

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVERNMENT

DEFENCE

4 Nov '77 - DEC '78

Roux: SA nuclear industry will expand

CAPE TOWN — In spite of being thwarted on many fronts in the nuclear energy field, South Africa would continue to expand its nuclear industry for peaceful purposes, the president of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr A. J. Roux, said yesterday.

Speaking at a farmers' day near Franschoek, Dr Roux said recent allegations that South Africa was about to explode a nuclear bomb had been used by America and other Western countries as a stick with which to beat South Africa.

"Political considerations often count so heavily with countries that they prevent South Africa from making the contribution to scientific and technological developments in the world which it would like to

make," Dr Roux said.

While the voting of South Africa off the international Atomic Energy Board was a flagrant violation of the statute, South Africa would continue to expand its nuclear industry for peaceful purposes. "In this struggle no one shall stop us," Dr Roux said.

"A country which has the scientific ability to invent and develop a new uranium enrichment process, and has an industry which, together with its scientists, is able to master the accompanying complex technology and apply it in the form of an industrial plant, is a country which must not be underestimated — particularly when it is forced to fall back on its own resources and make use only of the means at its disposal." — DDC.

Star 8/11/77

Israel plays it cool on arms ban

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Own Correspondent

JERUSALEM — Israel's Foreign Ministry said yesterday his country would not violate the arms embargo imposed by the United Nations on South Africa.

It repeated Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's remarks that Israel had relations with South Africa as with other States, relations which "are open and above-board, not underground."

However, Mr Dayan said this week that Israel would not sever its ties with South Africa just because of the stand taken by US President Carter.

Within the framework of international law, a Ministry spokesman said, Israel would honour the decision of international and recognised organisations, just as other States did.

The spokesman stressed that while Israel opposed South Africa's apartheid policy, it had no intention of interfering in South Africa's internal policies.

These remarks are, of course, aimed primarily at taking pressure off Israel for its flourishing relations with South Africa. In all probability, the sole effect the UN embargo will have is a lowering of profiles.

However, Israeli Finance Minister, Simha Ehrlich is still scheduled to visit South Africa in January, despite Israel's wish to keep quiet the relationship.

The main purpose of the visit is to negotiate new investment policies with South Africa.

Investment in Israel from South Africa has slowed down almost to zero, since South African

investors have used up the R35-million quota allotted just a year ago.

South African authorities have reportedly refused to increase the quota unless Mr Ehrlich — or a Minister of equal standing — pays an official State visit to South Africa. It would be the first public visit there of an Israeli Government Minister.

The UN Security Council resolution calling for an arms ban has also sparked internal opposition to the Israeli Government's special relationship with Pretoria.

The parliamentary faction of the opposition Labour Party (responsible for the strengthening of ties with South Africa before the Likud came to power), yesterday called for an urgent debate on Pretoria-Jerusalem relations.

maintain present tax the deficit; or reduce larger deficit.

each you recommend? Why?

s, respectively, of total national income break-even level for R64 or R56). How income while C2 and C3

Shipbuilders say they can fill the need

SA able

to build own

X (258) X

warships

9-11-77
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.— Shipbuilders here are confident they could supply the Navy's defensive needs and would not be hard-pressed in filling the void left by France.

This was the reassuring message from Mr Tommy Roux, managing director of Dorbyl — South Africa's leading shipbuilding firm — following France's ban on the delivery of warships to South Africa.

Mr Roux said the Dorbyl shipyard in Durban was capable of building a range of naval ships including frigates, corvettes, patrol boats and supply vessels.

'The South African shipbuilding industry is at present in the doldrums, but if all the shipbuilders joined forces and put their heads together, our country could become far less dependent on foreign builders of naval ships,' he said.

UN ban

French Ministry officials announced yesterday that France would not permit delivery of four warships under construction for South Africa following the United Nations mandatory ban on arms sales.

Mr Roux said that the R10-million Dorbyl complex in Durban, with 2100 employees, had the facilities and technical expertise to build sophisticated vessels.

The biggest and most modern ship ever built in South Africa, The Berg, was handed over by Dorbyl to Unicorn Shipping Lines yesterday. Its sister ship, Breede, will be launched on Friday.

7 600 tons

Built in the Durban yard, the two 7 600-ton ships, measure 136 m in length . . . bigger than most warships in the frigate and corvette range.

'The two ships cost R24-million of which more than R18-million represents South African content,' Mr Roux disclosed.

He said the two container ships were recently inspected by an engineer representing a German banking group who was impressed with the high standard of work.

Wide range

'Our shipyard could build a fairly wide range of naval vessels including frigates and corvettes and the smaller seaward defence boats,' he said.

Dorbyl has already built a supply vessel and a patrol boat, while another Durban shipyard is constructing two boats in the torpedo boat range for the Navy.

Although local shipbuilders will not commit themselves on the subject of submarines, it is understood that many believe South Africa could build her own.

SA's naval problem

RDM 11/11/77 258

ROGER WILLIAMS: Cape Town

FRANCE'S refusal to deliver the four warships ordered by and built for South Africa will not only present the Republic's ship-building industry with its greatest challenge yet, it may also mean a revision of sea-defence strategy.

This country is said to have the best-equipped and most sophisticated naval base in Africa, at Simonstown, but it is no secret that its navy is small, and that many of its ships are ageing to the point of obsolescence.

Admiral Elnö Zumwalt, former United States Chief of Naval Operations, said on a recent visit that in his opinion the South African navy lacked the strength to defend the Republic's sea-lanes. And Vice-Admiral James Johnson, who retired recently as Chief of the South African Navy, has on a number of occasions made the point that this country's longest border is its sea border.

He also pointed out in a recent interview that an average of 650 vessels round the Cape each month and that more than 40% of these ships are from communist countries.

The French-built missile-carrying corvettes which were soon to become part of the SA Navy would, with the two Agosta-class submarines, have added considerable "muscle" to South Africa's naval capability. In its modernising programme the navy has been planning eventually to replace its President-class frigates with the smaller but more updated corvettes and to expand its submarine arm.

In addition, six fast patrol

vessels have been ordered for the fleet. Some of these have been built overseas and others in Durban — and it is this type of craft that is most likely to be used, among other things, for policing the Republic's new 200 nautical-mile fishing zone.

Now that France has refused to deliver the R800-million worth of naval vessels ordered by South Africa, the question is whether this country's shipyards have the capability to produce vessels in this highly-specialised field — particularly where submarines are concerned.

The basic structure of such vessels should offer no problem; it is at the fitting-out stage, when complex and sophisticated electronic and other equipment and machinery is involved, that real problems might arise.

Much of this weaponry equipment has to be imported — and local industry could find itself up against the arms embargo.

Another question is whether South Africa's steel industry is capable of producing the exotic types of metal used overseas in the manufacture of submarines and other weapons of war.

The French decision, and the arms embargo generally, will almost certainly force the SA Navy to review its strategy and, in terms of equipment, possibly to look to types of warship other than those it had ordered in its modernising programme.

In any assessment of South Africa's naval potential it

should not be forgotten that at the outset of the Second World War, this country's navy had to start from scratch, with a few converted trawlers and whale-

catchers — and that the men in these "little ships" went on to distinguish themselves and to play an important role in the allied war effort.

This is by no means the first time South Africa's navy has been called on to adapt in a crisis.

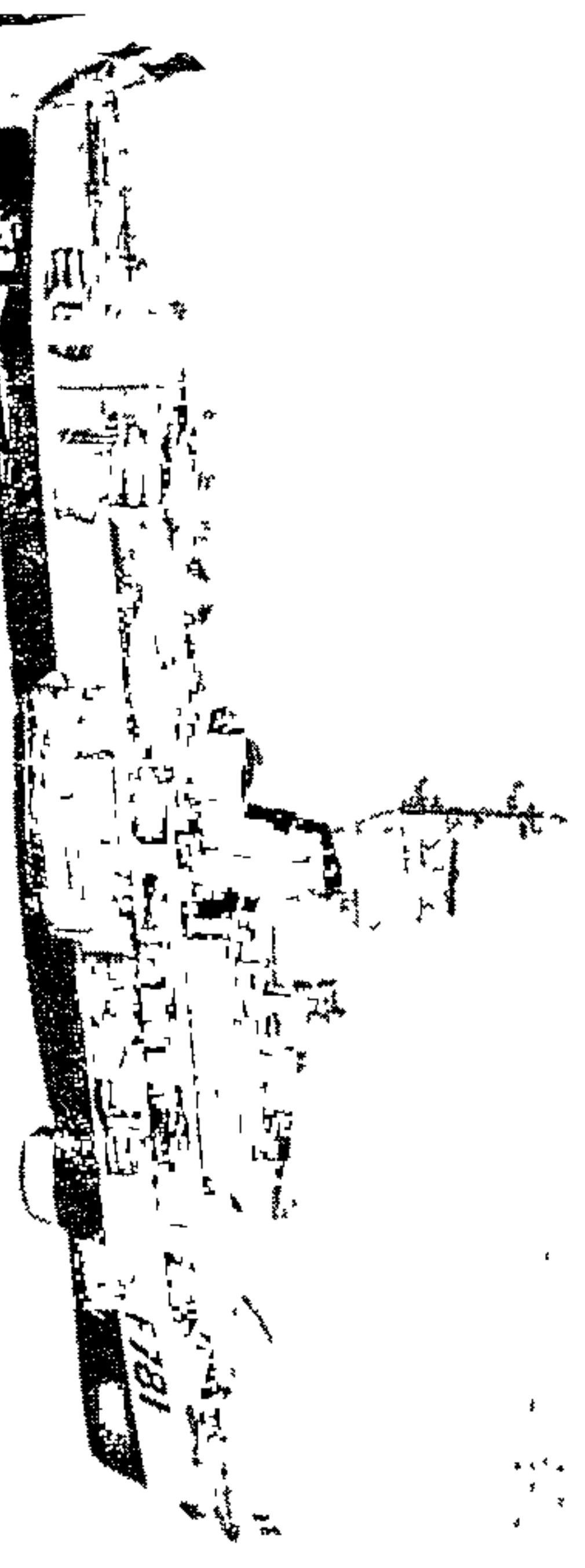
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SA fregat 'n weeskind

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DIE Franse A69-fregat die Goeie Hoop wat Suid-Afrika so te sê klaar betaal het en nou soos 'n weeskind in die hawe van Lorient lê en dobber met 'n Suid-Afrikaanse bemanning wat nêrens heen kan vaar nie, is 'n hoogs mobiele sloep en meester van die duikbootjagters.

Die groot vrug is nou fregatte — die Goeie oot in Suid-Afrikaanse watsers gaan sien. 'n Hoop en die Transvaal — watsers gaan sien. 'n



DEURSNEE-TEKENING van die A69 wat veral gebruik word vir die opsporing van vandelike duikbote in kuswaters op 'n diepte van minder as 200 meter. Ten volle gelaai weeg die skip 1 250 ton en sy maksimum-snelheid is 23,5 knope. Sterker modelle beskik oor gedugter wapentuing en kan teen 'n snelheid van 26 knope vaar.



DIE A69 se outomatiese 100 mm-hoofkanon wat op die voor dek aangebring is Dit kan teen see- en landteikens gebruik word. Daarby is die skip toegerus met twee 20 mm-kanonne wat agter op die tweede platform aangebring is.

Franse oorlogskip bewaak die twee fregatte wat op verskillende tye aan die Republiek gelewer sou word, en 'n swaartug versper die uitgang.

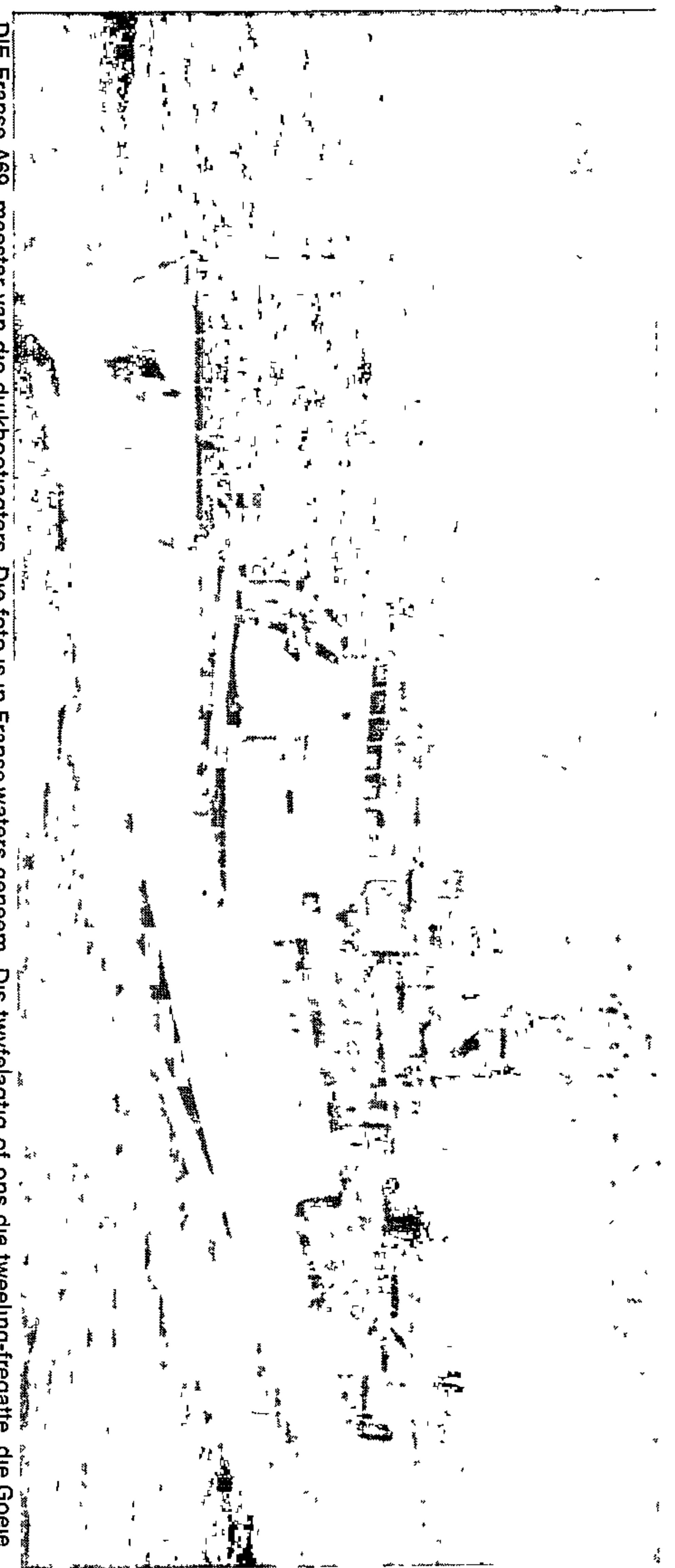
Alle oefeninge ter see met die Suid-Afrikaanse bemannings is voorlopig afgeels terwyl daar tussen die twee regerings onderhandel word.

Na die verpligte VVO-wapenverbod het Frankryk skielik besluit om nie meer die vaartnue aan Suid-Afrika te lewer nie. Dit geld ook twee duikbote wat in die loop van 1978/79 aan Suid-Afrika gelewer sou word. Volgens Franse inligtingsbrosjures sou die twee fregatte onderskeidelik in November 1977 en Mei 1978 aan die Republiek gelewer word.

Volgens berigte in Franse koerante het Suid-Afrika reeds 60 persent van die koopson van R45 miljoen vir die Goeie Hoop betaal. Die A69-fregat, wat 'n prototipe van die D'Estienne d'Orves is, word veral gebruik by die opsporing van duikbote in kuswaters op 'n diepte van minder as 200 meter. Ten volle gelaai weeg dit 1 250 ton en sy maksimum-snelheid is 23,5 knope. Ander bykomstige take is die verkenning van die kusroetes en opsporing.

Twee soorte wapentuing word teen duikbote ingespan. 'n vuurpyl-lanseerder met 'n groep van ses 375 mm-lug-tot-grond-missiele wat outomaties gelaai word en vier torpedobuise — twee aan elke kant. Dit is ook toegerus met een 100 mm-kanon, wat teen vliegtuie en see- en landteikens gebruik kan word, asook twee 20 mm-kanonne wat agter op die tweede platform aangebring is.

Die vernaamste bowaterwaddens is twee MM 38-missiele wat in houers op die eerste platform aan weerskante van die skootsteerpyl gehuisves word. Die Franse vloot se be-



DIE Franse A69, meester van die duikbootjagters. Die foto is in Franse waters geneem. Dis twyfelagtig of ons die tweeling-fregatte, die Goeie Hoop en die Transvaal, ooit in Suid-Afrikaanse watsers gaan sien.



GEDUG Die vuurpyl-lanseerder met ses 375 mm-lug-tot-grond-missiele wat teen duikbote ingespan word. Die lanseerder word outomaties gelaai. Daarby het die A69 vier torpedobuise — twee aan elke kant.

SA 'mobilising for total war'

STAR 11/2/77 (258)

Andrew van der Watt brought the bodies being war" - response of the SA Defence Force to pressure from abroad were the universities' business schools, the Chief of Staff Personnel, Rear Admiral R A Edwards, said today.

Addressing the National Management and Development Foundation in Johannesburg, on behalf of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, he said these schools were regularly approached by the Defence Force's division of strategic studies.

Total war, Admiral Edwards said, meant in effect that every means of the State or community became a weapon, and whatever field of endeavour, became a target for an opponent.

It was the kind of battle in which the soldier was relegated to a minor role — and the politician, diplomat, economist, industrialist, psychologist and other professionals now took the centre of the stage.

FOUR FIELDS

By the same token, the weapons had become diplomacy, industry, trade, technology, the written and spoken word, the public media, demonstrations, strikes, boycotts, subversion and so forth.

Although military action, in its classical sense, did not form the main aspect of a modern total

war, the military capability of a country remained of the utmost importance to its survival.

Admiral Edwards said the war against South Africa was being conducted in four main fields, the political, the economic, the psychological, and the military.

In the political field, diplomatic pressure against South Africa had been on the increase since shortly after World War 2.

Within the country, the method had been misuse of constitutional freedoms to establish subversive organisations, to propagate dissension, and racial

hates, and to promote revolution. On the psychological front, the most important weapon of the underminer was propaganda.

Apart from twisted and false reporting, there was also the semantics of concepts and the meaning of words which this country had to cope

"Apartheid" — our own word — had become a synonym for racism, and a swear word "Racism" meant white-black race hate and not the reverse. "Aggression" was a crime of which only white, and non-leftist states could be guilty.

On the economic side, John Citizen knew that he

was being pincered, but he was often unable to pinpoint just who was responsible.

On the military side, Admiral Edwards said, continued pressure was experienced. It was against this spectrum of pressures that South Africans had to recognise the need for a national survival plan, involving co-ordinated planning and action on the highest level.

It involved also the total application of human material. Total war was something which South Africa dared not lose, because it would not be given a second chance.

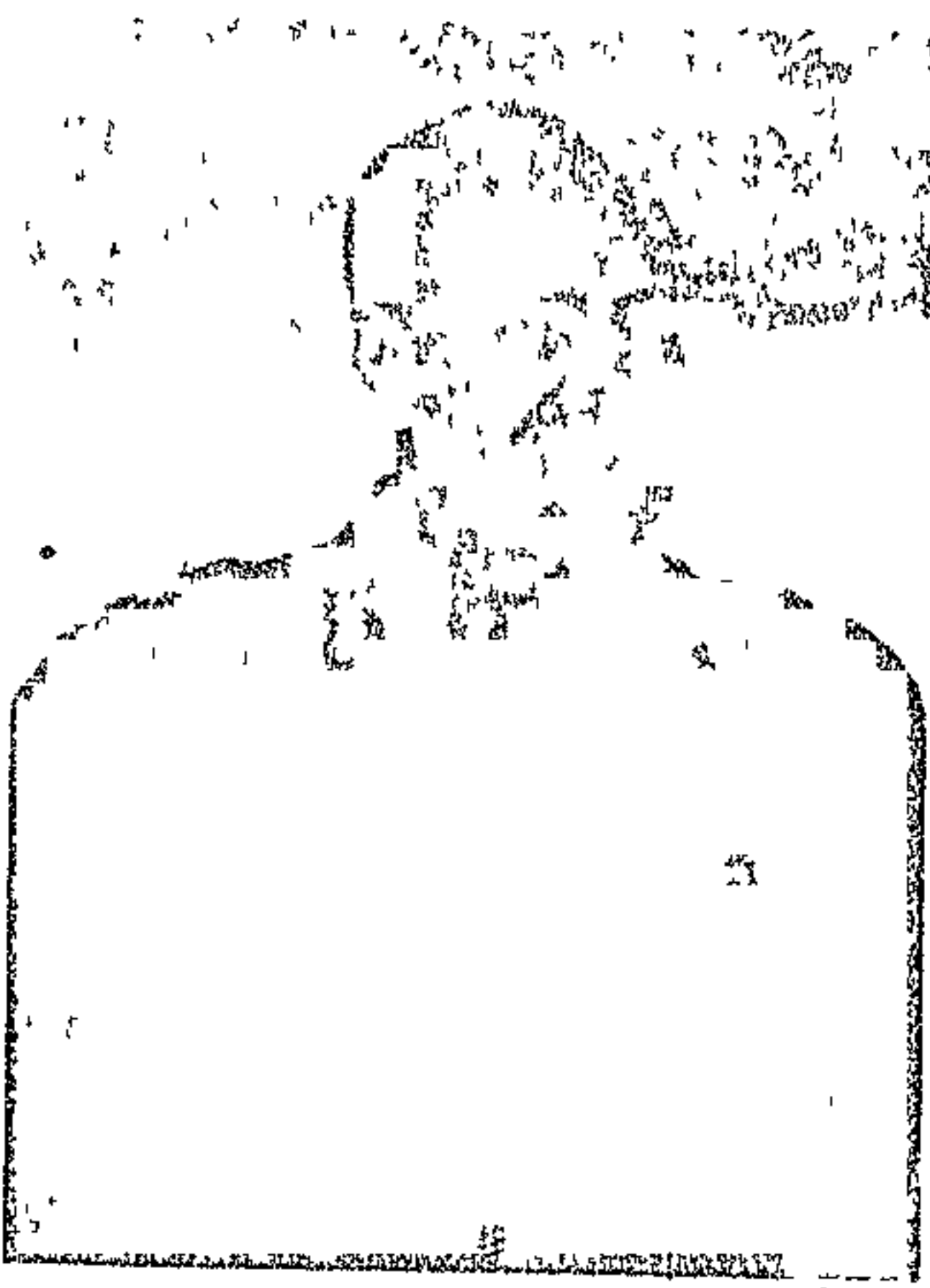
REAR ADMIRAL R A EDWARDS

Hurry the prizes ⁽²⁵⁸⁾

"Give a bond for Christmas" will be the Defence Force slogan over the next few weeks to help perk ailing sales of its bonus bonds. The message is that as an investment, offering as well an opportunity to share in a windfall, the bonds can make attractive presents. And the more successful the Defence Force's efforts in raising funds through the bond issue, the less taxpayers will be called upon to contribute when Finance Minister Horwood next year looks around for sources to fund SA's burgeoning defence expenditure.

To date, sales look poor. October, the first month of the issue, saw sales of only R14m or roughly half the monthly average required for Horwood to succeed in achieving his R160m target by March. In the first week of November, the amount stood at less than R1m.

General Neil Webster, who is charged with promoting the bonds, nevertheless sees the first month's subscription as "reasonable". Once the time approaches for the first draw, in February, purchases



General Neil Webster . a
"reasonable" kick-off

doubtless will pick up because there is little point in paying now for a benefit to accrue three months hence. Moreover, once people actually see winnings being awarded, sales are likely to improve further.

The prizes themselves haven't yet been set. In all probability, there will be a first, second and third prize, as well as a series of consolation prizes in the form of bonus bonds which can be cashed in after a year (but obviously which can be borrowed against if lucky recipients want the money immediately). That 3% of total subscriptions will go into prizes shows that, even at current purchasing levels, the amount available for distribution still will be hefty and well spread. For the first prize is likely to be of the R20 000 plus order.

By contrast, sales of National Defence Bonds are doing exceptionally well. Unlike the bonus bonds, these are prescribed assets offering a taxable 9.5% (or 10.1% if held to 5 year maturity) which have drawn R193m from their launch in July 1976 to the present. For this fiscal year to next March, the Treasury has budgeted for a R80m target. Already it has received R66m.

That is good news for taxpayers, who next year are certain to be stung for the highest defence bill in SA's history.

2/12/77

FIN. MAIL

Defence chief

STAR 2/12/77

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warns on

shortfall

(b)

(5)

Labour Reporter

About 30 percent of the country's total Defence Force — Permanent Force, Citizen Force and Commandos — should be serving fulltime, says Rear Admiral R A Edwards, Chief of Staff (Personnel) of the Defence Force.

But only about 17 percent of the full-time strength had been provided by the Permanent Force, its permanent civilian staff and trained national servicemen doing their first full-time service period.

The balance had to be found from other sources, he told a seminar on manpower and defence in Johannesburg yesterday.

About 150 leaders of commerce, industry and the SADF attended the meeting after all had signed the Official Secrets Act.

