposit of R300 and obtain a loan from the Department at the ruling interest rate over a maximum period of 30 years  
\*If a tenant's income exceeds R450 per month, he has to apply for a bond at a financial institution  
\*The following discounts are allowed on selling prices  
— 5% If a tenant has leased for longer than 5 years

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

- (1) Yes, the National Housing Commission.
- (a) 96 Dwelling units comprising 3 houses, 5 maisonettes and 88 flats
- (b) Approximately 384 persons
- (c) (i) and (ii) Rentals are charged as follows on the basis of the income of a tenant

1333

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— 5% If a tenant purchases during the sales campaign  
— 25% If the purchase price is paid in cash

*Handwritten: 25% Cadet detachments 24/5/84*

924 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

How many (a)(i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian cadet detachments and (b) persons attached to these detachments were there in the Republic as at 31 December 1983?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

- (a) (i) 653  
(ii) and (iii) None
- (b) Cadets 169 978,  
Teacher officers 2 390
- Defence Force: staff establishment

933 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black persons were in the service of the (i) Permanent Force, (ii) Citizen Force and (iii) Commandos in the South African (aa) Army, (bb) Navy, (cc) Air Force and (dd) Medical Services as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

The hon member is referred to the replies to written questions No 576 on 22 April 1980, 227 on 28 August 1981 and 394 on 9 September 1981

THURSDAY, 24 MAY 1984

†Indicates translated version  
For written reply

Inanda dam

917 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

- (1) Whether the construction of the Inanda dam has commenced, if so, on what date,
- (2) whether the dam will be constructed in stages, if so, (a) when will each stage be completed, (b) what does each stage comprise, (c) what will be the water level at each stage and (d) when is it anticipated that each such level will be reached?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES.**

- (1) Yes, 19 September 1983
- (2) No, it is the intention to construct the dam wall in one stage to its full height
- (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away

*Handwritten: Robben Island 24/5/84*

928 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) Black, (b) Indian and (c) Coloured persons were being held in prisons on Robben Island as at 31 December 1983?

**THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE**

- Robben Island Maximum Prison
- (a) Blacks: 288
- (b) Indians 0
- (c) Coloureds 2
- Robben Island Medium Prison
- (a) Blacks 14
- (b) Indians 0
- (c) Coloureds 221

# SA Angola to complete POW swop

23/5/84  
By Peter Honey,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NGIVA (Southern Angola) — South Africa is expected to hand over its last 16 Angolan prisoners of war — including one Cuban — to the Angolan component of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) outside this settlement today.

The Cuban is Private Pedro Torres (21), who was captured by Security Forces in southern Angola during Operation Askari in December last year.

The handover will complete the exchange which began here yesterday when 15 Angolans were released in exchange for a Namibian soldier, Rifleman Petrus Kandjendje (19).

He was captured during a South African raid into Angola five months ago.

## COMPLAINED

The 15 Angolans were brought to Ngiva airstrip in two SA Air Force helicopters, while Rifleman Kandjendje arrived with an Angolan Foreign Affairs official and a delegate of the International Red Cross.

Rifleman Kandjendje complained of the lack of medical attention during his imprisonment.

"All I had to eat was fish, fish, fish," he said.

A spokesman for the Angolan prisoners, Private Jose Pedro, said he had been captured by security forces in February 1981.

Before the handing-over ceremony yesterday, the head of the South African military contingent of the JMC, Colonel Piet Hall, said the exchange was "an expression of the sincerity we have with regard to the efforts being made to bring peace to this region".

His Angolan counterpart, Major Melo Xavier, said the progress that had been made with the South African disengagement was "allowing us to guarantee peace in Southern Africa".

By Andrew Walker, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa is failing because of the development of the latter's own arms industry and widespread violations of the embargo, a private United States study has shown

The study says some major Western nations, headed by the US, have constantly and deliberately allowed military technology to flow into South Africa in violation of their own laws

The research project was carried out by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organisation whose aims include promoting action in the US to help fight apartheid in South Africa

The sale to South Africa of high-technology equipment with military applications, allegedly used to augment developments by the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor), is singled out by the report as a major violation of the UN ban on arms deals with South Africa

It also refers to South Africa's purchase of equipment through middlemen, without the knowledge of manufacturer governments, and increasing sales of military technology to South Africa by American companies with the alleged approval of the Reagan Administration

The report says the embargo, first approved by the United Nations in 1963 and made mandatory for all member states in 1978, has been "seriously eroded"

Based on interviews with US government representatives and surveys of military publications and South African patent documents — released under the US Freedom of Information Act — it claims that the administration of President Ronald Reagan "has been presiding over a brisk flow" of military technology to South Africa

It claims the State Department authorised commercial sales of more than R34 million worth of equipment with military applications to South Africa from 1981 to 1983

Most weapons exports from the US are handled on a government-to-government basis under the Pentagon's military assistance programme or foreign military sales programme

But reporters have found that these records show no

# SA arms sale <sup>show</sup> ban 'seriously eroded' — study



Armcor's G5 155 mm howitzer uses West German engines, claims a US report.

by sales to SA by private companies, with the blessing of the US government

Commercial exports of any type must be licensed either by the Commerce Department or the State Department

Under the Carter Administration, the sale of all equipment designated as having military as well as civilian applications — some types of aircraft, trucks, computers and radar — was banned to South Africa

The Reagan Commerce Department reversed these controls, permitting sales of industrial equipment, chemi-

The claims are denied by US officials

"There is a distinct effort to see that nothing of military value is supplied to South Africa," said a State Department official

The report says equipment on the Munitions List regarded as having specific military applications is also being sold to South Africa in defiance of the weapons ban

"The importance and scope of US commercial military trade with South Africa becomes clearer when it is compared with similar sales to black African nations," the report says

ment on the Munitions List to South Africa

Over the same period, Zambia and Zambia were authorised to receive only slightly more than R1,8 million each in US commercial military exports

The head of the Office of Munitions Control, Mr William Robinson, said only commodities on the Munitions List with inherent commercial applications had been approved for sale to South Africa

The report also says South Africa is probably still reliant to some degree on overseas arms imports, adding that in its development of high-technology weapons, Armcor

craft are outfitted with launchers made by a US company

The company denies this, and the report says the launchers may have been bought through a third party

Other nations are also accused of violating the UN arms embargo

West German engines are used in Armcor's G5 155 mm howitzer, it says, and the 127 mm Valkiri rocket system is said to be based on a West German Unimog chassis

The research into embargo-busting also includes a study of South African patents lists

While these do not necessarily mean that products from the companies listed are being manufactured in South Africa, they do point to present or possible future violations, says the report

Foreign patents are said to include the Belgian arms maker, PRB, which has a South African patent for a fragmentation device

French companies Hispano-Suza and Creusot-Loire are said to have South African patents for "military equipment comprising a turret carrying an external large calibre gun and a military reconnaissance vehicle, respectively"

To support its claims, the report quotes the seizing last year of a US computer bound for the Soviet Union

The computer was being

# Gen Malan attacks

## Mail editorial

# SA honours Nkomati 'to the letter'

RBM  
24/5/84  
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THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday attacked an editorial in the Rand Daily Mail on Wednesday and emphasised that the South African Government was committed to implementing the Nkomati Accord "to the letter"

His full statement reads "I take strong exception to the editorial comment published in the Rand Daily Mail on Wednesday, May 23, 1984, in which it is implied that the SA Defence Force is involved in the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR)

"The comment was apparently based on a report published in the Rand Daily Mail on Tuesday, May 22, 1984, headlined 'MNR turns the screws on embattled Mozambique'

"This report contained vague, unsubstantiated and irresponsible statements made by so-called 'Government sources' in Mozambique who did not wish to be identified

"The facts of the matter are that since the signing of the Nkomati Accord on March 16 this year, numerous South African Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and myself have stated categorically that the agreement would be followed to the letter

"In direct contradiction, this editorial creates the impression that South Africa is involved with the MNR and even demands further information

"In addition it implies a far-fetched split in the ranks of the Defence Force I would like to point out that any rational, objective person could not conceive of a situation where members of the Defence Force, who have much to lose, would not strive as actively for peace as anyone else

"This sort of report and comment in effect coincides with the propaganda attack on the RSA which can only help to sour this country's relationships with its neighbouring states This is in no one's interest

"It would perhaps be desirable that official comment be obtained rather than quoting unidentified sources which, in any case, makes such sources suspect

"Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord definite communication channels exist between the two countries It is unfair to cast doubt on the bona fides of the Mozambique Government, that they would rather make use of unidentified sources through the medium of newspapers than to use existing channels to air their grievances, if any"

# SRC: Cancel SADF research at UCT

Education Reporter

THE Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town is to ask faculty councils to establish whether any research in their faculties is being undertaken directly or indirectly on behalf of the South African Defence Force

In terms of a resolution ratified by the SRC on Wednesday night and passed by about 200 students at a meeting on the campus yesterday, the university administration will then be requested to cancel all such research.

The resolution also called on the university's Careers Office to stop stocking SADF recruitment material

The students voted to reject the possibility of a University Military Unit (UMU) being formed on the campus

The meeting was organized by the Conscription Action Group to examine the implications of the formation of a UMU after the Cape Times Defence Reporter, Mr Willem Steenkamp, had mooted the idea in his column, On Parade, last week.

Mr Laurie Nathan, general secretary of Nusas, told the meeting the SADF was already on the campus

"With the expansion of the military, the growth of Armscor, and with the arms boycott of South Africa being

something of an obstacle to the modernization of its weaponry, the SADF increasingly requires advanced research. The university is well-equipped to meet such requirements"

Mr Nathan said the Official Secrets Act "and the often disguised nature of military research" made it difficult to establish what research was being done on the campus

Even if assurances were given that the unit would be non-combatant, that the SADF would not gain access to university files and that guns would not be carried on the campus, "our fundamental objection to the SADF would not be removed".

(254) FM 25/5/84

"The price of peace is not necessarily lower than the cost of modern warfare" With that stern warning during the Defence Debate in



Malan ... the cost of peace could be onerous

Parliament last week, Defence Minister Magnus Malan stamped on the hopes of those who thought SA's regional peace initiatives would lead to lower military spending

Indeed, Malan went further. He warned that defence spending might even increase and that military preparedness and modern weaponry would make heavy financial demands on the country. His speech was interpreted by the official Opposition's chief defence spokesman, Philip Myburgh, as meaning that this year's defence budget (of R3,7 billion) would be increased by a large additional appropriation

Myburgh could well be right. But even if he is not, it seems (unfortunately) certain that defence budgets are set to increase annually for the foreseeable future

Malan, and military sources generally, say there are a variety of reasons why this will be so. Regional peace successes, including a settlement in Namibia, would indeed cut the operational costs which currently eat into the defence budget and have sometimes sent Malan back to Parliament for more money to finance unforeseen operational expenses

In drawing up its budget requests the SADF is not about to gamble on a Namibian settlement or on an overall peace success. Malan points out that Swapo has not reduced its activities in Namibia and that the ANC posture towards SA remains as threatening as ever, despite that movement's exclusion from Mozambique.

Provision for operational costs therefore remains high. But when they speak about possible increased military spending, military sources do not seem to have operational costs in mind. They are speaking about hardware.

It is perfectly true that SA has achieved considerable success in beating the arms

embargo and in developing its own armaments industry. Malan boasted that SA has become a world leader in the artillery field.

But Armscor has not been able to meet all the SADF's needs — and some of the shortfalls create key areas of vulnerability. International defence publications like *The Military Balance* indicate that SA is well equipped in small arms, artillery, communications, some armour (although there may be a medium-term need to replace the Olifant tank), some missile categories and transport.

Modern radar could be a problem, although little information is available in this field. It was noteworthy, however, that the South Africans being charged with arms embargo offences in the UK were interested in, among other things, obtaining radar components.

The major weapon shortages, however, seem mainly to affect the Navy and the Air Force. Major, and very costly, programmes are underway to remedy some of the shortfalls.

Malan says SA is considering the possibility of making its own submarines (the present three are 14 years old) and helicopters (the fleet age averages about 20 years). Armscor has also announced major projects for the Navy and the Air Force — helicopters for the Air Force and submarines and corvettes for the Navy.

There is little doubt about SA's ability to carry out the projects. According to *The Military Balance* the corvettes that are to be built are an advanced Israeli missile-carrying design, while during major refits the existing submarines are believed to have been stripped down to the last nut and pipe and then reassembled.

#### Helicopters

Problems that do not seem susceptible to solution through local manufacture mainly affect the Air Force. Nothing is known about the type of helicopter that is to be manufactured but, at least initially, it would be reasonable to expect a fairly small type. If so, the problem of obtaining new large troop-carrying helicopters would remain.

The Air Force's major immediate problem is to obtain replacements for the Shackleton long-range maritime patrol aircraft. The SADF is known to favour the American Lockheed Orion aircraft for this purpose but acquisition would depend on Americans' readiness to license the sale of the aircraft in seeming defiance of the arms embargo.

Military men point out that the aircraft would serve American interests by watching Soviet naval movements round the coast and that they would also serve a humanitarian purpose during search and rescue missions off the coast.

American sources do not rule out provision of the Orion, possibly to a new non-military coastguard service, but point out that it would be extremely difficult to get

Congressional approval for such a sale.

Another Air Force need is for a new modern interceptor. The Mirage F1s have given sterling service but new generations of Soviet aircraft are now being supplied to African countries (Mig 23s have appeared in Angola) which the F1 would have difficulty in matching.

How such aircraft could be obtained in the face of the arms embargo is an open question. And there may well be lacks in other spheres — some categories of missiles, for instance, or in modern anti-submarine equipment.

The SADF, with the full backing of the government, seems determined to do everything possible to overcome the problems. A period of peace could give them an opportunity to devote more resources to the procurement of modern hardware.

But the process will be expensive — and the price can only come from the pockets of the taxpayer.

WILL Prime Minister P W Botha be able to persuade Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other Western leaders "to go soft" on the mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa?

As Mr Botha prepares to set out on his extensive European shuttle on Monday, this must be one of the uppermost thoughts in his mind.

As the international media spotlight has shined on an astonishing series of disclosures about violations and circumventions of the seven-year-old embargo, many politicians, analysts and observers are assessing Mr Botha's chances.

A relaxation in the West's implementation of the arms embargo is a crucial component of Mr Botha's diplomatic campaign to reverse the tightening grip of international isolation and lead South Africa back into the Western fold.

Britain's support for, and implementation of, the United Nations arms embargo — like its adherence to the Gleneagles Agreement on sporting links — remains one of the most painful thorns in Mr Botha's flesh as far as British-South African relations are concerned.

Although the arms embargo has led indirectly to the development of a formidable arms industry, exporting sophisticated weaponry around the globe, Western implementation of the embargo remains a painful symbol of the world's distaste for South Africa's internal policies.

And on the more practical side South Africa still needs suppliers of certain specialist equipment, which it would be uneconomical to produce domestically — such as maritime patrol aircraft, sophisticated electronic monitoring systems and fighter aircraft.

Before considering Mr Botha's chances in persuading Western leaders to ease off

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RSM

# Trying to get round the West's arms embargo

## JOHN BATTERSBY in London

the arms ban, it is helpful to review an interesting sequence of events in the past three months, creating an atmosphere which will at least make it easier for Mr Botha to pose the question.

● In February, the South African Government let it be known that it could not indefinitely bear the burden of providing the West with its maritime intelligence round the Cape sea route.

● In early March, Mr Botha signed the historic non-aggression pact with President Samora Machel of Mozambique, which included a joint monitoring by Mozambican and South African troops of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique.

● At the end of March, four South Africans appeared in court in Coventry charged with illegally exporting arms to South Africa in contravention of the United Nations arms embargo.

● Commenting after their third court appearance on April 9, Rightwing Tory MP Jim Spicer called on the British Government to drop the arms embargo, on the grounds that South Africa had entered

a new relationship with neighbouring States in Southern Africa and is doing the West's work in keeping open the Cape sea lines and monitoring maritime intelligence in the area.

● Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha called on the West to drop the arms embargo against South Africa in the light of recent developments in the sub-continent and, particularly, the new Accord with Mozambique.

● At the end of April, well-documented claims of clandestine arms deals between South Africa and communist Bulgaria were made on Danish television.

● On May 4, it was announced simultaneously in London and Cape Town that Mr Botha would meet Mrs Thatcher in London on June 2.

● About the middle of May, a fourth Briton in the dock at the Coventry trial was charged with illegally exporting Buccaneer jet fighter parts to South Africa.

● On May 20, British media reports claimed British Aerospace has been approached by South African interests for the purchase of eight BA743 twin-turbo-prop aircraft carried by the

would be willing to forget the past and reciprocate by making Simon's Town's dockyard facilities available to you again."

The Simon's Town rider would strike a particularly vulnerable note with Mrs Thatcher, who is understood to be under pressure from her Defence Ministry to renegotiate a Simon's Town agreement, which was terminated by a British Labour government a move the Tories have never really come to terms with.

Mrs Thatcher could well see fit to raise the Simon's Town issue herself.

But her reply to Mr Botha's implied request to ease the arms embargo is unlikely to please the South African Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher — or any other Western leader, for that matter — could not reverse the arms embargo even if they wanted to. The Soviet Union would use its veto to block any counter-resolution the West might bring.

This leaves two options to Western leaders wanting to entice Mr Botha further out of the laager — find ways of circumventing the embargo or to violate it.

Mrs Thatcher could not publicly contemplate the latter, because of Britain's already delicate position in the Commonwealth over its links with South Africa, nor would she be inclined to be seen to undermine international law.

What is more likely is that the kind of deal reportedly set up to "demilitarise" the sale of sensitive military equipment — the creation of civilian operators and deals between private companies — will be used more frequently in a bid to circumvent the arms embargo.

But there are two major hitches.

Firstly, in British law if a product falls under the Export of Goods Control Order of 1981 — as the British Government has

RDM

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Coastguarder electronic monitoring system to replace the obsolete Shackletons for maritime and air surveillance.

● On May 22, the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman urged Mr Botha to use his visit to Europe to persuade Western governments to ease the arms embargo in the interests of defending the Cape sea route.

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced that Armscor was "considering" the possibility of manufacturing submarines and helicopters, and added "We have the capability of manufacturing them."

In all, this is a clearly discernible message from Mr Botha's Government — aided by allies at home and abroad — to the West.

"We have furthered Western interests in Southern Africa by signing a non-aggression pact with Mozambique and paving the way for a Namibian settlement by signing a ceasefire with Angola

"We have initiated a process of internal reform in South Africa

"We are helping you by keeping vital Cape sea lanes under surveillance and monitoring Eastern bloc shipping movements in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean

"If you want us to continue assisting Western interests, then the least you can do is supply us with the necessary equipment and stop treating our nationals, who cooperate with British companies that want to help us, like criminals

"If you are prepared to help us, we

said the BA743s and the Coastguarder equipment do — then an export order must be applied for with a recommendation from the British Foreign Office.

The Foreign Office has made it clear it intends to observe the letter of the United Nations arms embargo

This effectively "scotches" any chance of the deal going through

Secondly, the hawkish vigilance of the United Nations and international anti-apartheid groups is unlikely to allow any attempts at circumventing the arms embargo to slip through their impressive surveillance net

The pending Coastguarder deal — one of the most sophisticated attempts yet at circumvention — was exposed by the vigilance of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and the Oslo-based Secretary of the World Campaign against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa, Mr Abdul Minty

There is no doubt — and creating any impression to the contrary is short-sighted — that the international campaign to isolate South Africa is directed by some intensely committed, able and sincere people, many of them South Africans

As long as the South African Government's policies are based on a system of institutionalised racial discrimination and the mass dislocation of millions of people, the boycott lobby will continue to operate effectively from a sound moral base.

And neither Mrs Thatcher — nor any other Western leader — would dare go it alone in defiance of the arms embargo



C Herald 26/5/84 (254)

Indian and coloured men may soon be faced with the question of . . .

# Conscience or conscription?

SOME make a fuss about moral objections, or on religious grounds, and some are jailed, and some become refugees by going into exile — and some just lie low in constant fear of being caught by military police.

For whatever reason, scores of South African youths fail to fall in for their national service every year, although now that offenders face six-year jail sentences the trend could weaken. In drafting the Defence Amendment Act, which came into effect this year and now distinguishes between religious and political objectors, the Government's clear aim was to stem the tide.

The new legislation provides for far harsher penalties for offenders.

## COMPULSORY

But once conscription is introduced for Indians and coloured people — as is possible soon — the South African Defence Force may find itself with an even bigger problem.

Most Indian and coloured political and community leaders have publicly expressed strong opposition to general conscription being forced on men who

**DESPITE denials all round, there seems little doubt that once the tricameral system of Government becomes operational, coloured and Indian youths will be called upon to don uniform to "defend their country against the forces of subversion".**

**Indeed, a bitter debate on the issue has already begun. It comes at a time when more and more white South Africans are questioning the role of the Defence Force in this country. CAPE HERALD examines some of the arguments.**

ficial reason for dropping the charges was that it would be unfair to press prosecutions in terms of the old law when a "more flexible" system was to be introduced.

It remains to be seen how many objectors will be prepared to face 72 months' of imprisonment, although some, including the national Conscientious Objectors' Supporters Group, believe that the rigidity of the new measures will not halt or even slow down the number of objectors.

## DETENTION

At present there are about 300 objectors in detention. Most belong to the "pacifist" and "peace" churches, but some say they cannot justify defending a country which they see as an aggressor to-

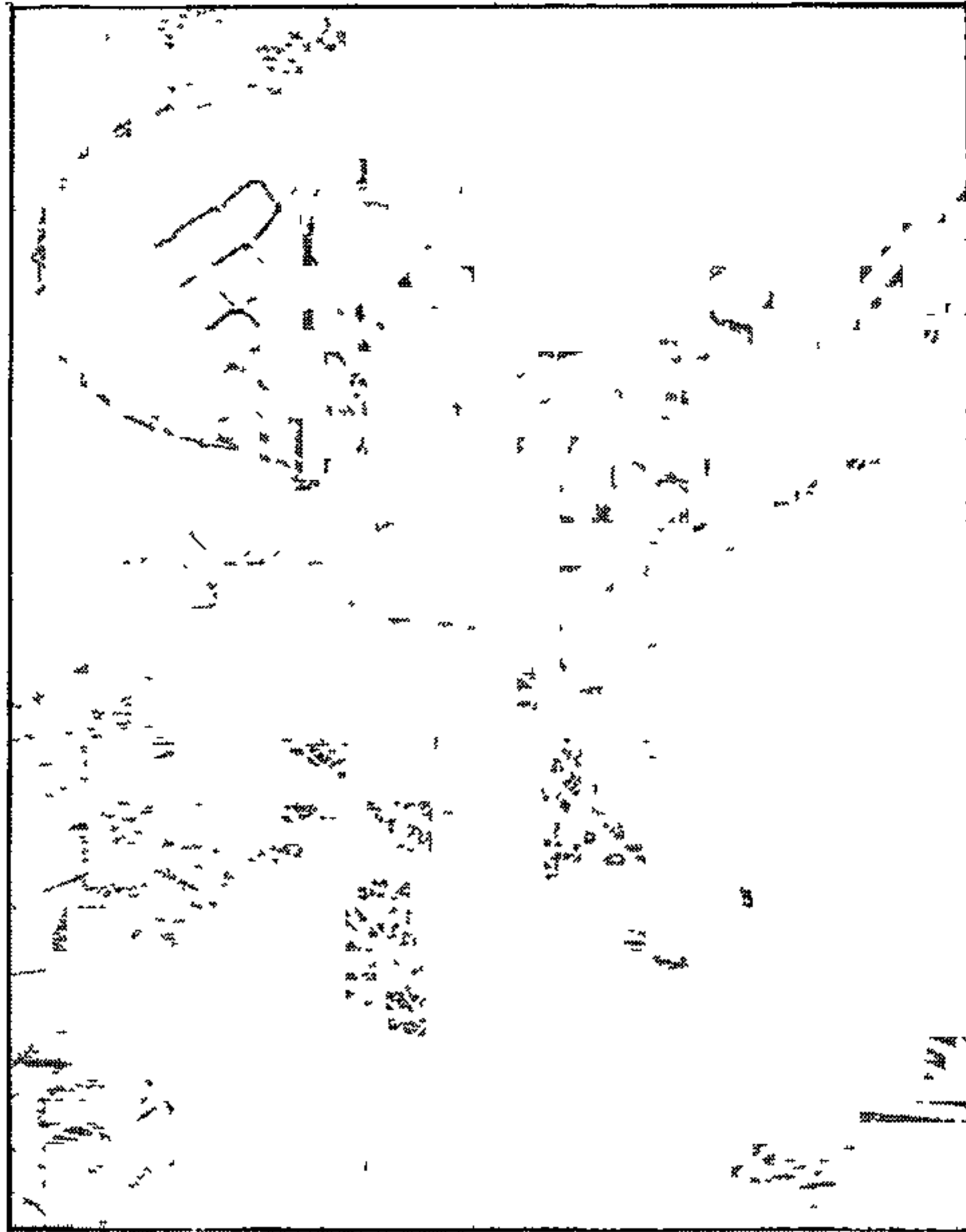
tors were given dishonourable discharges from the armed forces once their jail terms were over — a "sentence" which they were only too pleased to bear.