In a paper released for publication, the admiral disclosed that

Many individuals

were now being called up a third time for three months' service, as a result of the escalated threat which started in 1975/1976.

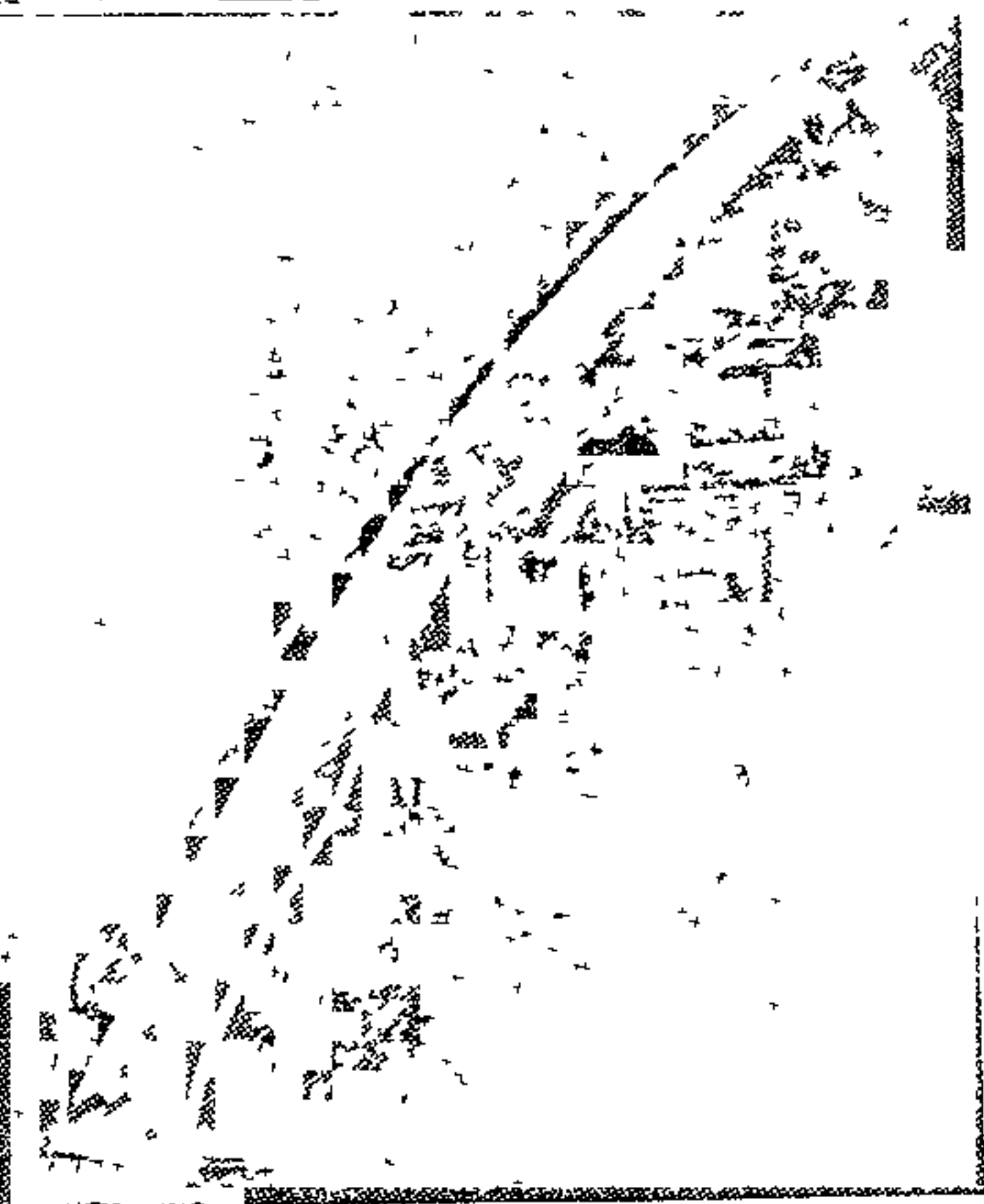
● To get away from the three-month call-up system, extended conscription was introduced with retrospective effect from January, 1977.

This stemmed from the decision to double the conscript force by extend-

ing the first term of service from a maximum of 12 to a maximum of 24 months and to increase the Permanent Force.

● Compulsory national service for coloured men was being envisaged. But it could not be introduced for about five years owing to lack of facilities, mainly of instructors and leaders out of the coloured people's own ranks.

South Africa's Young Jack Tar is a very sophisticated sailor these days...



The President Pretorius — a force to be reckoned

The new breed

THE SOUTH African Navy is no longer queuing up behind the Army and Air Force for defence budget hand-outs. A modern and effective naval force is being developed with a new breed of seaman.

The junior service — long regarded by many SADF personnel as the step-child of the armed forces — is rapidly emerging as a force to be reckoned with.

Outdated equipment has been replaced and new vessels are being commissioned to provide the teeth for the navy's new role. Until recently they were considered a purely defensive service. Now they are being looked on as a relatively modern strike force.

To adapt effectively to its new role the Navy has had to find men capable of maintaining and operating sophisticated equipment consequently the standard of personnel has improved drastically.

Commander Christopher Furness, captain of the SAS President Pretorius, a

By PATRICK TAYLOR

recently recommissioned frigate, says the image of the sailor as a tough, rough individual is slowly changing.

"We do not have many serious crimes any more. The number of assault cases against seamen has also dropped," said Commander Furness. "The ratings are more responsible and better educated. Because of the slump in the economy we can afford to be more selective."

He added that the Navy had to compete with private enterprise to obtain technicians. This sometimes presented a problem. Life on board ship is made as comfortable as possible for the seamen. On the President Pretorius a sports officer arranges recreational pastimes to keep the men from becoming bored with the monotony of long deep sea patrols.

A typical day on the President Pretorius begins at 6.30am with the traditional greeting: "Walkey, walkey,

Heave ho, and stow those hammocks," piped through the ships intercom.

The sleepy seamen roll off their hammocks and stow them in the cramped sleeping quarters below decks. There is time for a quick shower (there are no baths on board the vessel) and then breakfast begins at 7 sharp.

An hour later the hands clean the ship and then one of numerous exercises are carried out. Firefighting drill is a regular occurrence and men of the President Pretorius also practise preparing the ship against the possibility of a nuclear attack.

This exercise is called pre-wetting. It entails sealing off the ship. Once this is done water is pumped through hundreds of outlets on the deck and superstructure of the ship. In the event of the ship being forced to sail through an area contaminated by nuclear fall-out the water would wash off the rad or.

The ventilation system is switched off and air is recycled and pumped through the sealed warship. In the engine room the heat becomes unbearable. Stokers are replaced every 10 minutes.

Throughout the day a Wasp helicopter patrols ahead of the cruising vessel.

Lunch begins at noon. In the afternoon the men who are to stand watch in the evening sleep while those off duty play volleyball or cricket on the flight deck.

A piece of knotted rope is used as the ball in the shipboard cricket matches. It is tied to a piece of string so that it cannot be hit overboard. The volleyball is similarly secured.

At 4.15 all activities stop. Then at about 5.30 general drills like life boat stations are carried out.

Dinner is at six pm. Every evening an inter-mess quiz is held and some evenings films are shown.

During a recent patrol a kite-flying competition was held. After the winner was announced gunners used the kites as targets for the anti-aircraft guns.

Food on the President Pretorius is excellent. Chief Petty Officer John Bailing, the cook, says the food he gets is the same as that issued to the army. "It is just prepared better," he said.

The South African Navy still is heavily influenced by the customs and traditions of the Royal Navy. In fact more than ten percent of the President Pretorius crew are British born. Many joined the South African Navy from the Royal Navy.

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Cape Times 8/12/77 (2) 258

Warships can be built in SA, but ...

By GEORGE YOUNG
Shipping Editor

TO BUILD or not to build warships in South Africa This is the topical discussion in shipbuilding circles since it became known that new tonnage was no longer forthcoming from overseas. But while it is physically possible to build anything in this country it is not economically or even technically practical, and in the same way as about 70 percent of a commercial ship erected in this country must be imported, the meticulously designed naval craft also will have to rely on sophisticated plant from overseas.

Whatever the degree of patriotism and enthusiasm, pungent facts rear their heads on the subject of shipbuilding, and a nation which to date has not built a conventional automobile transmission cannot overnight launch into high precision naval shipbuilding.

The casting of a propeller shaft for a ship of modest proportions in the Republic is itself something of a problem, and classification societies in authorizing use of locally built plant subject the finished parts to intense tests. In consequence of this casting problem, a local shipyard has bought from the railways the spare shafts of the scuttled tug Smoky Sue (I S McEwen), both of which have been in storage since the tug came out in 1925.

The government steamer Africana 2 is reported in need of a new shaft and unless a secondhand one can be cut to measure it would take months to obtain a new casting from Britain.

Taiwan is virtually a super market for engines and technical plant, recovered from dismantled ships, and much of the plant is still worthy of use. There are diesels (big and small), turbines, boilers and everything needed to power a modern ship.

While it is physically possible to produce the costly sophisticated electronics on a modern ship the original outlay could scarcely be justified by demand for finished products and no commercial enterprise could risk this sort of capital.

In the past the Republic relied on British naval building know-how, then accepted the French standards but in contemplating reducing this standard for local construction, it conflicts with the British tendency where naval staffs believe leftist politicians are determined to prevent further construction of expensive fighting ships.

To use smaller ships as replacements would involve developing such formidable flotillas of them that the cost would lead to a veto from the same leftist politicians.

The missile destroyers of the

County class build in 1963 are one by one being relegated to the scrapheap. Hampshire bell already partly dismantled in Chatham and cannibalized to maintain the others of the class in service.

These look like being the British Navy's front-line ships until a trio of aircraft carriers come into service in the mid-1980s. In the meantime the cruisers Blake and Tiger will go to the scrapyards and no other replacement tonnage is foreseen.

While in South Africa there is a realization of the need for replacing old warships, costs notwithstanding, the British have adopted a view current in the 1930s that the fighting service can be wound down. The war in 1939 came as a shock to the strategists who recognized the shortcomings of that policy.

Enormous losses of merchantmen occurred because of inadequacy of naval forces, and sundry passenger liners were turned into auxiliary cruisers, hardly an answer to the problem.

Griet for bride-to-be

RRBAS

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THREE South African soldiers — including a Boland rugby player — died in a clash with terrorists near the South West Africa-Angola border yesterday.

Killed were Sergeant-Major Johannes Cornelius Badenhorst, 28, of Hlobane, Natal; Lance-Corporal Christiaan Rudolf Kotze, 23, of Klipfontein Street, Vredenburg, Cape, and Rifleman Johannes Hendrik Petrus Kruger, 25, of Beyers Street, Kroonstad. Sergeant-Major Badenhorst and Rifleman Kruger were married.

Defence headquarters in Pretoria said in a statement that terrorist losses were not known.

'Drag marks' were found, indicating that some may

have been killed or wounded

The terrorists fled 'as usual,' across the border into Angola.

'The tactic of the terrorists is to strike quickly and then to flee to safety

across the border,' the statement said

Details of the skirmish were not released.

Asked if the soldiers were killed in an ambush, a senior army officer said: 'At this stage we just don't know.'

He could not say if South African forces launched a 'hot-pursuit' operation into Angola.

Lance-Corporal Kotze was due back from the operational area on December 23 and was due to be married early in the new year to Clanwilliam schoolteacher Miss Bettie van Zyl. He had bought a house before leaving for the border.

He was one of three children of Mr. and Mrs. Frikkie Kotze of Vredenburg.

Nicknamed 'Dauga', he was today described as 'a young man who had a bright rugby career.' He played four matches for Boland and was one of the stars of Vredenburg's team.

In 1973 he captained Boland schools during the Craven rugby week.

He studied at Vredenburg High School and worked in a furniture store until he left for the border two months ago.



CHRISTO KOTZE, the 24-year-old Boland rugby player who was one of three soldiers killed by terrorists in the operational area yesterday.

'Blow to rugby'

Boland rugby coach Mr Piet van Wyk said: 'This comes as a tremendous shock to me. He was a young player with a bright future in the game. His death is a blow to rugby in the Boland.'

In September last year, Lieutenant Tersius van der Westhuizen of Vredenburg was killed by a landmine explosion while travelling to give class at a bush Sunday school in Ovamboland.

Sergeant-Major Badenhorst was popular with his unit and in civil life was an electrician at Hlobane Colliery.

He leaves his wife Marietjie and two children, Leon, 3, and Wouter, not yet a year old.

He played rugby and cricket and held a black belt for judo. Friends described him as a 'tremendous chap'.

He was due to leave the operational area on December 23 to be home for Christmas after a two-month stint.

Cape Times 10/12/77

Prof tells why he quit board

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PROFESSOR J-T R GIBSON of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday he regarded the investment of public money in Defence Bonds as having "emotional overtones" and as a political move in the wider sense. For this reason he was against such an investment.

Professor Gibson of the faculty of law, was enlarging on the reasons for his resignation from the Southern Peninsula Hospital Board in protest against its decision to invest R168 000 in defence bonds.

Professor Gibson, who was the university's nominee on the board, said he had tendered his resignation at the board meeting "in a perfectly friendly manner" There was no ill feeling in his attitude, he said.

"I maintain that individuals have every right to invest their money where they please. If they choose Defence Bonds it is their business. When it comes to public money, however, it is a different matter.

"Emotional overtones should not have any place in such investments. The main and only consideration should

be where the best interest and the maximum security can be obtained."

Professor Gibson said the interest on the board's money was used for hospital amenities as well as for staff and other facilities.

The chairman of the board, Mr J N Moolman, MPC for Tygervallei, said yesterday Professor Gibson's resignation had been accepted. No animosity was involved.

Just as Professor Gibson argued that an investment by the board had a broad political motive so too could opposition to such an investment be regarded as political.

Asked where the R168 000 for the investment had come from, Mr Moolman said it was money given to the board by various people "as charitable gifts" and was held in trust by it.

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First prize for Defence Bonds flops to R15 000

THE first prize in the National Defence Bonds draw — originally forecast to be in the region of R50 000 — will probably be R15 000 or less.

By NEIL HOOPER

A spokesman for the scheme told me that the total income from the sale of the bonds during October — these are the ones that will be taken into consideration for the first draw in February — had been only about R14-million.

Only a quarter of a per cent of the money brought in by the sale of the bonds is available for the draw of winning bondholders.

Disappointed

On an income of R14-million this means that only R35 000 will be available for prizes.

The SADF's Director-General of Resources, Major-General Neil Webster said when the scheme was launched he believed that the first prize would be in the region of R50 000.

The spokesman for the scheme said this week that it would have to be accepted that the prizes for the first draw would be far lower than had been expected, but it was hoped that future draws would provide larger prizes.

Any money left over

after the prizes had been allocated would be added to the next month's draw.

He said it was hoped that the sale of the bonds would show an increase from November. But I understand that the Government and the Defence Force are bitterly disappointed with sales so far.

When he was promoting the introduction of the bonds, General Webster said that he believed that the sale could reach R500-million a year. This would mean a monthly sale of more than R40-million, which is R26-million more than the income for October.

One advantage to the taxpayer in buying the bonds is that the money obtained from their sale will be used to offset the money obtained through tax for the Defence budget, which this year reached a record R1 800-million and is likely to increase annually.

The bonds are available to the public in various denominations from as low as R5. A bond holder stands a chance of winning a prize in any subsequent draw.

Bonds not political Webster

MAJOR-GENERAL Neil Webster, Director-General Resources of the Defence Force, yesterday said defence bonds had nothing to do with politics and he failed to see why a person would resign over such an investment.

He was commenting on the resignation of Professor J T R Gibson, of the University of Cape Town, from the Southern Peninsula Hospital Board in protest against its decision to invest R168 000 in defence bonds.

Professor Gibson of the faculty of law, said he was against the move because the investment of public money in defence bonds had emotional overtones and was a political move in the wider sense.

He is the first person to publicly denounce investment in defence bonds.

Major-General Webster said yesterday: "Defence bonds have nothing to do with politics. They are a good investment and the more money invested in the bonds,

the more equipment we will be able to give to our soldiers and sailors

"I cannot see or understand in any way why a person would resign over an investment in defence bonds," he added.

RDM 15/12/77 (258)

Bid to protect Army hitchhikers

By DON MARSHALL
EX-SERVICEMEN'S organisations are working on a scheme which could reduce the accident rate among national servicemen who hitchhike to their homes at weekends.

Despite the dangers of serving in the operational area, the highest fatalities among national servicemen are in road accidents and most of these occur when the men are on short leave.

Although national servicemen are forbidden to hitchhike, hundreds do so

every weekend so they can get home.

Defence Force officials realise that it would be impossible to stamp out hitchhiking, because there is no other way young soldiers can travel cheaply.

So the Council of Ex-Servicemen's Organisations is working on a scheme to establish pick-up and drop-off depots on all national highways which serve major military bases, as well as in the principal towns.

Motorists who have room

in their cars will be encouraged to call at one of these depots to pick up an off-duty soldier who needs a lift.

Major-General Neil Webster, Director of Resources at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria and Chairman of the Council of Ex-Servicemen's Organisations said yesterday that it was hoped the scheme would be launched early next year, but nothing had been finalised so far.

"We are also trying to arrange special insurance cover to protect the driver of a car, as well as the soldier who gets a lift, in the event of an accident.

"But there are several problems still to be ironed out — particularly with the insurance companies and the provincial authorities," General Webster said.

What a price

By NEIL HOOPER

THE price of arms for South African buyers has jumped 20 per cent on the international market because of the UN arms embargo, according to arms dealers.

A survey carried out by the Sunday Times shows that the black market in arms is booming — particularly as a result of arms embargoes against various countries.

Weapons of all kinds, from tanks, rocket launchers and guided missiles to military aircraft, are available.

Mr Dirk "Sanctions Buster" Stoffberg one of the arms dealers, told me this week:

"All that arms embargoes achieve is to push

Arms

embargo pushes up bill

up the cost of the sale of arms to the country being boycotted

"Politics do not play a role in international economics. If a country has sufficient money, it

can obtain all the weapons it needs, irrespective of any arms embargoes"

Mr Stoffberg showed me a letter he had received from an arms

supplier in another country. The letter included a list of arms available, but pointed out that there was "an increase of 20 per cent in the price list."

The letter said that the price had increased for two reasons: One because of international pressure, the other because of the "sales boycott against your coun-

... receipt of your letter dated 10th November 1977... you that we are pursuing your request... your above dated letter... all and items which... with an increase of 20% in the price list. The...

- a. ... to international pressure
- b. ... sales boycott against your country.

An arms dealer's note to South African buyers.

rocket!

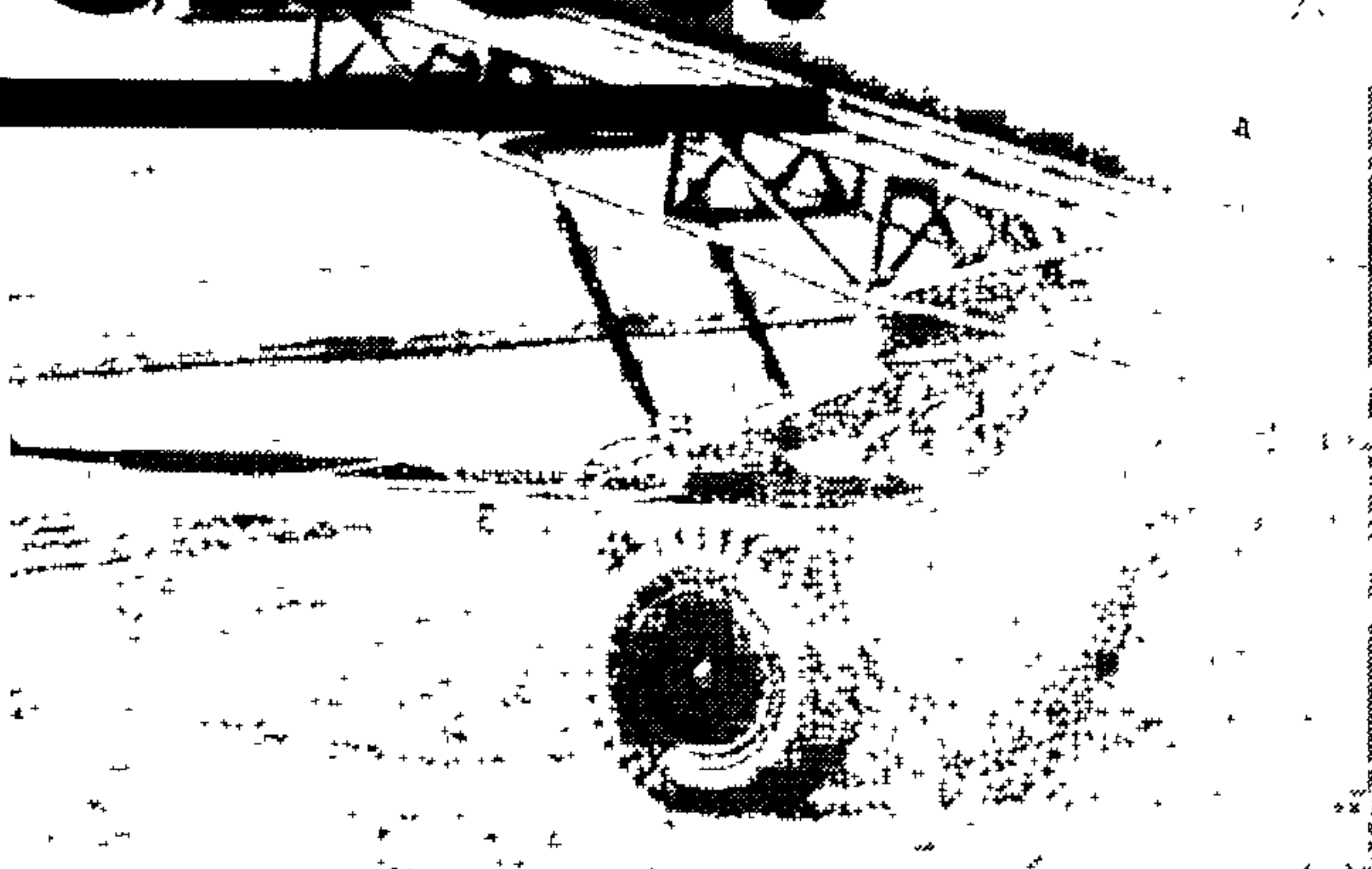
try".

This week Mr Stoffberg showed me catalogues of the arms that are on offer to buyers in South Africa — or any other country — which included:

- A European manufactured mobile rocket launcher, or "Stalin organ," which can simultaneously fire 40 rockets at a target 6 km away. The price is negotiable.

- A large number of fully-tracked combat tanks, with either 90-mm or 152-mm guns.

- A European-manufactured anti-riot armoured vehicle for use against "internal insurgencies" which carries a crew of 13, including the driver and platoon commander. Price negotiable.



A rocket launcher — all yours if you have the money.

Sunday Times

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- Alvis armoured cars at R60 000 each. The cars are fitted with 16-mm guns.
 - Lockheed F104 Starfighter aircraft, produced in Italy as the "Aeritalia F-104S". The aircraft which carries bombs, rockets, and air-to-air missiles, has a top speed of 2 330 km/h. Delivery depends on whether America tries to stop the transaction.
 - The C130 Hercules military transport aircraft, on sale at R7,3-million each.
 - Bell UH-1H helicopters, specially designed for the US Army, with a maximum speed of 204 km/h.
 - Lockheed L188 series cargo aircraft and light Super Electras - at R840 000 each, with a delivery date of between one and three months.
 - A variety of aircraft produced by the American McDonnell-Douglas Corporation, ranging from the DC-133 Cargo-master at more than R2-million each, to a DC-8 cargo aircraft at R6,4-million.
 - A wide range of field artillery and rocket launchers, with ranges of up to 200 km.
 - You can buy immediately 16 000 M16 assault rifles at a cost of R250 each, or 6 000 M1300 rifles at R128 each, or 5 000 M1300G at R165 each.
 - Browning machine-guns go at R200 each.
 - The Schmeiser MP40, which was developed for the German Army. It is a 9-mm parabellum, which takes 32 rounds and fires at a rate of 500 shots a minute.
- NOTE: In April this year, the Minister of Defence Mr P. W. Botha, told Parliament that it was "against South Africa's policy" to buy arms on the black market.

Sunday Times

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DD 20/12/77

SA oil, defence bill R1 700 million

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa seems set to spend R1 700 million in 1977 on oil and military equipment.

That compares with estimates of around R250 million for 1973, R840 million for 1974, R1 170 million for 1975 and over R1 500 million last year.

These figures are obtained by comparing the official import figures given by the Reserve Bank and provisional figures supplied by Customs and Excise.

The Reserve Bank figures include oil and defence imports while these are excluded by Customs.

The Reserve Bank says imports in the nine months, January to September this year, totalled R5 187 million.

Customs and Excise put the figure at R3 905 million. That leaves an

approximate R1 280 million for oil and defence.

The provisional nature of customs figures, however, mean that the oil and defence figures can only be an estimate.

Even so, the figures are accurate enough to suggest that about R140 million must presently be added to the customs import figures each month to get a proper idea of South Africa's full import bill.

In the first nine months of 1976, the Reserve Bank put figures at R5 671 million and Customs at R5 414 million, leaving an oil and defence shortfall of R157 million.

In spite of reservations about the exact calculations, the figures show that spending on oil and defence is still increasing. Other imports however, are running at about 15 per cent down in volume and about 25 per cent down in value on 1976 levels.

The value of net gold output for 1977 will be at least R400 million more than in 1976. This will easily cover this year's extra overseas spending on oil and defence. — DDC.

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SADF men to return from France

Cape Times
21/12/77
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PRETORIA. — The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday confirmed that South African Defence Force personnel will be withdrawn in phases from France following that country's decision not to supply armaments to South Africa. The minister was approached for comment following news reports on the matter from France.

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"The French Government advised us during official negotiations that, because of the United Nations sanctions resolution, they would be unable to honour certain contracts. "I do not wish to comment on the financial implications as this is an aspect that will be taken up with the French authorities along the customary channels.

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"As I have clearly stated in the past, we have long since been locally producing armaments required for the combating of terrorism.

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"It is true that we may now be handicapped in the protection of certain Western interests. We are therefore now obliged to devote our talents to the manufacturing of armaments to meet all our requirements," Mr Botha said.

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● In Paris a French Government spokesman said no demands had been made about the repatriation of the South African personnel who were training to operate naval vessels. Since they would not get the vessels, there was no point in their staying in France.

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18/12/77

Defence Force is happy with bonds

Tribune Reporter

THE DEFENCE FORCE is confident that interest in its bonus bonds will increase next year in spite of drastically reduced sales last month.

Nearly R14 million of the bonds were sold in October, but the figure fell to R2,6 million in November.

"I am a little disappointed in the November results," Major General Neil Webster, Director

General Resources, said this week. "But the bonds have to be looked at in the same way as any product therefore I expect them to do well towards the end of 1978."

Major General Webster said that interest in the bonds was likely to increase once the first prizewinners were announced in February.

Commenting on the Barclays Bank decision to sell its R10 million worth of bonds, he said: "I do not think any of the other large business concerns will follow suit."

Major General Webster said the SADF expected to sell about R80 million in bonds in the first year. Already more than R70 million had been bought and there was still four months to go.

Franse fregatte: 280 terug na S.A.

Van Ons Kantoor

PRETORIA

ALTESAME 280 Suid-Afrikaners wat in Lorient, Frankryk, was vir twee fregatte wat vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Vloot aangekoop/sou word, is nou op pad huis toe ná 'n besluit van die Franse minister van verdediging dat die fregatte nie meer aan Suid-Afrika gelewer sal word nie

Berigte wat ons uit Frankryk bereik het, lui dat die een fregat wat reeds toegevoeg was met sekere gesofistikeerde toerusting, op versoek van Suid-Afrika weer afgetakel is en dat die Suid-Afrikaanse vlag aan boord gestryk is.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse minister van verdediging, mnr. P. W. Botha, het gister by navraag bevestig dat die Suid-Afrikaners, onder wie ook bemanningslede, nou uit Frankryk onttrek word.

„Die Franse regering, het ons in amptelike onderhandelinge in kennis gestel dat hy weens die V.V.O. se sanksiebesluit sekere kontrakte nie kan nakom nie,” het die Minister gesê.

KOMMENTAAR

„Oor die finansiële implikasies wil ek geen kommentaar lewer nie, maar ons sal op die gewone amptelike wyse met die Franse owerhede oorleg pleeg.

„Soos voorheen reeds duidelik gestel is, wil ek weer benadruk dat die wapens wat ons nodig het om terrorisme te beveg, lankal reeds plaaslik vervaardig word. Dit is wel waar dat ons nou gekortwiek mag word in die beskerming van sekere Westerse belange. Ons is derhalwe nou verplig om ons eie kundigheid toe te spits op die verskaffing van wapens vir al ons eie behoeftes,” het die Minister gesê.

Die een fregat is omtrent half voltooi en sal net soos die een wat nou afgetakel is, aan 'n ander land verkoop moet word. Sekere Afrika-state het reeds te kenne gegee dat hulle belang stel om die fregatte te verkry.

Die onttrekking van die Suid-Afrikaanse personeel het gister begin en sal na verneem word binne 'n afgehandel wees.

Embargo forces SADF men home

PRETORIA — The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, confirmed yesterday South African Defence Force personnel would be withdrawn in phases from France following that country's decision not to supply armaments to South Africa.

The Minister was approached for comment following news on the matter from correspondents in France.

The French Government advised us during official negotiations that, because of the United Nations sanctions resolution, they would be unable to honour certain contracts.

I do not wish to comment on the financial implications as this is an aspect that will be taken up with the French authorities along the customary channels.

I have clearly stated in the past we have long since been locally produc-

ing armaments required for the combating of terrorism.

"It is true that we may now be handicapped in the protection of certain Western interests. We are therefore now obliged to devote our talents to the manufacturing of armaments to meet all our requirements," Mr Botha said —SAPA

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R34 500

cash for

defence

bond prizes

Cape Times
24/12/77

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Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Defence bonds prizes, totalling R34 500 for this coming February, including a R20 000 first prize, are to be paid out in cash instead of bonds as originally planned.

This was announced in a press statement by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, which added that bonds to the value of R13 830 580 had been sold in October this year.

Besides the first prize, there will be a second prize of R5 000, a third prize of R2 500, eight prizes of R500 each, and 30 prizes of R100.

Tax-free

All the prizes will be tax-free.

The statement said that to ensure that the February prize-winners received their prizes in the same month, the first draw for prizes would take place in mid-January.

Senator Horwood said that to dispel an apparently widespread misconception, he wanted to emphasize that the

prize fund grew monthly because it was calculated on a percentage of the total amount of the bonds participating in any monthly draw.

Will increase

Consequently the prizes allocated in draws after February would systematically increase in value and number.

The tax-free nature of the prizes remained unaltered and the Treasury would, as soon as possible, amend the financial regulations to allow for the payment of the prizes in cash.

A further statement would be made in due course, Senator Horwood said.

Cape Times 4/1/78 (258)

Two-year servicemen leave for training

THE FIRST Cape Town youths to be called up for two years' National Service left the City yesterday bound for their first taste of military life.

Two batches of youths, accompanied by Permanent Force personnel, entrained at Cape Town for their 24 months in uniform — the longest period of compulsory military training in South African history.

They are not the first two-year national servicemen already in uniform, however. Thousands of youths who were called up for military service in 1977 had their period of training extended from 12 to 24 months by a retroactive mid-year decision.

In the next four days, up to 2 000 more conscripts will be leaving Cape Town for army and air force training camps in Pretoria, Kimberley, Potchefstroom, Springs and elsewhere.

About 3 000 Cape Town youths have been called up for the January 1978 intake, but numbers have received study deferments and others will be told of the results of their applications when they arrive at their respective training camps.

Dolling's word, SA's bonds

Is your personal style authoritarian or persuasive?

Well, I like to think our general management works as a team and that decisions of any consequence are made at the least by a convincing majority. But there are occasions when I have to exercise my veto and I feel that this is what I am paid for.

Frank Dolling, then chief executive of Barclays National, in an *FM Special Survey* interview in January 1976

He hasn't changed. When London cracks the whip, Johannesburg jumps. Far from the gentlemanly consensus which one normally associates with decision-making at the Barclays' helm, there was an unprecedented confrontation between Barclays International (BI) and Barclays National (BN) in Johannesburg last week.

Dolling, now the senior GM of BI in London, came out for four days and, from all accounts, read the Riot Act to his SA successor Bob Aldworth: sell your R10m Defence Bond investment.

BN, which is 64% controlled by BI, had no alternative other than to obey. On a year to the day since BN first bought the bonds, the earliest date on which the bonds could be sold, Aldworth took his instruction with all the enthusiasm of a head prefect after a scolding from the



Barclays' boss . . . not now Dolling

headmaster.

In the ordinary course of events, BN makes its own decisions. But should the local board feel an issue is so important that prior referral to London is required, it will normally refer with its own recommendation. For practical purposes, in virtually all cases, London okays the recommendation.

The Defence Bond issue was not referred. Perhaps, if only as a matter of courtesy (or commonsense), it should have been. Perhaps London, equally unsuspecting of an overseas reaction and believing that BN simply was switching from one prescribed government stock to another, would have agreed. As matters turned out, however, the first London heard of it was through the press.

What followed was a clamour from anti-apartheid pressure groups — and BI was called to account by the UK Treasury. There was a demo at the opening of a Barclays branch in Aberdeen. More were feared, particularly in the US where Barclays is striving to make inroads. So from on high at BI came the decision that overseas pressure, coupled with the potential for loss of overseas business, was so great BI had to be seen to be reacting by forcing BN to sell.

It was a severe slap in the face for BN's top management. Almost to a man (chairman James Barry is understood to be an exception), the view is that BI, possibly peeved at not having been consulted beforehand, has over-reacted by exaggerating the strength of overseas pres-

sure. Other foreign banks doing business with BN, for instance, have given no inkling of their displeasure.

Moreover, there is a strong view in BN that it has every right to use SA depositors' funds for buying and selling SA government stock, including Defence Bonds, without interference from London. And if part of those funds are used in the defence of SA, it serves also as a morale booster for local staff and clear evidence of BN's commitment to the country in which it reaps the profits which BI in London enjoys (reportedly over 30% of BI's total).

The full ramifications of London's arm twisting have yet to be felt. Demonstrated conclusively is the chink in the armour of local management, which is now clearly seen to be constricted in doing business in terms of its own assessment of local conditions. Almost certainly, this will lead to an accelerated reduction in BN's foreign shareholding.

The object will be for SA interests to control BN. Presently, only 36% is SA-owned. Following the Franzsen Commission report in the early Seventies, the public took roughly 18% and two years ago, after BN bought Wesbank from Anglo, Anglo became by far the largest individual SA shareholder in BN with a further 18%.

Rumour has it that BI anyway considers SA a write-off over the longer term and wants out — if only it could both sell its BN holding at a reasonable price and obtain exchange control approval for repatriation of the proceeds. There should be no problem from the authorities over repatriation of at least 14% in BN, to facilitate SA control.

But one is talking big numbers; for BN's current market capitalisation is a little under R200m. Either there can be another public share issue further to dilute the BI holding, or a local buyer will have to be found.

The range of potential locals with this kind of lolly necessarily is limited. Sanlam, though it was mooted as a possible partner before the Wesbank takeover, is up to its eyeballs with Bankorp and Trust Bank. Mutual is heavily committed to Nedbank, but is a substantial shareholder in Anglo also. Anglo itself is an outstanding prospect through its muscle, existing interest and independence from other banking groups.

But in the days lying ahead, who knows which alternatives will present themselves? BN will never be quite the same again, and the restructuring of SA's banking fraternity is bound to gain fresh impetus.

LUYT AND NEDBANK

To sleuths and burrowers dutifully sniffing for the first whiffs of financial decay, the weekly *Informa* credit report is a must. Their eyeballs must have popped from their heads this week, as this writer's nearly did, when nothing in the latest issue that Nedbank had secured a R107m notarial bond against Louis Luyt in his personal capacity.

Where would Luyt himself have acquired assets of this magnitude in the first place? And why should Nedbank suddenly move to secure them?

Relax everybody, Even *Informa* can make mistakes.

The bond in fact was taken out against Triomf (Pty), operating company of the Triomf group, which already owes Nedbank something like R81m in overdrafts and guarantees alone. Moreover, the bond simply agglomerated a series of existing bonds, formalised over a year ago, in terms of Nedbank's desire to secure just about everything there is to secure in Triomf.

Cape Times

7/11/78

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2 soldiers killed on border

PRETORIA — Two South African soldiers and four terrorists were killed when a South African Army patrol was involved in a skirmish with a heavily-armed terrorist group on Wednesday afternoon, it was announced here yesterday by Defence Headquarters.

The two soldiers were Lance-Corporal Christiaan de Wilzen, 20, of Baanbreker Avenue, Allen Grove, Kempton Park, and Rifleman Cecil Ian Menningke, 22, of the Rand Water Board, Swartkoppies Pump Station, Mondeor, Johannesburg. Both men were single.

The announcement said the terrorists who were not killed during the skirmish had fled. Closer investigation, however, revealed that an unknown number of terrorists had been wounded, as was evidenced by blood marks and blood spoor.

Meanwhile, the Officer Commanding the South West Africa Command of the Defence Force, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, said in Windhoek yesterday that the terrorists had initiated their offensive for the new year by killing two members of the local populace in the operational area.

Russian

On January 4 at 9pm, Mr Sangula Amtanya was shot dead by a group of terrorists while fleeing from his kraal. General Geldenhuys said it was not clear how many terrorists had approached Mr Amtanya's kraal, but the dead man's uncle had witnessed the shooting.

"Mr Amtanya was shot down in cold blood while fleeing from his home," General Geldenhuys said.

The incident occurred north of Ombalantu in Ovambo.

On January 5, continued General Geldenhuys, a security force patrol found the body of a black man hanging across a fence next to the road about 20 km from Oshikango. A spent Russian-made AK-47 cartridge was found near the body.

General Geldenhuys said the man had been murdered by terrorists. It was thought he had been shot the previous night, and terrorist tracks were found near the body. The man has not been officially identified.

"This is typical of the cowardly actions of the terrorists, killing innocent members of the local population," said General Geldenhuys. "They avoid contact with the security forces and concentrate on planting landmines and intimidating the local people."

Drawn fire

General Geldenhuys also announced that a terrorist had been shot dead, by security forces and another wounded during the past five days.

On January 2, at 12 30pm, a security force patrol had drawn fire from a village in the SWA/Namibia operational area. In the ensuing fight one terrorist was shot dead. The others in the group fled. There were no security force losses in the skirmish.

General Geldenhuys said the security forces had also made contact with a group of terrorists on December 30. One terrorist had been wounded, but had managed to flee across the border. Again there had been no security force casualties in this incident, which had occurred at 9 30pm — Sapa

Cape Times 11/1/78 (258)

SA soldier killed in border skirmish

PRETORIA. — A South African soldier was killed in a skirmish on the border on Monday in which two terrorists were killed and three more wounded, Defence Headquarters announced yesterday.

The soldier killed was Lance Corporal Stephan Leamy, 27, of Normandie Avenue, Bayswater, Bloemfontein. He is survived by his wife.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters said the skirmish took place in the operational area in the vicinity of the South West Africa/Angola border.

"The terrorists are still following their customary tactics of quick attacks across the border on South African Army patrols. As soon as the soldiers return the fire, the terrorists flee across the border to safety," the spokesman said. — Sapa

Cape Times 13/11/78 (258)

Outcry over sermon on 'sinful' bond sales

Own Correspondent
MIDDELBURG, Transvaal. — A Middelburg Dutch Reformed Church minister's statement that the "sinful practice" of buying defence bonds could be responsible for the deaths at the border, has caused a stir in this quiet Eastern Transvaal town.

The Rev C J Benade, of the mother church of the Middelburg congregation of the Ned Geref Kerk, said this during a sermon last Sunday.

Mr Benade is one of the group of Dutch Reformed Church ministers who regard the defence bond bonus scheme as a lottery

His remarks have caused a flutter at defence headquarters in Pretoria where the defence Chaplain-General, Major General J A van Zyl, issued a strongly-worded statement yesterday condemning Mr Benade's remarks

General Van Zyl said. "It was highly presumptuous of Dominee Benade to pronounce the judgment of God over our people as if there was any relation between these bonds and the deaths on our border.

"It is to say the least a pagan view to insinuate that if one sinned, God would punish you and avenge himself on you in this way."

The general said that if it were true that "God was punishing us in such a way for our sins, I have always misinterpreted the Bible and nobody of us can live for long — especially the people who back on horse races"

Communism

The president of Middelburg's Chamber of Commerce, Mr Gabby Kalell, who serves on the committee to promote the sales of defence bonds, said "It is everybody's duty to take out defence bonds. If we do not have weapons to defend ourselves, communism will overwhelm this part of Africa and Christianity will come to an end"

Mr Kalell said he would appeal to every one to buy as many defence bonds as possible, in spite of Mr Benade's remarks

Mr Benade was not available yesterday. His wife said he had gone to Dullstroom for several meetings and she did not know when he would be back

GENL. VRA OPER KOMMANDO'S

BETREK bruin- en swartmense by die kommando's, het die Hoof van die Weermag, genl. Magnus Malan, gister voorgestel by die opening van Randburg se kommando-hoofkwartier, berig Sapa.

Die trou van Suid-Afrika se bruin en swart bevolkingsgroepe aan hul land en die Weermag staan bo alle verdenking, het hy gesê. Bruin, swart en wit soldate veg reeds skouer aan skouer in die operasionele gebied teen die gemeenskaplike vyand

Die aanslag vandag teen Suid-Afrika is teen die hele bevolking.

Die kommando-organisasie kan beskou word as 'n landwye verlengstuk van die S.A. Weermag. Elke kommando het verantwoordelikheid vir die beskerming van huis en haard in sy gebied en vir optrede gedurende burgerlike ramptoestande.

Die kommando-organisasie is besonder geskik om mteblankes vir sulke take op te lei.

Hulle moet ernstige aandag daar aan gee, het hy gesê.

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Firms in the firing line for destroying troop morale

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

THE DEFENCE Force is gunning for firms which fire young men who are called up for national service or who have to attend camp duties.

Major-General Neil Webster, Director of General Resources, said the Force was aware of a growing number of cases where national servicemen had been made redundant because of the call-up.

He said, however, he did not know of any prosecutions although several cases had been investigated.

General Webster said that this was having a detrimental effect on the general morale of the troops

"It is often very difficult to prove that a man has been dismissed because he has been called up," he said.

Bad worker

"It is often very easy for an employer to say that the man was a bad worker or that he was next on the list for redundancy or make any number of excuses for dismissing him."

He said that if complaints were received affidavits were taken by the SADF legal staff

and the matter was forwarded to the police for investigation

A legal spokesman for the Defence Force said each time a case was investigated it was found that it was very hard to get solid evidence that an employee had been fired because of the call-up.

Unpatriotic

He said that in the present economic climate where many people were being made redundant all over the country, it was difficult to pinpoint firms who discriminated against their employees by dismissing them just before the call-up.

"It's a very unpatriotic thing to do and we are on the lookout for this type of people," he said.

Firms who dismissed their employees were liable under the Defence Act if it could be proved that they were motivated by the employee being called up

National servicemen who feel they are victims of this kind of treatment should contact their commanding officer and submit their complaint in writing.

The complaint will then be forwarded to Pretoria and the SADF legal team will act.

OCs react to black commandos plan

Defence Reporter
SOUTH Africa's all-white commando units, whose main task is internal security and combating terrorism, have been given the green light to become multiracial.

That is the effect of appeals by General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, to commando units in all parts of the country to recruit black and brown volunteers.

It will mean that for the first time this century soldiers of various ethnic groups will be serving together as members of specific units and not as "attached troops".

It will also mean that for the first time people of colour will be able to serve as part-time soldiers — all those now in uniform are Permanent Force members or volunteer National Servicemen who

have enlisted for 12 months' continuous service.

As far as is known, Defence Headquarters has not yet given individual commanding officers any guidelines about how black and brown volunteers are to be accommodated in commando units. It might be that this will be left to the units to decide.

Three commando commanders in Johannesburg have welcomed General Malan's call.

Commandant H P Becker, OC Randburg Commando, said at the weekend that he strongly supported the idea, and, although he could not speak for the rest of the unit, he thought it was a very good thing.

Commandant Charles Trubshaw, OC West Park Commando, said he felt the

introduction of blacks "had to come sooner or later" and was sure they would prove invaluable. "Certainly, if we had black soldiers, we'd have no problems getting full-strength units for border duty."

He envisaged financial problems, however, if it was decided that black commando soldiers must have separate facilities, because "the units would need funds which they would have to find somewhere."

He said that perhaps it would be possible for certain units to be selected for a pilot scheme to see if integration would work.

Commandant Basil Ginsberg, OC East Park Commando — the biggest in the country and one with a reputation for excellence —



General Malan

said he did not think financing of separate facilities would be a problem "because I don't envisage separate facilities for blacks."

"If a black man is an officer, then he can eat in the officers' mess, and if he is a non-commissioned officer he can eat in the NCOs' mess, and so on. On the border the idea of separate facilities is certainly out. You can't ask a man to guard you while you're sleeping and then tell him he must go to the toilet in a separate place."

● Many petty segregation measures have been abolished in the Army. At least one coloured officer serving at Western Province Command Headquarters is a full member of the Command officers' mess.

Handeerd 13 February 1978

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SKEERS

Vraelys aan skeerspanne (2)

- 15. Wan e Wat (1) (a) No (b) One candidate forfeited his marks in one paper (2) No
- 16. Gaa Regulations r.o Civil Defence Act *9 Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Defence
- 17. Wet (1) Whether regulations in respect of the Civil Defence Act have been promulgated, if not, why not,
- 18. Hoe (2) what steps in terms of the Act have been taken to activate civil defence?
- Van Wie The MINISTER OF DEFENCE
- 19. Het Hoe (1) No Draft regulations in terms of section 8 in respect of persons being incompetent for civil defence duties and section 9 in respect of compensation in the event of death or injury of volunteers performing civil defence duties have, however, been formulated already and will be promulgated soon
- 20. Bet For the formulation of effective regulations extensive liaison and consultation with various bodies concerned were necessary Naturally the formulation of regulations is a time-consuming process—hence the fact that promulgation could not yet be effected
- 21. Is .ree

11 FRIDAY, 3 FEB

(2) The S.A Defence Force has provided guide-lines to Provincial Administrations for the establishment of civil defence organisations by local authorities as a basis for future directives by provinces In collaboration with Provincial Administrations' civil defence liaison officers at the various S A Army Commands are continuously busy to activate civil defence organisations and to evaluate and improve the state of preparedness of existing organisations

- 22. Wan Wat was die verandering? Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?
- 23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk? Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

3/2/78
Women
fall in

Defence Headquarters announced yesterday that applications were invited from women interested in doing voluntary military service in 1979.

Training would consist of a 12-month course. The first 17 weeks would be spent at the women's college at George and the remaining 35 weeks at a military base near their homes, if possible, working as administrative clerks, stores clerks or telecommunications operators. During this period, they can live at home.

Applicants must be not older than 22, bilingual, South African citizens, matriculated or in possession of an equivalent certificate, and must not have been married.

Full details are available at all command headquarters, employment centres and recruiting offices of the Defence Force. Applications for the 1979 intake must be submitted before May 31. — Sapa.

OBLIGASIES:

DIE KERK
4/2/78

KERK

MOENIE BELÊ

DIE Kerk moenie sy geld in Verdedigingsobligasies belê nie. Dit sal beteken dat kerkgeld gebruik word vir wapengeweld en bloedvergieting, skryf prof. E. P. Groenewald in vandeeweek se uitgawe van Die Kerkbode.

Prof. Groenewald, afgetrede hoogleraar van die Universiteit van Pretoria en bekende Bybelvertaler, skryf dat die bonusobligasies „vanselfsprekend nie ter sprake kom nie” omdat dit die element van dobbelary bevat.

Maar die Kerk moet ook nie aan gewone verdedigingsobligasies meedoen nie. Hy sal dan 'n saak steun „wat strydig is met die aard van die Koninkryk van God”.

Selfs al sou hy beweer dat die uiteindelijke rente op sy kapitaal tog nog vir kerklike doeleindes gebruik word, bly die feit dat die Kerk deur só 'n belegging 'n saak steun wat nie op sy eie terrein lê nie.

WAPENS

Hierdeur verbeur die Kerk ook sy reg om teenoor die geweldplegter in die wêreld die evangelie van vrede te verkondig „En so iets mag nie gebeur nie”.

Volgens prof. Groenewald is dit nie die taak van die Kerk om oorlogswapens te help verskaf nie. Daardeur sou hy aktief 'n aandeel kry in bloedvergieting. „Nee, sy roeping is om die evangelie van vrede te verkondig, sy taak is geestelik en kerklik om diegene wat verplig word om die wapen op te neem, deur Woord en sakrament te sterk.

„Buitendien, as die Kerk die oorlogspoging geldelik steun, sou hy sy vrymoedigheid om teen moord en bloedvergieting te getuig, verloor”.

Daar is kerke en kerklike organisasies wat met groot bedrae en andersins hul steun aan moord en bloedvergieting van terroriste-organisasies verleen.

„Dat hul optrede beteken dat geld wat ingesamel is vir die diens van die heilige God, nou gebruik word in diens van die god van oorlog, en dus volkome in stryd met die aard van die koninkryk van Christus, behoef geen betoog nie. 'n Mens kan alleen jou afsku en verontwaardiging vir so 'n handelwyse uitspreek”.

Maar nou kom die vraag: sou die NG Kerk nie dieselfde ding doen as hy met kerkgeld die wapenstryd steun nie?

Daar is 'n verskil tussen terroriste-optrede en regmatige landsverdediging. „Maar



PROF GROENEWALD

verander dit iets aan die wese van die saak, dat kerkgeld gebruik word vir wapengeweld en bloedvergieting?”

„Die Kerk wat aan die owerheid geld verskaf om die taak van die owerheid uit te voer, van watter aard dit ook al mag wees, is besig om die grens van sy eie terrein te oorskry.