Clear distinction is made between the various classes of accepted religious objectors some will be required to undertake community service — out of uniform — and others will serve, in uniform, in non-combatant capacities.

## JAILED

But for the political objectors there will be no options. They will be jailed.

No statistics exist on South Africa's "missing generation" — numbers who have fled the country to escape their military commitments — but estimates are that they can be counted in their thousands.



A MANUAL designed to help ministers of religion counsel conscientious objectors has come under fire from the Directorate of Publications who branded it "a threat to the security of the state taking the form of subtle propaganda with an undermining effect".

But the Publications Appeals Board rejected an appeal for the South African Council of Churches publication to be banned, saying it was

should be made to the board for religious objection and explains how to formulate the objection. Another section gives examples of questions objectors have been asked at previous courts martial. Random examples are:

## INFLUENCE

● Where in the bible do you find anything which forbids you to defend your country?

● Aren't you bringing a great deal of dishonour on your family?  
● Are you trying to influence others to become conscientious objectors?  
● Who helped you to prepare your conscientious objection application?

● What happens to people like you in Russia or China?  
● Another comprehensive section covers psychological and physical preparation for imprisonment should the objector be unsuccessful in his application for exemption, even listing handy items to use for bargaining to make life in jail more comfortable.

And should the objector decide to leave SA and go into exile a number of thought-provoking questions on the period of exile and repercussions of the action are posed for consideration.

## Manual on counselling objectors

#### Citizenship rights

The Act acknowledges religious objectors, who may now serve in non-combatant roles for the compulsory two-year training period, with periodic camps to follow, but refuses to recognise political objectors

According to a South African Defence Force spokesman the term "conscientious objector" is no longer acknowledged

"There are religious objectors and political objectors," he said

#### WITHDRAWN

A number of court martial cases against men who refused to don uniforms of the SADF were withdrawn at the end of last year so that they could be called to duty again — and charged under the new measures if they again refused to comply

The Government's of-

states and a suppressor of human rights

But if, or when, Indian and coloured men are summoned to compulsory military service the authorities will have other religious — apart from the political considerations — with which to contend

A notable difference in terms of the new Act is that objectors no longer have the right to legal representation for their defence — a provision that has been slammed as further erosion of democratic rights

Another new provision is that objectors' motivations for refusing to respond to their call-ups may not be published, which means their evidence is led in secret

Under the old law most, but not all, objec-

Many have sought and obtained political asylum overseas, mainly in Britain, the United States and the Netherlands, although some have found sanctuary in neighbouring African states Transkei, for example, has been described as a haven for such refugees

These young men's plight is that, in going, they leave their families and friends behind forever. They will never be allowed to return to the Republic — except illegally or under assumed identities

There are others, "on the run" who have remained in the country. But they live in constant fear of that knock on the door.

For them and every other objector it's a case of conscience or conscription

The choice isn't easy

Titled *Conscientious Objections, A Counsellor's Resource Manual*, it warns counsellors that under the Defence Act any person who by word or action does anything to incite, recommend, encourage or otherwise cause any other person to refuse to render military service, are liable to be fined up to R5 000 and/or jailed for six years

The forward states that the manual is intended for use by ministers and is not available for general circulation

#### CLARIFIES

The booklet then clarifies the different forms of conscientious objection, the Defence Amendment Act, 1983, and the military registration and service requirements of white South African males.

Pointing out that non-registration is illegal and commenting that no provision is made on current registration forms to record conscientious objection, the booklet says that separate application

# Botha-Thatcher talks may focus on arms embargo and Simon's Town

254  
76-188

LONDON. — Will Mr P W Botha be able to persuade Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Western leaders to go soft on the mandatory United Nations arms embargo against South Africa?

This must be one of the thoughts uppermost in his mind as Mr Botha prepares to set out on his extensive European shuttle

As the international media spotlight has zoned in on an astonishing series of disclosures about violations and circumventions of the seven-year-old embargo many politicians, analysts and observers are assessing Mr Botha's chances

A relaxation in the West's implementation of the arms embargo is a crucial component of Mr Botha's diplomatic campaign to reverse the tightening grip of international isolation and lead South Africa back into the Western fold

Britain's support for and — and implementation of — the UN arms embargo — like its adherence to the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links — remains one of the most painful thorns in Mr Botha's flesh as far as Anglo-South African relations are concerned

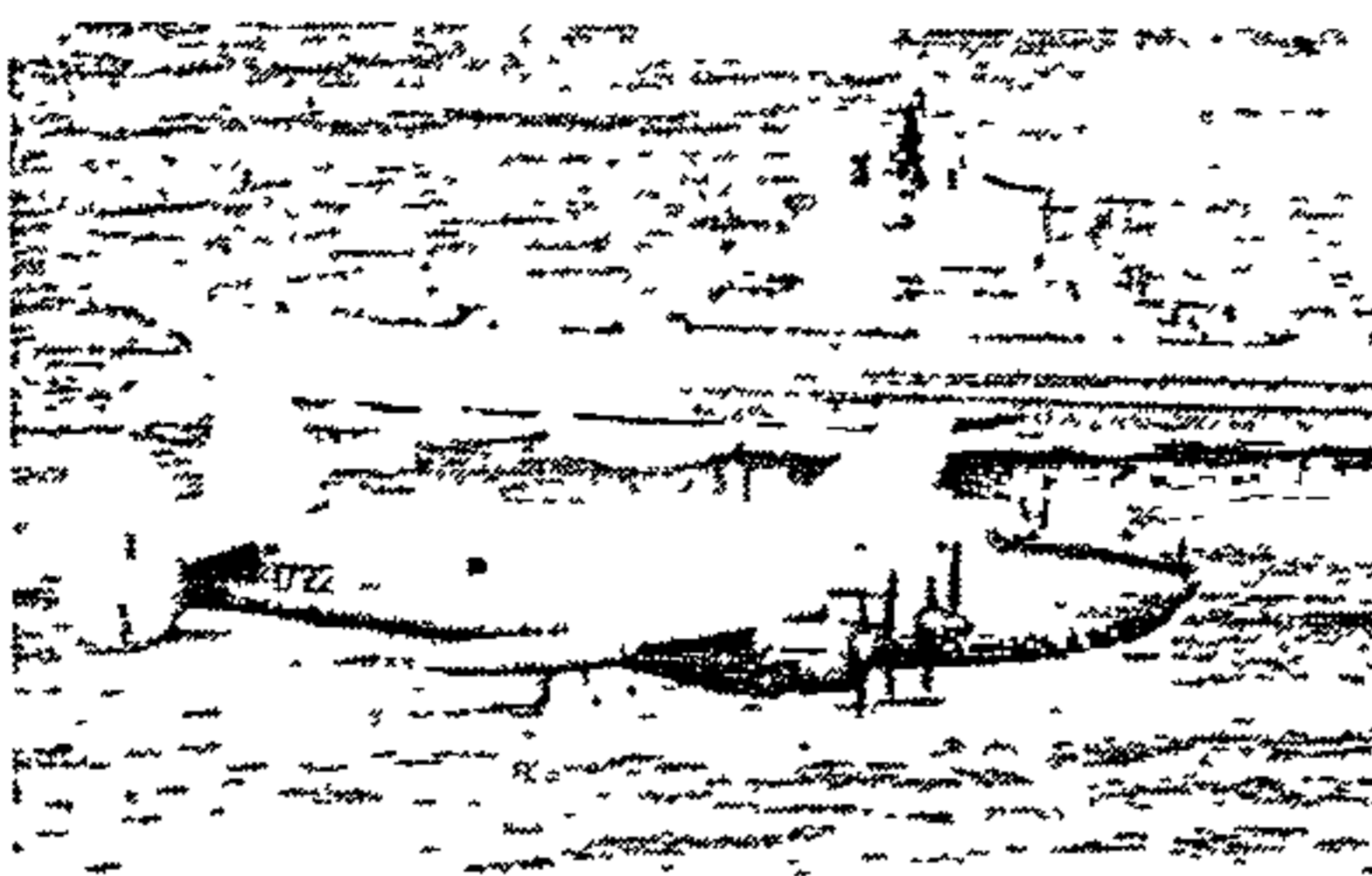
## Uneconomic

Although the arms embargo has led indirectly to the development of a formidable arms industry exporting sophisticated weaponry around the globe, Western implementation of the embargo remains a painful symbol of the world's distaste for South Africa's internal policies

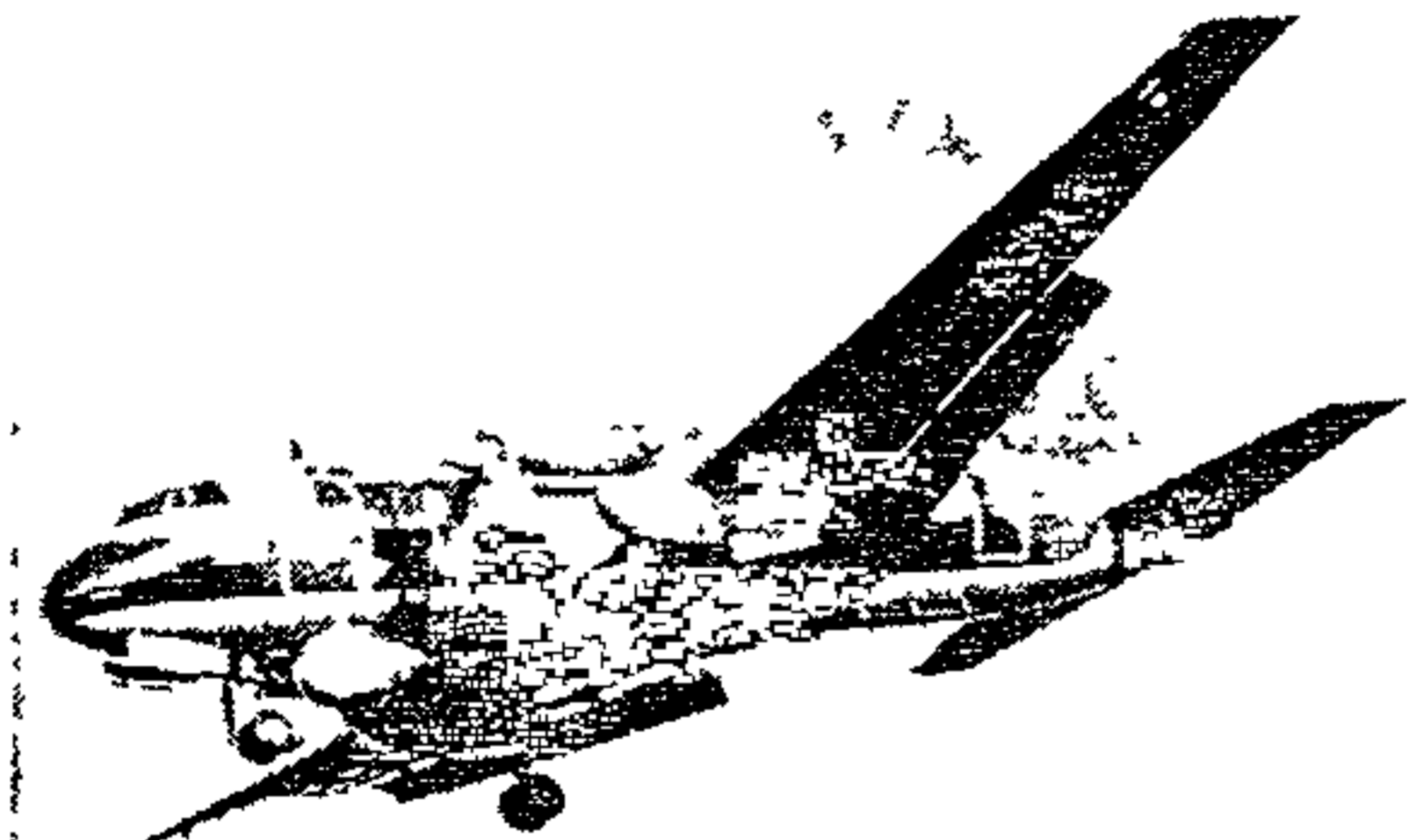
And on the more practical side South Africa still needs supplies of certain specialist equipment, which would be uneconomic to produce domestically — such as maritime patrol aircraft, sophisticated electronic monitoring systems and fighter aircraft

Before considering Mr Botha's chances in persuading Western leaders to ease off the arms ban it is helpful to review an interesting sequence of events in the past three months which have created an atmosphere which will at least make it easier for Mr Botha to pose the question

What are the chances of Britain easing the arms embargo against South Africa? This will be a topic for discussion when Mr P W Botha meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher next month JOHN BATTERSBY of our London Office reports:



TOP. A Shackleton of the SAAF shadows a Russian ship off the Cape coast BELOW. The BA-748 maritime patrol aircraft which South Africa would like as a replacement for the obsolete Shackleton



Southern Africa and is doing the West's work in keeping open the Cape sea lanes and monitoring maritime intelligence in the area

● The Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, calls on the West to drop the arms embargo against South Africa in the light of recent developments in the sub-continent and particularly the new security pact with Marxist Mozambique

● At the end of April well-documented claims are made on Danish television of clandestine arms deals between South Africa and communist Bulgaria

● On May 4 it is announced simultaneously in London and Cape Town that Mr Botha will meet Mrs Thatcher in London on June 2

● About the middle of May a fourth Briton in the dock at the Coventry trial is charged with illegally exporting Buccaneer jet parts to South Africa

● On May 20 British media reports claim

"We have furthered Western interests in Southern Africa by signing a non-aggression pact with Mozambique and paving the way for a Namibian settlement by signing a ceasefire with Angola We have initiated a process of internal reform in South Africa We are helping you by keeping vital Cape sea lanes under surveillance and monitoring Eastern bloc shipping movements in the south Atlantic and Indian Ocean If you want us to continue assisting Western interests then the least you can do is supply us with the necessary equipment and stop treating our nationals, who co-operate with British companies that want to help us, like criminals If you are prepared to help us we would be willing to forget the past and reciprocate by making Simon's Town dockyard facilities available to you again"

The Simon's Town rider would strike a new

cise their veto as permanent members of the Security Council to block such drastic action which declared that the continued supply of arms to South Africa was a threat to world peace

Mrs Thatcher — or any other Western leader for that matter — could not reverse the arms embargo even if they wanted to

The Soviet Union would use its veto to block any counter-resolution the West might bring

This leaves two options to Western leaders wanting to entice Mr Botha further out of the laager To find ways of circumventing the embargo or to violate it

Mrs Thatcher could not publicly contemplate the latter because of Britain's already delicate position in the Commonwealth over its links with South Africa nor would she be inclined to be seen to undermine international law

What is more likely is that the kind of deal reportedly set up to "demilitarize" the sale of sensitive military equipment — the creation of civilian operators and deals between private companies — will be used more frequently in a bid to circumvent the arms embargo

But there are two major hitches

Firstly, in British law if a product falls under the export of Goods Control Order (of 81) — as the government has said the BA-748s and the Coastguarder equipment do — then an export order must be applied for with a recommendation from the British Foreign Office

The Foreign Office has made it clear it intends to observe the letter of the UN arms embargo

This effectively scotches any chance of the deal going through

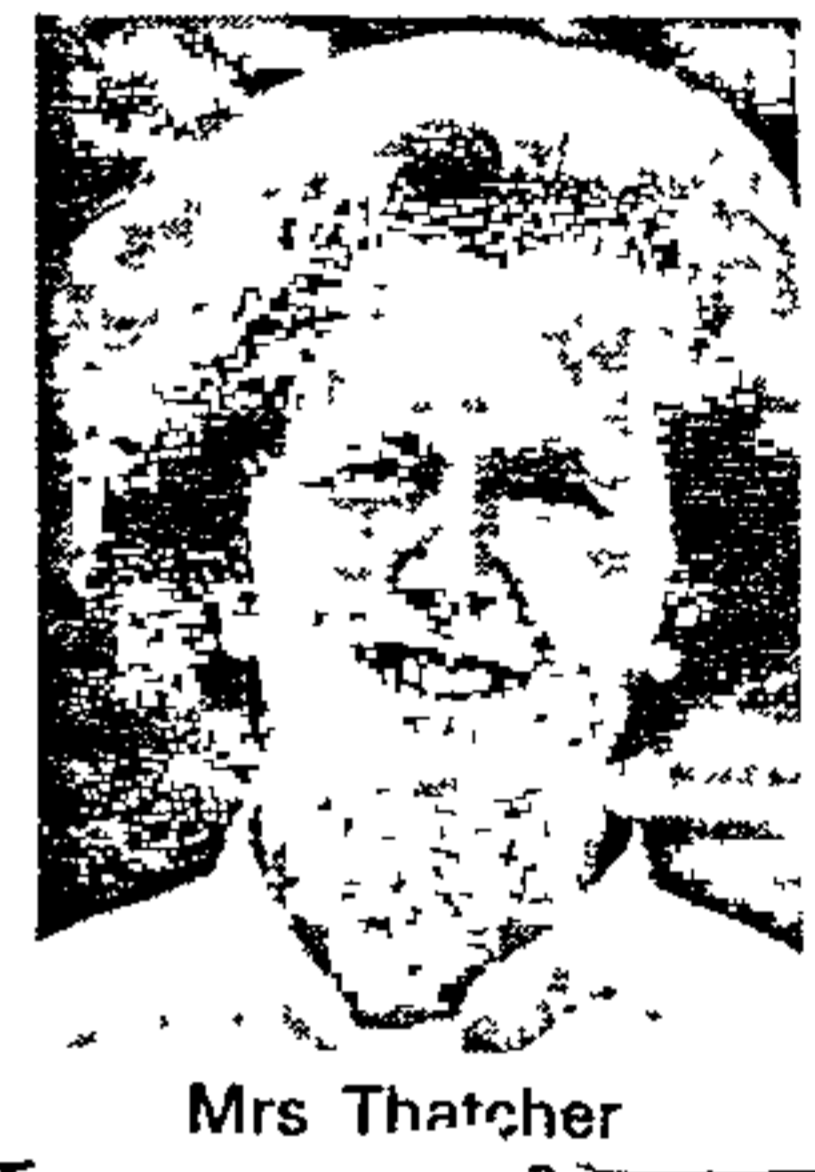
Secondly, the vigilance of the UN, and international anti-apartheid groups is unlikely to allow any attempts at circumventing the arms embargo to slip through their impressive surveillance net

## Short-sighted

The pending Coastguarder deal — one of the most sophisticated attempts yet at circum-



Mr P W Botha



Mrs Thatcher

Britain's support for and implementation of — the UN arms embargo — like its adherence to the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links — remains one of the most painful thorns in Mr Botha's flesh as far as Anglo-South African relations are concerned

### Uneconomic

Although the arms embargo has led indirectly to the development of a formidable arms industry exporting sophisticated weaponry around the globe, Western implementation of the embargo remains a painful symbol of the world's distaste for South Africa's internal policies.

And on the more practical side South Africa still needs supplies of certain specialist equipment, which would be uneconomic to produce domestically — such as maritime patrol aircraft, sophisticated electronic monitoring systems and fighter aircraft.

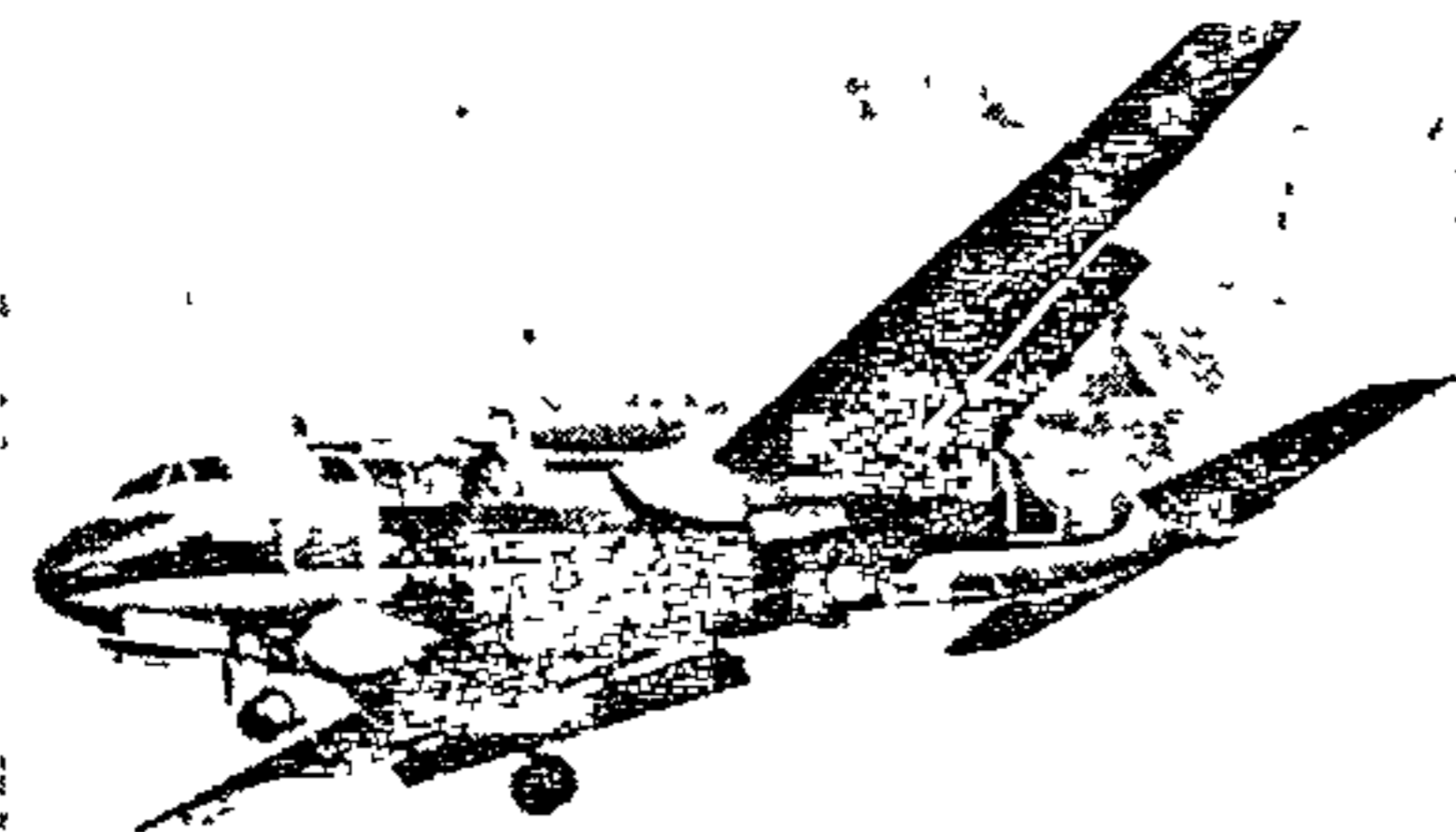
Before considering Mr Botha's chances in persuading Western leaders to ease off the arms ban it is helpful to review an interesting sequence of events in the past three months which have created an atmosphere which will at least make it easier for Mr Botha to pose the question.

● In February the government let it be known that it could not indefinitely bear the burden of providing the West with its maritime intelligence on the Cape sea route

● In early March Mr Botha signs the historic non-aggression pact with President Samora Machel of Mozambique which includes a joint monitoring by Mozambican and South African troops of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique.