„Hierdeur verbeur die Kerk sy reg om teenoor geweldpleging in die wêreld die evangelie van vrede te verkondig”.

Dr. J. D. Vorster, Assessor van die Bree Moderatuur van die NG Kerk, sê hy stem met prof. Groenewald saam dat die Kerk nie geld mag belê by instansies wat dit gebruik om die godsdienst en sedes te ondermyn nie.

„Ek kan egter sy stelling nie verdedig nie dat geld in obligasies belê in diens van die god van oorlog is. Dit is 'n krasse oordeel wat in beginsel onverdedigbaar is. Die obligasies word nie gebruik om 'n aggressiewe of onheilige oorlog te voer nie, maar juis om volk, vaderland en Kerk teen onheilsmagte te verdedig.

„Die Kerk se seuns is in daardie stryd gewikkel. Daarom moet die Kerk nie net bid nie, maar help dat sy seuns nie kaalhand voor die moorddadige bendes te staan kom nie.

„Ons Kerk het hom nog nooit aan die kant van die permissiewe geskaar nie. Die Kerk steun die staat in sy roeping om die kwaad met die swaard te bestry.

„As die Kerk vir sy seuns bid, moet hy ook bereid wees om meer as dit te doen. As dit nie verkeerd is om vir hulle en vir 'n oorwinning te bid nie, is dit beslis nie verkeerd om daar te belê nie.”

in call-up?

8/278 Star
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Farm number

1. Do you come to this farm?
2. Have you ever thought of going to work elsewhere? Why don't you?
3. What sort of work (if any) would you do on a farm or somewhere else?
4. What job would you do? Why?
5. If you work on a farm, what would you do if you were not working on a farm?
6. What are the conditions of your farm?

July intake may serve less time

National servicemen called up in mid-year may only have to serve 18 months instead of two years. The cut is being considered because the July call-up causes disruption.

And the Government is to be asked to investigate fears that national servicemen may not be able to find jobs after doing their two years.

The two points were discussed at a secret conference on crucial issues concerning manpower and defence.

The conference, organised by the National Development and Management Foundation, was attended by top-ranking defence officers and leading representatives of commerce and industry.

Business delegates were asked to sign the Official Secrets Act at the time but the Defence Force has now agreed to release a transcript of the proceedings.

Rear-Admiral R A Edwards, Chief of Staff, Personnel, emphasised that the 18-month concession was still under consideration.

Replying to a question from a delegate who said the system was unfair to the July intake because they had "yet an extra year taken out of their lives," Admiral Edwards said:

Representations
So a man coming in

January would have a good intake date and would serve for two years. A man coming in July would have a bad intake date, but he could be compensated for the bad date by only serving 18 months.

"This might be a better arrangement. The SADF cannot absorb a single intake, but might be able to operate with a single outtake," he said.

Mr P W Penzhorn, director of the NDMF, hopes to make representations to the Government next week on the unemployment fears.

Dr Lawrence McCrystal expressed concern on the possibility of servicemen returning from the border to face unemployment.

Brigadier E Louw, director of the Defence Force's Division of Leisure Time Utilisation and Demobilisation, agreed that some servicemen, particularly those with low educational qualifications, could have problems finding jobs.

● Drive is on for black soldiers—Page 3.

to school?

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facilities)

Drive is on for black soldiers

8/2/78
flw
254

The Government is to be asked to speed up the large-scale inclusion of blacks into the Defence Force. Top officers have agreed that this has now become necessary.

At the recent meeting between the NDMF and the Defence Force, the NDMF submitted that larger numbers of coloureds, Indians and Africans should be drafted into the Defence Force.

A top officer agreed, but said this could only be done in five years' time.

Asked whether South Africa had five years to do this, Rear Admiral R. A. Edwards, Chief of Staff Personnel, replied:

"Time is running out — time has run out. . . I don't think we have five years to play with, but I don't think we can do it in fewer than five years."

"It takes time to produce a national service system for any group. This is why we must get the new white national-service system off the ground. Until we do, we cannot hope to introduce a full coloured, Indian or black national service."

FIVE YEARS

"Among other things, the white servicemen will have to be trained to start the other national-service systems. It will take five years if we only use coloureds to train coloureds."

The conference felt solutions should be found to the practical problems of speeding it up, and this would be put forward to the authorities.

Admiral Edwards said there were already many Indians, Coloureds and Africans in the permanent force, adding:

"We are gradually increasing the proportion of these other groups over the next two years. In fact, in the operational area at the moment 17 percent of the troops are non-whites. We are doing the increase of their numbers as quickly as we possibly can."

But as far as a national-service force was concerned, this was envisaged for coloureds, but could not be accommodated for five years.

New step to protect atom secrets

Star
a/2/78

254

John Patten, Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY—The Government is proposing drastic increases in penalties to ensure there is no unauthorised disclosure of information about nuclear installations

Maximum penalties for disclosure by any person of any information obtained in the exercise of powers under the Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Security) Act will be increased from a R200 fine to R10 000, and maximum prison sentence from six months to 20 years, if Parliament approves the increases. Both the fine and imprisonment could be imposed.

The penalties represent a 50-fold increase in maximum fines, and the maximum prison sentence is 40 times higher than at present.

CONTROVERSY

The new legislation comes after two recent key developments — the controversy in which Russia and Western countries suggested South Africa had nuclear weapon testing sites (a claim that has been denied) and the establishment of the unique South African nuclear enrichment processing plant.

An official of the department said today that the amending legislation was to remove the wide discrepancy in penalties between the Atomic Energy Act and the Nuclear Installations Licensing and Security Act.

The maximum penalties were so high, he said, because the information fell into the category of being highly secret and confidential. Any unauthorised disclosure was thus regarded by the Government in a very serious light.

BREAKTHROUGH

The Progressive Federal Party's energy spokesman, Mr Derick de Villiers, said he believed the purpose of the amendment was to prevent leakage of information and counteract industrial espionage on nu-

clear enrichment. In 1963, the Government had contemplated little more than some research work and minor installations. Since then, however, it claimed to have made a unique breakthrough in uranium enrichment.

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X Citizens of foreign countries registered for military service

*10 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

How many citizens of foreign countries registered for military service in 1977

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

2 306

Black soldiers

2.

planned a

year ago

Sum

Times

12/2/78

(23)

n refused?

3.

REPORTS that the Government is to be asked to speed up the large-scale inclusion of blacks into the Defence Force follow a year-long campaign by the Broederbond to mould public acceptance of such a move.

work?

4.

Broederbonders were instructed to use their influence to create a favourable public climate for acceptance of blacks in the South African Defence Force in a circular letter from the executive council on March 1 last year.

This week it was reported that the Government is to be asked to speed up the large-scale inclusion of blacks into the Defence Force. Top officers had agreed this had now become necessary, it was reported.

ems?

Three weeks ago, the Chief of the Army, General Magnus Malan, made a public speech urging commando organisations to consider accepting blacks. He said blacks could make a substantial contribution in providing intelligence information.

General Malan is a prominent member of the Broederbond. He was proposed as a member in February, 1967, when he was officer commanding the South West African forces.

workers on this or on

According to Broederbond documents in the Sunday Times's possession, he was accepted as a member on August 1, 1967.

together to get something

Broederbond document No 2/77/78 made the same point as General Malan about the role of blacks. It said rural blacks could be of value in gathering intelligence because of their intimate knowledge of their people and environment. It said, too, that for the time being they were limited to non-technical jobs such as musicians, clerks, storemen, military police, drivers, medical orderlies, signallers, instructors, mounted instructors, chefs and infantrymen.

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Because of their exceptional abilities in combating undesirable elements, it was envisaged that certain platteland commandos should include a substantial black corps.

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Wh

The document says that according to information at the executive's disposal, blacks who had become involved in skirmishes in the border areas, had acquitted themselves very well.

The executive urges that black non-combatants should be trained in the use of weapons so they can defend themselves in crisis situations.

It warns that the tendency of whites becoming dependent on blacks must be guarded against.

"We must not duck out of our duties," it admonishes.

Unofficial report — but it's comfort for sapper's wife

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht, 17, wife of the captured South African soldier Sapper Johan van der Mescht, yesterday said she was relieved to know that her husband was still alive.

She was commenting on a report by the Angolan News Agency, Angop, that Sapper van der Mescht was paraded before foreign newsmen in Luanda by Swapo's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, on Saturday

But the young wife, who is staying with her parents in Boksburg, is not sure how much weight she can attach to the report.

"We've had nothing official yet — I'm just going on the newspapers," she said

Yesterday Sapper Van der Mescht held an extra-special place in his wife's thoughts because it was his 23rd birthday

"I've been wishing that he could be with me on his birthday. But all I could do was wish him a happy birthday in my heart," she said.

"I was going to buy him a wedding ring for his birthday but now I will have to wait

and see if he comes back."

Mrs Van der Mescht wrote to the Swapo leader two weeks ago asking for her husband's release. She also enclosed a separate letter to her husband but does not know whether he received it.

According to reports, Mr Nujoma handed the captured soldier a telegram from his father when he met newsmen on Saturday and told him he could reply immediately

Yesterday Sapper Van der Mescht's father, Mr Koos van der Mescht, confirmed that he had sent a telegram to his son with birthday greetings from the family and asking for a reply.

Speaking from his home in Dibeng, Kuruman district, he said he was not satisfied with reports that his son looked well when he was paraded before journalists.

"I'm worried about my son. Who knows that he is in good hands? It will only be good news when I get him back."

Weekend reports said Sapper Van der Mescht answered questions put to him by Mr Nujoma regarding South Africa's military operations in South West Africa/Namibia.

Yesterday the Minister of

Defence, Mr P W Botha, said he had no comment on what was "an obvious attempt at propaganda by making a prisoner make certain statements under pressure".

Demand

A Defence Force spokesman said the minister was not prepared to comment on reports that Swapo was prepared to exchange Sapper Van der Mescht for Swapo members held by South Africa.

Sapper Van der Mescht's father-in-law, Mr Wilfred Ford, said: "If that is a genuine offer, I would demand that the government negotiate."

He added that he had written to the Prime Minister "regarding the whole affair" but would not disclose the contents of the letter.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R. F. Botha, yesterday declined to comment whether the Department of Foreign Affairs was taking steps to secure his release.

"These are delicate questions and I have no comment whatsoever at this stage," he said.

Natal Mercury 14/2/78

DENIAL THAT SOLDIER WAS ASSAULTED

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Defence Correspondent

THE South African Defence Force yesterday denied that a Durban National Serviceman, Andre Bothma (17) had been admitted to a military hospital in Pretoria having been assaulted by two corporals while in training in Potchefstroom earlier this month.

The allegation was made at the weekend by his mother Mrs Vera Ertekes, of Celosia Court, Umbilo, after she had visited her son in the Intensive Care Unit at No 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte on Saturday.

Mrs. Ertekes, who is in Johannesburg, also alleged that she was told that he had become ill after drinking muddy water and that something was wrong with his kidneys.

A spokesman for the Surgeon-General of the Defence Force said in Pretoria yesterday that there was no indication that Andre Bothma had been admitted to the hospital as a result of the alleged assault.

A preliminary investigation indicated that he was apparently suffering from a natural failure of the kidneys.

Speaking from a relative's home in Johannesburg last night Mrs. Ertekes said that she had promised "the military big shots in Pretoria" that she would not make any further Press statements about Andre.

"They have promised me that there will be a full inquiry into what happened to my son to cause his hospitalisation."

Asked about Andre's condition she said "I saw him again today, he is a very sick boy, and is still in the intensive care unit."

Mrs. Ertekes is moving to Pretoria today to be nearer Andre.

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16/2/78

The Natal Mercury

'FACTORY' IS MAKING GUNS

Crime Reporter

SEVERAL home-made and stolen firearms and a quantity of other dangerous weapons have been seized by police on the Natal North Coast during the past 10 days. Now they are searching for the "gun factory."

The weapons were uncovered during "Operation Dagga" which is still continuing and which already has seen the destruction of some 275 tons of dagga valued at more than R20 million.

Some of the firearms found are shotguns almost identically made in what is thought to be a "firearm factory." The weapons have been tested and have proved to be potentially lethal.

Police are being assisted in Operation Dagga by two South African Air Force Alouette helicopters from 16 Squadron based at Port Elizabeth.

More than 700 000 dagga plants, some measuring more than two metres, have been destroyed in the rugged Tugela River Valley and in the Ndwedwe district

The operation is being headed by Colonel Chris Roberts, Officer Commanding the Port Natal Mobile Unit

Colonel Roberts said yesterday that the operation had so far proved "very successful" and he added that it would continue indefinitely.

In most areas detectives from the Narcotics Bureau are air-lifted into the rugged parts to identify the dagga fields and to track down those responsible for their cultivation. Afterwards squads of men move in to chop down and burn the plants

Major Basie Smut, who heads the Durban Narcotics Bureau, said yesterday that several arrests had been made and many more were expected

He said that at most kraals where dagga was found the owners had fled to secret hide-outs.

In one instance police questioned a man who had been described as "extremely wealthy." It was later discovered that he owned five luxury cars, two of which were imported at prices round the R20 000 mark each.

POLICE and Air Force crew leave a helicopter with dagga plants in the Indwedwe district.





Bruin adelborste maak vanjaar geskiedenis

Deur Ons
Weermagsverslaggewer

VIR die eerste keer in die geskiedenis word drie bruin adelborste en 'n Indier vanjaar in die Vlootkollege op Gordonsbaai opgelei.

Altesame 58 adelborste is gekeur, van wie 50 van die Staande Mag en 8 dienspligtiges is. Onder die adelborste van die Staande Mag is 'n paar vroue.

Al die adelborste ontvang dieselfde opleiding, buiten die vroue, wat dele van die opleiding wat uitermate fisieke inspanning vereis, nie hoef te ondergaan nie.

HOË STANDAARD

Die mans woon almal saam. Almal moet dieselfde hoe standaard van opleiding behaal om vir verdere officersopleiding te kwalifiseer.

Die huidige groep van Staande Mag-adelborste het hulle in Januarie aangesluit. Teen einde Julie word hulle vir verdere officersopleiding uitgeplaas. Sommige sal na skepe gaan en ander sal tegniese en administratiewe op-

leiding aan wal ontvang.

Die Indier, adelbors Y. S. Moodley, en 'n bruin adelbors, W. E. Fortuin, wil vir die uitvoerende tak kwalifiseer. Dit beteken dat hulle as offisiere op skepe sal dien en mettertyd skepskapteins kan word.

BEVORDERINGS

Volgens kapt. R. L. Shelver, bevelvoerder van die Vlootkollege, is die toekomstighede vir die manlike adelborste presies dieselfde. „Bevorderings en aanstellings is volgens prestasie en verdienste,” het kapt. Shelver gesê.

Adelbors Moodley kom van Durban, waar hy in die Clairwood High School gematrikuleer het. Hy was 'n tyd lank op universiteit. Daarna het hy hom by die Vloot aangesluit. Hy is agttien jaar oud en is Engelsprekend.

Adelbors E. Stanfield kom van Bonteheuwel. Hy het as kadet in die Suid-Afrikaanse Handelsvloot gedien en het hom in 1976 by die Vloot

aangesluit. Hy het onder meer in S.A.S. Saldanha en S.A.S. Tafelberg gedien. Hy het ook 'n tegniese radiokursus in S.A.S. Wingfield voltooi. Hy is 22 jaar oud en is Afrikaanssprekend.

Adelbors W. E. Fortuin kom van Caledon en het in die Kaapse Korps gedien voordat hy hom by die Vloot aangesluit het. Hy is 21 jaar oud en Afrikaanssprekend.

Adelbors J. Hartnick kom van Riversdal. Hy was agttien maande lank student aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland. Hy is twintig jaar oud en Afrikaanssprekend.

DERDE JAAR

Dit is die derde jaar dat vroue deur die Vloot as adelborste opgelei word. Onder hulle is adelbors Colleen Green, dogter van skout-adml. G. N. Green, Hoof van Vlootstaf Logistiek in Pretoria, en adelbors Laura van Rensburg, dogter van kmdr H. L. van Rensburg, bevelvoerder van die Vlootpolisie in Simonstad.

ADELBORSTE word tans in die Vlootkollege op Gordonsbaai opgelei. Hier doen vier van hulle touwerk-opleiding. V.l.n.r. is adelborste V. F. Baker van Bloubergstrand, Colleen Green (een van die vroulike adelborste), P. Liefeldt van Kaapstad en J. Hartnick van Riversdal. Laasgenoemde is een van die vier nie-blanke adelborste wat vanjaar vir die eerste keer deur die Vloot opgelei word.

Hand 3 Q no 159, 17/2/78

Persons who are not South African
nationals, employed in Permanent Force

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*12 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

e (2)

15. Wanneer u n
en/of doe
Wat doen u
- How many persons who are not South African nationals are employed in the Permanent Force
- The MINISTER OF DEFENCE
- 140 in terms of section 10 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957)
- , gaan u terug huistoe

16. Gaan u terug huistoe tussen u werk op elke plaas?

17. Watter deel van die jaar bring u deur by die huis?

18. Hoe reis u van u woonplek na die plase?

Van die een plaas na die ander?

Wie betaal u vervoer?

19. Het u bepaalde lone?

Hoe word hulle bepaal?

20. Betaal al die boere hierdie lone?

21. Is u betaling bepaal per skaap, per uur, per dag?

Weklikse betaling - kontant (per uur betaling x ure x dae/
per skaap betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?

Wat was die verandering?

Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?

23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

Police

pay queried

CAPE TOWN — A white constable in the police is paid a starting salary worth R636 more a year than a black constable.

At the highest scale, a white constable is paid almost double what his black colleague gets — R4 830 compared with R2 376 — and more than the highest scale for a black sergeant, who receives R4 110.

Details of these salary scales were revealed yesterday when the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, replied to a question tabled by Mr John Malcomess (NRP, East London North).

In an interview yesterday, Mr Malcomess said: "I find it totally unacceptable that different race groups are paid different rates of salary."

"After all, they are just as dead after a riot as a white policeman, as was witnessed in the unfortunate incident in Mdantsane outside East London last year."

"It is high time, but particularly in Government departments and State-controlled bodies, that there should be equal pay for equal work. This should surely be a priority in the security forces," Mr Malcomess said.

In his reply, Mr Kruger said white constables started at R1 554 a year and rose to R4 830, while Indian and Coloured constables started at R1 278 and rose to R3 030. Black constables started at R918 and rose to R2 454.

White sergeants started at R3 030 and rose to R6 090, while Indian and Coloured sergeants started at R2 322 and rose to R5 010. Black sergeants started at R1 794 and rose to R4 110.

The Minister said no overtime payments or free uniforms were given to policemen in these ranks.

— PC

4 SOLDIERS

Pretoria
 Four South African soldiers — two of them officers — and a civilian attached to the SAAF, were killed in two separate incidents in the operational area yesterday, Defence headquarters announced in Pretoria today.

Joburg man among border casualties

Killed in the attack were Rifleman J C L Ferreira, (18), and Rifleman R O Hunter (18).
 Rifleman Ferreira's next-of-kin are his parents, Mr and Mrs J C L Ferreira of Hospital Park, Bloemfontein
 Rifleman Hunter's next-of-kin are Mr and Mrs R Hunter of Kimberley Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg

Two further flagrant violations of the northern South West Africa border occurred on Sunday February 19.

In the first incident a group of terrorists attacked a South African Army logistic water supply point on the South West African side of the border early yesterday morning.

Killed in the attack were Rifleman J C L Ferreira, (18), and Rifleman R O Hunter (18).
 Rifleman Ferreira's next-of-kin are his parents, Mr and Mrs J C L Ferreira of Hospital Park, Bloemfontein
 Rifleman Hunter's next-of-kin are Mr and Mrs R Hunter of Kimberley Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg

One of the terrorists was dressed in a brown uniform.

KILLED

Truter, K.P.

76 PSI(2-);FI(3nx);FI(3);PolSci(2)

Toens, J. Miss

76 PSI(2-);FI(3nx);FI(3);PolSci(2)

Thorne, L. Miss

PolSci(3);MCI

Thraves, P.A.

RelSci(2-);S&D

Thomson, R.J.

PolSci(2+),Eci(3)

Thomson, B.G.

2-);GYI(3),AFHI

Thompson, M-A.C. M

(P)II(3);Psi(3);F

Ten Winkel, A.W.

);EciA(2-*);GYI

Ternant, P.

);FI(2-);HI(2-)II

Candidate

Course of Study : B
 Year of Study : 2
 Candidate : SA
 L M Poole (44), Major A
 P Els (54), and Mr D J de
 Lange (42) all of the
 Air Force Sapa

1977

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Cape Times 21/2/78

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11/1/78
J

National Supplies fund lent R908m in year

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The National Supplies Procurement Fund lent a total of R908,3 million to various projects, including R557,2m for stockpiling, during the 1976/7 financial year

And the Armaments Board lost R217 992 in variations or cancellations of contracts in compensation payment during the 1976/7 financial year

These details were given by the Auditor-General, Mr F G Barrie, in part three of the report tabled yesterday

The National Supplies Procurement fund, which has overdraft facilities of R650m at the Reserve Bank and another R750m guaranteed by the Minister of Finance, lent R19,4m for the "purchase of fixed assets and operating and administration costs", R1,9m for the erection of warehouses, and R22,1m to Sasol for the financing of NATREF

The fund also lent R214,9m to Iscor "to meet temporary shortages in the general levy and steel import subsidy scheme", R14,1m to the fertilizer industry "for price stabilization purposes", R2,3m to the plastics industry "to finance surplus imported raw materials", R68,7m to Iscor for development and R7,7m to Iscor for the tin plate levy scheme

The Auditor General said the fund had R52,7m in stocks on hand at the fund's stores and in transit

With regard to these stocks, Mr Barrie said "The accounting

officer informed me that he had received certificates from the directors or auditors of the firms concerned, regarding the existence of the stores and that the stores on hand as reflected in the books of the fund are in agreement with these certificates, with the exception of certain differences in respect of grain bags which the department is still investigating"

He also reported losses of R146 304 on stockpiled materials This included

R141 603 as the net loss, when 3 986 bales of jute fibre were damaged by fire

The Armaments Board lost R166 227 in 14 cases where contracts were varied or cancelled to the disadvantage of the board In seven cases, the amount exceeded R10 000 and in three of these, the amount ranged from R20 000 to R30 000

The Armaments Board also paid out R51 765 in four cases where compensation was necessary

Weapons increase

21/2/78
Mercury
Parliamentary
Correspondent (254)

CAPE TOWN — There was an 11,4 percent increase in the total number of gun licences held in South Africa last year.

By the end of 1977 723 520 people were licensed to possess guns and 1 307 261 licences had been issued.

This was disclosed in the House of Assembly yesterday by Minister of Police Mr. Jimmy Kruger when he replied to a written question tabled by Mrs. Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton).

The minister said 149 622 of the 154 439 applications received for gun licences had been approved in 1977.

During the year 3 900 guns were reported lost or stolen and 83 people had been declared unfit to possess guns, he said.

X Cape Times 11/11/78 (258) X

Deferment for students — SADF explains policy

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — National servicemen who matriculated in 1976 and planned to attend university this year will be able to do so, according to a statement here yesterday by the Chief of Staff Personnel, Rear Admiral R A Edwards.

He announced, too, that graduates were regarded as career-qualified, and they would have to do their national service during the first two years after graduation.

Admiral Edwards denied that graduates were being discriminated against because they could not obtain conditional deferment of their national service.

The new system of two years' national service was introduced to provide for the needs of the present moment while harming the country's economy as little as possible. Under the new system the future commitments of young soldiers would be lessened as would those of the present CF and commando troops already involved in the economy.

"The two-year national service system is applicable to one and all, but because the Defence Force wished, as far as possible, not to disrupt the economy, nor the university careers of students, it has been decided to make a concession in the case of the 1976 matriculant who planned to attend a full-time university course this year."

Only exception

This was the only exception made by the Defence Force, and only for the reasons mentioned.

The present policy that matriculants had a choice as to

whether they wished to continue with a university course immediately or to first complete their national service was, still being consistently maintained, Admiral Edwards said.

Where graduates intended to carry on with full-time studies it was up to them to apply to the Exemption Board for further deferment.

"It is, however, also logical that should a student obtain deferment until such time as he is qualified to, say, the maximum, he will naturally fall into a much higher age group when he eventually does his national service."

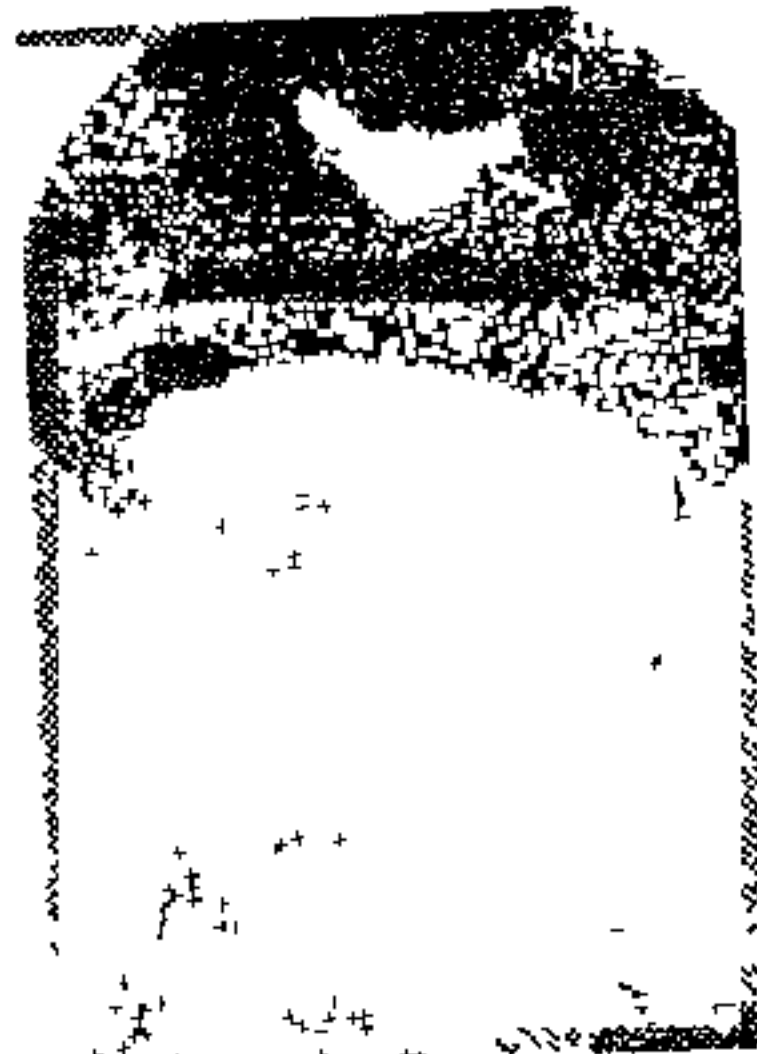
Own decision

The Defence Force did not directly encourage national servicemen to attend university before they did their national service. The decision was left to the national serviceman himself.

"We however wish to put it clearly that national service in our unique Defence Force is an honourable responsibility and each and everyone should, for the sake of his own self-respect, wish to give of his best to his country," Admiral Edwards said.

Career-qualified national servicemen would be able to give a better service in the wide spectrum of national service, which was not necessarily only military service, he added.

THOSE WHO DIED IN



COMMANDANT
L M POOLE

The South Africans who died were Commandant L M Poole (44), of Voortrekkehoogte, Major A P Els (54), of Lyttelton, Mr D J de Lange (42) of Kempton Park, Rifleman J C L Hannes Ferreira (18) of Hospital Park Bloemfontein, and Rifleman Raymond Hunter of Bertrams, Johannesburg

The two army men died when a South African Army logistics water supply point was attacked on Sunday morning

One of the two terrorists killed in the

MR DAVID DE LANGE

MAJOR A P ELS

RIFLEMAN R O
HUNTER

Army 'winning' goodwill battle in Owambo

Star 21/2/78 (254)

The Defence Force claims insurgents are losing ground in Owambo because local people are co-operating increasingly with security forces

This is in spite of the killing of two South African Air Force officers, a civilian attached to the Air Force and two young riflemen on Sunday in the operational area of SWA/Namibia, reported in the final editions of The Star yesterday

Yesterday afternoon a truck detonated a landmine near the Okangwena tribal offices in central Owambo. An unidentified Owambo civilian died and 17 were wounded.

In a follow-up operation to the weekend's clashes, two attackers died and an unknown number wounded. The Defence Force also announced yesterday that the Owambo Battalion had shot four terrorists

follow-up operation was dressed in a brown uniform similar to that of the MPLA and was of fair complexion, according to a Defence Force communique

The other three were killed after a group had fired on a vehicle travelling on a road near the Zambian border with Eastern Caprivi, reports The Star's Africa News Service from Windhoek. The vehicle caught fire, killing the three men

On Saturday terrorists abducted three children of an Owambo headman

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that eight children were left fatherless by the deaths of the Air Force officers. Commandant Poole left three sons and a daughter Steven (18), a first-year university student, Miles (16) at high school, George (14) and Anne (19)

Major Els was a father of four and a grandfather. He was "mad about" his family history, said his sister, Mrs Babs le Roux, from Waterkloof

His wife, Mrs P G Els, employed by the Defence

Force as clerk at the Snake Valley Air Force Depot, said they had been married for 32 years

Their eldest married son Andries (32) lives in Vryheid and their married daughter Louise du Plessis (29) in Ladysmith with her husband and child

Their daughter Veronica (19) is a university student and their son David (14) a high school pupil

Rifleman Ferreira was a boilermaker who starred in cricket and rugby, his father said in Bloemfontein

**700 000 own
firearms** DD 21/2/78
254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

There were 723 529 people in South Africa and South West Africa licensed to possess firearms at the end of last year, the Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), he said the total number of licenses issued at December 31, 1977 was 1 307 261.

During last year 154 439 application for licences had been received and 149 622 granted. While 3 900 firearms had been reported lost or stolen last year, 83 people were declared unfit to possess firearms. — SAPA.

5 SA men die in clashes

2 officers killed in Caprivi

Cape Times
21/2/78

254



Major Els



Commandant Poole

PRETORIA. — Four South African soldiers — two of them senior officers — and a civilian attached to the SA Air Force, were killed in two separate incidents in the operational area on Sunday, Defence Headquarters announced here yesterday.

Two guerillas were also killed and an unknown number wounded

“Two further flagrant violations of the northern SWA border occurred on Sunday, February 19,” a statement by Defence Headquarters said

In the first incident guerillas attacked a South African Army water supply point on the South West African side of the border early on Sunday morning

Two South African soldiers were killed in the attack. They were Rifleman J C L Ferreira, 18, and Rifleman R O Hunter, 18.

Rifleman Ferreira's parents are Mr and Mrs J C L Ferreira of Hospital Park, Bloemfontein. Rifleman Hunter's parents are Mr and Mrs R H Hunter of Kimberley Road, Bertrams, Johannesburg.

Vehicle burns

“In the subsequent tracking operation two terrorists were killed and an unknown number wounded on the southern side of the border

“One of the terrorists was dressed in a brown uniform. The other one was dressed in a uniform similar to that of the MPLA and was of fair complexion. Following typical tactics, the terrorists fled across the border,” the statement said

In the second incident on Sunday a group of guerillas operating from Zambia fired at an army vehicle in the Caprivi. The vehicle caught fire and three of the occupants were killed.

They were Commandant L M Poole, 44, of the SAAF, Major A P Els, 54, of the SAAF, and Mr D J de Lange, 42, who was attached to the air force

Cape Times

21/2/78

254

Landmine explodes

Commandant Poole's next-of-kin is his wife, Mrs P F Poole of Sam Ninon Road, Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria. Major Els's wife, Mrs P G Els, lives in Lyttelton, Pretoria. Mr De Lange's wife, Mrs H C de Lange, lives in Rhodesfield, Kempton Park.

All the next-of-kin had been informed, the statement said. An Ovambo civilian was killed and 17 were injured in a landmine explosion in the northern SWA/Namibia operational area yesterday, Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, chief secretary of the Ovambo Government, said at Ondangwa.

The incident occurred at 3pm about eight km east of the Itale base in Ovambo.

The security headquarters of SWA Command in Windhoek said yesterday that guerillas operating in Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia were losing ground in spite of claims of successes against the security forces by Mr Sam Nujoma and Mr Peter Katjavivi of Swapo.

Children abducted

The local population were increasingly giving their support to the security forces "probably because of the intimidation, both hard and soft, they (the local people) are suffering at the hands of the terrorists".

In the period February 6 to February 20, four guerillas had been shot dead, three children abducted and four landmines rendered harmless after their location had been disclosed by civilians.

The statement said that at 6 15am on February 14, a patrol of the Ovambo Battalion had encountered a large group of guerillas and killed four. There were no losses to the security forces.

Early on February 18 three children of an Ovambo headman, Chief Kavela, were abducted from their father's kraal. The children, Johannes Kavela, Wendinge Kavela and Senberius Kavela, were taken over the border by guerillas.

Leaflets

tell of

(254)

bombs,

violence

Crime Reporter

THOUSANDS of pamphlets urging violence and describing the making of home-made bombs are being distributed throughout the country by the banned African National Congress.

Brigadier Johan Coetzee, deputy chief of the Security Police, said in Pretoria the police had recovered a large quantity of pamphlets and were tracking down those responsible for the distribution.

He said one of the pamphlets was in the form of a comic depicting a love-story which urged its reader to violence and ultimately describing the making of home-made bombs in detail.

The other two-page pamphlet also called for violence.

Police had established that the pamphlets were printed overseas and smuggled into the country.

Brigadier Coetzee said the pamphlets were being distributed in most African townships and he appealed to anyone finding them to contact the police immediately.

10. Bestaan daar 'n formele of informele (i) ander boere wat hul arbeid skool toe stuur, (ii) of ouer

to tasks beyond their physical abilities Measures that apply in the interest of national servicemen are.

(a) A member may at any time report sick during a daily sick parade especially instituted for that purpose

S.

(b) A medical officer may instruct that a member performs less strenuous duties if justified by his condition

(c) If a member experiences a medical problem while busy with training he may provisionally be placed on light duty until such time as his case is investigated by a Medical Board

(d) Soldiers are inspected at regular intervals by officer instructors, e.g. foot inspections are carried out and they may, if necessary, be ordered to report sick

n.

Sufficient standing instructions exist which are periodically published in unit orders for cognizance by instructors and national servicemen, e.g. the symptoms of heat exhaustion, precautionary measures to be taken etc

11. Dink u dat plaaskole

Servicemen: Tasks beyond mental/physical capacity

*5 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

What steps are taken by his Department to ensure that during their period of basic training national servicemen are not required to perform tasks which are beyond their mental or physical capacity

12. The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

All national servicemen are subject to statutory medical examinations and aptitude tests when reporting for national service. If during the statutory medical examination at the time of intake or at any stage thereafter it appears that a national serviceman is not psychologically suitable for military training, he is referred to a military psychologist for tests and thereafter classified by a Board of Medical Officers in a medical category whereby training is restricted in accordance with his ability or he is discharged as medically unfit as the case may be

13. It is required of national servicemen to only perform the physical tasks within the limits of their medical classification. When selected for further training in the various musterings the members' results of aptitude tests, educational qualifications, previous experience, choice of musterings and their intellectual capacities are taken into consideration. Furthermore trained instructors under the supervision of officers ensure that national servicemen are not subjected

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14. Indien ja, spesifiseer.

keeling van u plaas, u geleidelik werkers nodig sal hê vir tegniese gelyke werk. Indien ja, spesifiseer.

254

National serviceman André Lionel Bothma X

*6 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

203

WEDNESDAY, 22

- (1) Whether André Lionel Bothma, a national serviceman, suffered any injury or illness in the course of his military training, if so, (a) what was the nature of the injury or illness and (b) what was its cause,
- (2) whether any investigation has been conducted into the circumstances under which the injury or illness occurred

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Gunner Bothma was admitted to No 1 Military Hospital, Pretoria on 10 February 1978 with a

pathological fracture of the left iliac bone as a result of the degeneration of the bone itself. A slight injury could have precipitated this fracture. As a result of the pathological fracture Bothma developed fat embolism which hampered his pulmonary and renal function. He should recover completely from the fat embolism and an investigation is being conducted regarding the degeneration of the iliac bone.

- (b) The cause is unknown at present
- (2) Yes, a Board of Inquiry has been convened but the investigation has not yet been completed

daar in die span?

7. Hoe lank werk hulle op u plaas elke jaar? weke.

8. Waarvandaan kom hulle?

9. Hoe werf u hulle?

10. Hoeveel keer het die span reeds op u plaas gewerk?

11. Hoeveel skape skeer hulle weekliks?

12. Betaling

Skeerders:	kontant	ander:	hoeveelheid
			waarde aan boer
			waarde aan skeerder
Dagsmanne:	kontant	ander:	hoeveelheid
			waarde aan boer
			waarde aan skeerder

13. Hoe word die betalings bepaal?

Cape Times 22/2/78

Army

hopes to restart 30-day camps

Defence Reporter

THREE-MONTH call-ups of Citizen Force and commando soldiers will cease from March 1 unless military needs dictate otherwise, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday

This means that from the beginning of next month South Africa's part-time soldiers will revert to attending short annual training camps of no more than 30 days

The spokesman warned, however, that "the three-month camps can be brought back if the country's military needs change"

The extension of short annual call-ups to a three-month periods of continuous service — the longest since World War II — was announced by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, in December 1975, and the first regiments were mobilized just after New Year 1976

Since then most Citizen Force and commando units have been called up for operational duty, many of them not only in 1976 but also in 1977

National Service was increased to two years to use manpower which was not yet committed, as the series of three-month mobilizations imposed strains on the economy

The new short annual camps will, however, be longer than those held before December 1975. Till then they were 19 days. From March 1 they can be 30 days

SADF to reply to RC requests

Cape Times 22/2/78 (2574)

Defence Reporter

THE Chaplain-General of the South African Defence Force will reply to any request made to him by Roman Catholic bishops that chaplains of the faith be demilitarized, a military spokesman said yesterday.

He was replying to queries arising from a report in the Roman Catholic newspaper Southern Cross.

The report said Southern African bishops had resolved to accept as a basis of negotiation with the SADF a number of points proposed by the Methodist Conference of Southern Africa.

Among other requests, the Methodist conference wants all chaplains to have civilian status, and proposed that a pool of ministers be selected and, after suitable SADF screening, sent to the operational area on a roster basis for limited periods. The SADF would pay such chaplains during their service.

The spokesman said if "any request of this nature is received,

the Chaplain-General will answer the organization concerned."

While military comment on the Methodist and Roman Catholic requests is sparse at present, there are several practical considerations which must be taken into account before any step regarding a change of status is entered upon.

Among these considerations are

- By the time military chaplains are sent to the operational area they have all undergone a certain amount of military training. In a war situation, even a low-profile one, an untrained civilian could be a danger to himself and possibly to others. Obviously it would be impractical to give piecemeal training to members of a pool of part-time chaplains.

- It would be difficult to guarantee a civilian chaplain's safety, particularly if he were to minister to both the local population and soldiers. Manpower in the operational area is fully utilized, and it is unlikely that the army would see its way clear to providing an escort for a civilian chaplain engaged on non-military duties.

In fact, I am told that in such cases the army would refuse to assume responsibility.

- Civilian preachers would not fall within the jurisdiction of the Military Discipline Code. This objection is not so much based on the fact that it would be difficult to discipline civilian preachers, I have been told, but because the MDC defines certain measures "which are there for their own safety."

- A very real danger is that chaplains ministering to troops would become identified with the military in spite of their civilian status and lack of uniform. This would make them possible terrorist targets because they would be seen as spies for the security forces.

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(254) 23/2/78 AD

Botha: trainees all given tests

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
All national servicemen were tested to ensure that they were not given jobs beyond their physical and psychological capacity, Mr P. W. Botha, Minister of Defence, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition Defence spokesman, who said the precautionary measures taken should be a reassurance to parents and wives who might be concerned about the matter.

Mr Botha had said all servicemen were subject to statutory medical examinations and aptitude tests when reporting for national service.

Those who were found not psychologically suitable for military training were referred to military psychologists.

Afterwards he was classified in a medical category whereby training was restricted in accordance with his ability, or he was discharged as medically unfit.

National servicemen were only required to perform physical tasks within the limits of their medical classification and trained instructors under the supervision of officers ensured that they were not subjected to tasks beyond their capabilities.

Further measures taken, said Mr Botha, were

"A national serviceman may at any time report sick at a daily sick parade especially instituted for that purpose.

"A medical officer may instruct that a member performs less strenuous duties if justified by his condition.

"If a member experiences a medical problem while busy with training he may provisionally be placed on light duty until such time as his case is investigated by a medical board.

"Soldiers are inspected at regular intervals by officer instructors and for example foot inspections are carried out and they may, if necessary, be ordered to report sick.

"Sufficient standing instructions exist which are periodically published in unit orders for cognisance by instructors and national servicemen, for example the symptoms of heat exhaustion, and precautionary measures to be taken."

Earlier Mr Botha said a board of inquiry was investigating the circumstances under which Mr A. L. Bothma, a national serviceman, was injured. The cause of injury was not yet known — PC

Dying soldier's last talk with fiancée



Rifleman Andre Bosch and his fiancée, Miss Gabriella Susanna.

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A critically injured national serviceman's first words to his 17-year-old fiancée in Voortrekerhoogte Military Hospital were: "How is it, how are you?"

Rifleman Andre Bosch, 18, the youngest child of Mr and Mrs H J Bosch, of Highlands Road, Kensington, Johannesburg, died in hospital early yesterday from wounds received in a border skirmish with terrorists on Sunday.

Four other South African soldiers and a civilian were killed in two separate incidents.

Two insurgents were killed. Yesterday Defence Headquarters announced the death of Lieutenant P J Castle, 23, of Oranjenmund, SWA, during a follow-up operation.

A further 10 insurgents have been shot dead and a number wounded in follow-up operations since the initial guerrilla attack on Sunday.

This followed a South African hot-pursuit operation into Angola last week when 18 insurgents were killed, and an urgent call by the Ovambo Government for the security forces to follow the raiders to their camps in Angola.

Doctors did an emergency operation on Rifleman Bosch in South West Africa before he was transferred to Voortrekerhoogte.

When he died his fiancée, Miss Gabriella Susanna, a matriculant at Malvern High School, was at his side.

Yesterday Miss Susanna said: "I saw Andre in hospital on Monday for three minutes. The first thing he said was 'How is it, how are you?'"

Miss Susanna was with the young soldier when he died early yesterday. "Andre was not conscious and could not see me, but I think he sensed I was there. I was there for about four hours. Just before he died he grabbed my hand and tears rolled down his cheek."

The couple were engaged last year and planned to marry when Rifleman Bosch finished his training at the end of this year. They had been going out nearly two years.

Mrs Jo Bosch, the soldier's mother, said her son seemed happy in the Army, but was upset when his training was extended in September.

Before joining the army he studied at Jan de Klerk Technical High School, Johannesburg, and then worked with his father as a bulder for a year.

In a statement yesterday the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major-General J Geldenhuis, said:

"The governments of Ovambo and Kavango have urgently appealed to the South African Army to pursue the terrorists to their so-called 'nests' in Angola . . ."

● Swapo not interested in peace — page 2.

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Formal complaints in regard to treatment of national servicemen X

*2 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether any formal complaints in regard to the treatment of national servicemen during their basic training period have been received by his Department; if so, what are the matters complained of,
- (2) whether the complaints have been investigated, if so, with what result

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes, there were a variety of complaints—ranging from assault to housing in tents
- (2) Yes, each complaint, how trifling it may seem, is investigated and if it is found to be valid remedial steps are taken. Normally formal Boards of Inquiry are convened to investigate complaints of a serious nature

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon^o the Minister, in view of the fact that these matters actually constitute an infinitesimal percentage of servicemen who are actually serving, and as they always receive undue publicity, will the hon the Minister not consider indicating publicly that this does represent such a very tiny percentage

The MINISTER Yes, most definitely

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24/2/78

254

10. Bestaan d
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- Demobilization committees to arrange employment opportunities for servicemen
- *15 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence
- Whether consideration has been given to the establishment of demobilization committees in cities and larger towns to arrange employment opportunities for national servicemen on completion of their basic service
- †The MINISTER OF DEFENCE
- No A start was made, however, during 1977 with the appointment of committees for the readjustment of national servicemen in civilian life after completion of their initial term of service. These committees will, *inter alia*, arrange employment for national servicemen where necessary
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14. Dink u dat, met die ontwikkeling van u plaas, u geleidelik meer ervare en opgeleide werkers nodig sal hê vir tegniese administratiewe en soortgelyke werk. Indien ja, spesifiseer.

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Application of section 4 of Defence Act

*16 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

- 1. Dis Whether any steps have been taken to
- 2. Van apply the provisions of section 4 of the
- 3. Nom Defence Act in respect of members of the
- 4. Cob mid-year national service intake who ex-
perience difficulties in finding employment
for the period between leaving school and
the commencement of their service, if so,
what steps, if not, why not

Incl: The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- 5. Geb No No alleged contravention of section
4 of the Defence Act has been brought to
the attention of the Department since the
beginning of the year

- 6. Hoe *17 Mrs H SUZMAN—Reply standing
over

ere?

die span?

7. Hoe lank werk hulle op u plaas elke jaar? weke.

8. Waarvandaan kom hulle?

9. Hoe verf u hulle?

10. Hoeveel keer het die span reeds op u plaas gewerk?

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			waarde aan skeerder

13. Hoe word die betalings bepaal?

Cape Times 24/2/78

254

Sapper's young wife desolate

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Johan van der Mescht, the 22-year-old sapper missing on the border and presumably captured by terrorists was married for only two weeks before being sent to the border for his second stint there

Police broke the news to his 17-year-old wife, Cheryl at her father's home in Van Dyk Park, Boksburg, on Wednesday afternoon, a few hours after she arrived there from her home in Kuruman

where her husband was an apprentice boilermaker

On Thursday she was under sedation, and her father, Mr William Ford, who was paralysed in a shooting accident some years ago, would not allow her to be interviewed. He said he had to call a doctor after the news was broken to her in his presence

'We are praying that he is lost and on the run in the bush somewhere and that the terrorists did not get hold of

him, because they will torture him to get information out of him and then shoot him," Mr Ford said

He added "I knew that we could expect bad news when the police phoned me and said 'keep your daughter calm—we are coming to see you'

'Then they came and told us that our son-in-law was missing, presumably captured by the enemy. It was my forty-ninth birthday when they broke the news to me"

Mr Van der Mescht, a

former pupil of E G Jansen High School, Boksburg, married his childhood sweetheart in December last year after courting her for four years. The couple have a baby, Chantal

They moved to Kuruman where he is an apprentice boilermaker with Iscor at Sishen. He did his first border duty stint in 1976

He is the second eldest of Mr Koos van der Mescht's three children. Cheryl is the youngest of Mr Ford's six

children. Mr Ford said "We received a letter from Johan on Tuesday last week to say that he was happy and all was well. He also wrote a letter to my daughter. We had to get a doctor last night to put her under sedation. She is taking it very badly."

According to Defence Force headquarters, Sapper Van der Mescht has been missing since Sunday, soon after terrorists launched an attack on South African forces.

John van der Mescht

Troop train crash trial: Two acquitted

Cape Times
24/2/78
254

WINDHOEK, — Two yesterday
accused in the Keetmans-
hoop rail disaster trial were
acquitted by Mr Justice J J
Strydom in the Supreme
Court here yesterday

The two railwaymen, Mr
Johan Carel Smith Steen-
kamp, 22, and Mr Sarel
Stephanus Jordaan, 24, were
found not guilty on charges of
culpable homicide and two
alternative charges of
negligence in terms of the
South African Railways and
Harbours Act.

Still on trial, facing the same
charge, are Mr Michael
Christiaan Albertus Brand,
30, Mr Johannes Bernardus
Henn, 38, and Mr John Ernest
Fryer, 23. They have pleaded
not guilty

Their trial is a sequel to the
deaths of five national service-
men from the Cape in a train
accident at Keetmanshoop on
March 25, last year

Defence counsel for Mr
Steenkamp and Mr Jordaan
applied for their acquittal last
Friday. Mr Justice Strydom
reserved judgment till

In his judgment, Mr Justice
Strydom said the State had
failed to prove negligence on
the part of train examiners Mr
Steenkamp and Mr Jordaan

Evidence had shown the
operations personnel, and not
the train examiners, were
responsible for ensuring that
trains were safe, and rail-
worthy to depart from a
station

It was the duty of the
operations personnel to have
seen that a ballast train was
taken to the examining yard
for examination the night
before it crashed into a
stationary troop train, killing
the five national servicemen

Mr Justice Strydom said it
was not the duty of Mr
Steenkamp and Mr Jordaan to
have taken the ballast train to
the examining yard.

Acquitting Mr Steenkamp
and Mr Jordaan, Mr Justice
Strydom said "I hope that the
South African Railways
administration will reinstate
you in your positions with
honour"

No comment from SADF on soldier

STAR 25/2/78

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Pretoria Bureau

A Defence Force spokesman has declined to comment on a report that Swapo had claimed that it had captured the missing South African soldier, Sapper Johan van der Mescht.

Sapper van der Mescht has been missing since Sunday night when his unit was involved in a clash with Swapo forces. The report quotes Swapo vice-president, Misheck Muyongo, as saying that

Sapper van der Mescht was "in good hands and will be treated well."

Mr Wilfred Ford, father of Sapper van der Mescht's wife, still held firm today that he would not allow reporters to see 17-year-old Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht, "because she's still too upset."

He had received the news sceptically that his son-in-law was being held by Swapo and was being well treated, reports The Star's East Rand Bureau.

Mr Ford said as far as he knew the news had come via a telex to a newspaper. He had not been officially informed by the Defence Force.

Instead of being overjoyed at the news that her husband was alive, Mr Ford said his daughter had taken the news "very badly" because she thinks she won't see her husband for several years.