● At the end of March four South Africans appear in court in Coventry charged with illegally exporting arms to South Africa in contravention of the UN arms embargo

● Commenting after their third court appearance on April 9, a right-wing Tory MP, Mr Jim Spicer, calls on the British government to drop the arms embargo on the grounds that South Africa has entered into a new relationship with neighbouring states



Southern Africa and is doing the West's work in keeping open the Cape sea lanes and monitoring maritime intelligence in the area

● The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, calls on the West to drop the arms embargo against South Africa in the light of recent developments in the sub-continent and particularly the new security pact with Marxist Mozambique

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● About the middle of May a fourth Briton in the dock at the Coventry trial is charged with illegally exporting Buccaneer jet parts to South Africa.

● On May 20 British media reports claim that British Aerospace has been approached by South African interests to buy eight BA-743 twin turbo-prop maritime patrol aircraft with the Coastguard electronic monitoring system to replace the obsolete Shackletons for maritime and air surveillance

● On May 22 the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, urges Mr Botha to use his visit to Europe to persuade Western governments to ease the arms embargo in the interests of defending the Cape sea route

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announces that Armscor is considering the possibility of manufacturing submarines and helicopters and adds "We have the capability of manufacturing them"

In all, this is a clearly discernible message from Mr Botha's government — aided by allies at home and abroad — to the West

"We have furthered Western interests in Southern Africa by signing a non-aggression pact with Mozambique and paving the way for a Namibian settlement by signing a ceasefire with Angola. We have initiated a process of internal reform in South Africa. We are helping you by keeping vital Cape sea lanes under surveillance and monitoring Eastern bloc shipping movements in the south Atlantic and Indian Ocean. If you want us to continue assisting Western interests then the least you can do is supply us with the necessary equipment and stop treating our nationals, who co-operate with British companies that want to help us, like criminals. If you are prepared to help us we would be willing to forget the past and reciprocate by making Simon's Town dockyard facilities available to you again"

The Simon's Town rider would strike a particularly vulnerable note with Mrs Thatcher, who is understood to be under pressure from her Defence Ministry to re-negotiate a Simon's Town agreement which was terminated by a Labour government — a move the Tories have never really come to terms with

### International law

Mrs Thatcher could well see fit to raise the Simon's Town issue herself

But her reply to Mr Botha's implied request to ease the arms embargo is unlikely to please the South African Prime Minister.

The arms embargo became international law when it was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1977 when the international mood was particularly hostile towards South Africa following the death in detention of Steve Biko

It came as a shock to South Africa that both the United States and Britain failed to exer-

cised to be seen to undermine international law

What is more likely is that the kind of deal reportedly set up to "demilitarize" the sale of sensitive military equipment — the creation of civilian operators and deals between private companies — will be used more frequently in a bid to circumvent the arms embargo

But there are two major hitches

Firstly, in British law if a product falls under the export of Goods Control Order (of 81) — as the government has said the BA-748s and the Coastguard equipment do — then an export order must be applied for with a recommendation from the British Foreign Office

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This effectively scotches any chance of the deal going through

Secondly, the vigilance of the UN, and international anti-apartheid groups is unlikely to allow any attempts at circumventing the arms embargo to slip through their impressive surveillance net.

### Short-sighted

The pending Coastguard deal — one of the most sophisticated attempts yet at circumvention — was exposed by the hawk-like vigilance of the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) and the Oslo-based secretary of the world campaign against nuclear and military collaboration with South Africa, Mr Abdul Minty

There is no doubt — and creating any impression to the contrary is short-sighted — that the international campaign to isolate South Africa is directed by some intensely committed, able and sincere people — many of them South Africans.

As long as the government's policies are based on a system of institutionalized racial discrimination and the mass dislocation of millions of people the boycott lobby will continue to operate effectively from a sound moral base

And neither Mrs Thatcher, nor any other Western leader, would dare go it alone in defiance of the arms embargo

Mrs Thatcher

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S. Times 2/15/84

# Small eye in the sky that caused a big row

THE Coastguarder, a small maritime aircraft which South Africa may buy, comes from the same stable as the highly sophisticated Nimrod which SA has been barred from purchasing

Both are manufactured by British Aerospace, the aircraft giant which is 50 percent owned by the British Government.

The Coastguarder is a modified BA 748 twin-engine passenger plane designed for multi-purpose coastal work

## Uproar

On the other hand, the jet-powered, high altitude Nimrod was designed for military use as an anti-submarine and anti-shipping strike force. In 1968 it started replacing

**LONDON** JOUBERT MALHERBE on the row over South Africa's bid for maritime aircraft

the Shackletons of RAF Strike Command

An attempt by South Africa to buy Nimrods, conversions of the Comet aircraft, caused an uproar in 1970 and was finally blocked by the British Government.

Now another row has erupted over the purchase of the BA 748s, of which South Africa would apparently like eight at a total cost of R95-million

If the deal goes through, the Republic will be the first country to have the Coastguarder

A British Aerospace spokesman said this week there were 370 standard BA 748 aircraft in operation in 50 countries as passenger or transport carriers

None was equipped with the advanced sea-surveillance

equipment South Africa was interested in

According to the authoritative publication "Jane's", the Coastguarder was developed in 1977 as an all-purpose maritime patrol aircraft for use in coastal surveillance, pollution and contraband control, fishery protection, search and rescue, tactical surveillance and offshore oil-field patrol

## Reputation

It can carry as many as 12, 30-man dinghies which can be dropped through a rear door on rescue missions

The 1977 model became a prototype for a new series of standard BA 748s

A later version of Coastguarder came into its own in 1981 when it drew applause

at Britain's International Air Tattoo

Since none has yet been sold, BA would obviously be keen to clinch a deal with South Africa.

But, says a BA spokesman, South Africa is shopping around for aircraft to replace its ageing Shackletons.

He was aware South Africa was also looking at the Dutch Fokker F-27 or Canadian Dash-7 aircraft, which like the BA 748, could be used for air patrol

"They are looking all over the world," he said

The BA 748 is a turbo-prop 44-seater civilian aircraft with a worldwide reputation for hard work, like the famous Dakota

Its reputation is known in South Africa because SAA used three of them on international flights from 1971 until recently

Transkel Airways was using one of the aircraft, said the BA spokesman



The Coastguarder

Picture: Jane's All the World's Aircraft

The Royal Air Force uses the BA 748 in a transport role and on VIP flights, leaving maritime work to the refined Nimrods

The BA spokesman said as far as he knew, the proposed sale of BA 748s was for the use of South Africa's coast-guard service, a civilian body.

## Premature

He said the deal would not be in breach of the United Nations arms embargo of South Africa

The aircraft could not be used "against anyone" and it was not equipped with guns, nor did the BA 748 have a weapons bay in which bombs could be carried

The spokesman said to talk of a "deal" with South Africa

# It costs a fortune for the chance to face RO

HEADING down the final straight in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, both Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart are feeling hobbled for lack of campaign funds.

California, the biggest state, and New Jersey on the Eastern Seaboard, are the climactic primaries in the marathon contest to pick delegates to the July Democratic Convention

Both states go to the polls on June 5 and the two leading rivals are busily commuting between the East and West coasts in search of votes

## Shoestring

Mr Hart stopped paying his Washington campaign headquarters staff two weeks ago

Mr Mondale and his team on the campaign trail are trying to save money by staying with supporters rather than in hotels

Each camp makes a virtue of necessity, boasting of its penny and accusing the other side of squandering funds

"We have always lived on a shoestring," said Debbie Graham, spokeswoman at Hart headquarters in Washington

Confirming that she and her colleagues had not been paid for May, she said "We don't pay high salaries anyway"

Even after imposing salary

## WASHINGTON

DAVID S. Democratic hopefuls n

\$24.2-million imposed by on camp

Mr Mondale is within million) of

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## Solvent

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# Nato's 'secure' Moscow rooms

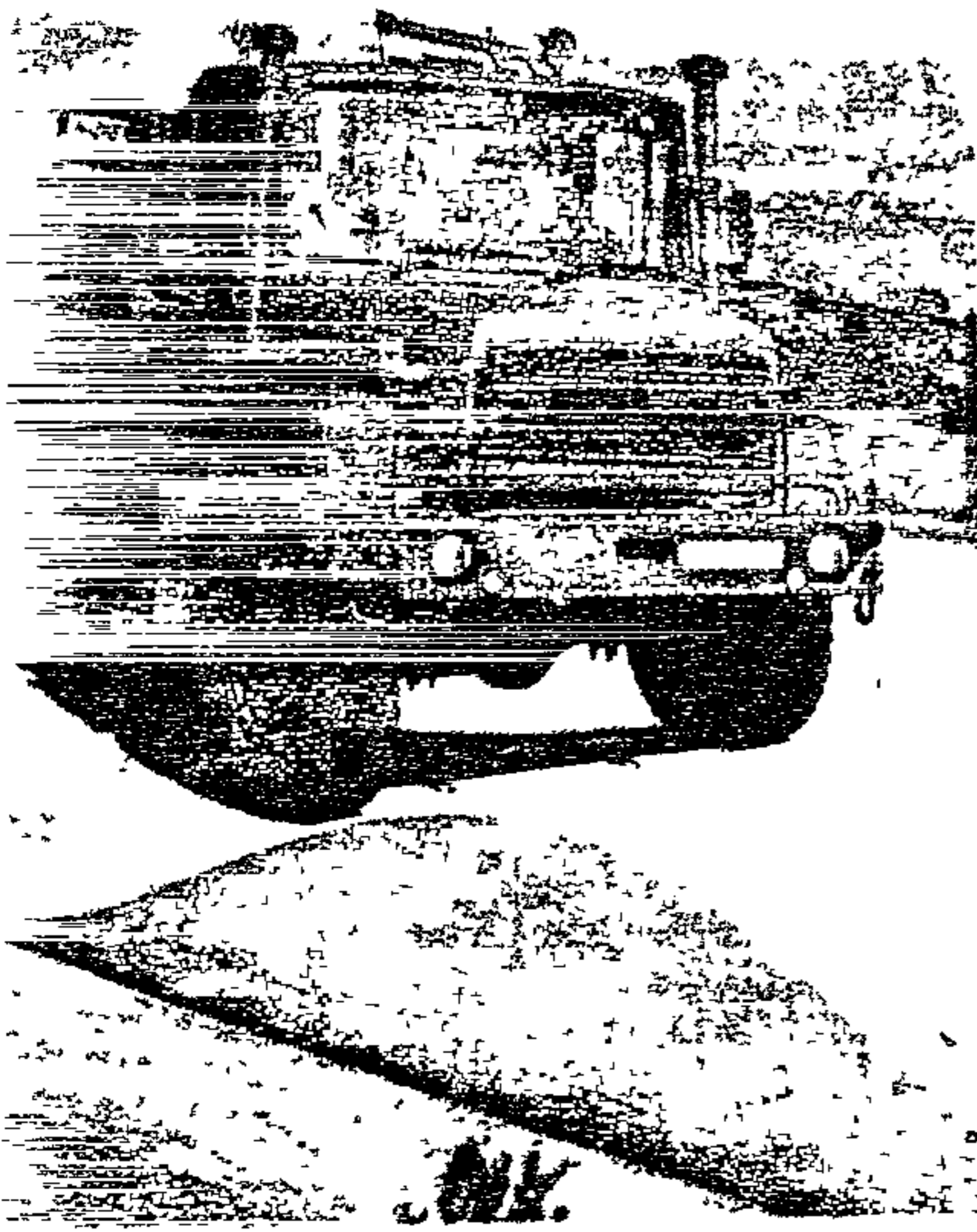
NIGEL WADE on how the Western embassies beat the Russian bugs

EACH of the major countries belonging to Nato has a "secure" room - a secret, bug-proof chamber for confidential meetings - in its Moscow embassies

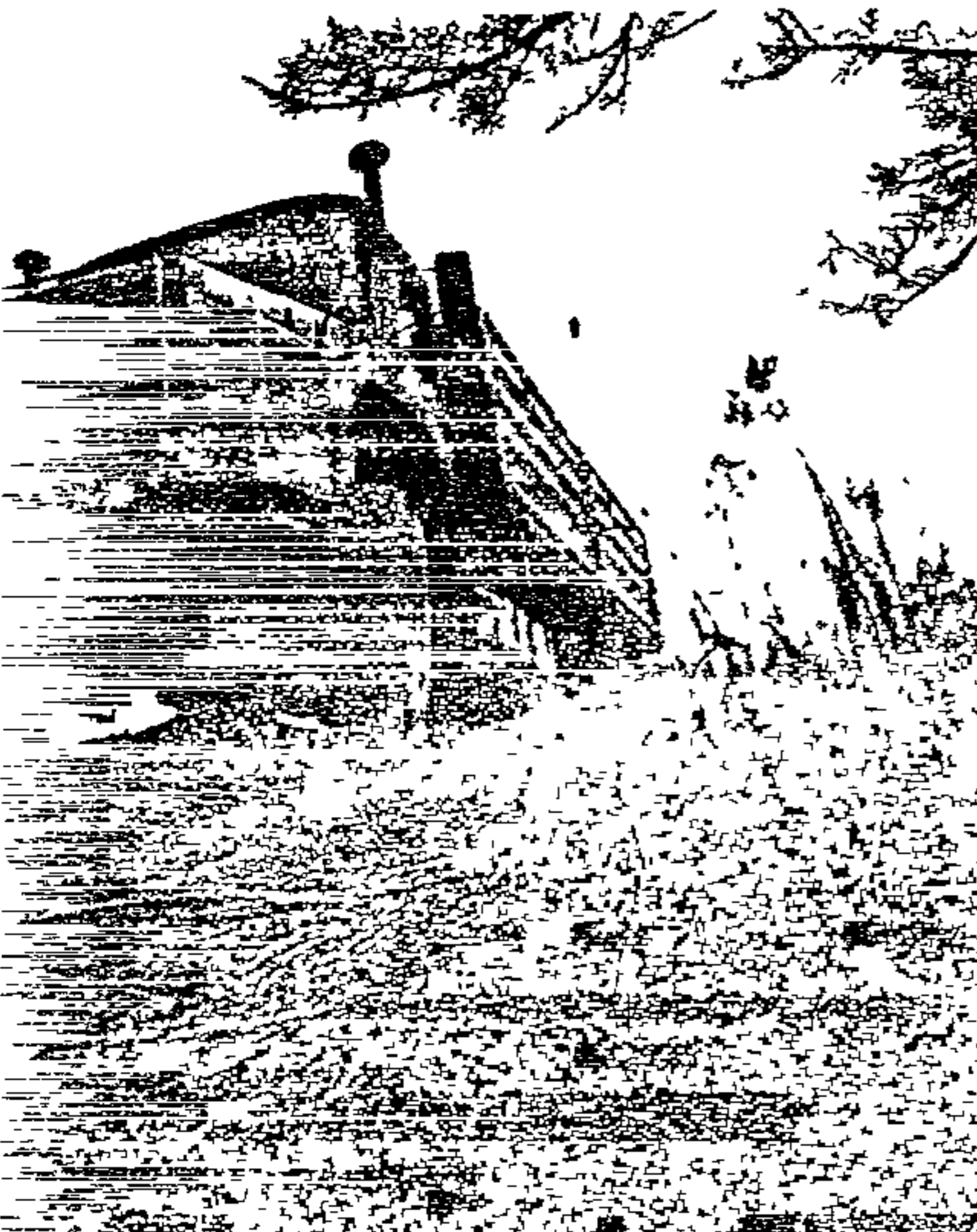
The British call it "the Tank" to the Americans it is "the Submarine" and to the West Germans "the U-boat". Disclosure of the secure room at the British Embassy

# Samils head for export markets

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S. Times  
27/5/84  
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Best vehicle testing facilities has been established outside of the Samil range of military vehicles Two of them



THIS year marks the 20th anniversary of the start of a programme to change the whole structure of South Africa's most important fleet of trucks.

In an operation said to be without parallel, the military vehicle division of Armscor has equipped the South African Defence Force with the most remarkable range of vehicles conceived in a single engineering development programme of its type since the Second World War

In 1964, the SADF began a far-reaching survey of its military vehicle requirements. The action was taken ahead of the United Nations arms embargo which came into full effect in 1968

## Secrets

Twenty years after the start of that survey, SA has three new families of military truck, called Samils and with more than 70 different body variations

Details of the model mix and build numbers at SA's biggest truck-making plant, Magnis, are secret. But estimates published overseas put production so far at about 12 000 units, not counting the civilian Samag range spawned by the military Samils

The real triumph for South African trucking is that the Samils have proved so good that Armscor is developing export markets for them

The authoritative Jane's Review of Military Vehicles says "It should not be long before purchasers appear

"The Samil truck range is without doubt the successful outcome of a long chain of operational experience and expertise. The vehicles involved have all been system engineered to meet the very demanding requirements of the South African Defence Forces down to the last detail"

"The Samil range is now 'combat proven' and in that process has proved to be extremely reliable, efficient and tough. To achieve this no remarkable technology has

been utilised, or any particular magic formula

"All that has been applied is a thorough systems approach, a simple design philosophy and sound engineering. The result is excellent."

## High praise

That is probably the highest praise ever to come from abroad for any South African engineering or industrial project.

To celebrate what has been achieved, it seems appropriate to take a closer look at the wheels which keep the SADF trucking. We cannot be too specific about engines because of security requirements surrounding an active engineering development programme.

All three basic truck families have diesel units pushing out about 80kW in the Samil 20, 120kW in the Samil 50 and 200kW in the big Samil 100 model range.

These are the three distinct model families, with extensive variations played on their basic themes

## Wheel change

The Samil 20 had German Magirus-Deutz and Unimog origins. Magnis has developed with Armscor a two-tonner with forward-control cabin, drive to front and rear axles to give a full 4x4 configuration, articulated chassis to cope with extreme terrain and several interesting design details, including a miniature "crane" to enable one man to change a wheel

There are several distinct forms of the Samil 20, including some offering a remarkably high degree of protection against mines and small-arms fire while preserving payload capabilities

One of the best-known is the Bulldog armoured personnel carrier with open rear body and its brother, the

Rhino, with fully enclosed rear

Bulldogs and Rhinos look hairy when they corner at speed, but the centre of gravity and vertical stability are much better than they appear and inexperienced trooper drivers have to come up with good excuses if they are to get away with tipping one over

## Human fly

Like the other Samils, it can cope with up to 18 degrees of side slope, ford water well over a metre deep and has a particularly impressive 87% maximum gradability. That's not a misprint — the 20 is about the closest in wheeled trucking to the human fly

The five-tonner in the family, the Samil 50, is now also so far removed from its European origins as to become an original South African truck. It is a 4x4 with remarkable climbing and cross-country agility, even when hauling its maximum 4800kg payload.

## Gun tractor

Top of the line-up is the Samil 100, derived from the 50 but much longer and more powerful with 6x6 configuration. It has a payload in general purpose form of 10 000kg and there is a particularly impressive tipper truck with a nominal 7.5 cubic metre body

The Samil 100 also comes as a recovery unit and there is a highly specialised gun tractor

In addition to its remarkable achievement in developing so many military trucks, Armscor produces a full family of specialised trailers for them. This is believed to total about 80 different types, about half of them semi-trailers, with capacities of up to 60 tons

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# 'atrocities'

# Advocates lash out at SWA

## NEWS ANALYSIS by TONY WEAVER, WINDHOEK

ALLEGATIONS of atrocities, torture, detainees, disappearing after being seized by the Security Branch, and gross violations of the rule of law, have been simmering in Namibia for some time.

But they have always been dismissed by the authorities as being "Swapo propaganda" or "part of the onslaught against South West Africa."

Now the Bar Council of South West Africa, one of the most respected organisations in the territory, representing all of Namibia's advocates, has drawn up a devastating memorandum which challenges the very basis of South Africa's presence in the disputed territory.

Most of the blistering criticism is levelled at the Special Operations K Unit of the Security Branch, Koevoet, a body repeatedly accused of atrocities.

In a lengthy submission to the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into security legislation in the country, the council delivered a document which was compiled almost totally from court records. It makes disgusting reading.

A picture is painted of a civilian population who have lost all faith in the legal process, who live in fear of anyone who wears a uniform,

whose relatives have disappeared without trace, and who, in the northern war zones, are at the mercy of "special constables", who are, say the advocates, policemen in name only.

"In Namibia, the institutions of the rule of law such as the police, the courts, the legal practitioners, and the law itself, are suspect in the eyes of the overwhelming majority of our people," the document says.

"A large section of the population never had any confidence in the security forces and security laws applicable to this country, and probably

has less confidence in them today."

The advocates went on to talk, as the commission's terms of reference do, of a "revolutionary onslaught" or "terrorist struggle", to many people a total misnomer.

**'Foreign Power'**

Many Namibians, they said, saw the war as a war of resistance, an armed struggle against a "foreign power", and they and most of the international community saw South Africa as illegally

occupying the country.

One of the most disturbing cases documented by the council is that of Mr Moses Aaron.

Mr Aaron was an alleged "turned" Swapo fighter who was in the pay of the government.

He was shot and killed, according to court papers, in Oshakati, by a member of Koevoet.

"It appeared from the papers that the dead man referred to, one Moses Aaron, was apparently removed from hospital by members of Koevoet and buried, without notice to his relatives, in

some unknown grave, without any prior investigation or inquest.

"It appeared from the papers, prima facie, that some serious offences had been committed by some unknown senior police officers and/or officials in allowing or instructing such a course."

In the light of this and other allegations against Koevoet, the Bar Council requested "as a matter of urgency", that the commission investigate:

- The circumstances surrounding the killing and burial of Moses Aaron and particularly whether there was a cover-up by the police involved
- The circumstances surrounding a mysterious police

camp at Oshakati known as "Onaimundi base", who the inmates of this camp are, and the conditions under which people are held at the camp.

• The rights of security forces such as Koevoet to kill and bury citizens of Ovambo without informing the relatives, without an open inquiry or inquest.

### Location of Graves

- Whether the mere "saying" of members of Koevoet that a slain person was a terrorist was enough
- Where the graves of people so killed and buried were
- What has happened to prisoners, alleged Swapo terrorists, arrested or detained

Force Unit — a para-military reaction unit — "shot and killed a black civilian in cold blood in the streets of Windhoek and was convicted of culpable homicide"

Most of the evidence given on the training of the unit was given in camera by the officer in charge

"We are reliably informed that the aforesaid officer had told the court that he was responsible for training the members of the unit to be programmed killers, and would very much like to have the accused back in his unit even though the latter had committed a heinous crime," said the council

The council added that "recently a photograph was displayed of a senior member of this unit wearing a vest with the motto "Killing is our business, business is good"

Referring to both Koevoet and the task force unit, the council said. "The policy and method of 'programming' members of these units may certainly enable the security forces to kill more terrorists, but certainly also more civilians"

### Exhaustively researched

The exhaustively researched memorandum detailed case after case in which abuses of security laws had taken place, and concluded that allegations made by the authorities that criticism was unjustified was in itself unjustified

The authorities, particularly in Parliament, often said that atrocities and abuses were not condoned, but

"The true test is the number and extent of people killed, raped, robbed, assaulted and extorted that never come before court," said the memorandum

"This question cannot be answered without investigation into the number of people who disappear without trace, the number murdered by unknown persons, the number who do not complain because of fear and lack of trust in the institutions of justice, the cases where people are buried without investigation or inquest, the cases where people are not prosecuted because of the shield of protection provided by Section 103 of the Defence Act."

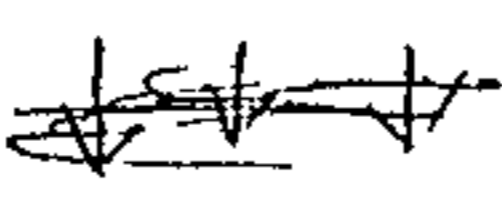
by Koevoet and other units of the security forces

• The need to end the division of the police forces into those doing ordinary police work and those special units with "a mandate to kill" rather than arrest and charge before the courts of law

The Bar Council submitted that "there is no need for any police unit with instructions to kill in the first place instead of to arrest and bring to trial

"If the authorities feel the need for such a unit, they should be completely divorced from the police force as such and not go under the name and title of police"

The council cited a court case in which a member of the Police Special Task



RGM 28/5/82 25

# SADF 'caused boy's anti-SA stance'

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

HIS brief experience in the South African Defence Force had turned Mr Paul Annegarn, 19, who allegedly defaced the SA Embassy in London, into a vehement opponent of apartheid, according to his father, Mr Joseph Annegarn.