Cape Times
25/2/78
254

Bill for citizenship in two years

Political Staff

FAR-REACHING changes are to be made in the Citizenship Act which Opposition spokesman Mr Dave Dalling says are aimed at bringing more white foreigners into the armed forces

An amending bill published yesterday appears to make it almost compulsory for foreigners under 25, who have lived in the country for two years after being granted permanent residence, to take out South African citizenship if they wish to remain.

The South African Citizenship Amendment Bill lowers the basic period for naturalization from five to two years and contains a provision which could cancel an alien's residence permit already

issued to him if he signs a declaration that he does not wish to become a South African citizen.

Mr Dalling said yesterday: "The bill is a fairly radical departure from the citizenship laws of the past

"It is obviously geared to bringing into the Defence Force a large number of young people who have been able to escape military service"

Under 25

The bill says that an alien who "is not older than 25", is entitled to permanent residence, has been "ordinarily resident" in South Africa for two years after being granted permanent residence and who has not been disqualified for certain reasons "shall be a South African citizen by naturalization"

It says, too, that he will be a South African citizen unless he, or his parent or guardian, has signed a declaration during the two years that he does not wish to become a citizen.

Explaining the implications of the bill the Secretary for the Interior, Mr T J Booyens, last night said this would not apply to people already in the country.

"It would only apply to people who came to South Africa after the bill became law," he said.

Double citizenship would depend entirely on what the other country allowed "South Africa would have no objection to naturalized citizens having double citizenship," he said

50
3
1,6
29

© New bill on permanent residents - page 4.

Army training for aliens under 25?

Political Staff

THE Government is moving to compel immigrants under the age of 25 to take South African citizenship so that they do military training under threat that they will otherwise be deprived of permanent residence and be subject to work permits.

Such immigrants who refuse to take South African citizenship in this way would also lose the right of ever acquiring it.

The move, contained in the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill, became clear with the publication of the Bill in Parliament yesterday afternoon. The legislation is already causing concern in Opposition circles and is likely to be closely studied for all its implications.

FIRST READING

The Bill is being piloted through Parliament by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. A. L. Schibusch, and has had its first reading in the assembly.

Explaining the purpose of the Bill, the Secretary for the Interior, Mr. T. J. Booysens, said in an interview that the legislation would make it possible for immigrants to undergo military training after two years' residence in the country.

The Bill's purpose was directed at the question of military training. It was why a new clause to be inserted in the Act referred to aliens "not older than 25 years."

Immigrants would automatically become South African citizens unless they made a declaration at any stage of their two years' permanent residence that they did not wish to become citizens.

Mr. Booysens made it clear that immigrants who opted not to become South African citizens would revert to having only temporary residence in the country and would be required to obtain work permits to be able to work in South Africa.

OPTIONS

The Government would retain options to renew or terminate temporary residence permits.

Aliens taking South African citizenship in terms of the legislation would not necessarily lose the citizenship of their country of origin. Dual citizenship was permitted in South Africa, but the same was not always the case in other countries.

The new clause which the Government intends inserting in the Act gives the Minister wide powers for making exceptions.

For instance, there is no mention in the legislation of the sex of aliens under the age of 25 who would become South African citizens automatically, but the Minister would have the discretion to exclude any person or category of persons, with such exceptions as he may deem fit.

MORE PEOPLE

The chief interior spokesman of the official Opposition, Mr. Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), said today: This Bill represents a drastic departure from the longstanding citizenship laws of South Africa. It is obviously designed to bring more young people into the Defence Force who have previously avoided military service by virtue of their foreign citizenship.

The implications of the Bill, he said, were far-reaching and the principle it contained was of great significance. Therefore, the PFP would not make a policy statement on its attitude to the Bill until it had been thoroughly studied and discussed.

The Amendment Bill will apply only to immigrants arriving in South Africa after the Bill has been passed in Parliament, a Government spokesman said today.

Wend Argus
26/2/78

13/5 11:00 AM 22/4/77

DOWN IN HIDEAWAY

LUSAKA.—The South African soldier, Johan van der Mescht, captured by Swapo, will not be released until the South West African dispute has been resolved, says Swapo.

The Swapo vice-president, Mr Misheck Muyongo said here today: The question of his release is out, but what is important is to solve the Namibian (SWA) independence issue and only then will the capture of each others guerrillas or soldiers be a thing of the past. He added that Van der Mescht is in good

We won't hand him over—Swapo

hands and there was no cause for the South African Government to panic about his plight.

ANGOLA

Mr Muyongo declined to say where Van der Mescht was but a Swapo source said he's being held in Angola.

Van der Mescht, a sapper, has been missing since last Sunday night when his unit was involved in a clash with terrorists.

The chief of the Defence Force in SWA, Major-General J.J. Geldenhuys, said it was possible that Van der Mescht had been abducted by Swapo and taken into Angola. He said the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had been asked to make contact with the Angolan Government.

UPSET

In Johannesburg, Mr Wilfred Ford, Van der Mescht's father-in-law, said today that he would not allow daily newspaper reporters to see his 17-year-old daughter Cheryl, because "it's too upset."

A Defence Force spokesman this afternoon declined to comment on the Swapo claim that it had captured Sapper van der Mescht. "We have not been officially informed that they have got him," he said. —The Argus Africa News Service. The Argus Correspondent and Staff.

It's hot pursuit!

By NEIL HOOPER
Military Correspondent.

THE South African Defence Force is seriously considering regular crossings into Angola in pursuit of terrorists operating from there against South West Africa, a Defence Force spokesman disclosed yesterday.

"It appears clear that the hot pursuit of terrorists inside Angola will have to be given serious consideration, in view of the numerous requests for such action by the governments of Owambo and Kavango," he said.

The leaders of these two governments claim that the terrorists are members of Swapo.

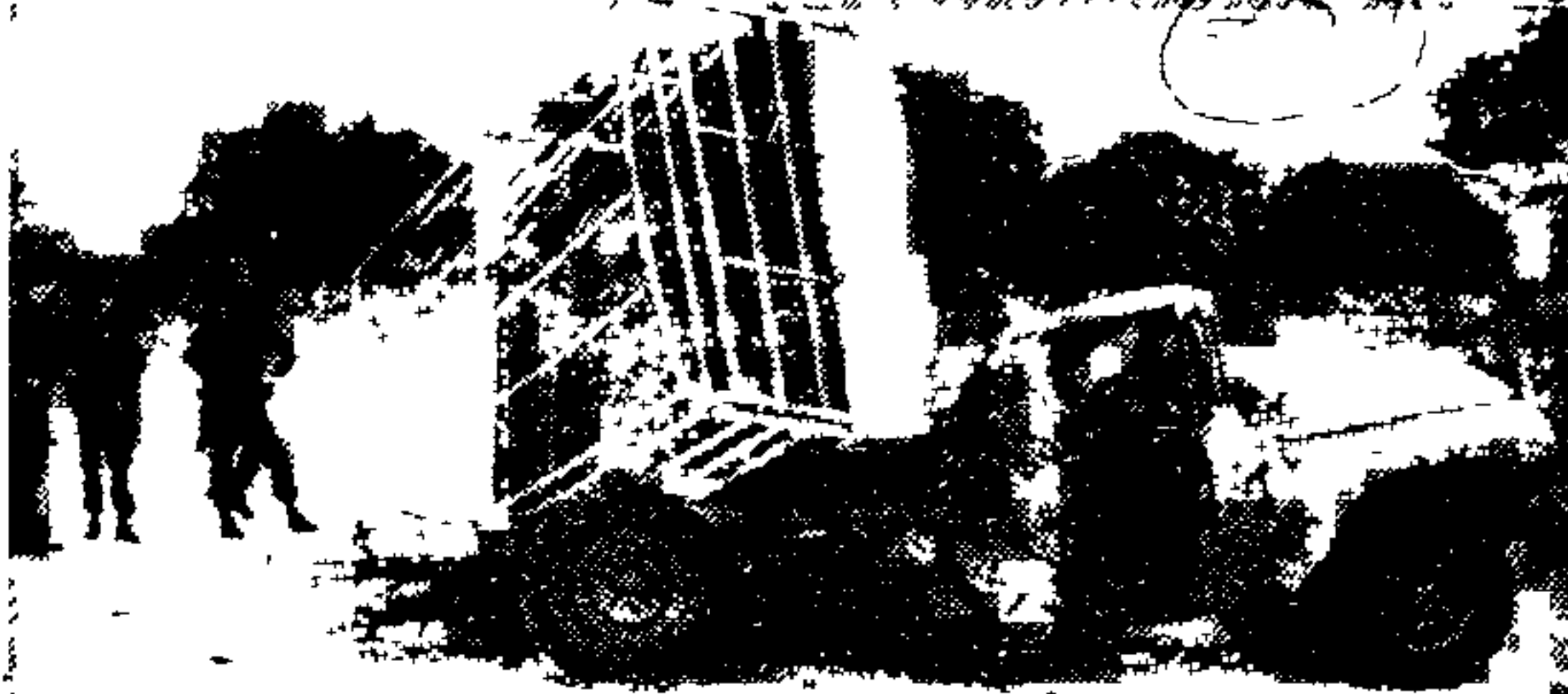
This is supported by an expert on Russian involvement in Africa.

Mr Douglas McClure, a lecturer in international relations at the University of the Witwatersrand, says that 4 000 Russian-backed Swapo soldiers are massed on the border poised to move in and take military control of the territory if South African troops are removed or reduced.

About two weeks ago South African troops in South West Africa crossed into Angola after Swapo terrorists had made a hit-and-run attack.

The South African troops were able to recover quickly enough after the attack to follow the terrorist group into Angola and smash it.

The Defence Force spokesman said there had



Three were killed when a landmine wrecked this lorry

SA may make regular crossings into Angola

not necessarily been an increase in terrorist insurgency lately, but terrorists were operating in larger groups.

But he agreed that the rate of insurgency had been stepped up over the past year.

The Sunday Times had asked him to comment on the apparent increase of terrorist activity over the past few weeks. Terrorist action in the past week included the following:

Sunday, February 19. Terrorists cross the border and attack a water supply

point of the Defence Force Rifleman L Ferreira, 18, of Bloemfontein, and Rifleman R. O. Hunter, 18, of Johannesburg, are killed.

The same day Commandant L. M. Poole, 44, and Major A. P. Els, 54, both of Pretoria, and a civilian, Mr D. J. de Lange, 42, of Kempton Park, are killed when terrorists open fire on their vehicle; Sapper Johan van der Mescht is kidnapped by terrorists and taken across the border into Angola.

Monday, February 20.

Three black Ovambo civilians are killed and 15 injured when a terrorist landmine wrecks a lorry.

Tuesday, February 21. During the night between 50 and 80 Swapo terrorists remove 240 pupils from St Mary's Anglican Mission at Odibo and take them across the border into Angola.

Thursday, February 23: Rifleman Andre Bosch, 18, of Kensington, Johannesburg, dies in hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte from injuries received in a clash with terrorists.

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General Botha Nautical Academy X

263 Mr B R BAMFORD asked the Minister of National Education

15. Wanneer u nie en/of doen
Wat doen u d
- (1) How many cadets are enrolled at the General Botha Nautical Academy, (2)
- (2) what proportion of their training period is spent at the Academy, gaan u terug huistoe
- (3) what is the present establishment of the Academy

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

16. Gaan u terug
17. Watter deel
- (1) Enrolments for the first semester—
50 cadets resident; elke plaas?
88 cadets at sea receiving correspondence courses,
15 masters and navigating officers,
74 part-time students, by die huis?

18. Hoe reis u
Van die een
Wie betaal
- (2) one third of the full training period of thirty six and a three-quarter month, le?
and
- (3) 1 Captain Superintendent
1 Chief Officer
1 Senior Nautical Lecturer
5 Nautical Lecturer
1 Lecturer

19. Het u bepaal
Hoe word hulle betaal
20. Betaal al di
21. Is u betalir
Weklikse be
- 1 Purser
1 Asst Purser
1 Stores Officer
2 Typist
3 Quarter Master
1 Chief Steward
2 Coloured Cook
1 Coloured Driver
1 Coloured Steward
1 Coloured Labourer
- ir, per dag?
betaling x ure x dae/
p betaling x skape, ens.)

ander betaling

22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?
Wat was die verandering?
Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?

23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?

Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?

Border

Wide new powers for Defence chief

Star 2/3/78

254

Political Staff

The Assembly

The Minister of Defence is given wide powers to control land along South Africa's borders — including the power to clear land and knock down buildings.

In terms of the Defence Amendment Bill published in Cape Town today he may in defence of the Republic or for the prevention or suppression of terrorism order people into the areas to have these strips of land up to 10 km deep prepared

The legislation makes it clear that this can be done without the consent of the owners of such land

The Minister can determine the functions of persons he sends into such areas

These can include the removal of trees, plants, buildings and structures or the erection of buildings and structures and the planting of trees and plants

Anyone who obstructs any person in the performance of functions laid down in the Bill shall be guilty of an offence

Compensation?

The South African Agricultural Union is to discuss the proposals at its next meeting Mr Chris Cilliers, director of the union, said farmers would be willing to accept the new powers to clear a strip, but "I feel that they should be compensated if their land is taken"

Mr Vause Raw, parliamentary leader of the New

Republic Party and its chief spokesman on defence, said today that he would raise the question of compensation. He said the border strip provision in the Bill was necessary for ensuring the security of the country's borders

The legislation also increases the penalties for failure to report for military service or failure to perform military service

The present provisions that such person can be sentenced to between 12 and 15 months but cannot be charged if they have served 12 months or more are scrapped

The new Bill lays down that conscientious objectors who fail to report for or serve more than 12 months can be sentenced to 36 months

For service of less than 12 months the sentence is 18 months

Persons who have served such sentences may not be charged again

In any other case provision is made for a fine of up to R2 000 or two years or both

The legislation also extends the periods of absence of apprentices

Mr Botha... new powers to clear border areas



Minister to get wider control of land on borders

ARGUS 2/3/78
254
The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Defence will be given wide powers to control strips of land along South Africa's borders in order to safeguard them in terms of the Defence Amendment Bill.

The Bill, which was published in Cape Town today, says that for the defence of the Republic or for the suppression of terrorism, he may order entry into any area and may prepare land up to a width of 10 km.

The Bill makes it clear that this can be done without the consent of the owners of such land.

The Minister can determine the functions of people he sends into such areas.

These can include the removal of trees, plants, buildings and structures of the erection of buildings and structures and the planting of trees and plants.

The State, the Minister or of any defence force members will not be liable for anything done in terms of the legislation.

OBSTRUCTION

Anyone who obstructs any person in the performance of functions laid down in the Bill, would be guilty of an offence.

Nothing done in these strips of land can be removed without the written permission of the Minister or his deputy.

The Bill also increases penalties for failure to report for military service or failure to perform military service.

The present provisions that such people may be sentenced to between 12 and 15 months jail, but that they cannot be charged if they have served 12 months or more are scrapped.

OBJECTORS

The new Bill lays down that conscientious objectors who fail to report for or serve more than 12 months can be sentenced to 36 months' jail.

For service of less than 12 months the sentence is 18 months.

Persons who have served such sentences may not be charged again.

The Bill also extends the periods of absence of apprentices.

In a comprehensive memorandum the Union submitted its views and recommendations on measures which could be introduced by the State for the improvement of labour conditions on farms.

The main aspects dealt with in the aforementioned memorandum were published in the Union's 1972 Annual Report.

As regards the training of farm workers, representations were made by the Boland Agricultural Union for the establishment of a training centre making provision from the representation of farm workers. Arising Centre was established.

Over the years MARCH 1978 314
the improvement Sapper Johan van der Mescht

and as a result *11 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

that such facilities be provided in rural places in rural Whether representations have been made in regard to the capture of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, if so, (a) when, (b) to whom and (c) what was their nature

2. AMENDED †The PRIME MINISTER (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

The recommendations of the scheme were supported and in September of Agriculture. (a), (b) and (c) Shortly after it became known that Sapper Van der Mescht had been abducted and taken to Angola, several avenues on the diplomatic level were used in an effort to ascertain his present whereabouts and to ensure his safety and return. It would, however, not be in Sapper Van der Mescht's interests to go into further detail

The particulars of (a) Loan Amount In the meantime we also protested to the Angolan Government against the recent violations of the Angola/SWA border and in particular the attack which led to Sapper Van der Mescht's abduction

The maximum loan on a three-roomed house has been increased from R700 to R1 550 and on a four-roomed house from R800 to R1 850. In addition thereto application may also be made for a further maximum amount of R200 per house for the provision of water and R200 for the provision of electric lighting.

(b) Interest Rate

The loan is granted by virtue of the provisions of the

representations for children of farm workers Minister announced State at central

to the housing loan in an interim report hounced by the Minister

Low:

Hansard 5 col 314
3/3/78

(254)

Hansard 5 col 314 3/3/78

254

Agricultural Credit Act at an interest rate of 5%. The Department of Agricultural Economics and Land Tenure

Sapper Johan van der Mescht
*12 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

Credit and Land Tenure (1) Whether Sapper Johan van der Mescht has been captured while on service on the border, if so, (a) when and (b) on the territory of what country was he at the time of his capture;

The Union is high (2) whether follow-up operations were conducted to effect his rescue, if not, why not,

has conveyed its (3) whether any information is available as to his present whereabouts, if so, what information

Agriculture. The Union strongly urges their members to improve housing for Coloured people at magistrates' courts

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(1)(a) and (b) Sapper Van der Mescht was abducted by Swapo terrorists from South West African territory on 19 February 1978

3. THE EMPLOYER

- (2) Yes
- (3) No

In any enterprise the employer has certain responsibilities in respect of his employees. In the case of the farmer these responsibilities cover a wider range than in other undertakings as a result of certain features which are peculiar to the labour situation on the farm.

In this memorandum it is endeavoured to give a general outline of the labour situation in agriculture and the responsibilities of the employer arising therefrom.

4. THE LABOUR SITUATION ON THE FARM

Labour is one of the main production factors and without enough and efficient labour the farming enterprise cannot be successful.

In a free democratic community each person has the right to offer his labour to the market where he can obtain the most favourable conditions.

The most important service condition is the salary, wage or remuneration and usually from the point of view of the worker, the cash remuneration is the most important consideration.

In agriculture the cash wage is also a very important consideration. However, arising from the distinctive nature of the labour circumstances

Defence wage discrepancy is wrong — Schwarz

Copy AMCS
3/3/78
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Political Staff
THE Opposition spokesman for defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, expressed concern at the "glaring discrepancies" in salaries paid to personnel of different races in the South African Defence Force.

In a statement yesterday Mr Schwarz said at every single rank, black, coloured and Indian officers and other ranks were paid lower salaries than their white counterparts.

Giving examples, he said the highest paid coloured sergeant received the same pay as the highest paid white private. The same discrepancies continued throughout the scales. Insofar as the Citizen Force

and commandos were concerned, the white private received R3,94 per day, the coloured and Indian R3,37 and the black R2,29. The white sergeant received R9,82 per day, the coloured sergeant R8,04 and the black sergeant R6,43. The white lieutenant received R10,39, the coloured and Indian R8,43 and the black R6,84.

"It is our view that in the defence of South Africa, discrimination in pay, which is based on colour, is not in the interests of the country and we make a sincere appeal to the Minister of Defence and Finance to see that this discrimination is removed at the earliest opportunity," Mr Schwarz said.

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SA must request release

LUSAKA — Swapo would consider the release of captured soldier Johan van der Mescht only if South Africa made a request for his release through the United Nations, Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb said yesterday

South Africa must make contact with Swapo through the United Nations or the contact group of the five Western nations on the United Nations Security Council, he said

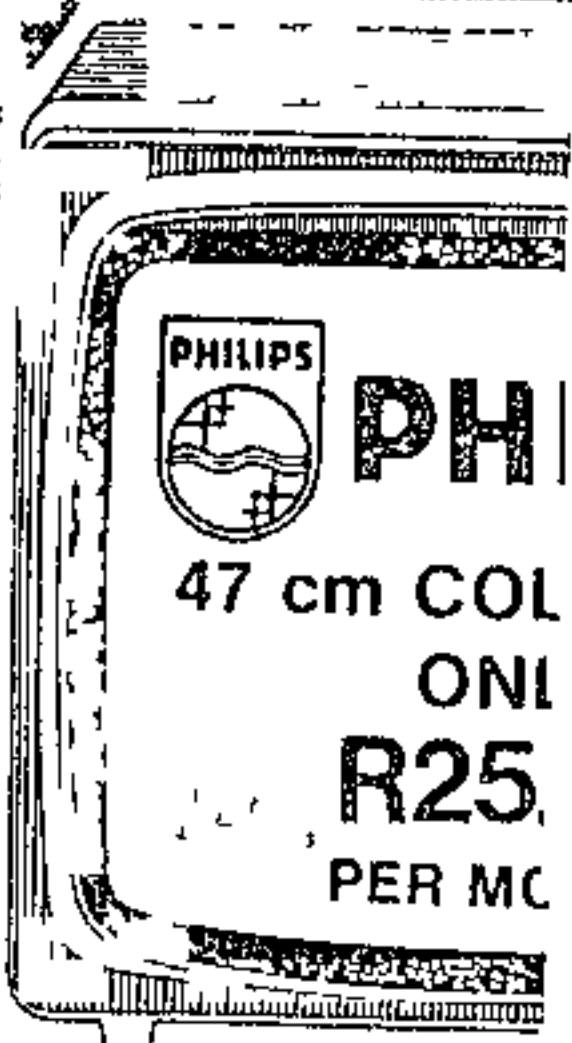
"We are at war with South Africa and any question on the exchange of war prisoners can only be done through these two organizations," he said "South Africa should know that we are a force to reckon

with"

Sapper van der Mescht, 22, an engineer in the SADF, was believed captured on February 19, during a clash between South African forces and terrorists in northern SWA/Namibia, the army command reported several days later

Mr Garoeb said Sapper Van der Mescht and "others captured earlier" were being treated according to the Geneva Convention and that there was no question of these men "facing a firing squad" It was not clear as to whom "others captured earlier" referred to, as Sapper Van der Mescht was the first announcement of any SADF trooper possibly being held as a Swapo prisoner

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4/8/78 JD
Arms (254)
embargo
approval
sought

LONDON — Britain took parliamentary action yesterday to outlaw the sale of all arms and paramilitary goods to South Africa.

The move was in line with a mandatory United Nations ban on the supply of weapons to the Republic.

Two orders-in-council laid before the House of Commons for its approval by the Department of Trade and the Foreign Office provide respectively that:

No persons or firms can enter any licensing arrangements, patent and design agreements or technological deals that will allow the South Africans to manufacture any British-developed weaponry in their country, and

All goods and items of equipment that could have a military or police function have now been made subject to export control procedures. This means any orders placed by South Africa for such goods, from civil aircraft to camouflage gear, will in future require the authority of relevant Departments of State before they can be exported and this authority under the new legal arrangements will be refused.

Britain's Labour Government for some years has voluntarily operated an arms sales ban against South Africa. But it was a ban with loopholes.

The opposition Conservative Party is certain to criticise the development. But once the orders get the approval of the two Chambers of Parliament and the assent of the Queen, they become law.

SAPA AP

Star 7/3/78

(254)

They flock to the Colour

Pretoria Bureau

The appeal of a career in the South African Defence Force has increased to the extent that, even with an 80 percent increase in recruitment in recent times, only 42 percent of the 19 000 applicants last year were taken on.

These figures are given in the March issue of Paratus, official journal of the SADF, which says that 6 900 people joined the Permanent Force in 1976, more than 8 000 in 1977 and about 1 000 in the first two weeks of January this year.

Paratus quotes the SADF's director of manpower provision, Captain H. van Achterberg (SA Navy), as saying that in the current socio-economic situation an increasing number of young people are realising that the SADF offers security and good career prospects.

This holds good for graduates as well as school-leavers, the majority of whom are matriculants.

Sapa reports that the new organisation within the SADF whose main task will be the re-adaptation of soldiers to civilian life after their stint of military duty, is due to start functioning from July 1 this year, according to Paratus.

Reduction of period of national service

*13 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

Whether consideration has been given to reducing the period of national service to 18 months in respect of (a) all servicemen and (b) servicemen in the mid-year intake, if so, with what result, if not, why not

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No, because the operational situation is such that a reduction of the first term of service is not justified

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, can he tell us whether—in so far as the second part of the question is concerned—any consideration has been given to alleviating the problems servicemen encounter as a result of the mid-year intake?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, just like other hon members, the hon member for Yeoville received a proper brochure in connection with this matter He need only follow the advice given to him in it.

US nuclear pact with SA stays

Mar 10/3/78 (25)

WASHINGTON — America will not break its nuclear co-operation agreement with South Africa, but it is "reviewing the status" of the agricultural attache in Pretoria and the space tracking station near the city.

The President's national security adviser, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, says this in a letter to the congressional black caucus released yesterday.

On the nuclear agreement, his letter says "It is our judgment that a complete break now would put South Africa on a go-it-alone path which would compound the already serious problem of nuclear proliferation."

But Mr Brzezinski says the US will not permit shipments of any nuclear material or technology until it has assurances from SA that it will adhere to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and submit its nuclear facilities to effective safeguards.

His letter also says the US cannot support United Nations' resolutions ending nuclear and economic

co-operation with SA. It calls the resolutions inappropriate at this time.

The letter was sent in response to a series of questions to President Carter on US-South Africa policy.

In an introduction, Mr Brzezinski says the problem of South Africa's racial separation policy and US-South Africa relations will not be easy or quick to solve.

"Therefore, we see this situation as one whose progress will be made only by determined effort over the long haul," he says. "This is the intent behind our actions in South Africa."

Mr Brzezinski says America's naval attache in SA already had been withdrawn and the Carter Administration also is considering the status of the US agricultural attache in Pretoria. The future of the space tracking station near Pretoria also is under review.

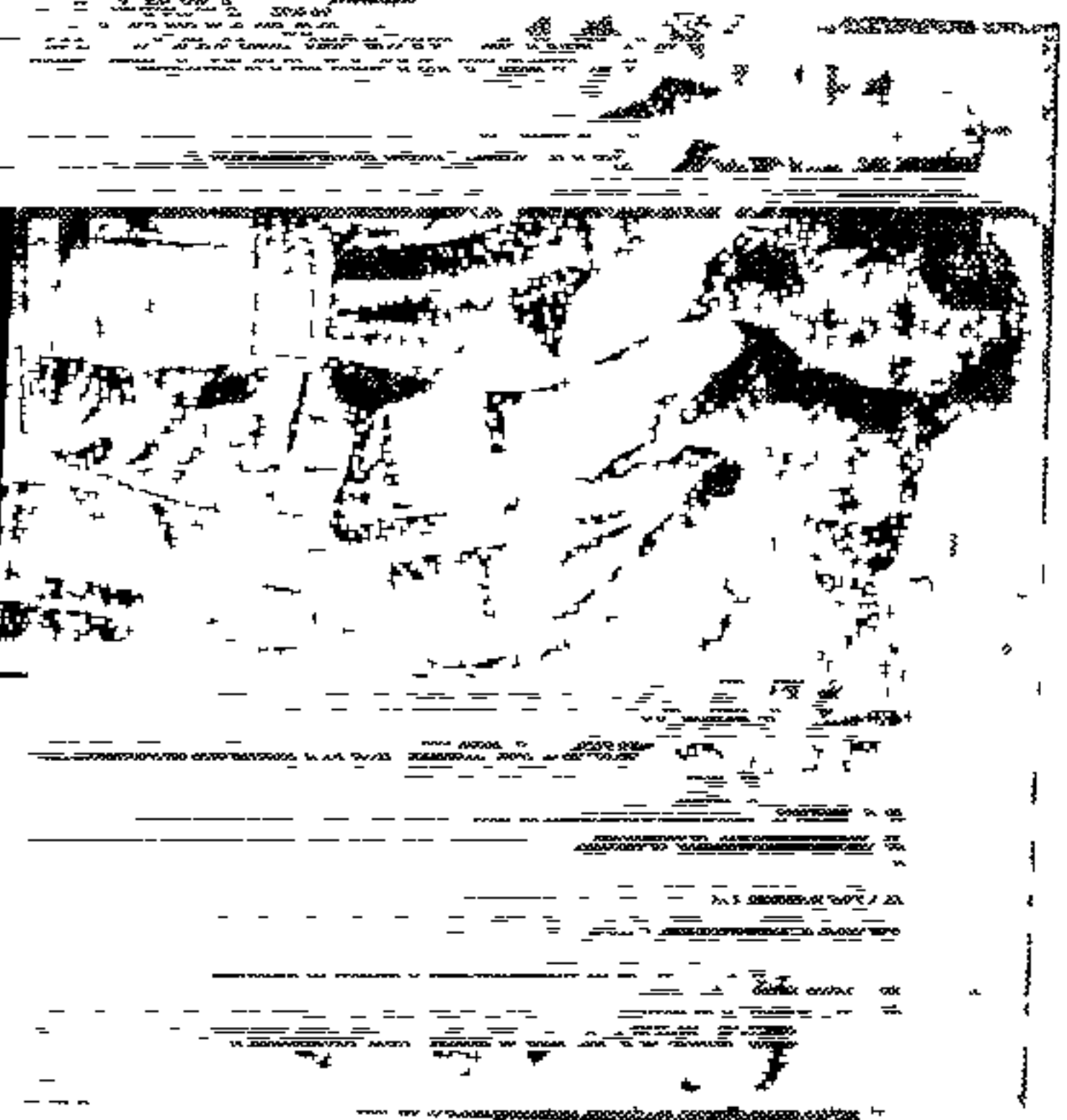
However, he says, further immediate withdrawals may seriously impair US ability to monitor events in South Africa. — Star Bureau, Sapa-Reuter.

THEY FREE MEN FOR THE BORDER — AND EMERGE AS TOUGH AS PURDEY!

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SUNDAY EXPRESS, March 12, 1978

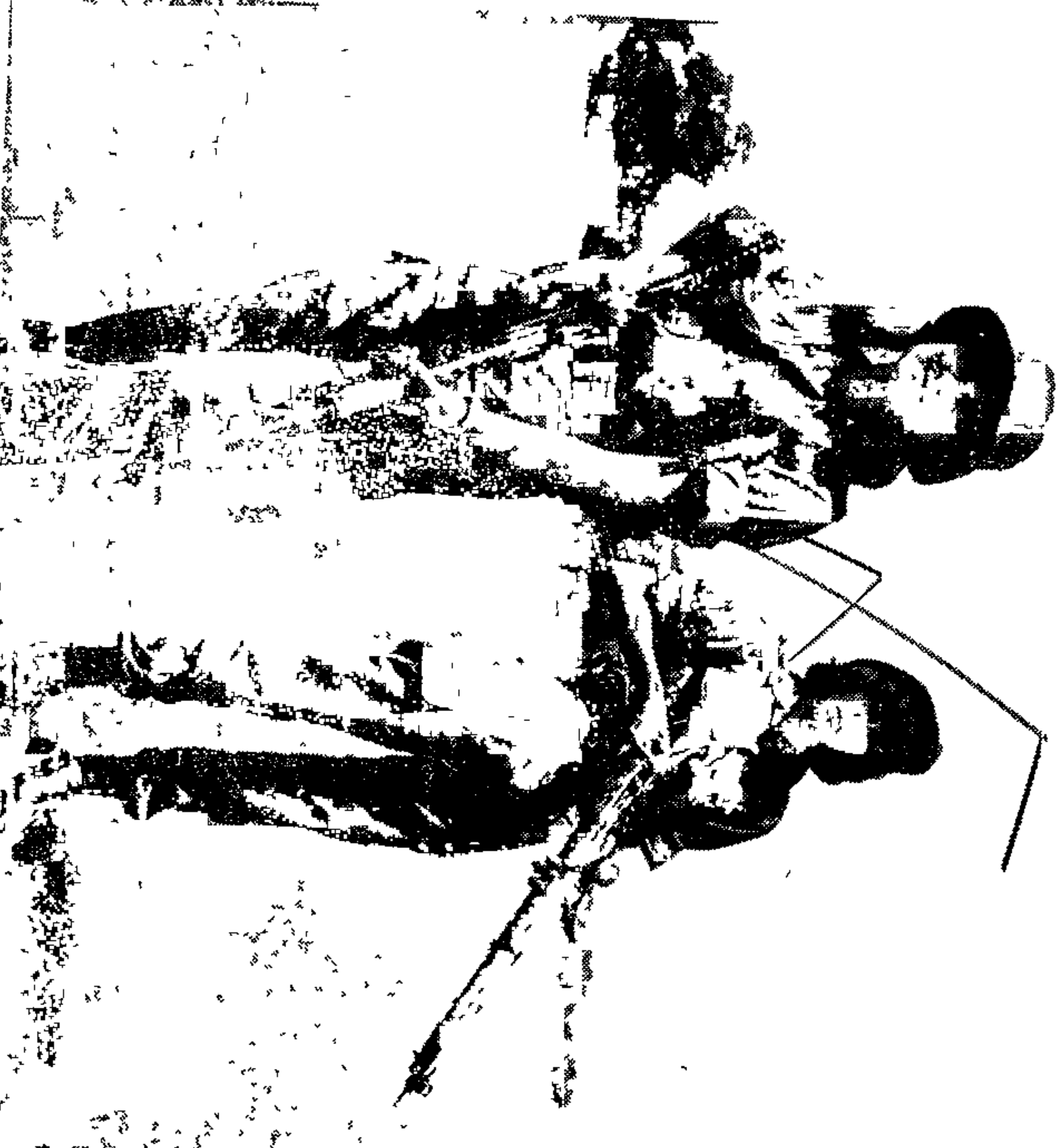
Girls come forward to join commandos



AS WOMEN do in Israel, South African women are playing an increasing part in relieving men from the more mundane chores of army life, and freeing them for border duty.

Apart from the increasing number of women recruits in all three branches of the Defence Force, there has been a steady flow of women recruits to join the commandos.

Last year, women from commandos from all over the Witwatersrand underwent basic training, and the first course for non-commissioned women officers is now taking place at the Commando headquarters of Atlas Commando on the East Rand. Women from about 10 commandos in the Wit Command area are attending



● Trainee NCOs Joey Pretorius (left) and Emma Winn are armed for action while carrying field telephones on their backs.

**Report:
DESMOND BLOW
Pictures:
DOUG LEE**

Benoni Commando is married with two children aged 12 and 11. Her husband David, a smelter by trade, is a police reservist. "I feel I am doing my little bit for my country," she told me. "I have learned to shoot and feel protected should my husband be away I can drive a Jeep or an ambulance, and relieve a man for active duty."

Emma goes home every night to her husband and children, but is back at the Atlas Commando every morning at 7.30 am after giving her family breakfast and seeing the children off to school.

Jeanette Whittle, 28, is a divorcee with a four-year-old son. While she is in the commandos her parents take the boy.

"I've always been an outdoor girl, and felt I should do my little bit," she told me. Her firm allows her time off in the same manner as they allow their male staff time off for camps.

She mostly enjoys fieldcraft.

Joan Hewetson, 32, who, like Jeanette and Emma, belongs to the Benoni Commando, is a chef in private life and is doing a quarter-master stores course.

She is enjoying the course so much that she is thinking of joining the permanent force.

Captain Dawid Grove, the course leader, told me. "The girls here have been picked by their commandants as likely NCOs. Those who complete this course successfully will be made corporals.

"Last year the women were taught the basics in drilling and shooting and so on. This course is designed to teach them army administration and communications."

"We have three different sections, personnel administration, stores administration and signal training."

The course lasts three weeks and married women go home at night. The singles stay in camp.

Included is daily parade ground drill as well as target practice. Recruits drive Bedford trucks and Jeeps.

Most of the women in the commandos are Afrikaans-speaking and are outdoor types. All feel they want to do their part for South Africa, and there are about an equal number of married and unmarried women candidates.

Joey Prinsloo, 32, is unmarried and is a senior clerk with the Boksburg Town Council in her normal job.

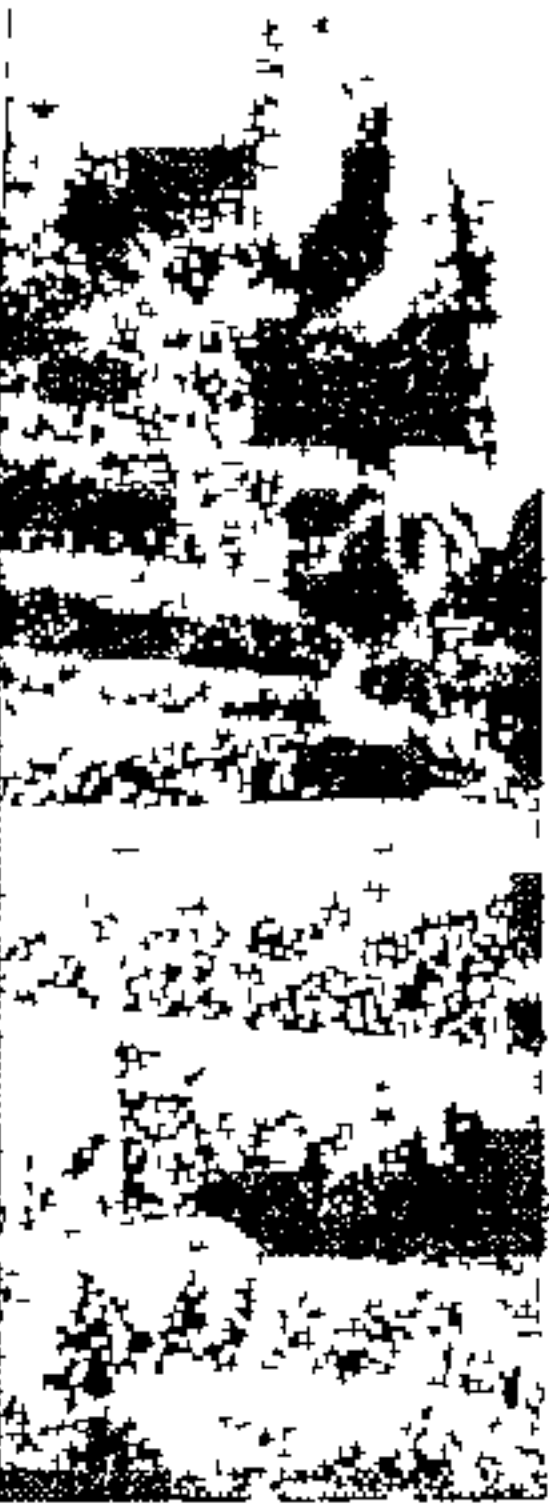
Joey looks vivacious, despite her baggy battle-dress.

She loves all kinds of sports and plays tennis and squash.

The commandant of the Boksburg Commando works for the Boksburg council, and told Joey two years ago there was room for women in the commandos.

Joey joined and she told me: "I enjoy it very much. It's a great life."

Emma Winn, 32, from



● Affenshun! The Commando girls on parade. They're married, single, divorced ... and the majority are Afrikaans speaking.



● Behind the wheel of a Bedford truck — Jeanette Whittle (left) and Joan Hewetson.

12/3/78
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THE South West Africa People's Organisation is prepared to exchange kidnapped Sapper Johan van der Mescht for its members held by South Africa, says a senior Swapo official

He is Mr Hsadino Hisongwa, Swapo representative in Stockholm for Eritrea, West Germany and Nordic countries.

He said that apart from Sapper van der Mescht, kidnapped on February 19, Swapo held several black South African soldiers.

"The problem," he added, "is that South Africa does not recognise our people as prisoners of war. It treats them as criminals.

"The best proposal is that South Africa release men of ours in exchange for our prisoners of war."

A South African Defence Force spokesman declined to comment yesterday.

But Sapper Van der Mescht's wife, Cheryl, 17, said: "I appeal to the authorities to consider releasing a Swapo prisoner in exchange for my husband."

It is known that the Department of Foreign Affairs has tried to get Sapper Van der Mescht freed.

However, there appears to be doubt as to whether Swapo is holding him or any other South African soldiers.

Mr Hisongwa said Sapper Van der Mescht was in a

**By NEIL HOOPER
Military Correspondent**

Swapo camp in South West Africa.

He added that Swapo had many camps there.

But the Sunday Times has accompanied South African troops on patrols in the operational area and no camps have been found.

And Swapo's publicity director in Windhoek, Mr K. Thlabanello, this week described as ridiculous claims that Swapo had camps in South West Africa.

Mr Hisongwa was asked if Swapo would let Mrs Van der Mescht visit her husband in jail accompanied by a journalist.

He replied that South African prisoners of war would go before the Press when the time arose.

"But," he added, "there is no question of bringing one person just to see a prisoner of war."

Last week the Sunday Times disclosed that Mrs Van der Mescht had written to Swapo's president begging for her husband's release.

She wrote: "I and my daughter of nine months miss him more than words can describe."

Mr Hisongwa said: "If we release her husband, will he return to Namibia to fight his illegal war again?"

Coloured soldier dies in accident

12/3/78 Sunday Times

By NORMAN WEST

A MEMBER of the Cape Corps, Private George Stone, 21, believed to be the first coloured casualty in South West Africa, was buried at a private funeral in Middelburg, Cape, yesterday.

He was attached to the military base in Grootfontein, and died apparently as a result of an accidental fall from a roof. His death is

still being investigated, military sources told his guardians, who live in Mirdros township, Middelburg.

His body was flown by military Dakota to Middelburg.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and his wife sent a telegram of condolence to Pte Stone's guardians, Mr and Mrs Gerald le Breton.

Mrs Catherine le Breton said that Pte Stone grew up in the same family as Lieutenant Schalk van der Sand, who died in a shooting accident at the Cape Corps base at Eerste River last September.

Lieut Van der Sand was like a brother to Pte Stone, she said, and Pte Stone dreamt of emulating his hero in uniform.

IN YOUR
magazine
THE WORLD'S
MOST
ELIGIBLE
BACHELOR



Sunday Times

12/3/78

HSC

MAP PROBOES

**SICK SOLDIER
MAYSTERY**

AN MP is to take up the mysterious case of a young soldier, Gunner Andre Lionel Bothma, 18, allegedly assaulted and severely injured at Potchefstroom after collapsing on a run.

Gunner Bothma, of Durban, has been in military hospitals since February 4 for what the army insists is a "purely medical" problem.

But Mr Geoff Oldfield, MP for Umbilo, said yesterday that several disturbing factors needed clarification

"I have offered my services to Andre's mother, Mrs Vera Ertekes, as an MP and intend raising the matter in Parliament to ensure that it is fully investigated. She is deeply concerned about Andre," said Mr Oldfield.

Mrs Ertekes maintains that a member of the hospital staff told her that Andre was admitted with four broken ribs and a damaged pelvis. The informant does not want to be identified, but is prepared to give evidence in court.

Mr Oldfield said a court of inquiry had been convened and he intended asking the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, whether investigations had been concluded and, if so, what the outcome was.

"There are some factors which I find disturbing. She has been given conflicting information from time to time about the state of her son's health," said Mr Oldfield.

"Andre was emphatic when he told his mother that he was severely assaulted and kicked after falling to the ground.

Shattered

"While cases of assault in the services represent perhaps a small minority if one takes into account the overall number of national servicemen, the confidence of parents is shattered unless matters are fully investigated and strong disciplinary action taken where needed."

He was kicked says mom, but army sticks to its denial

By RAY SMUTS

injury or illness during his training.

Mr Botha replied that Andre had been admitted to 1 Military Hospital on February 10 with a pathological fracture of the left iliac bone (uppermost of the three bones forming each side of the pelvis).

The bone had degenerated and a slight injury could have precipitated this fracture, the Minister said.

He added that Andre had developed fat embolism as a result of the fracture, which hampered his pulmo-



Gunner Bothma's mother, Mrs Vera Ertekes, and Mr Geoff Oldfield . . . "disturbing factors."

nary and renal functions. The cause of the degeneration was unknown at present, he said.

In its investigation the Sunday Times learnt that Gunner Bothma joined 4 Field Regiment, Potchefstroom, for his two-year call-up on January 4. A month later he and others went on a 20-km run to a rifle range. He collapsed on the way.

A private practitioner, Dr J C Stegmann, of Potchefstroom, told the Sunday Times that he took the young soldier to hospital

after finding him unconscious in the veld.

A member of the hospital staff said Gunner Bothma, when admitted, had no blood pressure, no pulse and his eyes were glazed. He was treated for heat exhaustion.

The informant alleges that:

- On February 7 Andre started talking for the first time but "spoke almost like a retarded person"

- The next day he complained of a pain in his right side. X-rays showed that he had four broken ribs.

- On February 10 he was transferred to Voortrekkerhoogte as his kidneys were not functioning well. (It has been established that he had bilharzia as a child.)

Sunday Times

12/3/78

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Mr Oldfield said he had also spoken to a member of the hospital staff at Potchefstroom.

I was told that Andre had been severely injured. If any wrong has been committed, it must be brought into the open as soon as possible.

Mrs Ertekes told Mr Oldfield that her son, due to have been discharged from hospital last week after two weeks in intensive care, would have to remain in hospital because an operation was to be performed tomorrow.

Natural

It will be a minor operation to the pelvis and investigation will determine whether further surgery is necessary, said Mr Oldfield.

A Defence Force spokesman, asked for the reason for the operation, told the Sunday Times: "It is due purely to natural causes. There is nothing strange about it."

The case of Gunner Bothma was raised in Parliament recently when Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, asked the Minister of Defence whether the serviceman had suffered any

Sunday Times

12/3/78

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Crisis hits nuclear industry

star 13/3/78

power have waged well-organised campaigns to draw attention to social and environmental costs, the dangers of accidental leakages of radiation and problems of storing and disposing of toxic atomic wastes

Although relatively few number, opponents of nuclear power have made sophisticated use of the news media and the courts to deepen the mass of economic and regulatory uncertainty in which the nuclear industry is floundering.

Using the National Environmental Policy Act as a power base, for example, antinuclear forces have attacked nuclear developments at every turn, sometimes pointing out unnoticed flaws

South Africa continues to push ahead with its nuclear power programme, even dreaming of 20 future power stations along the coast, while in America the nuclear industry is slowing down. DAVID F SALISBURY reports from Los Angeles.

Groups such as the Natural Resources Defence Council have forced government agencies to compile hundreds of environmental-impact statements

Intervention, especially during the expensive five-year construction period, can double the cost of a nuclear reactor, the industry's executives say

Changes in federal requirements and standards — many of which entail extremely costly alterations — also represent a bottomless pit for many nuclear companies with tight finances

One of the most controversial issues within the nuclear industry at the moment concerns the "breeder" reactor which squeezes 30 times the energy out of uranium than ordinary reactors can.

It does this by transmuted the most abundant form of uranium, which does not "burn" in a reactor core, into plutonium, which will burn. Plutonium is highly toxic and inflammable, and the stuff of which atomic bombs are made

But whether breeder technology is needed or not depends in large measure on the rate of growth of electric demand and the size of US uranium reserves which have never been accurately assessed.

The problem of reprocessing spent fuel has also raised its troublesome head

Next to each nuclear reactor core there is a "swimming pool" where burned up fuel elements are stored. In the original scheme these pools were intended as temporary storage facilities for spent fuel bundles

The water cools the hot fuel and shields workers from its lethal radioactivity until it dies down in intensity

After a few years, the fuel was to be sent to a reprocessing plant where the valuable uranium and plutonium were to be separated from the radioactive wastes and mixed into fresh fuel.

But experiments to test fuel made of mixed uranium and plutonium were

halted by court order in 1975 because the purified plutonium might be used to make secret atomic bombs

In the last 20 years spent fuel has been piling up in the on-site pools. It now has reached a point where a number of plants must find somewhere to unload their old fuel — or shut down

The government has offered to take spent fuel off the nuclear industry's hands, but intends charging a fee to cover the costs

As the industry considers the uranium and plutonium in their old fuel a valuable asset which can be recycled, they are not happy with this offer. But it appears,

the Government is leaning towards a "throw-away" fuel cycle

In five states where federal government officials have shown interest in storing the radioactive byproducts of military or commercial nuclear activities, they have been told in no uncertain terms that nuclear wastes are not welcome

Only three states, New Mexico, Nevada and Washington, which have had major nuclear facilities for a number of years, are willing to store wastes.

Near Carlsbad in New Mexico the authorities plan to bury the wastes in thick salt beds about 900 metres below the surface

The formations are geologically stable and would seem to be "the right place" to put waste that will be radioactive for thousands of years. — The Christian Science Monitor News Service.

After two decades of loudly touted growth, the giant nuclear power industry is grinding to a halt

During that time the nuclear industry had grown steadily until today it has assets approaching R100 000-million and more than 300 000 employees

But economic and environmental obstacles now threaten to block further expansion.

Orders from nuclear companies for new nuclear power plants are plummeting partly due to the recent economic recession. For the last three years orders have been running at three or four annually, far short of the 16 new plants the industry says it needs to sustain business.

But the industry's problems are not solely the result of economic pressures.

Opponents of nuclear

New quiz for 1979 servicemen

All young South African men who are due to start military service in 1979 will, during the next few days, be receiving the SADF's new revised questionnaire which will enable the Defence Force to make the allotments for that intake

A spokesman for the SADF said today that up to now the reaction from prospective national servicemen on previous questionnaires had been "very poor"

"We cannot wait until the end of the year before deciding where to put every man and it is only as a result of the information given to us in the questionnaire that we can put a man where he will do most good," said the spokesman.

In a statement released by the SADF yesterday it was announced that every white male citizen who will be 18 years of age or older in 1979 and who will be leaving school at the end of 1978, or who has been granted postponement of national service up till now, will during the next few days be receiving a brochure and questionnaire from the SADF

ADDRESSES

Those who have changed their address during the past few months must ensure that they have notified the registering officer of their address in order that they receive the brochure and questionnaire.

It is important that they receive the brochure, complete and return it to the registering officer on or before April 28 1978. It is with the information furnished in the questionnaire that the allotments for national service are made taking into consideration the requirements of the SADF.