But Mr Annegarn, managing director of a steel firm on the East Rand, yesterday criticised the way his son went about expressing his opposition to the system by allegedly defacing the front entrance of South Africa House with red paint.

Paul has been formally charged in the Bow Street Magistrate's Court after the incident last Friday.

"Everyone is entitled to his beliefs, but the family objects to these methods," Mr Annegarn told the Mail. "Mr Annegarn said his son served in the army in Potchefstroom for a couple of months. In those few months Paul went AWOL several times because he objected strongly to what he believed was 'what the black indoctrination' in the SADF."

Before he decided to leave the country in December 1982, Paul told his parents that an attitude that every black person is "the enemy" was prevalent in the SADF. There was also a strong belief among many members of the SADF that God made people black to punish them for some past sin.

"He was a normal kid before he was called up. But the army changed him. He is a very sensitive person," Mr Annegarn said.

Despite strong objection from his family, Paul left London with a few hundred rand and contacted the Anti-Apartheid Movement on his arrival. The movement put him up with boarding and lodging and organised new documents, since his passport had been confiscated.

Since his arrival in London Paul had been involved in promoting the movement, Mr Annegarn said. He said his second son, who is in matric, had no objection to serving in the army. Mr Annegarn and his former wife Joy have a third son and a daughter.



CAPE TIMES 29/5/84

# Mariental 'ban' illegal, court told

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — A full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday heard one of the most formidable legal teams yet assembled in SWA/Namibia argue that the State President and the Minister of Justice had acted illegally in "banning" a court application for the release of 37 Mariental internees

And, counsel argued, the 37 were detained for more than a year without proper warrants being issued before security legislation in SWA was amended so as to make their detention "legal"

Mr Justices Hans Berker, Chris Mouton and Johan Strydom reserved judgment in the case, regarded as "constitutionally crucial" by lawyers in Windhoek.

Virtually the entire executive of Swapo inside SWA/Namibia observed the case, as well as almost every top church leader in the country, a large number of lawyers and Ms Debbie Mallack, political officer at the United States Embassy in Pretoria, who was there in her official capacity as an observer

The original hearing

to secure the release of the 37, all of whom were seized in Angola during a South African Defence Force raid on Swapo's Cassinga training and refugee camp on May 4, 1978, was banned by the Minister of Justice

Mr Kobie Coetsee issued a certificate on April 17 this year ordering that the hearing could not continue as it was "not in the national interest" that it be heard

The certificate spelt out that in terms of section 103 ter of the Defence Act, court actions could be ordered to be discontinued if they arose out of actions of members of the SADF carried out "in good faith" in the "prevention or suppression of terrorism in an operational area"

The banning of the case, which is being funded by an influential US legal group, The Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, caused an international outcry

Yesterday's argument revolved around only five of the original 37, as 31 of them were released suddenly on Friday, and one of the 37 was found to be on the list under two names

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# UMU report leads to nasty crack

WELL, I see some people at UCT have taken umbrage at my suggestion that university military units are not, perhaps, the monsters some think they are. In fact, a certain Mr Laurie Nathan of Nusas has even seen fit, while addressing a recent anti-conscription debate, to describe me as being better known as "a spokesman for the Defence Force" than as a newspaperman.

It was a cheap, nasty and lamentably ignorant crack, and I shall not embarrass Mr Nathan by asking him to justify this childish remark. In any case, it is a pretty feeble bit of mudslinging — a certain group of yellow-bellies up at UCT have been spreading worse rumours than that about me for years.

The most intriguing one was that I had been notorious up and down the border for my skill, nay, positive *delight*, in torturing prisoners. I haven't heard anything to match that lately — they must have run out of inspiration.

I use the term "yellow-bellies" because rumour-mongering is such a cowardly form of character assassination. I think Mr Nathan should be careful about what maggots like this tell him.

The only thing that irritates me is that by maligning me he also maligns the Cape Times, which has always been sympathetic to students' problems. In fact, I discussed UMUs in the first place because it appears that a great many UCT students check this column for news or comment which might apply to them.

I only repeat Mr Nathan's accusation because he added that since such a reliable mouthpiece as myself had mooted a university



## ON PARADE by WILLEM STEENKAMP

military unit for UCT, its founding must be "real and imminent"

I want to make it clear that as far as I know he is off target. I have absolutely no reason to believe the SADF is planning a UCT unit, and doubt if this will happen till UCT asks for one.

It would be most unfortunate if Mr Nathan's over-reaction to my remarks were to spark a rumour that a UMU was about to be rammed down the Ikey throat.

I trust readers will accept my assurances that the above comments originate directly from me and not from my alleged paymasters in Pretoria.

PS They are damned lousy paymasters — I have never had a cent out of them. If it goes on like this I shall have to advise myself to contact the SADF Complaints Office.

### Honours due?

SUNDAY night's TV News Review item resurrected an old injustice inflicted on various South African regiments. Because of what one can only describe as excessive rule-booking, not one South African military unit bears a battle honour for Delville Wood and something like seven others.

What an odd situation, considering the fact that official spokesmen are always talking about Delville Wood as our most memorable feat of arms!

The reason always given is that the four battalions of 1 SA Infantry Brigade were composite units, made up mainly of drafts from various regiments, and that as a result the units lost their individual identities.

Well, let me say that in the first place it was stupid to create hostilities-only units instead of using existing ones. In the second place, the rule-bookers' reasoning is not consistent.

One of the four composite units, 4 Battalion (SA Scottish), was drawn from the Cape Town Highlanders and Transvaal Scottish, and its men wore the Atholl Murray tartan of the Transvaal Jocks and the

collar-dogs of the CTH. So these two regiments believe it had a very definite identity.

They point out that in 1944 a number of South African regiments were "married" for the Italian campaign, giving rise to such units as the First City/Cape Town Highlanders and the Imperial Light Horse/Kimberley Regiment.

The composite units fought under these names and when they were "divorced" at the end of the war received the appropriate battle-honours.

The TS and CTH say, with some degree of justification, that what was sauce for the World War II goose must also be sauce for the World War I gander.

I am not concerned merely about the CTH and Transvaal Scottish, however. A few years ago the 1 SA Brigade rule-booking was sunk, to my mind, when the CTH was belatedly granted the honour "Alamein Box" in 1979 for its part in a clash three months before the main battle of that name.

The honour was granted on the strength of the participation, if I recall correctly, of one rifle company and the mortar platoon.

If, say, the Cape Town Rifles (Dukes) can prove that a substantial portion of its draft was involved at Delville Wood and elsewhere, why should its application not come in for serious consideration as well?

The regiments involved feel that the powers-that-be cocked this one up. Therefore it is up to them to repair the omission.

● At the very least the Army should have contingents from the four battalions' constituent regiments on parade at Delville Wood in 1986 when the new monument is unveiled there.

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

- (1) Yes
- (a) The farmer on whose property the school was, closed the school
- (b) As from 1 January 1984
- (2) (a) and (b) During March 1983 the attorney of the farm owner informed the principal in writing of the owner's intention to close the school at the end of that year. The letter was personally handed to the principal by the owner. The principal was also informed in writing by the Department that the school was going to be closed
- (3) (a) 168
- (b) 3 (the principal's services were terminated beforehand)
- (4) Yes. Hassler, Randgold, Tumela, Magalesburg and Khudupedi. Pupils were referred to the last-mentioned two schools, being the nearest
- (5) Yes One teacher was transferred to Hassler and two teachers, although they had been transferred, did not accept alternative posts
- (6) (a) No. His services were terminated with effect from 18 November 1983
- (b) Yes, the teacher who accepted an alternative post. The other two were paid up to 31 December 1983.
- (7) No, because they refused to accept a transfer and have not rendered service to the Department since
- (8), (9) and (10) The Department is negotiating with nearby farmers in order to see if one is willing to erect a school on his property. The Department will subsidize the erection of a

school to an amount of R5 000 per classroom as is normally done in the case of all new farm schools

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in relation to the alternative he has mentioned, can he tell us how far the closest school is from the existing one?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I do not know the area personally. However, if the hon member wants to know what the distance is in kilometres then I would suggest that he table that question

†Mr P A MYBURGH: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the Minister's reply, is he of the opinion that a subsidy of R5 000 is sufficient for the construction of a classroom for a school like this?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I have gone into the matter. If we consider the average cost of our own classrooms and the amount spent by us on the tender price, it still is a good average at this stage. However, the Department is watching the position all the time and if it is deemed necessary in the light of rising building costs to adjust the amount upwards and that tendency is also reflected in the prices we as a department have to pay for this kind of building work, we shall certainly make an upward adjustment

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister personally satisfied that children should be at the whim of a farmer's decision as far as their education is concerned? If not, is he considering studying other alternatives in terms of which these children can be guaranteed an education?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, when one looks at the overall picture of farm schools, I do not think it is a fair reflection of the situation for the hon member to say that these children are at the mercy, in the negative sense, of the farmers. In fact, most of these farmers render invaluable service and make a substantial contribution towards the education of Black children, and we are most grateful to them for it. As far as this isolated

problem is concerned, I am afraid that if a case such as this is exploited, farmers in the vicinity will become extremely reluctant to accommodate a farm school on their farms. In the circumstances I feel we must be grateful to all the farmers who undertake investment in and the management of schools on their farms

Dr A L BORAINÉ: Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, is it not a fact that if a farmer wishes to close down a school on his farm he may do so? Is it also not a fact that if a farmer purchases a farm on which there is already a farm school he has the right to close that school down? Does that not mean that the children there are at the mercy of that particular farmer?

The MINISTER. Yes, Sir, from a certain point of view. However, when we enter into a contract with the farmer as far as the erection of buildings is concerned, we negotiate the contract for at least ten years. In the event of a contract being breached by a farmer during that contract period, he is liable to refund the department. However, the fact remains that if we want to make education available to Black farm children, we are in a difficult position, because that land belongs to the farmer. If we have to adopt an entirely new policy as far as this matter is concerned, it will cause a major upheaval. We are, however, watching the position closely and, up to now, the exceptional difficult case has not given us sufficient cause to consider changing the entire policy as such

\*10—Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Defence †

*Handwritten:* 257 *Howland* Q 661/1497  
30/5/84  
Political affiliations

- (1) Whether he or his predecessor gave any instructions in regard to ascertaining the political affiliations of members of the South African Defence Force with a view to promotion to officer's rank, if so, (a) why and (b) what was the purport of these instructions;

- (2) whether the information obtained in

this manner (a) is made available or (b) will be made available to members of Parliament, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence)

- (1) No

- (a) and (b) and (2) Fall away

†Mr J H HOON Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of any other source of information which could have informed the hon member for Swellendam about the political affiliations of officers of the Defence Force

†Dr B L GELDENHUIS. I was talking of your son

†Mr J H HOON. He is an officer in the Defence Force too. I should also like to know from the hon the Minister whether the hon the Minister of Defence approves of hon members of this House making known the political affiliations of officers of the Defence Force across the floor of the House.

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I replied to the question on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence and I would prefer the hon member to put the question he has just put to me to the hon the Minister of Defence personally at a subsequent opportunity, because I think it is a matter on which he would be able to reply more effectively.

†Mr A F FOUCHÉ: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what the Minister's attitude is in respect of members of the Defence Force who obtain membership of the Afrikaaner-weerstandsbeweging?

†The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, the attitude is that members of the Defence Force may not belong to the AWB

†Mr J H HOON Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply and in view of the fact that he has just told me that he cannot reply to supplementary questions on behalf of the hon the Minister of Defence, I insist that the hon the Minister

SADF 2

Room 31/5/84

fail in

murder

appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court, in Bloemfontein has dismissed the appeals of two members of a special unit of the Defence Force, known as the Tekkie Squad, against their convictions for murder with extenuating circumstances.

It, however, reduced the sentence of Sergeant Theunis Erasmus Kruger from 15 years to 12 years.

Kruger and Corporal David van den Heever were convicted of the murder of Mr Andreas Nelomba, who was shot in the Onalungalunga area, near Ondangwa, on September 6 1981.

They were convicted in the South West African Supreme Court on February 11 1983 by Mr Justice Berker, who sentenced Van den Heever to five years jail.

Mr Justice Berker said an innocent Ovambo man, whom Kruger and Van den Heever knew to be innocent, was deliberately shot.

Mr Justice van Heerden, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, and Mr Justice Hefer (Acting Judge of Appeal), found that a superior officer, a Colonel Breytenbach, had not ordered Kruger to shoot Mr Nelomba.

Even if he had given such an order, and even if Col Breytenbach had been entitled to give orders to Kruger, the order would have been so unmistakably unlawful that Kruger could not for a moment have thought that he had to carry it out. The same applied to Van den Heever.

Mr Justice Berker accepted that Van den Heever understood that Kruger's order to shoot Mr Nelomba was based on an order from Col Breytenbach, but he knew that Mr Nelomba was an innocent person who could connect members of the Defence Force with the theft of a vehicle.

The order was not given to Van den Heever under circumstances that did not allow him time to consider it.

— Sapa

## Yesterday in Parliament

# SADF personnel

Mercury 31/5/84

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# forbidden to

# enlist with AWB

Parliamentary  
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Members of the South African Defence Force were not allowed to belong to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said yesterday.

He was replying on behalf of Minister of Defence Gen Magnus Malan to a question in Parliament yesterday by Mr A F Fouche (NP Witbank).

Mr le Grange has ruled that members of the po-

lice force may not belong to the AWB, but yesterday is believed to have been the first time a Cabinet minister has stated that the AWB is also taboo for SADF members.

In reply to a question by Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman), Mr le Grange said neither Gen Malan nor his predecessor, Mr P W Botha, had given instructions to ascertain political affiliations of members of the SADF when considering promotion of officers.

# Court dismisses SADF members' appeals

254  
D. Dipetch  
31/5/84

**BLOEMFONTEIN** — The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein has dismissed the appeals of two members of a special unit of the Defence Force, known as the Tekkie Squad, against their convictions for murder with extenuating circumstances.

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Mr Justice Berker said an innocent Ovambo man, whom Kruger and Van den Heever knew to be innocent, was de-

liberately shot.

Mr Justice Van Heerden, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie and Mr Justice Hefer (acting Judge of Appeal), found that a superior officer, a Colonel Breytenbach, had not ordered Kruger to shoot the deceased.

Even if he had given such an order and even if Col Breytenbach had been entitled to give orders to Kruger, the order would have been so unmistakably unlawful that Kruger could not for a moment have thought that he must carry it out. The same applied to Van den Heever.

Mr Justice Berker accepted that Van den Heever understood that Kruger's order to shoot Mr Nelomba was based on an order from Col Breytenbach but he knew that the deceased was an innocent person who could connect members of the Defence Force with the theft of a vehicle.

Moreover, the order

was not given to Van den Heever under circumstances that required immediate action and that did not allow him time to consider it.

The appellants had sought support in Section 103 of the Defence Act, under which members of the Defence Force who act in good faith for the prevention or suppression of terrorism, may not be prosecuted, civilly or criminally, in any court.

Mr Justice Van Heerden said that in the light of the evidence, it was clear that the shooting of Mr Nelomba was not aimed to assist the fight against terrorism but merely to prevent Kruger and Van den Heever's participation in the theft of the vehicle being revealed.

There was thus no question of an act that was ordered or executed in good faith to combat terrorism.

Counsel for Van den Heever had found it difficult to give reasons

why there should be interference with his sentence but in the view of the judge, he could consider himself fortunate that he did not get a heavier sentence.

It was clear that Kruger had great respect for Col Breytenbach and that he would not lightly neglect to comply with a request for him.

It was also in execution of a request by Col Breytenbach (evidence was that it was made about six months earlier) that in a case of need, specific vehicles should be acquired even if they had to be stolen, that the vehicle was stolen.

Although the later decision to remove Mr Nelomba was extremely reprehensible, and Mr Justice Van Heerden agreed with the trial judge that a heavy sentence was required, he was also of the view that sight could not be lost of Col Breytenbach's original influence on a person of considerably lower rank. —SAPA

# SA may fight the soldiers it has trained

By Malcolm Fothergill

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ernment had already approved logistical support

Out of the secrecy, lies and propaganda that surround the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), an ugly possibility is emerging

South Africa, after harbouring, training and supplying the movement for four years, might soon be fighting it in the bush

This arises out of the May 2 accord under which South Africa agreed to help protect the Cahora Bassa powerline

Asked what this commitment would mean in practice, the South African Defence Force echoed a statement to Parliament this month by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that the Gov-

A spokesman said that, as far as he knew, no Defence Force personnel would be involved

Logistical support will obviously be a key element in any help South Africa can give in keeping the powerline working

But the South African role seems certain to stretch far beyond providing Frelimo with vehicles, rations and medical supplies

Portuguese Government officials were in no doubt on May 2 that South Africa's involvement would be far more substantial

Their understanding was that mobile units would be

Star 1/6/84  
formed to protect the powerline

"For these units, South Africa will be providing certain equipment. This might include helicopters," the officials said

"Mozambique has no personnel trained to handle such equipment and it is obvious that South Africans will have to be sent in"

Officials in the northern Mozambique province of Tete also believe South Africa's involvement will be more substantial than General Malan suggested

They said recently that South African Air Force helicopters and their crews would provide transport for Mozambican troops protecting the powerline

Clearly, those helicopters and their crews cannot be based in South Africa. They will need secure bases, communications systems and fuel and ammunition dumps in Mozambique

It is difficult to imagine them working closely with Mozambican troops involved in a war and limiting their role to providing an aerial bus service

Distasteful as it would be for South Africa to become involved in fighting an organisa-

tion it has done much to nurture over the years, the dangers of the MNR as a fighting force should not be overstated

Even if South Africa does do much more than supplying Frelimo with equipment, the chances are slim that the country will find itself fighting a

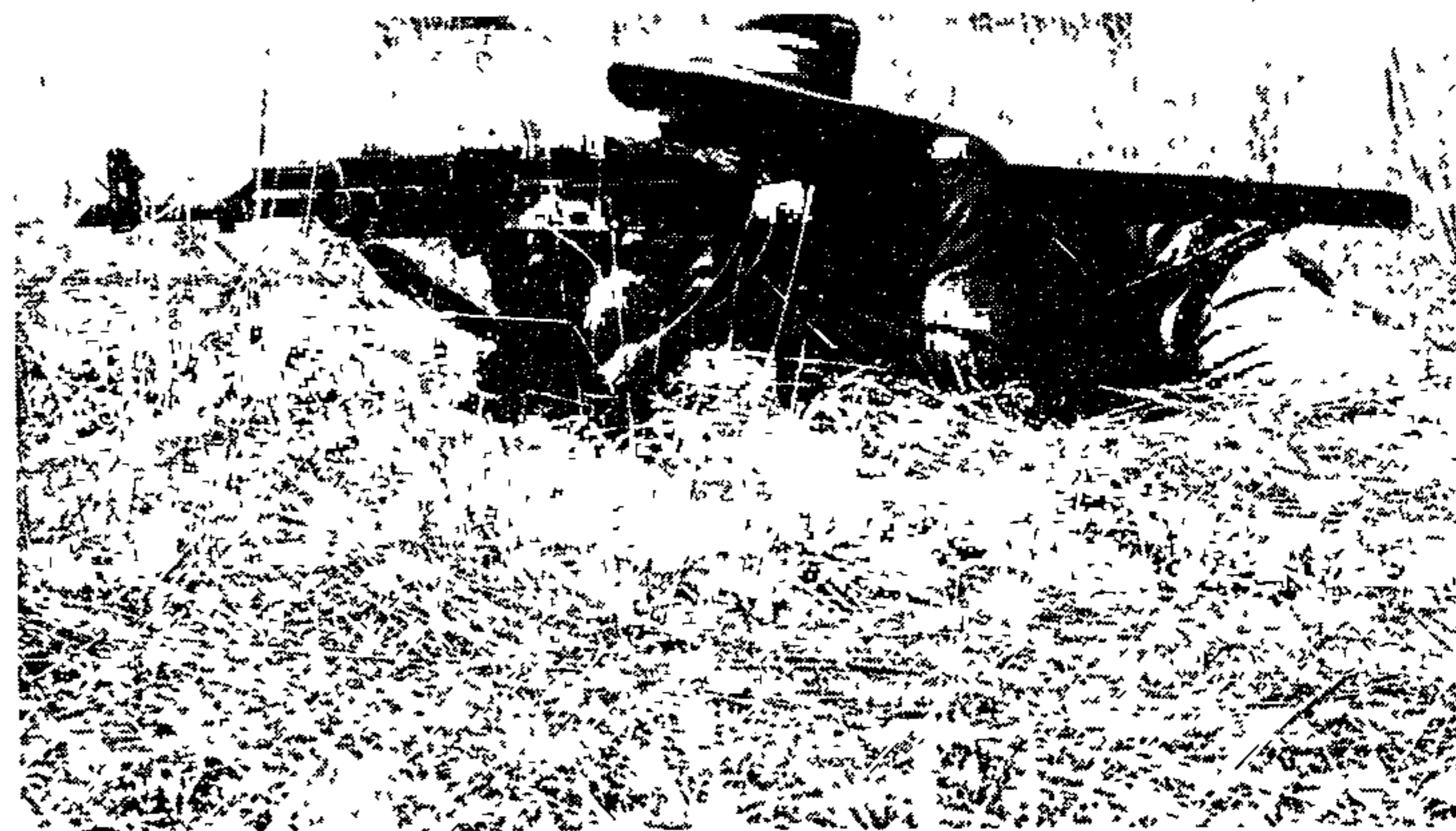
campaign of any size

The MNR has limited popular support and its lack of any clear political ideology is already showing up as a serious weakness

Its president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, was vague in an interview last year on what his

ambitions were for the country he is fighting to control

On paper, its 8 000 members might look impressive. But, if Frelimo has South African technology, it might well be able to get to grips with its bandit gangs with a minimum of active South African involvement



A heavily armed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerilla ready for action. Frelimo has estimated that there are at least 3 500 of the movement's rebels active in six of country's 10 provinces.

## Future of the MNR now seems bleak

By Malcolm Fothergill

The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) does not resemble a disciplined organisation with a chance of toppling Frelimo — it is more like a loose grouping of bandit gangs

It was set up in 1976 by late Portuguese millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim and guerilla fighter Mr Orlando Cristina — assassinated last April near Pretoria — with the aid of the then Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation.

When Zimbabwe gained independence in April 1980, the MNR moved its headquarters to South Africa

Africa expert Colin Legum wrote last August that the organisation's first South African base was at Phalaborwa in the Northern Transvaal, but later moved to nearby Zoaboastad

Maintaining its policy of denial, the South African Defence Force said Mr Legum's article was "highly speculative" and "laced with obvious propaganda coming from suspect sources"

But he has not been alone in seeing a South African connection. The US State Department view this year was that the MNR "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa"

Among the many MNR prisoners who have put the finger on South Africa was Lieutenant Carlos Zandamela, who said last October that five white South Africans had been living at an MNR base at Tome which was overrun by Frelimo in August.

He said South African helicopters regularly flew to the base. Mr Alberto Vicente of the MNR said guerillas had been landed in Mozambique from a South African submarine

Gauging the impact on the MNR of being kicked out of South

Africa in the wake of the Nkomati Accord is difficult.

Not only does the South African Government continue to maintain, in the face of a mountain of evidence from many sources, that it has never had anything to do with the organisation, but MNR supporters among the country's Portuguese community are jittery about talking to newsmen.

Assuming that the US State Department's assessment of South Africa's importance to the organisation was correct, and that the country has indeed cut the umbilical cord since the Nkomati pact, it would seem that the MNR's future is bleak, even though it claims to have enough arms and ammunition for another two years

Deprived of the weapons, training and other support a regional superpower like South Africa could give it, it must either find new supporters, win popular backing, or go under.

Sources say MNR leaders were in West Germany in the weeks before Nkomati trying to drum up support from the right wing there. Whether they succeeded is not known, but enthusiasm in Europe for a war being waged for vague causes in Africa is unlikely to be overwhelming

As for gaining popular support, the MNR is finding it difficult to feed itself in drought-ravaged Mozambique — where up to 100 000 people face starvation — and is being forced to steal from the people who should be supporting it

By themselves, acts of theft, murder and rape do not necessarily turn a population against a "liberation" movement. But how popular can such an organisation become if it lacks a political platform?



The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has women fighters. They, too, have found out that soldiering is a tough life. What will their future be if the MNR cannot find new backers?

(4) whether he is considering any extensions to this scheme, if not, why not; if so, (a) what extensions and (b) when?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, since 1983

(2) Yes

(a) 439 as at March 1984

(b) None, in view of the fact that the first group of students will only complete the final examination of the two year course at the end of 1984

(3) No Serving teachers can obtain the senior certificate by means of part-time study (evening classes) at various secondary schools of the Education for Coloureds branch of the Department Teachers can also obtain the senior certificate by means of correspondence courses offered by private colleges

(4) No, because the existing scheme provides adequately in the needs at this stage

\*26 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) For what minimum periods may (a) White and (b) Coloured and Indian persons join the Permanent Force;

(2) whether the conditions under which such persons may leave the Permanent Force differ; if so, (a) why and (b) in what respects?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence).

(1) Members of the Permanent Force do not enlist for specified periods

(2) Yes.

(a) For historical reasons.  
(b) Officers may resign their appointments and other ranks may purchase their discharge.

Permanent Force

\*27 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether the conditions for leaving the Permanent Force differ for (a) officers and (b) ordinary members of the force; if so, (i) why and (ii) in what respects.

(2) whether (a) officers and (b) ordinary members of the Permanent Force wishing to leave (i) prior to and (ii) at the end of their contracted period are required to buy themselves out; if so, (aa) why and (bb) what is the cost involved for officers and ordinary members, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Defence) (Reply and upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) and (2) The hon member is referred to my reply to question no 26. The purchase money payable by an officer is as follows:

Year of Service	Whites	Coloureds and Indians	Blacks
First	R 100	R 80	R 40
Second	R 200	R 160	R 80
Third	R 150	R 120	R 60
Fourth	R 100	R 80	R 40
Fifth	R 50	R 40	R 20
Sixth	R 25	R 20	R 10
Seventh and every subsequent year	R 10	R 8	R 4

\*28 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there were any disturbances in and around Lhlinhle Township in Cradock in May 1984, if so, (a) what was the nature of the disturbances and (b) when did they occur.

whether any residents of this township have been (a) detained and (b) arrested since March 1984 as a result of disturbances, if so, (i) what are the names of these persons, (ii) when and (iii) in terms of what statutory provision,

(3) whether these persons have been charged, if not, (a) why not and (b) when will they be released, if so, (i) when were they charged and (ii) with what offence in each case,

(4) whether these persons have been tried, if so, how many were found (a) guilty and (b) not guilty,

(5) whether conditions in this township have returned to normal in respect of the (a) community and (b) schools, if not, what problems remain to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(i) Yes.

(a) and (b) Incidents of public violence and malicious damage to property occurred on 2, 5, 12, 20 and 30 May 1984

(2) (a) Yes

- (i) Matthew Goniwe, Ford Calata, Mbulolo Goniwe; Madoda Jacobs.
- (ii) On 30 March 1984
- (iii) In terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act, 1982

(b) Yes

(i) and (ii) Between 27 March and 13 May 1984, 98 persons were arrested and initially detained in terms of section 50

of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 As these persons have already appeared in court, their names are public knowledge

(3) Yes

(i) The persons referred to in (2)(b) were charged within 48 hours of arrest

(ii) 75 with public violence, 15 with attempted arson; 7 with intimidation, 1 with serious assault.

(4) No, not yet

(5) (a) and (b) No Isolated incidents of violence still occur and the boycotting of schools continues

\*29 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) Whether there has been any disruption of (a) academic and (b) other activities at the University of the North in 1984, if so, (i) what was the (aa) nature, (bb) duration and (cc) cause of the disruption and (ii) how many students were involved,

(2) whether any action was taken in this regard, if so, what action,

(3) whether (a) the problems causing this disruption have been resolved and (b) conditions have returned to normal, if not, why not,

(4) whether any further action is contemplated, if so, what action?

†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

(1) (a) Yes

(b) No.

(i) (aa) Boycotting of classes.



# Britain still strongly behind arms embargo

The Star Bureau

LONDON The angry and rowdy debate last night in Parliament has underlined Britain's present determination to continue to support the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Before Mr Botha made his historic trip to Chequers, Foreign Office officials were making it plain he would get little joy from Mrs Thatcher if he asked for eight British Aerospace BA148 aircraft fitted with the sophisticated "coast-guarder" maritime surveillance electronic equipment

But Mr Botha did ask if the planes were available. He was firmly but politely told there was no question of them being supplied to South Africa in the present political climate

This was re-emphasised by Mrs Thatcher yesterday

Amid loud heckling from Labour MPs, she told Parliament that Britain had honoured the United Nations arms embargo and would continue to do so.

## STERN

On other security matters, Mrs Thatcher also had stern words for Mr Botha about the so-called "dirty tricks department" at South Africa House in London

She expressed concern about some recent incidents which appeared to involve South African officials in improper activities which are outside normal diplomatic functions.

Mr Tony Benn asked the Prime Minister in Parliament yesterday what she had said to Mr Botha about "well-documented activities by the South African security services from their embassy in London".

Mrs Thatcher said she had made it clear to Mr Botha that her government would not countenance foreign officials becoming involved in incidents of a non-diplomatic nature.

She had told Mr Botha the embassy was for diplomatic purposes only.

"They are well aware of that, and particularly so since the Libyan episode," she said.

# Immigrants will swell the SADF

7/6/84  
By David Braun,  
Political Reporter

The South African Defence Force stands to gain 2 000 extra soldiers a year — equal to at least three battalions — when the new South African Citizenship Act comes into force in October.

The Department of Internal Affairs has confirmed that the law will affect about 2 000 young immigrants annually

If they all accept their automatic South African citizenship and report for national service, there could be 4 000 extra men in the SADF at any one time within the first two years of the new system

Enacted in April, with the support of the opposition parties and most immigrant societies, the law requires all immigrants between the age of 15 and 25 who have been resident in South Africa for five years to automatically become South African citizens

But immigrants — men and women — can opt to make a formal declaration rejecting citizenship

They will then lose their permanent residence rights and will have to apply for temporary residence and work permits to be able to remain in the country

Those males who accept citizenship are obliged to do national service for two years, like other citizens

The Department of Internal Affairs says there are basically three categories of people affected

- Immigrants who obtained permanent residence rights before April 19 1978, and who were at least 15 but younger than 24½ on April 11 1984 (when the Act was passed), will automatically become citizens on October 11 1984

## Manpower

- Those who are younger than 15 when the Act commences on October 11 1984 will become citizens six months after they turn 15

- Immigrants who obtained permanent residence two years before enactment of the law (the period between April 11 1982 and April 11 1984) will become citizens after five years' ordinary residence — provided they are not younger than 15½ years and not older than 25

The SADF is still finalising how it will use this new manpower resource, but observers expect that immigrants who are already older than the normal call-up age — 18 — will probably not be affected

Immigrants who become citizens under the Act will probably be called up in the normal way — as they leave school, or after they have completed tertiary education



Mr Jan Koekemoer says goodbye to his wife Belinda and son Leon before setting off to return to army camp in Ladysmith.

● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

## Soldier went AWOL to help family

By Mike Cohen

A young man's compassion for his wife and two-year-old child prompted him to abscond from the Defence Force so that he could care for them — while dodging the authorities.

He had heard that his wife had been evicted from her father's home with their child.

Yesterday, after seven months on the run, Jan Koekemoer decided he had had enough.

"I am prepared to go back and face the music, provided the SADF takes care of my wife and boy," he said when he came to The Star for help.

But an SADF spokesman said it had no official commitment to a national serviceman's family — only to members of the permanent force.

"We cannot do anything for his wife and child unless he hands

himself over to the authorities and returns to his base," he said.

But the Salvation Army Goodwill Home in Benoni has offered accommodation to Mrs Belinda Koekemoer and her child.

Mr Koekemoer completed his basic training at the base at Ladysmith, Natal. It was there that he heard of his family's plight. His wife had no money and nowhere to go.

He decided to abscond to help them. He got a job as a furniture salesman and was doing well until the military police arrived at the firm. He fled, and could not claim his third month's salary.

The family were destitute again. They had a flat and furniture, but no rent money.

"We approached the Department of Social Welfare for assistance. We were told that they

were unable to help and we should contact the military welfare department."

Mrs Koekemoer said "I went to see them and was told they could only help if my husband returned to the SADF. They refused to guarantee any help."

Finally they came to The Star. Now the SADF has offered to do everything possible to assist.

When Mr Koekemoer returns to base he will face a court-martial. The possibilities he faces, if convicted, include a spell in the detention barracks, a suspended sentence, or a fine.

Another possibility is that the SADF could arrange a deferment of the rest of his training until he has sorted out his problems.

Mr Koekemoer is due to return to the military today, and his wife and child will move into the Salvation Army shelter.

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BISHO — The Ciskei army was equipped with the most modern and sophisticated weapons on the world market, making it a force to be reckoned with, the Minister of Defence, the Rev V G Ntshinga, told the National Assembly yesterday.

Delivering his maiden policy speech, he said this in itself was an effective deterrent to all potential enemies of the state

The defence force was fully aware of the great responsibility that rested on its shoulders as guardians, together with the Ciskei Police and other uniformed divisions, of the security of the country

The defence force had three arms — the army, the air force and special forces.

The main component of the army was One Ciskei battalion, based at the Bisho military base with company bases at Sandile and Kama

The army was responsible for the training of all Ciskeian soldiers with a view to producing a fully prepared, disciplined and motivated force to ensure the security and sovereignty of the Republic of Ciskei, he said

The object was to produce a mobile prepared

# Ciskei Army a deterrent — Ntshinga

*254*  
*D. Dispatch*  
*8/6/84*

and motivated force that was capable of combating urban as well as rural terrorism and also acts of violence directed at the nation. In addition, soldiers were trained for ceremonial duties

Mr Ntshinga said the air force consisted of the air transport wing and the air reconnaissance wing

The transport wings operated two Skyvan transport planes and one Islander passenger aircraft. It was staffed by three qualified pilots and a number of administrative personnel in charge of a large number of spare parts and components

The air reconnaissance wings had two qualified pilots flying one four-seater helicopter and one ten-seater helicopter

These aircraft were maintained by a qualified engineer who was at present on an adv-

anced engineering course abroad to obviate maintenance flights to centres in South Africa

The five aircraft were seldom idle, since they were leased on charter to Ciskei Airways during non-military flying periods. This arrangement realised a gross income of R48 000 over a period of one year

Other departments frequently used these aircraft to transport visiting groups about Ciskei, thus saving considerable time and contributing towards greater efficiency

Mr Ntshinga said 17 Ciskeian pupil pilots were at present being trained abroad and would be fully qualified pilots in the air force towards the beginning of next year

Two line mechanics were also training and would soon be back in Ciskei

It was intended to acquire a number of small reconnaissance aircraft to be flown by these pilots.

He said the Skyvans were frequently used for transport as well as to conduct free fall para-

Some 25 parachutists had been trained, of whom six were qualified in advanced free fall a DDR

# Synod queries call-up

*Cape Times* By PETER DENNEHY 11/6/84

THE "rightness" of military conscription — in some circumstances — was "seriously questioned" in a resolution adopted last week in Elsie's River by the annual synod of the Cape of Good Hope District of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

"Inadequate" alternatives to military conscription, the likelihood of conscription being extended to coloured and Indian people, and the "questionable" presence of South African troops in SWA/Namibia were set out as the circumstances in the light of which conscription was questioned.

The resolution also asked that the Methodist Church Conference, at which all Southern Africa was represented, "declare its mind" on this matter.

Among points raised were that conscripts were "called on to defend apartheid", and that conscription could "not be justified for people who have nominal voting rights in a second or third House."

# FBI arrested <sup>Stan</sup> Dieter Gerhardt

## — US report 11/6/84

By Gerald L'Ange,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South African spy Dieter Gerhardt was apprehended by the FBI on board an airliner to avoid his arrest being made public in a United States court, claims a report published here.

As soon as the aircraft landed in New York, he was bundled on to a South African Airways aircraft and flown to Johannesburg, the Washington Post has reported.

The description of the arrest was contained in a report by the newspaper on the case of the South African naval officer who is now serving life imprisonment in South Africa for spying for the Soviet Union.

Gerhardt, the former commandant of the Simon's Town naval base, is reported to have given top secret Nato information to the Soviets before his arrest 18 months ago.

The Post said today the case was being characterized by US Intelligence officials as one of the most painful blows against the West in the last 20 years in its "looking-glass" match with the Soviet Union.

The Post said there is no court record of Commodore Gerhardt's arrest in the air over New York state.

The newspaper quoted sources as saying it was the only time the FBI had gone so far as to comply with a South African warrant and one of the few times the FBI had made an "arrest" in the air.

Gerhardt had boarded the domestic flight in Syracuse, New York state, after attending a course in advanced electronics at Syracuse University, the newspaper said.

Sitting near him on the flight were two FBI agents.

Before the flight landed in New York, the agents arrested Gerhardt. After the landing, they escorted him to a South African Airways aircraft that flew him to Johannesburg.

The report does not say whether the domestic flight landed at La Guardia, the New York domestic airport, or at Kennedy International Airport.

If it was La Guardia, the SAA aircraft would have had to make a special flight to pick him up and fly him back to South Africa.

If it was at Kennedy, it could have been a scheduled SAA flight.

254

# Delville memorial: French govt absent

Defence Reporter

THOUSANDS of South Africans died fighting directly for Europe during the two world wars — but when Mr P W Botha laid the first stone of the new Delville Wood war memorial last week, the French Government did not even send a military attaché to attend the ceremony.

This was one of the impressions the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, brought back from the Prime Minister's barnstorming visit to Europe.

General Malan said in an inter-

view yesterday that during the two world wars something like 15 000 South Africans became casualties "who weren't directly involved with us, but fighting for the Europeans".

The people living in the vicinity of Delville Wood, he said, had not forgotten the sacrifice made by the South African First Infantry Brigade in 1916 when it captured Delville Wood and then held it against six days of repeated German attack.

"But with the French Government it is not so. There wasn't even an official reception for Mr Botha. One can't help asking oneself Is this the

way to be treated by a country for which your soldiers' blood flowed?"

However, he said, the official coldness "seems to have been more political than anything else", because the French supplied a military band and two guards-of-honour in full ceremonial dress for the ceremony — the South Africans brought their own bugler to sound the Last Post because the SADF and French bugle calls differ.

In addition, he said, French military veterans had flocked to the occasion in far greater numbers than had been expected.

There were also "a very great number" of South Africans in attendance so that instead of the 600 or so people expected, there was a crowd he had estimated at more than 1 000.

General Malan spoke with admiration of the three World War I veterans who took part in the ceremony — Major-General Kenneth van der Spuy, 93, Mr Sidney Carey, 90, and Mr Eddie Fitz, 87.

"It was a demanding occasion for them," he said, "but they set themselves very high standards. For instance, it rained heavily during the

ceremony, but they didn't even want raincoats."

General Malan added that when the new memorial was opened officially in 1986 — the 70th anniversary of the battle — he would very much like to see contingents present from the South African regiments whose soldiers manned the First Brigade.

In his opinion, it was of "cardinal importance" that they parade in uniform, "but if it will be up to the French to decide if this will be permitted, and to go by their present attitude I don't think it will be."

1599

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 1984

1600

Mr B W B PAGE Arising out of the Minister's reply, can the hon the Minister please repeat the name of the company he mentioned that was being used as an agency?

The MINISTER Forum 2000

Mr B W B PAGE: Further arising out of the Minister's reply, is it not true that the firm of Marais, Kirkpatrick and Associates was used by the department?

The MINISTER: They were used for the toll gates, on another project, and not on this one

Mr B W B PAGE Further arising out of the Minister's reply, I have specifically asked whether the Department of Transport employs the services of a public relations and/or advertising agency I am surprised that the hon the Minister did not refer to Marais, Kirkpatrick and Associates in his reply Surely all projects are covered by my question?

The MINISTER: There is another question on the Order Paper referring to toll gates The firm of Marais, Kirkpatrick and Associates was used on toll gates The general work of the department was done by Forum 2000 The hon member was present at the opening of our first toll road and he saw the people there

Mr B W B PAGE: No, I was not at the opening

*Mariannhill/Inchanga toll facilities*

\*15 Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether construction has commenced on the proposed toll facilities on the new Mariannhill/Inchanga section of the N3, if not, when is it anticipated that construction will commence, if so, when is construction due to be completed?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No, during October 1984

1601

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE 1984

1602

(b) Yes Mr G F Magawu  
Mrs C Skweyiya

(c) No

(d) No

(2) No

Zweletemba

\*18 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether school children from elsewhere who lodge with families in Zweletemba, Worcester, are required to pay any (a) levies and (b) other moneys to (i) the Development Board and (ii) any other authority, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what amount in each case.

(2) what amount in such levies and other moneys was collected from school children in Zweletemba in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available.

(3) whether such levies and moneys are collected by any authorities in any other townships in the Republic, if so, in which townships?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) (a) Yes

(b) No

(i) Yes

(aa) The Board is responsible for the provision of services, such as water and electricity, to schools in the Black townships  
(bb) R1.25 per month

(2) R36, R24 and R36 in respect of the

1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 financial years

(3) The raising of school levies is common practise throughout the country

\*Mr J RABIE. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply about lodging for school children with families in Zweletemba, can he give me an indication whether he received any application for lodging from one K M Andrew?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: No, Sir, but if I receive such an application, I will give it serious consideration

*Howard 2.6.1.1602*  
*Boards for religious objection*  
*254*  
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) How many applications had been (a) heard and (b) refused by boards for religious objection in terms of section 72A of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether any applications were outstanding as at that date; if so, (a) why and (b) when will they be heard;

(3) whether these boards have set up alternative venues for meetings, if not, why not, if so, what are the venues of these boards?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(for the Minister of Manpower):

(1) (a) 96

(b) 1

(2) Yes

(a) Owing to:  
— queries by the board; the applications awaiting the amendment of the Act where members refused to be co-opted in terms of section 72(a)(2)(e);

*Howard 2.6.1.1600*  
Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) Whether milk powder is being exported at a loss, if so,

(2) whether a levy is charged on fresh milk in order to recover this loss; if so, (a) what amount (i) had been recovered and (ii) remained to be recovered as at 30 April 1984 to offset the loss and (b) when is it anticipated that this levy will be discontinued?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) (i) R25,465 million

(ii) R9,074 million.

(b) Levies can only be abolished when surpluses no longer exist. At this stage the abolition of levies during 1984 seem unlikely

*Howard 2.6.1.1600*  
*Zweletemba*  
*13/6/84*

\*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether any members of the community council of Zweletemba, Worcester, are employed by a (a) Government Department, (b) provincial administration, (c) local authority and (d) Development Board, if so, which members in each case,

(2) whether any members of this community council have grading licences; if so, (a) which members and (b) what licences do they have in each case?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) (a) No



—applications set down for formal hearing; and  
—applications set down for consideration in camera.

(b) In the case of the first two reasons given under 2(a), the dates must still be determined. In the case of the last two reasons the hearings will take place between 9 and 13 July 1984

(3) A hearing has taken place at Oudtshoorn and Pretoria

**Strategic Fuel Fund Association/Konoli (Pty) Ltd**

\*20 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

With reference to his reply to Question No 133 on 17 February 1983, who are the present (a) shareholders and (b) directors of (i) the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and (ii) Konoli (Pty) Ltd?

**†THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS**

(a) (i) Authorized and issued share capital

As nominees for the Industrial Development Corporation—  
P F Jaeger 1  
Kindoc Nominees (Pty) Ltd 1  
P E Jacobs 1  
M MacDonald 2  
K L Kingma 1

Industrial Development Corporation 494  
Konoli 500

(ii) Issued share capital  
Industrial Development Corporation 1 000

(b) (i) Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs  
Dr D C Neethling;  
Mr S J P du Plessis

Department of Industries and Commerce.  
Mr C F Scheepers

Industrial Development Corporation.  
Mr M MacDonald;  
Mr D R Vorster

(ii) Mr A J van den Berg,  
Mr M MacDonald,  
Mr K L Kingma

**Trafalgar High School, Zonnebloem**

\*21. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether his Department intends to take any steps in respect of the Trafalgar High School in Zonnebloem; if so, (a) what steps, (b) why and (c) when,

(2) whether, as a result of such steps, the

(a)(i) teachers are to be transferred to and (ii) pupils are to be accommodated in other schools and (b) buildings to be used for other purposes, if so, (aa) to which schools are the teachers to be transferred, (bb) in which other schools are the pupils to be accommodated and (cc) for what other purposes is the building to be used?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.**

(1) No, if the hon member's question relates to the possible closing of the school

(2) Falls away

\*22 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations regarding the kwaNgema community as a result of letters sent by the said community to the Queen and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**†THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs).**

No, however, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs learnt of this communication to the Queen at a press conference in Switzerland when a media representative asked a question based on it. The matter was also raised in the United Kingdom by the British Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs explained the background in broad terms to her.

He indicated that further details would be furnished on the basis that South Africa does not acknowledge interference in its internal affairs, but that it would be in South Africa's interest to give the facts to Governments genuinely interested in the actual circumstances.

**The rest of the question falls away**

\*23 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether the residents of kwaNgema are to be moved, if so, (a) why, (b) when, (c) where will they be moved to and (d) how many persons are involved,

(2) whether his Department has held discussions with the kwaNgema community regarding the proposed move, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the response of the community,

(3) whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations from the kwaNgema community; if so, (a) when and (b) what

was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS**

(1) to (3) In terms of the consolidation proposals adopted by Parliament in 1975, the Ngema community must be relocated on land that has been purchased for this purpose

Apart from other considerations the building of the Hey's Hope Dam will cause flooding of part of the area that these people now occupy

Consultations with the community took place on 18 May 1981, 28 February 1982, 24 June 1982, 12 November 1983 and 23 December 1983

The community, comprising 1 820 individuals, remain divided on the issue. Talks aimed at finding an acceptable solution will be continued

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is it not a fact that a small portion of the land presently occupied by the kwaNgema people will be affected by the building of the dam?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, it is true that a portion of this land will be taken up by the dam. It will not be the biggest portion. It is also true that in the coming season this dam will be full and it is therefore essential that these people are moved in their own interest.

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is there no available adjacent land to which these people can be moved?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, there is only the portion which belongs to the Black people. The other land belongs to White people in the vicinity. Part of the talks revolves around the problem that we have to find land to which these people can be moved. We would like the help of the official Opposition in this regard. They should not only put a spoke in the wheels of these negotiations

*Handwritten:* 2215, 13/6/84, Q. 61, 1604, KwaNgema community



TTUURP

# No SA troops for Cahora, says Nel

~~278~~ 254 Staw  
14/6/84 Pretoria Bureau

South African troops would not help to guard the Cahora Bassa power scheme — Mozambique would undertake the task itself, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday

He told a Press conference in Pretoria that South Africa had nothing to do with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR)

And he added that any breakdown in relations between Mozambique and South Africa would be contrary to this country's interests

He revealed that South Africa earned R1 300 million a year in exports to 40 black African states. Anti-South Africa talk was cheap — but did not reflect the true position

He cited examples of economic co-operation between countries which at times were openly hostile

Asked about the forced removal of people in South Africa, he said a full picture had not been presented

Asked why only blacks were moved, he said that under the 1936 Land Act, 6,2 million hectares of land had been bought from whites — who had had to move



The G5 field piece . . . long awaited.

# SA's howitzer acclaimed as world beater

The South African manufactured G5 long-range howitzer has been acclaimed as one of the most remarkable artillery pieces in the world by the influential defence publication Jane's Defence Weekly.

The G5 was developed when South Africa's existing artillery was outranged by the Soviet-supplied weapons in Angola in 1980.

Praise for the G5, and for the South African arms manufacturer Armscor, was given in the latest two issues of Jane's weekly. The weapon first went on show internationally at the Defendory defence Expo in Athens in 1982. South Africa was later ejected from the show by the Greek government.

The G5 can outrange any comparable piece set against it — and under South Africa's rugged and demanding environmental conditions.

## FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM

At least one and possibly two South African field regiments are now equipped with the G5 and more are being manufactured near Pretoria, according to Jane's.

A sophisticated fire control system has also been developed and together with a specially adapted new gun tractor, makes the field piece particularly awesome. The G5 has already attracted attention and Armscor are presently involved in the follow-up of tentative sales leads in various parts of the world.

The development of the G5 has taken several years of planning and modifications have been made to existing similar models.

Finally an increase in the performance of the 155 mm howitzer — a range increase of 6 km — has made the weapon more effective than any comparable Nato howitzer.

The modified version of the G5 has a maximum sea level range of 37,5 km, which gunners have been seeking for years.

# Claims that <sup>254</sup> Gerhardt sold <sup>Star</sup> Nato secrets to the Soviets

The Star Bureau

LONDON — All Nato military information reaching South Africa in the past decade through its secret links with Britain and the United States was passed to the Soviet Union by convicted spy Dieter Gerhardt, it has been claimed here.

The Observer newspaper reports that its inquiries have revealed that he supplied Russia with US and Nato secrets, including details of the electronic naval surveillance centre at Silvermine in the Cape, equipped with Nato technology. He also provided information on an Atlantic Underwater Training and Evaluation Centre (AUTEK) computerised submarine training system supplied by the United States.

There are doubts that the Silvermine system can provide strategic information of Soviet movements in the area. However, there is strong evidence that the South Africans were given a complete AUTEK system by the US, it says.

After the Anti-Apartheid Movement discovered that Nato was supplying equipment and spares to Silvermine, these links, and the sharing of Nato maritime information with South Africa, were supposedly severed in 1977.

"Recently there have been indications that the information pipeline still exists," says The Observer.

"South Africa has threatened to cut off maritime intelligence from Silvermine unless Britain agrees to supply British Aerospace Coastguarder aircraft to replace its obsolete Shackletons."

US intelligence officials have been quoted as saying "Gerhardt was no ordinary spy. There is no telling what he might have picked up."

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1983 and 1984, respectively, at each technikon falling under the

control of his Department?  
The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

*M L Sullivan Technikon*  
As at 31 December 1983  
As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>M L Sullivan Technikon</i>	61	114	3 283	128	—
	73	92	2 908	163	—

*Technikon Peninsula*  
As at 31 December 1983  
As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>Technikon Peninsula</i>	16	2 328	18	22	—
	55	2 168	19	29	—

The above figures include part-time students

Technikons

1009 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c)

Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department in (i) 1983 and (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

*M L Sullivan Technikon*

(i) As at 31 December 1983  
(ii) As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>M L Sullivan Technikon</i>	53	1	62	—	—
	60	1	79	—	—

*Technikon Peninsula*

(i) As at 31 December 1983  
(ii) As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
<i>Technikon Peninsula</i>	52	81	4	—	—
	56	131	4	—	—

1036 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether there is a shortage of hospital beds or (a) Coloured and (b) Asian persons in the Republic, if so, (i) what was the shortage in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) what steps are being taken to overcome this shortage?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a), (b)(i) and (ii) There are no separate statistics available for Asians, Coloureds and Blacks. Beds are only divided into White and non-White beds. The shortage of beds for Coloureds and Asians can therefore not be estimated separately from those for Blacks.

1046 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

Whether (a) Armscor and (b) any of its subsidiaries have established undertakings

in decentralized areas in or near the national and/or independent Black states, if not, why not, if so, (i) which subsidiaries, (ii) where in each case, (iii) what total amount has been invested by Armscor in these areas and (iv) how many jobs have been created as a result?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) and (b) No, because most of the factories of Armscor and its subsidiaries were existing facilities which were taken over by the Armscor Group and further developed. Where extensions were undertaken considerations such as availability of specific expertise and the proximity to the parent plant and industrial areas played a rôle

WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Prime Minister

South West Africa: interim government

\*1 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Prime Minister †

- Whether the South African Government recently made an offer to Swapo in regard to the constitution of an interim government in South West Africa, if so, when,
- whether this offer was made subject to certain conditions, if so, what is the purport of the conditions
- whether Swapo responded to this offer, if so, what was Swapo's response,
- whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The PRIME MINISTER

(1) No

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away

†Mr F J LE ROUX. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Prime Minister's reply, I just want to enquire whether his attention has been drawn to the reply furnished by the hon the Acting Prime Minister to a similar question that was put to him last week during the absence of the hon the Prime Minister?

†The PRIME MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I have not seen the reply, but it cannot be what the hon member is insinuating it was

Ministers  
*Howmond Q.61.1698*  
*230 Limpopo River: sial hedge*  
*20/6/84*  
\*1 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence †

(1) Whether the planting of the sial hedge along the Limpopo River on the border between the Republic and Zimbabwe has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected to be completed, if so when.

(2) what is the total cost in respect of this hedge up to now,

(3) whether the hedge or any part thereof was planted by contractors, if so, (a) what was the contract price (b) who are or were the contractors and (c) in what manner were these contractors decided upon,

(4) whether the hedge serves its purpose, if not, (a) when is the hedge expected to serve its purpose and (b) subject to what prerequisites?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Defence)

(1) No

(a) Because of financial restrictions

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it has been decided to first evaluate the completed section and alternative barrier fences in order to determine the most suitable and cost-effective type of barrier

(b) There is no fixed date for the completion of the project

(2) R2 930 000

(3) Yes

(a) R830 000

(b) Alert Weldmesh Security Fencing which is a joint venture of Alert Fencing Contractors (Pty) Ltd and BRC Weldmesh (Pty) Ltd

(c) By State Tender Board procedures

(4) (a) This will only be determined when the barrier fence has reached its optimum potential with regard to detection and delay

(b) That stage is dependent on the progress the plants make in prevailing weather and irrigation conditions and the success achieved with the control of animals which damage or destroy the plants

Limpopo River: sisal hedge

\*2 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence:†

(1) Whether any irrigation contracts have been concluded in respect of the sisal hedge along the Limpopo River on the border between the Republic and Zimbabwe, if so, (a) who are the contractors and (b) subject to what (i) conditions of payment and (ii) other conditions,

(2) Whether the conditions of the con-

tract are being complied with, if not, why not, if so, who (a) exercises supervision and (b) reports in this regard?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Defence)

(1) Yes The irrigation of the sisal barrier is included in the contract for the planting of the sisal

(a) Alert Weldmesh Security Fencing which is a joint venture of Alert Fencing Contractors (Pty) Ltd and BRC Weldmesh (Pty) Ltd.

(b) (1) Payment according to tariffs as approved by the State Tender Board Contract tariffs are confidential information as this could influence new contracts

(ii) The application of the prescribed amount of water per month as determined by the SA Defence Force according to circumstances

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) Officers of the SA Army and professional advisers

*Daveyton detainees 20/6/84*  
*Howard Q. Col. 1700*  
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any persons were detained under security legislation in Daveyton on or about 9 June 1984, if so, how many,

(2) whether any of these persons are still in detention, if so,

(3) whether they are to be charged, if so, with what offence,

(4) whether any of the detainees are members of Fosatlu, if so, what are their names,

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1702

(5) whether the provisions of section 4 of the Protection of Information Act, No 84 of 1982, were invoked in connection with the publication of the detention of these persons, if so, (a) to what effect and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes Five persons, three of which were released on 12 June 1984

(2) Yes

(3) On completion of the investigation the Attorney-General will decide over this

(4) Yes It is neither in the public interest, nor in the interest of the persons concerned to disclose their names. The reason why they have been detained has, however, no connection with their membership of Fosatlu

(5) No

Grasmere Township: Erf 106

\*4 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether Erf 106 in Grasmere Township, Registration Division IO, in the Transvaal has been acquired by his Department, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) from whom, (d) what was the title deed number of the property and (e) what amount did his Department pay for it,

(2) whether the property was expropriated, if not, in what manner was it acquired?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) 1 May 1978

(b) For township development

(c) Estate late James Herald

(d) TS45778

(e) R5 310

(2) Yes

Commission of Inquiry into Problems that Tourist Operators Experience in the Republic of South Africa

\*5 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether he intends to issue a White Paper on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Problems that Tourist Operators Experience in the Republic of South Africa, if not, why not, if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Yes, during the 1985 Parliamentary session

Airways: flight bookings

\*6 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether incentives are offered to companies which book flights through the South African Airways rather than through travel agents, if so, (a) what is the nature of these incentives and (b) when were they introduced?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

(a) and (b) Fall away

\*7 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) What are the names of the political parties registered in respect of the House of (a) Assembly, (b) Rep-

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian, (d) Black and (e) other students were registered in 1983 and 1984, respectively, at each technikon falling under the

M L Sultan Technikon  
As at 31 December 1983  
As at 31 May 1984

Technikon Peninsula  
As at 31 December 1983  
As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
M L Sultan Technikon	61	114	3 283	128	—
As at 31 December 1983	73	92	2 908	163	—
As at 31 May 1984	—	—	—	—	—
Technikon Peninsula	16	2 328	18	22	—
As at 31 December 1983	55	2 168	19	29	—
As at 31 May 1984	—	—	—	—	—

The above figures include part-time students

**Technikons**

1009 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c)

Asian, (d) Black and (e) other members of the academic staff were there at each specified technikon under the control of his Department in (i) 1983 and (ii) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

**THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

M L Sultan Technikon  
(i) As at 31 December 1983  
(ii) As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
M L Sultan Technikon	53	1	62	—	—
(i) As at 31 December 1983	60	1	79	—	—
(ii) As at 31 May 1984	—	—	—	—	—

Technikon Peninsula

(i) As at 31 December 1983  
(ii) As at 31 May 1984

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Technikon Peninsula	52	81	4	—	—
(i) As at 31 December 1983	56	131	4	—	—
(ii) As at 31 May 1984	—	—	—	—	—

1036 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether there is a shortage of hospital beds or (a) Coloured and (b) Asian persons in the Republic, if so, (i) what was the shortage in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) what steps are being taken to overcome this shortage?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE**

Howard Q.61 1695  
Hospital beds 19/6/84

(a), (b)(i) and (ii) There are no separate statistics available for Asians, Coloureds and Blacks. Beds are only divided into White and non-White beds. The shortage of beds for Coloureds and Asians can therefore not be estimated separately from those for Blacks.

Whether (a) Armscor and (b) any of its subsidiaries have established undertakings

in decentralized areas in or near the national and/or independent Black states, if not, why not, if so, (i) which subsidiaries, (ii) where in each case, (iii) what total amount has been invested by Armscor in these areas and (iv) how many jobs have been created as a result?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(a) and (b) No, because most of the factories of Armscor and its subsidiaries were existing facilities which were taken over by the Armscor Group and further developed. Where extensions were undertaken considerations such as availability of specific expertise and the proximity to the parent plant and industrial areas played a rôle

WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Prime Minister

South West Africa: interim government

\*1 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Prime Minister †

- Whether the South African Government recently made an offer to Swaziland in regard to the constitution of an interim government in South West Africa, if so, when,
- whether this offer was made subject to certain conditions, if so, what is the purport of the conditions
- whether Swaziland responded to this offer, if so, what was Swaziland's response,
- whether he will make a statement on the matter?

**†THE PRIME MINISTER**

- No
- (2), (3) and (4) Fall away

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Prime Minister's reply, I just want to enquire whether his attention has been drawn to the reply furnished by the hon the Acting Prime Minister to a similar question that was put to him last week during the absence of the hon the Prime Minister?

†THE PRIME MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I have not seen the reply, but it cannot be what the hon member is insinuating it was

Ministers

Howard Q.61, 1698  
Limpopo River: sisal hedge 20/6/84  
\*1 Mr T LANGLEY asked the Minister of Defence †

- Whether the planting of the sisal hedge along the Limpopo River on the border between the Republic and Zimbabwe has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected to be completed, if so, when,
  - what is the total cost in respect of this hedge up to now,
  - whether the hedge or any part thereof was planted by contractors, if so, (a) what was the contract price, (b) who are or were the contractors and (c) in what manner were these contractors decided upon,
  - whether the hedge serves its purpose, if not, (a) when is the hedge expected to serve its purpose and (b) subject to what prerequisites?
- †THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Defence)
- No
  - (a) Because of financial restrictions

CAPE Times  
22/6/84  
2510

# 'On Parade' too uncritical of the SADF

From RONALD LOUW (Rosebank):

**letters**  
PO Box 11  
Cape Town  
8000

IN the face of rising militarization, an illegal occupation of Namibia, the testimonies of conscientious objectors and the increasing militancy of the masses, one is shocked when Mr Steenkamp says (May 25) that the Cape Times mandated him to provide "down-the-line liaison between the public and the SADF". This seems as though Mr Steenkamp is employed as an SADF propagandist

However, Mr Steenkamp was opposed to the new legislation for conscientious objectors and he is in fact in favour of conscientious objectors other than religious pacifists

But although Mr Steenkamp is not an uncritical SADF propagandist, this does not imply that he, in his column, On Parade, is able to be a serious commentator on a controversial organ of state. In fact he ends up upholding the present form of the SADF for the following two reasons

1. He is a trusted officer within the SADF. From this we can assume that he supports most of what it does including its occupation of Namibia and its raids into Angola. He is part of it because he has chosen to support it

2. His mandate for the On Parade column severely restricts him. With regard to the University Military Unit (UMU) debate he argues that his comments on conscription were on the "practical level, since the original mandate for the On Parade column was to provide down-the-line liaison between the SADF and the public". He is not concerned with the rightness or wrongness of conscription. He starts off from the position that conscription exists and because of his mandate, advises the public on how best to cope with it

On looking further, we once again see that he necessarily, even if unwittingly, upholds the status quo. Mr Steenkamp holds to the notion of a strong defence force no matter what the political orientation of its government. This strong defence force should ideally be apolitical, he says. Even though our Defence Force is tied to Nationalist government policy, he supports it because he will strive for it to be apolitical

This is a fine-sounding notion but it is an abstract one. It does not relate to the realities of the Defence Force or our present society. One must credit Mr Steenkamp for his sincerity, but his understanding of the role of the Defence Force is a naive one.

Firstly, the Defence Force is an integral element of our society. It is one of the elements that upholds the status quo. Consequently, cadets, TV, bonus bonds, Christmas cards showing boys in uniform, civil defence, etc, cannot be separated from the Defence Force, its duties, and the defence budget. Our society is militarized because of internal dissent. It is not a new thing in this country that the Defence Force has been called in to silence civil dissent.

Secondly, a defence force is not apolitical simply because it is not tied to a party political line. It is an organ of state irrespective of which government is in power. Our Defence Force safeguards the present political economy which benefits both liberal industrialists and apartheid ideologies. There is indeed a direct connexion between pass laws and control of labour dissent. In spite of differing tendencies and tensions among the leading protagonists within the political economy, there is a fundamental working relationship among them including support of the Defence Force. A Defence Force free of party political affiliations does not imply that it is free from performing a civil political role.

In conclusion, what I hope has emerged from the above, is that the On Parade column, largely uncritical of the role of the SADF, confers legitimacy on the military and the unjust state it upholds.

If the Cape Times is serious about encouraging debate on the role of the SADF, the only solution is to scrap the present form of the column and open up a new column debating military issues by inviting people of differing persuasions to present their views.

## Petition against 'On Parade' column

From M OZINSKY (Observatory) and 238 others:

WE, the undersigned Cape Times readers noting

(a) that the Cape Times is the only major newspaper which has a regular column devoted to SADF affairs,

(b) that the purpose of "On Parade" is to provide "down-the-line liaison between the public and the SADF",

And believing that "On Parade" in its present form can only serve

to confer legitimacy on the SADF,

Request that either the "On Parade" column be disbanded or its mandate be extended to include discussion of the broader theological, moral and political issues arising out of conscription and militarization of our society, the occupation of Namibia, destabilization and the political functions of the SADF in South Africa

[No changes in the column are contemplated — Editor, Cape Times]



# Two ways of defending the country

Cape Times 22/6/89

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THE heated current debate about conscription is dominated by two questions. Whether South Africa's defence should be based on conscription and whether the alternative of an all-volunteer regular force is a practical proposition.

The matter is too complex to be decided by a few strokes of a pen. If one is to discuss the abolition or retention of conscription, one must of necessity examine not only the principle involved but the practicality of implementing whatever decision is reached.

In principle there are various reasons why a good all-volunteer professional force is to be preferred over a largely conscript one. But one must ask if it is a viable proposition at this time.

While a strong case can be made for abolishing conscription, an equally strong one can be made for its retention — at least for the time.

## Motivation

In other words, there is no easy solution to be found, unless one wishes to run the risk of reducing the country to military impotence.

The case against conscription is based on the motivation, training and quality of service of a professional volunteer army.

Warfare is an increasingly complex affair, and ideally speaking it takes years to bring a modern soldier to his peak. This is why regular service personnel must work their way through a long series of training courses which does not come to an end till quite late in their careers.

The average Permanent Force infantry lieutenant, for example, is quite likely to have four years of academic and practical training behind him before he is assigned to an infantry battalion, and that is only the start.

## Best in Africa

Obviously a national service officer cannot hope to match this level of expertise. The same remark applies to non-commissioned officers, who are rightly termed (in Kipling's famous phrase) "the backbone of the Army".

The arguments for and against conscription are both complex and emotive. Our Defence Correspondent, WILLEM STEENKAMP, examines the technical aspects of the issue.



National servicemen on parade — a citizen force or a regular army?

portion of young men — albeit a small one — are unenthusiastic, to put it mildly, about some or other aspect of government policy and therefore take exception to being called up for military service.

The professional serviceman is a volunteer, for the most part he has joined because he likes the life, finds the work satisfying or is acquiring valuable skills (many SAAF pilots end up flying commercially, for example).

## Training

national service, as was the case up to the 1960s. Nowadays basic training alone lasts for three months, after which a conscript usually receives up to several months more of advanced instruction.

Putative officers and NCOs spend a full year in training — three months' basic and nine months' leader training — before they receive their ranks.

Since the SADF must use its conscript manpower, the only way to get any return on this exhaustive process is to keep the servicemen on

In practice the only way to attract enough of the right recruits and then retain them is to provide them with a lifestyle which compares favourably with that of the civilian sector, in terms of pay or fringe benefits.

In terms of hard cash, therefore, it costs a tremendous amount to provide a suitable lifestyle — one European all-regular force is said to spend up to 45 percent of its annual budget on housing and other fringe benefits.

To maintain a full-sized regular force at today's levels — about

able the process would be self-defeating.

Due to the inequalities of our various "ethnic" educational systems, there is a limited pool of suitable manpower available. The SADF would have to compete directly with the private sector to attract the people it requires. Experience elsewhere has shown that this is unlikely to work.

## Inequalities

It is hard to see how the goal of an all-regular force, supplemented by a force of volunteer part-time service personnel, can even be considered till we have rooted out most of the inequalities which plague our country at present.

It is also a fact that the Citizen Force system provides the SADF with an incredibly rich reservoir of leadership, experience and various talents and skills which would be hard to replace in the short or medium term.

Defence planning is essentially a long-term affair. Beyond a certain point a defence force cannot be pumped up and deflated like a balloon according to the mood of the moment without seriously damaging its capability. Defence planning is more like one of those super-tankers which takes an inordinately long time to respond to a helm order because of its very size.

## Coup

I have heard another case made for the retention of the present system, namely that a small regular force is a good safeguard against a coup d'état.

It is true that classically speaking, a coup succeeds where the regular defence forces are either strong or constitute the country's only armed body. How important this factor is in the South African context is open to question. I have no evidence that we have ever been in danger of a coup and am not sure this should be a factor in deciding for or against conscription.

What I do believe is that South Africa must have a viable defence force, capable of dealing with any external threat. A strong case can be made in favour

Cape Times

22/2/84

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This is not to say that SADF conscripts are under-trained. Their training is lengthy and thorough, and certainly the best in Africa. But it stands to reason that the product of a long-term maturing process is to be preferred.

An all-volunteer standing force would also mean the end of the conscientious objection problem which presently exists because a pro-

He knows the risks involved, and accepts them. Because of this he is happier and possibly more efficient than many conscripts, and there is also continuity because the "here today, gone tomorrow" factor does not apply.

Because of the changes in warfare, there can no longer be any thought of two or three months' total

HOW many words, of four letters or more

For a while after training them — which means a two-year period, or at a pinch 18 months.

**Expense**

The result is that necessarily the national serviceman loses a large slice out of his civilian career life, which deprives both himself and the economy.

On the other hand, there are two main arguments which can be raised in the case for conscription. The expense of a large regular force and doubts about whether a large enough force could be recruited in the first place.

All-volunteer armed forces in relatively prosperous countries generally suffer from two problems. Attracting the right recruits and, once their initial enlistment is up, retaining them.

In recessionary times all regular armed forces tend to attract more recruits, but this is a seasonal and therefore extraneous phenomenon.

70 000 men and women — would probably cost a hefty R2 000 million a year in addition to the normal defence budget (R3,7 billion this year).

It might be said that once the border wars winds down this money would be available. This is not necessarily so. Most observers agree the war absorbs a comparatively modest amount of defence spending, up to about R700 million a year.

This is not merely theory. The Permanent Force is already experiencing a serious shortage of leader group personnel, both commissioned and non-commissioned, although conditions of service are better than they have ever been.

Nor is it a certainty that enough of the right kind of men or women can be recruited, even if the money was available. It is not enough to say that surely 70 000 recruits could be found among our total population, if they are unsuited.

of a regular force, but till conditions allow it to come about, the practical considerations mean that conscription is not about to disappear.

*D. Dispatch*

# Ciskei arms factory is practically idle

*22/6/84*

*254*

*[Handwritten mark]*

By MIKE CHANDLER

EAST LONDON — Nearly a year after being formed, the Ciskei Armaments Corporation (Ciskor) at Dimbaza is still not selling enough firearms and ammunition to justify employing more than 20 people

Ciskor, which is wholly owned by the Ciskei Government, was established to assemble pistols, rifles and shotguns from imported components in a R1million factory leased from the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB)

The general manager of the factory, Mr Rolf Huttenrauch, confirmed that production was almost at a standstill

Although planned to employ between 80 and 120 workers, Ciskor had only 20 people on its staff at present, Mr Huttenrauch said

A Ciskor director, Mr George Botma, said from Pretoria that permission to sell Ciskor armaments in South Africa had been refused by the South African Police

However, the chief deputy commissioner of

the SAP's detective branch, General C F Zietsman, who is also in charge of the police firearms section, said he knew nothing about any application to sell Ciskor-made armaments in South Africa

Gen Zietsman said he was also not aware that any armaments from Ciskor had been proofed by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)

He said before any application to sell arms in South Africa could be made, the arms had to be proofed by the SABS in order to control the quality standards of arms sold in the country

The formation of Ciskor was announced by President Lennox Sebe in the Ciskei National Assembly on June 22 last year

President Sebe said then that the existence of Ciskor had been kept "top secret" — to the extent that the announcement would surprise the South African ambassador who was present in the Assembly

He said it had been

formed after negotiations held in Israel and West Germany

After the announcement, a South African Armscor spokesman said Armscor was "totally unaware" of the formation of Ciskor

He said Armscor was not involved in any advisory capacity

Spokesmen at both the Israeli and West German embassies said they were surprised and stressed that their respective governments were not involved in any way with Ciskor

The chairman of Ciskor is Mr Ray Mali, a front-bench MP who is chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party and general manager of the CPDB

The other three directors are Dr H C Beukes, Ciskei's Minister of Health, Mr W Coetzee, described as a Johannesburg businessman, and Mr Botma, a Pretoria businessman

Mr Botma told the Daily Dispatch this week that the corporation was wholly-owned by the Ciskei Government. No other company had a shareholding in Ciskor, he said

The directors had been appointed by the government to help manage the company

Mr Botma said the capital invested in Ciskor to date was R500 000, with additional machinery on order worth R1,8 million

He said nearly R400 000 worth of arms and ammunition was sitting stockpiled at the Dimbaza factory because they could not be imported for sale in South Africa. He confirmed that the factory was almost at a

standstill because of the growing stockpile

"I am confident we will overcome the problem soon I think when the firearm laws in South Africa were originally put together, they didn't foresee the home-lands situation and how independent national states would be affected"

Mr Botma added that if firearms dealers were not able to get permission to sell Ciskor arms in South Africa by the end of this month, legal representations would be made to the South African Minister of Justice

However, the chairman of the South African Arms and Ammunition Dealers Association, Mr R Price, said from Cape Town yesterday that the association was "not in favour" of Ciskei being used as a springboard to launch imported arms onto the South African market

"We as an association are against importing and distributing armaments in South Africa by using Ciskei as a springboard," he said

Mr Price said as far as he knew, Ciskor did not manufacture armaments, but imported all the components and assembled the weapons

"If it was a genuine manufacturing concern and complied with all the necessary documentation, then we would have no argument, but it is not a genuine manufacturing concern"

Mr Botma confirmed that Ciskor did not manufacture components, but assembled components imported from overseas

1771

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1984

1772

(aa) and (bb) Separate statistics are not kept for private and other candidates

(b)(i) and (b)(ii) Candidates mentioned in paragraphs (a)(i), (a)(iii) and (a)(iv).

Passed, that is to whom certificates were issued

1981—201  
1982—256  
1983—332

Failed, that is to whom certificates were not issued

1981—718  
1982—892  
1983—1215

Candidates mentioned in par (a)(ii)

Passed, that is to whom certificates were issued

1981—148  
1982—154  
1983—1107

Failed, that is to whom certificates were not issued

1981—64  
1982—53  
1983—55

Question standing over from Wednesday, 20 June 1984

Clermont area

\*17 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(1) Whether the allocation and/or sale of land and property in the Clermont area falls under the control of his De-

partment, if not, under which Department does it fall, if so, what form of land tenure is there in this area,

(2) whether the vacant land in this area is held by individual owners, if not, what area of land is held in trust,

(3) whether purchasers of land are required to produce proof of ownership before commencing building operations on the land,

(4) whether purchasers of land and/or property receive title deeds or any other registered form of proof of ownership, if not, why not, if so, what proof of ownership do they receive,

(5) whether there is any delay in submitting proof of ownership obtained from the deeds office to the owner at present, if so, what is the (a) extent and (b) cause of the delay?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) Yes Private ownership under title deed

(2) Some of the surveyed plots in the vacant area are owned by Black individuals. Other plots, parks and streets are the property of the South African development Trust. The Trust land is 214,85 hectares in extent

(3) Yes

(4) Yes Title deeds

(5) The Department of Co-operation and Development does not register the deeds and does not have this information at its disposal

1773

FRIDAY, 22 JUNE 1984

1774

Mara post office

Supplementary reply to Question No 23 by Mr T Langley on Friday, 15 June 1984

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has informed me that he would like to furnish additional information with regard to Question No 23 that was put on 15 June 1984. I now give the hon the Minister the opportunity to do so

†The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS Mr Speaker, arising out of my reply on Friday 15 June 1984 to Question No 23 of the hon member for Soutpansberg, I should like to say that I then said, among other things, that transfer of the Mara Post Office to the postal administration of the Republic of Venda, with an accompanying replacement of the staff, would take place on 1 August 1984. In determining this date the relevant section of the Department unfortunately lost sight of the fact that the reconnection of telephone exchanges in the Republic of South Africa of certain telephone subscribers who are resident in the Republic of South Africa and are at present connected to the Mara telephone exchange would not be completed by that time. The transfer of the Mara Post Office to the postal administration of Venda will inevitably have to be postponed until the reconnections have been completed, and it is not possible to say at this stage exactly when that will be. I regret that the wrong information was furnished to me in this case and I apologize for the fact that such an error has crept in.

For written reply  
Hansard Q. 61.1773  
Defence Force Coloureds/Blacks  
22/6/84  
1053 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many Coloured persons (a)(i) applied to the South African Defence

Force for admission and (ii) were admitted to the (aa) Cape Corps and (bb) Commandos, and (b)(i) applied to and (ii) were accepted by the defence Force for service in any other capacities, in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available.

(2) how many Black persons (a)(i) applied to the South African Defence Force for admission and (ii) were admitted to any (aa) Black units and (bb) Commandos, and (b)(i) applied to and (ii) were accepted by the Defence Force for service in any other capacities, in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Year (i) (ii) (b) (i) (ii) (a) Cape Corps (aa) Commandos (bb) Commandos

1981 1 120 980  
1982 2 080 1 309  
1983 2 722 1 500

1981 668 617  
1982 533 503  
1983 446 409

(b) Permanent Force  
1981 494 277  
1982 409 162  
1983 648 139

Citizen Force  
1981 45 14  
1982 90 9  
1983 75 7

(2) (a) Year (i) (ii) (aa) Auxiliary Service (Combat element)

1981 2 334 943

1775

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1776

1982 1 961 768  
1983 873 622

names of the organizations which  
submitted objections?

(bb) Commandos  
1981 230 226  
1982 129 123  
1983 85 81

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DE-  
VELOPMENT

(b)  
Permanent Force

1981 } 61  
1982 } See note 1 30  
1983 } 142

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) (a) 899 Plots and subdivisions

(b) 68

(3) (a) Yes

(b) No

(1) (aa) One

(bb) None

(ii) To support the proposal

(iii) Falls away

Passenger bus services

Note 1 No statistics of applications were kept. It is policy to attest in the Permanent Force only such persons who have completed their basic and individual subject training in the Auxiliary Services (Combat element) and who have obtained the prescribed educational qualifications.

*Howard* 22/6/84  
Palm Beach 22/6/84

1064 Mr D W WATTERSON asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether his Department has taken any steps in respect of the proposal by the Natal Executive Committee to open the area known as Palm Beach as a beach area for all race groups, if so, (a) what steps and (b) why,

(2) (a) how many stands does the Palm Beach area comprise and (b) how many of them have been developed,

(3) whether his Department has received any (a) representations and (b) objections in connection with the proposed opening of this area to all race groups, if so, (i) from how many (aa) private individuals and (bb) organizations in each case, (ii) what was the nature of these representations and objections and (iii) what are the

### QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

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Andrew, Mr K M—

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873, 931, 943, 993, 1022, 1025,  
1032, 1036, 1037, 1083, 1175, 1259,  
1291, 1338, 1420, 1528, 1531, 1600,  
1601, 1648, 1704, 1705, 1732, 1768

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535, 539, 540, 566, 592, 635, 636,

779, 801, 806, 840, 844, 966, 1020,

1028, 1029, 1064, 1101, 1165, 1357,  
1418, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456,  
1479, 1518, 1660, 1758

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CAT Tints 23/6/84 (254)

# 'Swapo action delaying SA pullout'

Staff Reporters

**INCREASED** Swapo activity in Southern Angola is being given as the main reason for the delay in completing the South African withdrawal from Angola.

Angolan Government ministers have recently criticized the failure of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) to move from Ongiva, 40 km north of the SWA/Namibian border.

The JMC is a joint Angolan-South African force which has monitored the withdrawal in successive stages from Cuvelai about 200 km north of the SWA/Namibian border since the beginning of March.

The JMC has now reached the most sensitive part of its task. Checking the so-called "shallow area" — the territory immediately north of the SWA/Namibian border, from where Swapo insurgents have been crossing into the operational area for 18 years.

The final move from Ongiva to Oshikango on the border would complete the first phase of the withdrawal, which in terms of an ideal time-table laid down at the Lusaka Conference of February 16, was scheduled to have been complete at the end of March.

When the JMC reaches Oshikango, a second phase will begin, involving the monitoring of the total area from which South African and Swapo forces are supposed to have withdrawn.

The JMC has, however, been at Ongiva since May 3

and Angolan ministers have accused the South African Government of deliberately delaying the final withdrawal.

"The real problem is Swapo activity in Southern Angola," one source said yesterday.

"Swapo continues to operate in the area as if nothing has happened."

In terms of the Lusaka agreement, the Angolans have a responsibility to keep Swapo out of the areas vacated by South African forces.

It is understood that Swapo actions in the region, which the JMC has to satisfy itself have stopped before each successive southward withdrawal, have increased after showing a steady decline.

There were 14 Swapo incidents while the JMC was at Cuvelai, six while it was at Mupa and three while it was at Evale. This has risen to 18 or 19 since the JMC has been at Ongiva.

The South African Government wants assurances that Angola is willing and able to keep its part of the Lusaka agreement by ensuring that Swapo forces cannot reach and cross the SWA/Namibian border. It is also still awaiting an Angolan reply to its suggestion that the JMC should be retained as a channel of communication after the final South African withdrawal has been monitored.

Both issues are likely to cause South African Government concern and could cause further delays in what was supposed to have been a rapid withdrawal.

# Ciskor: arms sales talks under way

EAST LONDON — Discussions on the question of Ciskei Armaments Corporation (Ciskor) firearm sales in South Africa were taking place between the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), the South African Police and Ciskor, an SABS spokesman said yesterday.

A Ciskor director, Mr George Botma, confirmed this week that the year-old corporation based at Dimbaza was not permitted to sell firearms in South Africa.

The SABS spokesman said from Pretoria yesterday that there appeared to be a problem concerning the proofing of arms assembled in Ciskei by Ciskor.

"Negotiations are taking place between the SABS, the police and Ciskor to resolve the problem," he said.

Firearms sold in South Africa have to carry an SABS proof stamp which certifies that the product has been tested by being fired under controlled conditions.

This was a safety control measure, the spokesman said.

Firearms imported from countries that formed the so-called CIP agreement, of which South Africa was a member, also fulfilled the SABS proofing requirements.

The spokesman said, however, that even if every component of a firearm was imported from a CIP member state, but the firearm was assembled by a non-member state, it would have to be proofed by the SABS before being permitted for sale in South Africa.

Earlier in the week, Mr Botma said that all the components used to assemble firearms at Ciskor carried international proof stamps recognised by the SABS.

However, the SABS spokesman said Ciskei was not a CIP member state and consequently the assembled firearms would have to be proofed by SABS.

Ciskor, which was formed in June last year, has already invested R500 000 in capital into its assembly line and leases a R1million factory in Dimbaza from the Ciskei People's Development Bank (CPDB).

It has additional machinery valued at R1,8 million on order.

Ciskor is wholly-owned by the Ciskei Government under the chairmanship of Mr Ray Mali, a front-bench Ciskei MP who is also chairman of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party (CNIP) and general manager of the CPDB.

The other directors are Dr H C Beukes, Ciskei's Minister of Health, and a Johannesburg businessman, Mr W Coetzee.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armscor) said from Pretoria yesterday that Armscor was aware of the existence of Ciskor but had not had any dealings with Ciskor — DDR

# Coloureds men divided on conscription issue

Post Reporter

COLOURED men interviewed in the Eastern Cape today were divided today over a suggestion by the leader of the Reformed Freedom Party, Mr Charles Julies, that coloureds should be subjected to military conscription

An Evening Post survey in Port Elizabeth showed that some were completely against fighting for South Africa, either voluntarily or through conscription

Others, however, said they would fight voluntarily or under conscription

The call for conscription for coloureds was made by Mr Julies at his party's convention in Mossel Bay at the weekend

Mr Julies said at a Press conference after the convention that he had asked the Government for the immediate implementation of compulsory conscription

He said he was told that conscription could not be enforced immediately for financial reasons

Among those who were asked for their views on the subject was Mr John

Whiteboy, 21, of First Avenue, Windvogel

"I would like to join the army, voluntarily or by force. But I will first have to get my mother's permission. I think it is good to fight for my land," he said

Mr Clifton Kara, 23, a printer of Albany Road, Grahamstown, said "I will definitely not go to the army. The coloured people have no rights"

He was supported by Mr Brian Denster, 18, also of Grahamstown, who said "I am not prepared to join because of the discrimination against us in the country"

Mr Philip van Vuuren, 24, an unemployed builder, of Wicks Road, Schauderville, said "Yes, I want to join. I would like to fight right in the front line. I'm sure there will be a better future for me in the army"

Mr Henry Assam, a Salsoneville community leader and father of five sons, said he was against conscription for coloureds

"I definitely would not encourage any of my sons to join the army. There must be full citizen rights for everybody," he said



25/11/84  
Soldier  
dies in DB

BLOEMFONTEIN — A young national serviceman was found hanging from the bars of a cell in the detention barracks of 1 SAI Battalion at 12 45 pm on Saturday

A police spokesman said yesterday that Mr Frederick Mark du Preez, of 35 De La Rey Road, General De Wet, was found with a cord around his neck 24 hours after being arrested for desertion

He had joined the army at the beginning of last year after passing Std 6  
— Own Correspondent

# Arms four on bail until <sup>254</sup> October trial

The Star's Foreign *Skw*  
News Service

*25/6/84*  
COVENTRY — The case against four South Africans and four Britons accused of illegally exporting military goods was adjourned today for four months at Coventry Magistrate's Court.

The South Africans will be allowed to return home on bail after they have been interviewed again by Customs officers.

Their flight is expected to leave Britain on Wednesday evening.

Mr Hendrik Botha (49), Mr Stephanus de Jager (50), Mr William Metelerkamp (41) and Mr Jacobus La Grange (39) flew 9 000 km for today's hour-long hearing.

When they last appeared before the city magistrates, on May 18, they were refused permission to return to South Africa but the decision was later overruled by a judge in chambers in London.

The men are accused of breaking an arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr Botha has been charged with illegally exporting high-pressure gas cylinders which could be used for night-sight equipment while the other three allegedly exported magnetrons used in radar.

Each is on bail surety of R90 000 provided by the South African Embassy in London.

All eight men are due to appear again before the city's magistrates on October 22.

# Julies seeks coloured military conscription

CAPE TIMES 25/6/84 254

Political Staff

MOSSEL BAY — The leader of the fledgling Reformed Freedom Party, Mr Charles Julies, has called for military conscription for all coloured people

He said yesterday that he had made representations to the government calling for the immediate implementation of conscription, but had been informed that financially this was not possible at this stage

Mr Julies was speaking at a press conference after the party's first national convention here

"With South Africa now prepared to share power, my party believes that we should share and share alike in everything, including the defence of the country's borders," he said

Mr Julies has threatened to pull out of the new constitution if the Labour Party is not prosecuted for infringing the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

The Labour Party, which was registered last week for the House of Representatives elections, has Indian members. The Act states that members of different racial groups may not belong to the same political party

Mr Julies said his party did not have Indian members and had no intention of admitting them

He also announced that the Rev Tom McCloughlin's United Party of South Africa had joined the RFP

The convention was attended by only about 60 delegates, mainly from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The RFP did not announce its candidates for the August 22 elections for the House of Representatives, stating that its list of nominations was incomplete

Delegates to the convention showed no surprise when a National Party MP, Dr Helgard van Rensburg, arrived to address them — and why should they, he is after all the MP for Mossel Bay and his name was on the programme

What Dr Van Rensburg didn't know, however, was that he had received an invitation originally intended for another Van Rensburg MP

And it wasn't the National Party MP for Rosettenville, who shares the same surname and initial as Dr Van Rensburg, but the PFP MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg

The RFP's liaison officer, Mr George Miles, explained that the mistake arose when he instructed his secretary to invite a Mr H van Rensburg

"She, knowing that the convention was being held in Mossel Bay, thought it must be Dr Van Rensburg," he said

Monday June 25 1984

# South Africa deceitful over Coastguarder — Kinnock

The Star Bureau (254)  
LONDON — Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock has called on the Thatcher Government to "come clean" over attempts by South Africa to buy Coastguarder aircraft.

"The South Africans want the Coastguarder to replace their old Shackleton aircraft, supposedly for benign purposes of maritime protection and rescue — but this is a deliberate deception," Mr Kinnock said at the weekend.

"The Coastguarder is a military aircraft, and it will be of major significance for the apartheid military if they can clinch the deal."

Mr Kinnock was speaking at an Anti-Apartheid Movement convention here, marking the organisation's 25th anniversary.

Bishop Trevor Huddleston, Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Benjamin Mkapa and Swapo founder, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, also attended.

Mr Kinnock welcomed Mrs Thatcher's reported "tough stand" over apartheid during the visit to Britain of South African Prime Minister P W Botha.

"But I would welcome it more if I thought it would be backed up by the right kind of action," the Labour leader said.

In reality, Mrs Thatcher was heading the most pro-South African government for years, he told the meeting of about 500 people.

Mr Kinnock went on to accuse Mrs Thatcher of failing to make the South African arms embargo effective, of promoting stronger economic relations with South Africa, and of blocking the isolation of South Africa — "the only approach which has proven merit in the current situation."

Delegates at the conference earlier rose to their feet to applaud Mr Toivo for his role as founder of Swapo.

He told them that while he wanted to pay tribute to the Anti-Apartheid Movement's response to the struggle of the people of Africa, this was not a moment to celebrate.

"Instead, it is a time to rededicate ourselves to the work that still lies ahead in South Africa and Namibia," he said.

# Concern over rightists in SADF

254  
2. Post  
25/6/84

THE first signs of a possible penetration of the Defence Force by members of the far-Right Afrikaner Volkswag have been noted with concern in the Afrikaans Press

The military authorities, according to Die Vaderland's political staff, may possibly take action against two prominent commando officers in the Northern Cape who have joined the Volkswag as members of its regional executive

An army spokesman is quoted as saying that when in uniform, commando members (among whom there are many well known members of the National Party) fall under the general rules prohibiting active participation in politics

Beeld said that when it was founded it was clear that the Volkswag, under the cloak of culture, overlapped at so many points into politics that it could not be dissociated from the aims of the various political groups of which it was composed — including the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging, "with its semi-military character"

Beeld described the commando officers as having been "taken in tow" by the Volkswag and wondered how it would be possible to become involved in the Volkswag without embar-



Nadere Kennis James McClurg

assing the Defence Force  
□□□□

THE Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act are going to be abolished, Die Vaderland columnist Voorslag has declared, apparently with confidence in his sources of information

This, he added, will give the coloured and Indian parties a chance early in the life of the new Parliament to show their voters that it has been worth their while to support the new dispensation

Voorslag said he had heard that the report of the select committee that was looking at these thorny pieces of legislation would be held over until September, when the new three-chamber Parliament would be sitting

"And the committee's proposal — not unanimous, because it was shot down from the left by the PFP and from the right by the CP — is that these laws be repealed

"It is added, however that the Immorality Act, without the controversial Section 16 which forbids



Protea for a Prime Minister: this unsigned cartoon from Die Vaderland was one of many similar tributes in the Nationalist Press to Mr P W Botha on his return from Europe.

sex across the colour line, should be rewritten and made much more stringent

"This decision could already have been pushed through, but in the first place there is not enough time this session and secondly there is a feeling that it will be strikingly symbolic if the new Parliament abolishes the laws"

□□□□

CRITICISM of the Broederbond in an Afrikaans newspaper would once have been as unthinkable as Mass in an NG church But times have changed

In his regular column in Die Transvaler, Gert Kotzé has queried whether the Afrikaner any longer needs such an organisation

"Is it still necessary for our people to meet behind closed doors in secret places to maintain our culture and marshal our most effective forces for economic development and political power? Is it necessary to be a regular churchgoer or a folk dancer (volkspeeler) to be appointed to an executive position in the place of a man who is better qualified?"

Kotzé acknowledged that

the Bond had played an important role in the socio-economic advancement of the Afrikaner, but went on to criticise many aspects of the organisation's activities since the NP came to power in 1948

"It can scarcely be denied that jobs for pals often meant that 'good brothers' who were weak and ignorant landed up in the most important posts, or that those who did not go to church regularly or go in for folk dancing and jukskei were eliminated in the competition for executive posts, even where their competence and professional skill were as clear as daylight"

But the worst charge against the Broederbond, Kotzé said, was that it divided the Afrikaners

□□□□

IT was essential for the Government to maintain dialogue with all black leaders — those in the homelands, the elected urban leaders and even non-elected but acknowledged leaders "like the Motlanas and the Tutus" said the editor of Die Vaderland, Harald Pakendorf, in his personal column

This would lend greater credibility to any political decisions and enhance the durability of any solution

Because gestures were a valuable instrument in the political game, consideration should also be given to releasing some of the people imprisoned on Robben Island who were not guilty of acts of terrorism or lacked the leadership potential to foment black unrest

## SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

● Can a meeting of the churches or of Protestant members of the churches not be held as soon as possible to find out precisely why the Prime Minister presented an Afrikaans Bible to the Pope of Rome? If it was for the good of his soul, it should surely have been in Italian — Dr P J Loots of Strand in a letter to Die Burger

● They may say I have one foot in the grave, but I can assure them that the other one is very much alive — Mr Jan Homan, 64-year-old CP candidate at Potgietersrust, as quoted in Beeld

# Swapo man prepares demos

Swapo 25/6/84 254

**BY THEMBA MOLEFE**  
A NAMIBIAN advocate and member of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), Mr Anton Lubowski, will address several public meetings in Johannesburg this week organised by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

The ECC, a recently formed organisation, aims at campaigning against the conscription of young men into the South African Defence Force (SADF).

The meetings, scheduled to take place in various venues will focus on the current war in Namibia, according to a statement issued this week.

## War

The programme, the statement says, will be holding a focus on the current situation in Namibia.

"This is because a large number of young men conscripted into the SADF are sent to Namibia to fight an unwinnable war. It is because the ECC realises that an end to conscription will not

be possible while South Africa is engaged in a war in Namibia."

To inform the South African people about the Namibian situation, the focus will include public meetings, a vigil, picketing, pamphleteering and a multimedia concert, the statement adds.

It says the "highlight of the focus will be the visit to Johannesburg of Mr Lubowski who has recently made public his membership of Swapo and attended the recent

Lusaka talks as a Swapo delegate. He was one of the 37 people recently detained in Windhoek and has been involved in political trials since the start of his career."

## Vigil

The programme, begun on Wednesday and will end on July 3.

The ECC has released the following programme  
**June 27, 8 pm:** An evening of slide-tape shows and videos on

the southern African situation, including "None But Ourselves" at the Central Methodist Church.

**June 29, 7.30 pm:** Picketing throughout Johannesburg calling for an end to the war in Namibia  
**June 30, 8 pm:** Multimedia concert including bands, dance, mime, theatre, art and poetry, Civic Methodist Church

**July 1, 7 pm:** Vigil in commemoration of all who died in Namibia at the Christ the King Cathedral, Saratoga Avenue

**July 2, 3.30 pm:** Press conference addressed by ECC and Mr Lubowski Khotso House  
**July 3, 5.30 pm:** Public meeting addressed by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash, Mr Lubowski and Mr Patrick Lekota (UDF)

# SWATF claims 17 Swapo killed

From PETER KENNY  
WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said yesterday that 17 Swapo fighters and one member of the security forces had been killed in skirmishes in the past week, indicating an escalation of activities in the war zone

In its first statement

releasing casualty figures in more than a month, the SWATF said that since February 16, 246 insurgents had been killed

At the weekend, the South African Defence Force announced that Corporal J C Theunissen of Krugersdorp had been killed in the war zone

In its statement, the SWATF said a teacher, Mr Petrus Kanyeke, and a Mr Sikongo, a grandson of Chief Mpası Sitentu of the Kwangali tribe, had been bayoneted to death by terrorists

The Kwangali tribe is the biggest in the war zone of Kavango, and Chief Sitentu has in the past been accused by authorities of being pro-Swapo

The SWATF also said several acts of sabotage had been reported in Owambo, citing an explosion at an electrical substation near Ondangwa

The significance of referring figures back to February 16 is because this was the day on which South Africa and Angola signed an agreement in Lusaka whereby South Africa agreed to disengage troops occupying Southern Angola

The disengagement process is being monitored by 300 Angolan and 300 South African soldiers, who will also prevent Swapo guerillas from entering the area agreed to at Lusaka

The Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of Angolan and SA security forces has reached Ngiva, about 35km north of the Angolan border, and has been there for more than six weeks

## 'Slow withdrawal'

The JMC was expected to have moved right up to the SWA/Namibian border at Santa Clara and Osikango earlier this month, but has not yet done so. Last week the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, expressed concern while on a visit to Scandinavian countries at the "slow withdrawal" of South African troops from Angola

Both South African military sources and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, have said that the activities of Swapo guerillas in the area south of Ngiva is slowing down the work of the JMC

It is believed the South Africans would like to have a permanent peace-keeping commission in the area once the JMC reaches the SWA border

# UK/SA arms export case adjourned

CAPE Times 26/6/84

254  
16

COVENTRY — The hearing of the case in which four South Africans and four Britons are charged with illegally exporting strategic equipment, was adjourned in the Coventry Magistrate's Court yesterday for four months.

The South Africans, who flew from Johannesburg for the brief hearing yesterday morning, will be allowed to go home again after they have been interviewed once more by British customs officers.

The South Africans are Mr Stephanus de Jager, 49, a financial manager, Mr Hendrick Botha, 49, a company director, Mr William Metelkamp, 41, a managing director, all of Johannesburg, and Mr Jacobus le Grange, 38, a Pretoria engineer.

They were arrested in March, detained briefly and released on bail totalling £100 000 (R179 000), which was put up by the South African Government.

Coventry magistrates ruled that they had to stay in the country to await committal proceedings, but on May 22 a London judge granted

an application in chambers allowing them to go home, after the South African Embassy in London had guaranteed they would return.

They are charged with exporting magnetrons, which can be used in anti-missile systems, and high-pressure gas cylinders in contravention of British customs regulations which back the United Nations arms embargo against the Republic.

No objections to bail conditions were raised yesterday and the next hearing was set for October 22.

The four British businessmen — Mr Derek Salt, Mr Michael Gardiner, Mr Michael Swann and Mr Henry Coles — are also on bail and were ordered to appear again on the same date.

When the customs department has completed its investigation, there will be a committal hearing in Coventry when magistrates will decide whether the men have a case to answer.

If the magistrates decide that they do, the trial will take place in a criminal court, probably the Old Bailey in London — Sapa



# Namibian shootings: Cape Corps man held

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — In northern Namibia's second shooting incident within a month allegedly involving South African Cape Corps members, two Owambo women were shot dead and three other people were wounded near Ruacana last Wednesday.

Police said today a soldier (23) of the corps was being held in connection with the shootings and would appear in the Ondangua Magistrate's Court on Monday.

His arrest follows the deaths by shooting of Mrs Huruje Dawid (37) and Mrs Christmkina Muhumba (36) at a kraal about one kilometre from Ruacana.

Two other women and a man are being treated in the Oshakati Hospital for bullet wounds received in the same incident.

Police said the soldier had allegedly left his guard post on a few occasions that night to visit a shop.

Before his return at about 7 am the next morning, civilians had reported the shooting incident. They later pointed out the soldier as being responsible.

On May 25, an Ovahimba man and a child were shot dead during a funeral near the Kaoko-land capital, Opuwo.

A Cape Corps member has appeared in the magistrate's court in the town. He was not asked to plead and was remanded in custody.

RDM 26/6/84 (254)

# Support for campaign to end SADF conscription

By JEANETTE MINNIE

ELEVEN organisations in Johannesburg have so far come out in support of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) which aims to end compulsory conscription to the South African Defence Force through the weight of public opinion

The organisations are the Black Sash, the Conscientious Objectors' Support Group (COSG), the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac), the Young Christian Students (YCS), the Students' Union for Christian Action (Suca), the Wits University Catholic Society, the War and Peace Group of the Catholic Church (WAP) and the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR)

The ECC campaign was launched in January, after being proposed at the 1983 Black Sash annual conference, and launching programmes have already been held in Durban and Cape Town

From tomorrow until July 3 there will be

daily ECC programmes in Johannesburg which will focus on the current situation in South West Africa "because a large number of young men conscripted into the SADF are sent to Namibia to fight an unwinnable war" according to an ECC press release issued yesterday

The ECC release also says that it realises "that an end to conscription will not be possible while South Africa is engaged in war in Namibia"

One of the participants in the programme will be Windhoek advocate Mr Anton Lubowski who recently made public his membership of Swapo

The week-long programme will include an evening of slide-tapes and videos on the Southern African situation tomorrow at 8pm at the Central Methodist Church, pickets on Friday calling for an end to the war in South West Africa, a multi-media concert including music, dance, poetry, theatre and art displays at the Civic Methodist Church on Saturday from 8pm and a vigil on Sunday in commemoration of all those who have died in South West Africa in the Christ the King Catholic Cathedral in Saratoga Avenue at 7pm

# Objectors' Act does not cater for SA — Tutu

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday rejected the Defence Amendment Act as "unsatisfactory" because it did not make provision for conscientious objection on moral grounds

He also urged the Government to pull out of South West Africa

Speaking at the National Conference of the SACC in Johannesburg he said the Act made provision "narrowly" for conscientious objection on religious grounds but not on moral grounds

"The Gospel demands that each person should obey his own conscience, and that imperative implies an inalienable right to do so. It is pernicious in the extreme therefore for the state to force people to violate their consciences, especially for a state that claims to be Christian

"We urge the authorities to provide as a matter of considerable urgency for alternative forms of national service which need not be less demanding in effort and courage than military service"

Outlining some of the implications of the war in SWA, Bishop Tutu said those who were called terrorists "are our brothers and sisters, our fathers and mothers, our sons and daughters"

"White South Africa must know, whether they like it or not, that just as much as they have their 'boys' on the border so the black community too have their 'boys' on the other side of the border. That is not sedition or treachery. It is stating just a plain truth"

He said South Africa as it was presently ordered was "utterly indefensible" and to be involved in a war to defend such a system was to be engaged in an "immoral and unjust" war

Bishop Tutu urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to "get out of Namibia", to implement United Nations Resolution 435 and to remove the South African Defence Force — "which we are told is feared a great deal more by the Namibians than they fear Swapo"

"Do not make ludicrous offers of other people's land to former colonial powers. The Namibians want their country. Implement Resolution 435 and so remove the albatross around your neck and the world will acclaim you as the statesmen you have it in you to be," he told Mr Botha.

Referring to the Eloff Commission of Inquiry into the SACC, Bishop Tutu repeated his stand that the "Commission had no competence at all to sit in judgement on the SACC"

Referring to the Commission's criticisms of the financial administration of the SACC he said

"The commission's own auditor stated that the financial affairs of the SACC since we appointed Mr Stevenson had improved remarkably. Why was this fact not mentioned prominently?"

"If they (the Government) are so concerned about financial probity when are they appointing a commission to look into the financial administration of the SADF which has received scathing reports from the Auditor General for two years running and which in one year has lost inexplicably more funds than the SACC will hope to use in a decade"

Bishop Tutu also reiterated his support for the African National Congress "in its aim to work for a truly democratic and non-racial South Africa, but I do not support its methods"

"I have offered myself as go-between the Government and the ANC to suggest possibilities of a negotiated settlement because stop kidding yourselves one day whites must negotiate with the ANC amongst others," he said

230 000

# bank

liver all the cash in the bank to a spot on the second floor of the building

"I kept cool and only took a small amount of money, put it in a bag and left it where the caller wanted me to I instructed my staff to be on the look-out and to call the police," Mrs Gower said

"When I returned to the bank after delivering the bag the police were already there, so I think the caller didn't have time to collect his loot," she said

Brigadier Du Plessis said the possibility that the two cases were connected could not be ruled out at this stage — Sapa

# 5 shot: SACC man held

From TONY WEAVER WINDHOEK — A 23-year-old member of the Cape Corps allegedly murdered two civilian women and wounded three other civilians at Ruacana, in the Ovambo war zone, last week

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk, confirmed yesterday that a soldier would appear in the Ondangwa Magistrates' Court on Monday in connection with the shooting last Wednesday

The soldier, believed to have been on guard duty, left his post about 7pm About 3 20am on Wednesday, shots were heard at a kraal

The soldier was later identified in an identity parade by civilian witnesses to the shooting

# y, and pay

over the world to pick up and put it in rubbish

One scheme had a very creative use for potholes

"I think that we should have holes in the road so that if one drops litter it will be sucked into the road"

Suction, possibly inspired by her vacuum cleaner, featured often:

"We should have jets and helicopters to come down the streets that have a lot of litter

and the jets and helicopters have a pipe that can only pick up litter and all the rubbish goes in to a dust bin and when they go back to the air base they see how much rubbish they got"

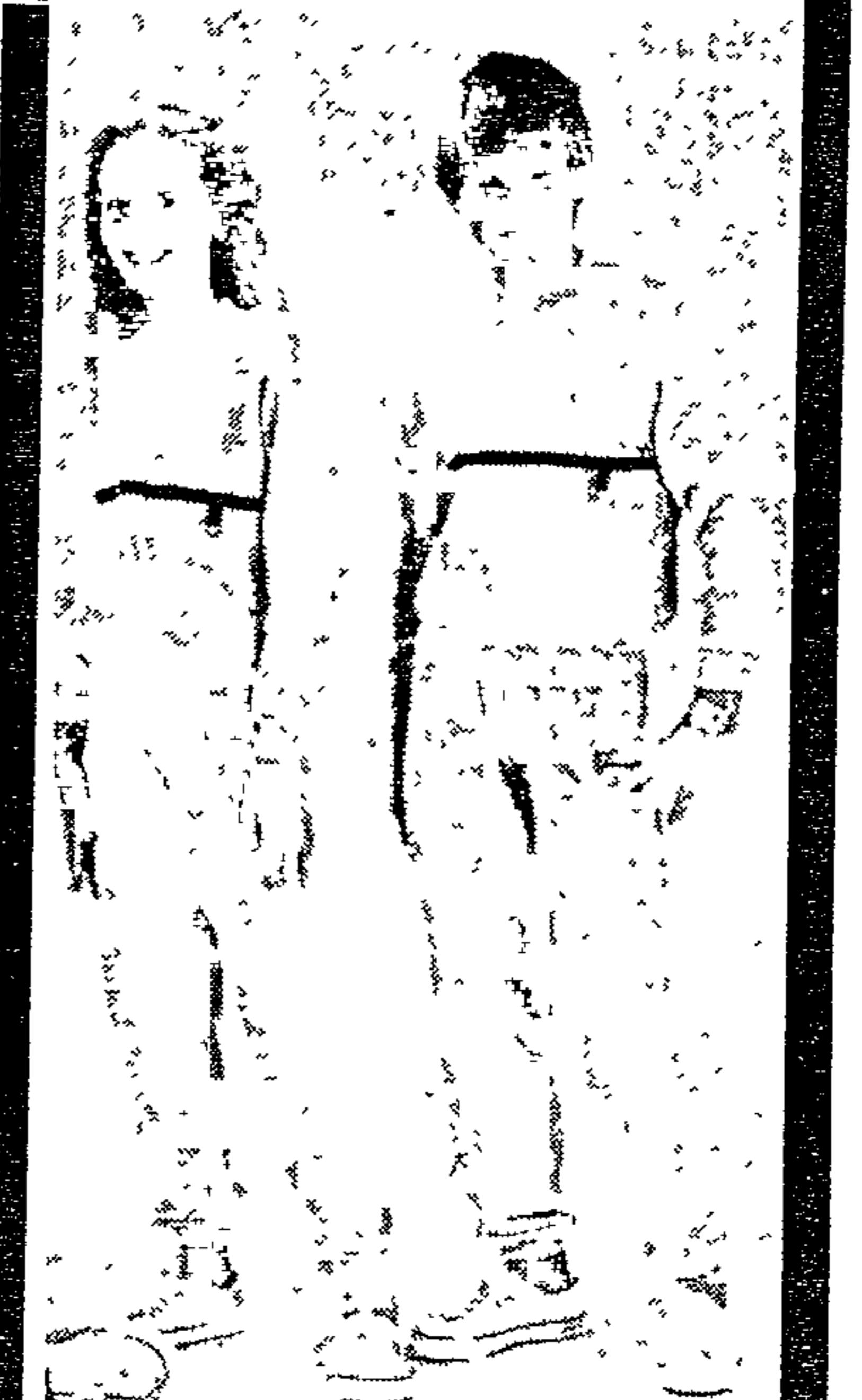
One child showed uncanny understanding when he proposed nothing less than bribery

"We should invent a machine that when you pick up the litter and poot it in you will get sweets or money."

ent 4, 5, 7	TV	2	The Facts correction service,
13	Weather	20	24-2233 (Mon to Fri)
20	What's on?	20	Cape Times, Box 11,
13	Women's	8	Cape Town
28-30	World Report	8	(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)

It COSTS LESS at

# Grand Bazaars & Ultramarkets



Children's TRACKSUITS 999  
Brushed grey melange crew neck. Red/royal blue royal/red navy/emerald  
Sizes 56 cm — 81 cm



deal The banks are the Standard Bank of SA, Barclays National Bank, Trust Bank of Africa and Standard Bank of Bophuthatswana. Dr Conrad Strauss, managing director of Standard Bank, said yesterday that this was the first time a consortium of South African banks had raised money for a national state in the rand currency area. He said banks in South Africa did not often get the opportunity for international sovereign risk lending but now that the first had been negotiated, others

# TODAY IS THE DAY!

major loan agreement with the Government of Bophuthatswana. The loan, for a seven-year period, is for the equivalent of 50-million US dollars (more than R62-million). The money is to be used for the development of economic housing managers of the four states's cabinet met top Young, and other members of the independent Finance, Mr Leslie Roper, his Minister of President Lucas Man- Lesotho border Thabanchu near the Bophuthatswana near Pretoria, as well as in Bophuthatswana in eastern

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Parliament and Politics

# dismantling of apartheid

Cape Times 27/6/84

Parliament and Politics

# Tutu calls for demilitarization,

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has called for demilitarization and the dismantling of apartheid for peaceful change in South Africa.

In his annual report to the national conference of the SACC, Bishop Tutu yesterday appealed to churches to speak out against the arms race, nuclear weapons and militarism in South Africa and abroad. He said militarism was "contrary to the Gospel imperative of justice, peace

and reconciliation". Bishop Tutu said South Africa's defence budget had escalated horrifyingly, and asked the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to leave the rule of SWA/Namibia to Namibians. He said Mr Botha should not make "judicious offers" to hand SWA/Namibia over to former colonial powers. To avoid revolution in South Africa, apartheid had to be dismantled, Bishop Tutu said. He said apartheid had placed the country in crisis. "Unless apartheid is dismantled, we

are doomed to destruction. Our beautiful country will disintegrate into the chaos of lawlessness, violence and revolution." Presenting a four-point formula, Bishop Tutu said the government should:

- Declare a commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa.
- Stop all forced population removals immediately.
- Abolish the pass laws, detention without trial and arbitrary banings.



Bishop Desmond Tutu

● Institute a common educational system. Bishop Tutu said South Africa had used military might to persuade her neighbours to sign peace accords. However, solutions to South Africa's problems were not to be found in external peace accords, but in the country itself. "It is quite useless to talk to political leaders outside South Africa when you refuse to talk even with church leaders inside South Africa." Commenting on the Eloff report on

the SACC, the bishop said. "Speaking respectfully, it really was like asking a group of blind men to judge the Chelsea Flower Show."

He said no-one had the right to sit in judgment on the way in which the church operated. The Eloff Commission had admitted it did not have theological expertise.

Bishop Tutu said it was not politics that made the SACC declare apartheid immoral. The church was constrained by the imperatives of the Gospel. He said the SACC fed, clothed and

educated people, but the Eloff Commission, "perhaps unconsciously, accused the SACC of subversive activities". He commended a resolution urging coloured and Indian voters to boycott the August 22 elections for the tricalmeral parliament.

He said Mr Botha's audience with the Pope earlier this month had been a victory for the Prime Minister, but a slap in the face for "the victims of apartheid". — Sapa

CAPC Trans 20/6/84

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## Factors which slow down SA troop withdrawal

Defence Reporter

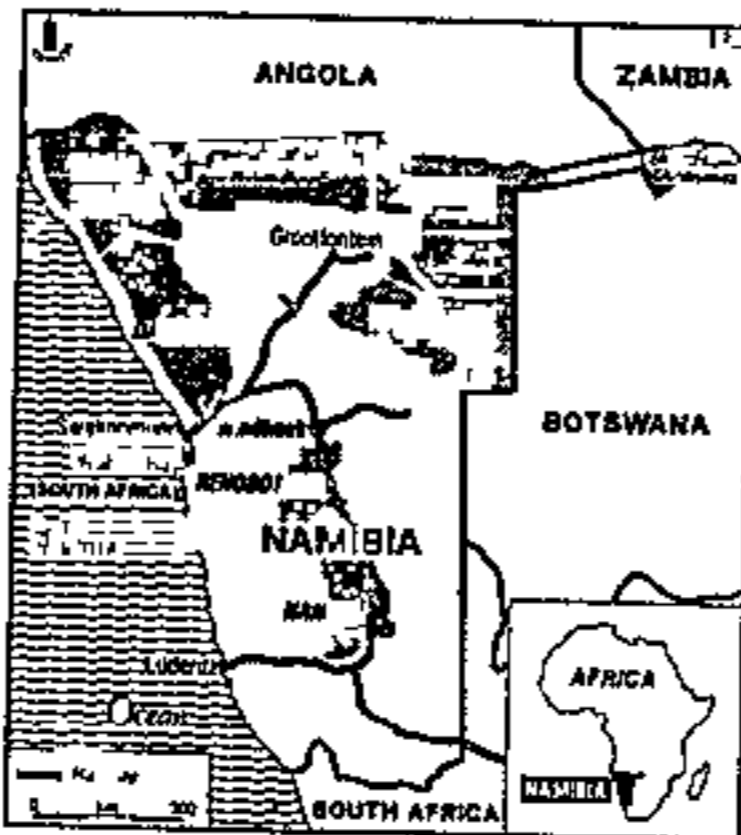
IS THE slow southward movement of the Joint Monitoring Commission due to Swapo insurgent activities south of Ongiva, as claimed by spokesmen — or is it simply part of a South African campaign of delay?

Whether or not the southward crawl can be blamed on go-slow tactics, it is a fact that JMC planners have realized from the word go that clearing and monitoring the so-called "shallow area" — the territory immediately north of the border — was going to be the most difficult phase of the whole operation.

There are two reasons for this.

● The shallow area is the actual jumping-off point for exfiltrations into SWA/Namibia, whereas in some areas further north the Swapo presence has usually consisted mainly of passing traffic — groups of insurgents travelling to and from the operational area.

● After 18 years of activity the Swapo insurgents still operate on foot because the insur-



gency has never developed beyond the hit-and-run stage.

For this reason the shallow area necessarily contains a great many caches and temporary bases so that the insurgents can exfiltrate and infiltrate with minimum problems.

As a result of these factors it was a fairly uncomplicated operation to monitor the northern parts of the "Area in Question" or monitoring area and ensure that non-Angolan elements had withdrawn.

The shallow area is a much tougher proposition. It has an infrastructure of carefully hidden arms and supply caches which make Swapo operatives inde-

pendent of resupply for many months more, and in addition the insurgents could claim that they have not been told to move out by the Angolans.

What has probably been holding up a further southward move by the JMC is the fact that the South African component so far has refused to work on assumptions that a given area was clear.

From a military viewpoint it would be futile to simply relinquish control in a given area and thereby allow the Swapo presence to reorganize itself for further forays into SWA/Namibia.

It is no secret that the South African government does not relish the thought of withdrawing in a blaze of publicity — and then having to explain away the deaths of South African soldiers killed by insurgents operating from an area which had been declared clear.

It can also be assumed that South African intelligence officers have strong evidence of a continued Swapo presence in the shallow area.

Friday June 29 1984

Stan

# Bravery medals for border heroes

Own Correspondent

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**KIMBERLEY** — The great courage and selfless concern for others of three Defence Force heroes were honoured at Kimberley this morning when they each received one of the highest awards for bravery, the Honoris Crux.

The three were Captain Carl Alberts (29) of the air force, Second Lieutenant Alexander Macaskill (19) of the infantry corps, and Second Lieutenant Hendrik le Roux (22) of the military intelligence corps.

Second Lieutenant le Roux, who was originally from Upington, was awarded the medal for saving the life of a fellow officer.

"Our platoon was on the border of Ovambo and the Etosha game reserve when one of the Buffels detonated a mine," he said.

## MINEFIELD

"While we were checking the area for mines, an anti-personnel mine was detonated by a member of the South African Police, Constable H van den Bergh."

Second Lieutenant le Roux said he had realised Constable van den Bergh would die unless he could be helped immediately.

"I went into the minefield to where Constable van den Bergh was lying in the crater made by the blast," he said. "One leg had been shot off below the knee, and I tried to stop the bleeding. I then helped him off the field."

He said he had simply "hoped and prayed that no further mines would be detonated. I walked carefully, but in a situation like that one pushes thoughts of danger to the back of one's mind," he said. "You know it's a man's life that's at stake."

Captain Carl Alberts was the mission leader of an Alouette sortie in southern Angola in January. "We spent the whole day in the air, plot-

ting enemy positions and drawing a great deal of enemy fire," he said. "My helicopter wasn't hit, but I was aware the whole time of the tracers passing the helicopter."

He said it had been "the most active situation" he had been in since he had first served in the operational area. "It's basically doing what you've been taught, though, and the amount of training you have had usually gets you through."

Captain Alberts drew heavy fire three times during the day, and at one stage four missiles were simultaneously fired at his aircraft. He succeeded in plotting the missile positions in the enemy trenches so that they could be destroyed.

Second Lieutenant Macaskill was involved in the same operation as Captain Alberts at Cuvelai on January 4. "One of the Ratel vehicles detonated a mine and burst into flames," he said. "I was a little behind them and I saw the vehicle explode."

"I ran into the minefield and pulled three of the survivors from the vehicle. Two others managed to climb out by themselves, but all were injured and had to be assisted."

## HEAVY FIRE

Lieutenant Macaskill assisted the men in the midst of heavy direct missile, machine gun and small arms fire, and indirect artillery fire.

"Some of the men in the Ratel could not be saved," he said. "One obviously feels very bad about this, but one has to learn to put it behind one."

(294) Stan  
29/6/84  
**SADF 'to  
stay clear  
of party  
politics'**

**KIMBERLEY** — The South African Defence Force would serve under the new constitution without becoming involved in party politics, says Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Even those defence force members who had voted "no" in the constitutional referendum would loyally carry out the provisions of the new dispensation, he said at an army day ceremony here today.

"As in the past, the defence force will serve the new dispensation without becoming involved in party politics — because the SADF serves the country as a whole and takes its orders from the Government of the day as in any other democracy in the Western world"

The SADF was, in its 72nd year of existence, entering an exciting era and had always been able to adapt to change.

"We are entering an era of reconciliation in our country, in our sub-continent and even in the dangerous world in which we live," General Malan said. — Sapa.



29/6/84 (254) ~~Star~~ Star

# SA aiding Guatemalan army, claims reporter

LONDON — South Africa is helping the Guatemalan army, according to a report from the Guardian newspaper's correspondent in Guatemala City

South Africa is said to be playing a major role in advising the Guatemalan army on a new campaign to resettle Indian inhabitants of the north-western highlands in so-called "model villages", where they will be cut off from the guerillas of the left.

The correspondent reports that officers visited South Africa and Namibia early last year "to study efforts by the South Africans to deny guerillas access to the civilian population in northern Namibia"

The Mayan Indians, who constitute a majority of the Guatemalan population, were "heavily subverted" by the guerillas, the correspondent claims, "until the army unleashed a brutal campaign in 1982 to clear the insurgents from their strongholds" — The Star Bureau

# Malan gives assurance of SADF loyalty

(254) Z. Post  
29/6/74

**KIMBERLEY** — The South African Defence Force would serve under the new constitution without becoming involved in party politics, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

Even those defence force members who had voted "No" in the constitutional referendum would loyally carry out the provisions of the new dispensation, he said at an Army Day ceremony.

"As in the past, the defence force will serve the new dispensation without becoming involved in party politics — because the SADF serves the country as a whole and takes its orders from the government of the day as in any other democracy in the Western World," the general said.

"Even those among us who exercised their democratic right and duty by voting against the new dispensation in the referendum, will now carry out the provisions of the new con-

stitution with all the loyalty at their disposal, because the constitution is the pillar on which our democracy rests."

The new constitution was no longer a party-political matter and those who did not accept this fact were ignorant of the basic principles of democracy.

General Malan said the defence force had always been able to adapt to changing circumstances.

"As an instrument in the hands of the authorities — the elected government of the day — the defence force has always ensured in an exceptional way that the administration and continued existence of the country can take place in a peaceful atmosphere."

The SADF was, in its 72nd year of existence, entering an exciting era.

"We are entering an era of reconciliation in our country, in our sub-continent and even in the dangerous world in which we live" — Sapa