It is by means of the questionnaire that nation-

al servicemen who will still be scholars in 1979, first year students, apprentices or those who will obtain a degree or diploma at the end of 1978, are identified," the statement reads

Anyone who has not received the brochure and questionnaire by the end of March or beginning of April can contact the Registering Officer, SADF, at Private Bag X281, Pretoria 0001 (telephone Pretoria 38911)

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Handbook, 7 17 March 1978.
Question 9 Col. 431

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Werkerbesonderhede (5)

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FRIDAY, 17 M

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X Investigation into alleged injuries to
Gunner A. L. Bothma

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(b) Totale

*9 Mr G N OLDFIELD asked the
Minister of Defence

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(a) Opperv,
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Whether the board of inquiry investigat-
ing alleged injuries to Gunner A L
Bothma, who was admitted to No 1
Military Hospital, Pretoria, on 10 February
1978, has completed its investigation, if so,
what were the findings of the board

(as werker sulke grond

(b) Deel w

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(c) Vee (a

Yes The Board found that several mem-
bers of the unit in which Gunner Bothma is
serving displayed poor discipline, negli-
gence and/or unauthorized conduct result-
ing in his hospitalization As soon as the
further legal processes which arise from the
findings of the Board of Inquiry, ie
preliminary investigations, have been com-
pleted, disciplinary steps will be taken
against those senior officers, junior officers
and other ranks of the unit whose conduct
whether direct or indirect, led to Gunner
Bothma's condition This is being executed
with the utmost speed I would like to give
the assurance that neither I nor the South
African Defence Force have any sympathy
whatsoever for members of the Defence
Force who are guilty of malpractices in the
handling of national servicemen There are
numerous instructions against this type of
conduct and merciless action is taken
against offenders

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For written reply

Cape Times 18/3/78

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Injured gunner: Poor discipline found — Botha

THE Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday strongly criticized any mistreatment of national servicemen during their training and warned that "merciless action" was taken against any offenders.

"I would like to give the assurance that neither I nor the South African Defence Force have any sympathy whatsoever for members of the Defence Force who are guilty of malpractices in the handling of national servicemen.

"There are numerous instructions against this type of conduct and merciless action is taken against offenders," Mr. Botha said in the House of

Assembly.

The minister gave this assurance after he stated that a board of inquiry had found that the admission of Gunner A L Bothma of Durban to No 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria, a month after he had started his training this year, followed "poor discipline, negligence and/or unauthorized conduct" by several members of his unit.

The board's findings contradict an earlier press statement by an army spokesman that "it is due to natural causes, there is nothing strange about".

Gunner Bothma's mother, Mrs Vere Etekes, was also first told

that his admission to hospital was due to a "kidney ailment".

However, she found that when she visited Gunner Bothma in hospital he had three broken ribs and a bone in his pelvis damaged besides the kidney ailment.

The MP for Umbilo, Mr Geoff Oldfield, to whom the minister was replying when he made the statement, said yesterday that Mrs Etekes, who was a constituent of his, said her son had alleged that he had been on a 20 km run when he fell to the ground. He said he was kicked and assaulted when he was ordered to get up.

Mr Oldfield said Gunner Bothma had had an operation for the damage to his pelvis and it was possible that he would have to have a further operation. He was admitted to an intensive-care unit after the incident.

Before he started his training, Gunner Bothma had been in a fit condition and had won several cups for wrestling.

Mr Botha said that "as soon as the further legal processes which arise from the findings of the board of inquiry, i.e. preliminary investigations, have been completed disciplinary steps will be taken against those senior officers, junior officers and other ranks of the unit whose conduct, whether direct or indirect, led to Gunner Bothma's condition. This is being executed with the utmost speed."

Mr Oldfield said afterwards he welcomed the minister's statement which was greeted with approval by other opposition members in the House, because "the confidence of parents is shattered when cases of this kind come to light, and the minister's assurance that severe disciplinary action will be taken will help to restore that confidence."

Thursday March 23 1978

US rifles came by secret route

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23/3/78
[Signature]

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The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON—A Federal judge yesterday found the Olin Corporation guilty of illegally selling guns and ammunition worth R1 100 000 to South Africa and is to pass sentence at an unspecified date.
The company faces a maximum total fine of R433 000, but the Treasury confirmed yesterday that another possible penalty — the revoking of the company's licence to manufacture or export weapons — would not be

enforced.
In a brief court appearance, the Olin Corporation pleaded "no contest" to 21 criminal charges that its subsidiary, Winchester International—the company that makes the world-famous Winchester Rifles — illegally sold weapons and ammunition to South Africa between 1971 and 1975.
The indictment alleged that Winchester International made false declarations to the State Department when applying for export licences covering

3 200 rifles and 20-million rounds of ammunition.
It was claimed — and admitted by the company — that officials falsely said the weapons and ammunition were intended for shipment to Mozambique, Spain and Austria. Agents in these countries had acted as go-betweens for the re-export of the goods to dealers in South Africa.
In a mitigating statement, the company said three employees of its international sales division had been responsible for the illegal sales and had

kept information on their activities away from senior management.
The employees had either been discharged or forced into early retirement, the company said, and adequate "corrective measures" had been taken to ensure that no similar contraventions took place.
There has been speculation that the Carter Administration is anxious to make an example of the Olin Corporation to discourage future attempts at breaches of the arms embargo.

1. Is there a shortage of labour in your district? If yes, what sort of labour?

2. Employment

3. What proportion of your total annual costs is taken by labour costs?

2. Are there any agreements (formal or informal) between you and other farmers in this district on wages or working conditions? If yes, specify.

1. How are wages fixed on your farms?
1. Wages

In case these are
Thornhill resettlement camps
who contemplates massive
According to Dr. Barbara
operations, 80 to 90% of
are undernourished. There
in the camp and water is
there are promises aplenty
are starting to ask per-
houses - what has happened to them?
or have we to build them ourselves?"

Botha claims church support

THE ASSEMBLY — The proposed increased prison sentences for people who refused to undergo military service had the support of the majority of churches represented in the Defence Force, the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha was replying

to the second reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill which proposes that persons who refuse or otherwise fail to undergo military training of a year or longer be liable to 36 months' imprisonment. It also provides for an 18-month term of jail for persons refusing or otherwise failing to undergo training of a year or less.

Mr Botha said national servicemen had to undergo two years' continuous training and in addition had to make themselves available for periodic training for another eight years.

In those circumstances, it would not be unfair to jail for 36 months somebody who refused absolutely to undergo training.

The SADF already made provision for people who preferred not to serve in a fighting capacity by employing them in administrative and other non-combatative sections.

Replying to a point raised by Mr Schwarz, he said he wanted to have a study made of the possibility of postponing call-up for people, in addition to university students who were training for some other profession. Some people might be more useful to the Defence Force qualified than unqualified.

The Bill was read a second time with all parties supporting it — SAPA.

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Budgets tripled as anti-SA hostility mounts

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — All the fuss about the Budget overshadowed certain Government moves in the field of State security, some of which could have a profound effect on South Africa's way of life.

The moves, discussed in the Assembly this week, hold out the prospect of a new cloak-and-dagger era for South Africa as hostile forces build up against this country.

Coupled with this is the prospect of intensified military activity along hundreds of kilometres of South Africa's borders

The Defence Force could be empowered to enter private property within a 10 km zone on the border and demolish or erect structures without consent of the owner and without having to pay compensation

Most dramatic of the Government's moves was the new veil of secrecy to be drawn over nuclear development by provisions in the Atomic Energy Amendment Bill.

In the economic field, the Companies Amendment Bill provided for a

Mr Heunis . . . business information used by South Africa's enemies.

Secret services given priority

Government clampdown on the disclosure of certain business information.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, said information about companies was being used by enemies to harm the companies as well as South Africa.

The Budget itself revealed that the Government's expenditure on sec-

ret services in the coming year was to be almost trebled — from R12,1-million — to R34,4-million.

This increase coincided with recent legislation providing for undisclosed funds to be allocated to any Minister for secret services "in the national interest"

All this pointed to in-

creasing secrecy in the Government's handling of the fight against hostile forces

In most cases the Opposition has indicated that it recognises the need for such extraordinary measures, but serious reservations have been expressed in the Assembly about some aspects of the Government's handling of the situation

One measure about which the Opposition remained unhappy, in spite

of all Government assurances, was the Atomic Energy Amendment Bill. Mr I F A de Villiers (PFP, Constantia) repeatedly warned the Government against total secrecy in nuclear matters and against the effect which he said this could have on public confidence.

One of his arguments, rejected by Government spokesmen, was that public confidence could not be attained without public knowledge



JOHANNES WERNICH

Father to attend inquest

MS
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EAST LONDON — The inquest into the death of a young East London national serviceman, Mr Johannes Jacobus Wernich, 19, who died while undergoing military training last year, will be held in Bethlehem on Thursday.

Mr Wernich died in Bethlehem on November 9 and was buried in East London.

At the time of his death a board of inquiry was set up and a defence force spokesman refused to disclose the cause of Mr Wernich's death. His father was subsequently told he had died from an overdose of pills.

His father, Mr Eddie Wernich, of Lido Place, Nahoon Valley, will attend the inquest and the family will be represented by a lawyer.

Mr Johannes Wernich was an apprentice diesel electric fitter here before his call-up. He was educated at the Piet Retief Technical College in Adelaide and leaves his father, four brothers and two sisters — DDR.

HANERAS 9 7 April 1978.
 Question 9 Colo 573

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Danger allowances/other emoluments for Coloured members of Defence Force doing border service

*9 Mr J W E WILEY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether Coloured members of the Defence Force are paid (a) danger allowances and (b) other emoluments, equal in amount to those payable to White soldiers on border service, if so, from what date were their emoluments equalized, if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Members of the S A Defence Force who serve in the operational area do not receive a danger allowance but a special camp allowance which has been equalized for all race groups with effect from 1 April 1978. Other emoluments payable to non-Whites are not yet equal to that of Whites but the gap is being narrowed as and when circumstances permit in accordance with the Government's declared policy.

PAGE 38

EASTERN CAPE Inland Fisheries by Anton Bok; Grahamstown.

42 TRANSKEI Indigenous and exotic fish species; Madwaleni Hospital.

44 3. NOTES ON VARIOUS TYPES OF FISH - Indigenous fish: Barbel; Tilapia; Moggel; Mullet. Exotic fish; Trout; Carp; Silver carp and grass carp.

47 4. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE FUTURE - Proposal for the establishment of a Training Centre for Fisheries Science at Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

49 EDA Aquaculture project.

52 5. Addresses.

53 6. References.

Army pay gap is narrowed

8/4/78

254

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — All race groups, serving in the South African forces in the operational area, now receive the same "special camp allowance," said the Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday.

The minister, who was replying to questions asked by Mr. John Wiley (SAP Simonstown) said that other pay made to soldiers who are not White was not yet

equal to that of Whites "but the gap is being narrowed as and when circumstances permit, in accordance with the Government's declared policy."

Mr. Wiley, who has repeatedly pleaded for equal pay for all soldiers, airmen and sailors irrespective of race, warned in Parliament earlier in the session that unless this was adjusted, South Africa would be guilty of "the most unfair form of discrimination."

Yesterday he welcomed the minister's reply.

"It is good news, even if long overdue. There can be no possible justification for Coloured soldiers being paid less than Whites," he said.

Whites 'want army equality'

254

Mercury Correspondent

10/4/78

CAPE TOWN— White soldiers on the border want pay discrimination eliminated, the PFP spokesman on defence, Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP, said yesterday.

Mr. Schwarz, with other parliamentarians, returned at the weekend from a four-day tour of the border area.

"The allowances paid to Black soldiers are no longer discriminatory but there is still a difference in the pay of Defence Force members of different race groups."

Mr. Schwarz said White soldiers he had spoken to supported equal pay for all those serving on the border, irrespective of race.

"In the situation in which these young South Africans find themselves, doing the vital job of defending our borders, it is absolutely necessary that all discrimination be removed."

Mr. Schwarz said during the defence budget vote debate in the Assembly he would appeal to Minister of

Defence Mr. P. W. Botha to abolish discrimination in the force.

It was obvious, Mr. Schwarz said, that the character of the country's border forces was becoming more and more multi-racial.

"White troops are defending the border with Kavango, Ovambo and Bushmen forces and it is exciting to see how well it all works."

Mr. Schwarz assured parents the morale of their sons was "extremely high" and, bearing in mind that conditions on the border, service conditions were "reasonable."

"Parents can rest assured that their sons are being well looked after and that spiritually and morally they are in great shape."

Sometimes not fertilising with fish.

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The Fisheries Section finds a

The other sector belongs to the villagers. The village either applies to

to see if the conditions are all right.

is planned. We have done a pilot project at Tshakola on a smaller scale

purposes, and also a farm in Tshakolo near Mafeteng, where a big project

The government runs the hatchery in Maseru which is used for experimental

is attached to the government and the other sector belongs to the villagers.

Today the fish ponds in Lesotho are divided into two sectors. One sector

construction of fish ponds and going on to general management.

It is responsible for all the fisheries activity, starting from the

The Fisheries Section of Lesotho is part of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Government and private sectors

the fish farming methods in Lesotho.

This is a transcript of a discussion with Mr Bar-David in which he explains

TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

10/4/78 R.D.M.
254

'White troops want pay parity'

By GERALD REILLY

WHITE SA soldiers on the border want pay discrimination eliminated, the PFP Defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, said yesterday.

Mr Schwarz and a number of other parliamentarians returned from a four-day tour of the border area at the weekend.

"The allowances paid to black soldiers are no longer discriminatory but there is still a difference in the pay of SADF members of different race groups", he said.

Mr Schwarz said white soldiers to whom he had spoken supported equal pay for those serving on the border, irrespective of race.

"In the situation in which these young South Africans find themselves, doing the vital job of defending our borders, it is absolutely vital that all discrimination be removed."

Mr Schwarz said he would appeal to the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, during the Defence Budget debate to abolish discrimination in the Defence Force.

It was obvious that the character of the country's border forces was becoming more and more multi-racial, Mr Schwarz said.

"White troops are defending the border with Kavango, Ovambo and Bushman forces and it is exciting to see how well it all works."

Mr Schwarz assured parents that the morale of their sons was "extremely high" and that conditions on the border were "reasonable".

bone is therefore high in comparison with land animals. Because they live in a three-dimensional world, they are surrounded by the food they eat, and consequently make better use of a given surface area than terrestrial animals. Many areas of Southern Africa are ideal for the various kinds of fish farming, and it will be realised in the One of the aims of this fish culture to keep up It does not purport to be efforts in Southern Africa of fish farming that are Trout farming has been om market, and is a special food production in rural farms they are fed expens otherwise eat. We have not specifically been stocked in the past important areas of fishery about these dams are vir At the end of 1978 EDA W cation is intended to be follow it up with anothe

HANSARD 105 - 13th April 1978.
Question 524 Col 614.

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INTRODUCTION

Men called up for Defence Force duties

The origins
culture was
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culture is a
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524 Mr H H. SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) How many men were called up for
Defence Force duties in 1977,
- (2) (a) how many of them applied for
exemption or deferment, respectively,
and (b) how many of these applica-
tions were (i) granted and (ii) refused.

The culture
a 2500 BC Eg
The bible re
for what was
Galilee.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) 59 052
- (2) (a) 32 659
(b) (i) Deferred 31 000
Exempted 1 095
(ii) 564

Aquaculture
an ever-incr
passed its p
natural food

These numbers are only applicable to the
first term of service

There is evidence that fish
years ago. Today China
fish in the world, and carp
of life as the paddy fields

A bas-relief found on
netted from a pond.
where to cast their nets
common to the sea of

the world and is assuming
production has already
of the destruction of
on. The world's food

production has been unable to keep pace with the population increase, especially in developing nations. There is therefore a need to increase food production by all possible means, firstly by stimulating existing means of production, and secondly by introducing new sources of food. Fish Farming, although still in its infancy in most Third World countries, has an important part to play as an integrated element of the rural economy.

FAO figures show that protein from foods of animal origin is dangerously lacking in the everyday diet of much of the population of Africa. This can cause ill-health, poor growth and susceptibility to disease. Fish culture is one of the best ways of increasing the supply of protein. Fish meat contains as much as 60% high quality protein on a dry water basis, and Fish converts raw food into protein at a far more rapid rate than most land based animals.

It is interesting to consider some of the factors that enable fish to grow so rapidly. The fact that they are cold blooded means that they do not have to use up energy in maintaining body heat. This energy can be used for growth. Fish live in a medium more or less the same density as their bodies, and therefore do not require a heavy bone structure to support themselves against the force of gravity. The ratio of flesh to

HANSARD 10 13th April 1978.
Question 1 Cols. 617 & 618

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- 2 -

Servicemen who escaped from custody at
Ladysmith, Natal

*1 Mr W M SUTTON asked the Minister of Defence

APRIL 1978

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- (1) (a) For what alleged offences were the four servicemen who escaped from custody at Ladysmith, Natal, on Monday, 3 April 1978, being held, (b) how many military policemen were on duty at the time of the escape and (c) by which route did the escapees leave,
- (2) whether this route was under patrol or observation at the time of the escape,
- (3) whether any of the four escapees had any previous convictions for military and/or criminal offences,
- (4) what period elapsed from the time of the escape to its report to the South African Police

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House)

- (1) (a) Absence without leave, assault on members of the South African Defence Force and assistance to prisoners during detention
- (b) Two, assisted by a Regimental policeman A Permanent Force

non-commissioned officer was on stand-by duty at his home in the base. The escape took place when the Regimental policeman was on guard. The two Military policemen were at that time asleep, but all three were assaulted during the escape.

- (c) From the cells the escapees moved from building to building in an unlighted area of the camp to the sports grounds, from where they moved along a row of trees to the back of the recreation hall in the Eastern corner of the base. Here they left the base area and moved to the Johannesburg-Durban road, from where they hitch-hiked to Germiston.

(2) No

- (3) The Department of Defence has no knowledge of any civilian offences and previous convictions. Inquiries were made at the S A Police about this, but the information has not yet been received. The escapees have had previous military convictions and also committed several offences for which they were awaiting trial.

(4) About 30 minutes

Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru).

Three-month call-up stays, says Botha

Defence Reporter 254

THE three-month call-up for Citizen Force and commando units has not been abolished, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, told newsmen yesterday.

Mr Botha ended months of uncertainty yesterday afternoon by saying. "The institution of two years' national service does not mean that we aren't going to continue calling up numbers of Citizen Force and commando units."

Asked if call-ups might be for long periods, he replied that some of them "could be for three months"

He added "It must not be thought that the system of

call-ups (for the Citizen Force and commandos) has vanished. It has been lessened, that's all. It will be determined by the prevailing circumstances in the operational area, and of course by training."

Mr Botha's statement reflected the Defence Force's determination that the military machine's conventional-warfare skills should not be allowed to become rusty just because many units have been involved in counter-terrorist operations for the past two years.

Mr Botha recalled his announcement in Parliament yesterday that 72 Brigade of 1 SA Corps will be engaged in a conventional warfare exercise at the new combat school near Sishen between April 24 and May 20.

"All facets of the army will be engaged and elements of the air force as well. People have already been called up and are still being called up. Infantry, artillery and armoured units, as well as paratroops will receive further training (in the exercise).

"In other words, there will be regular conventional-warfare exercises in the future, in spite of the two-year (national service) call-up."

Mr Botha said establishment of a full-time paratroop brigade headquarters at Bloemfontein was contemplated.

1 - 12 months
1 - 5 years
5 + years
Total (a)
Total (b)

- (a) The unemployed who have reduced rates in order to find work
- (b) The original (or corrected) unemployment rate for those who have never worked before in the armed forces

There is a clear negative correlation between the incidence of unemployment and the duration of employment. Urban males who have been unemployed for less than five years, and five years or more, have unemployment rates of 11.7 per cent and 21.0 per cent respectively.³² That urban unemployment

is made clear by Table 25 which compares the employed and unemployed distributions.

job-search process. experience, do not experience unemployment.

is that he has argued that the government may also be able to provide a better chance of retaining the services of those who have been laid off of the possible re-employment of those who have been laid off (if employed)

Table 25: Unemployment in Present

Male	
Rural	
	21.2
	9.0
	3.8
	11.7
	21.0

included from these specific rates. unemployment who have

of employment and rates of unemployment for less, between one and 5.8 per cent amongst those with



Trained to a hair, these five Cape Corps infantrymen, photographed during training yesterday, are looking forward to becoming some of South Africa's first coloured paratroopers. From left, they are Riflemen Edward Arnoldus, 19, of Grabouw, Daniel Swanepoel, 19, of Keimoes, Hubert May, 20, of Port Elizabeth, Derek Williams, 20, of Oudtshoorn, and Kosie Adams, 19, also of Oudtshoorn

Cape Corps parabats-to-be are real professionals, says commandant

Defence Reporter
TO THE booming of exploding mortar-bombs and the rattle of small-arms fire, the tough border veterans, who will soon become South Africa's first coloured paratroopers, gave visiting newsmen a demonstration of

Cape Times 19/4/78

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full infantry battalion which, together with a maintenance (supply) company, a service training school, a chefs' school, a junior leaders' training wing and a military band, constitutes the unit of about 1 500 men.

One officer

At the moment, there is Brian Robertson and friend, Derek Wood, seen at the sheets. The Angelo Lavranos-designed Compass 47, Prelude, during sea trials in Table Bay yesterday designed and built in South Africa, and soon to cruise the Mediterranean on a sales tour. Skipper, Cape Times Newscolorist JOHN VAN DER LINDER.



P W Botha:

SURVEYS

US planes flew arms into Angola

Cape Times 19/4/78
(254)

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Angola 'past history' in US

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Nobody here without a
wants to bring up the Angolan
war again — not even arch
Carter critic, Senator Barry
Goldwater

A Goldwater aide dismissed
it as "past history" while a
State Department spokesman
said there was no reaction so
far to the South African
Minister of Defence, Mr P W
Botha's assertions of direct
US-SA co-operation in the
fighting

"There are a number of
things that could be looked
into but getting into Angola is
kind of past history," the
Goldwater aide said. He
discounted rumours of a
congressional investigation.

On other matters Senator
Goldwater has been far from
silent since his return from a
visit to Southern Africa.

In the congressional record
— the "Hansard" of Congress
— he has inserted sharp
criticism of the United States
position on Southern Africa.

On nationwide television
this week he hit out at
● President Carter — "I
came back from South Africa
convinced that if the Carter
policy continues over there for
a few more years there's going
to be bloodshed all over the
continent of Africa — and
that's just part of my gripe"

● Ambassador Mr
Andrew Young — "He should
be brought home and sent
back to roost in Georgia".

● The Patriotic Front
"The men with the guns aren't
even Rhodesians. They don't
belong in Rhodesia".

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — American aircraft
lifted arms into Angolan positions held by South
African forces, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W
Botha, said yesterday.

Lifting the veil slightly more
on Western involvement in the
Angolan campaign for which
South Africa was attacked,
Mr Botha said yesterday that
he had watched the unloading
operations

It was the second time this
week that Mr Botha alleged
United States participation in
Angola. Last year senior
United States officials in Cape
Town denied any link.

A senior embassy
spokesman declined to
comment on yesterday's
statement or a previous
allegation by Mr Botha that
South Africa had crossed into
Angola with US "knowledge"
and "encouragement".

Mr Botha's statements have
also come at a time when
there are moves in the US to
investigate whether or not the
US Congress and Senate were
properly informed about the
Angolan situation before a
decision was taken to cut off
supplies of strategic materials

Senator Barry Goldwater
told pressmen about the
inquiries during a recent visit
to Cape Town.

After quoting from the US
Air Force's magazine which
was critical of American
handling of the Angolan
situation, Mr Botha said that
half of Africa was prepared to
back the US

Collapse

Half of the members of the
OAU had refused to condemn
South Africa. It was because
of the collapse of American
leadership in Angola that they
sought another "strong man
to follow"

"We are condemned
because we went into Angola
on a limited scale," Mr Botha
said

"But, there was a time when
American aircraft unloaded
weapons at military positions
and bases in Angola which
were held by South African
soldiers

"I was there personally and
saw the unloading of the
weapons. What happened
then? President Ford spelled it
out when he said. 'It was a
disastrous decision by the
Congress'"

Mr Botha added "Why
was that Congress incorrectly
informed?"

He believed that there were
influences in the West who
were trying to "out-Moscow
Moscow".

Mr Botha said that South
Africa had a message for
Southern Africa — "do not
destroy us if you want to
develop"

"If you want to develop,
use us and our leadership in
technology, economy and
many other areas

"We do not threaten you as
claimed in the UN resolution
which said we attack our
neighbours. There is not a
word of truth in it. South
Africa is at the service of
Southern Africa, if they
accept us as a self-respecting
people"



Botha to spend millions on 'blacks for the border' Bill

Sun. Tribune
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By PATRICK TAYLOR
Military Correspondent

THE SOUTH African Defence Force is to pour millions of rand into a massive project of training and equipping black, coloured and Indian infantry combat regiments.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, will announce details of the plan during his defence budget debate next week.

It is known, however, that at least four new regiments are planned. They will initially be staffed by white officers, who will be replaced by men from the black, coloured and Indian groups after training.

All the new regiments will be fully operational and will do regular duty on the border.

Planning for the new regiments is already well advanced, and recruitment will get underway before the end of the year.

Navy

Mr Botha will also deal extensively with the role of the Navy in his budget.

The United Nations arms embargo against South Africa and the refusal by France to honour contracts for submarines and corvettes will be major topics.

I understand Mr Botha is likely to say that South Africa will virtually abandon any attempts to safeguard the Cape sea route. The Navy's present complement of vessels is hopelessly insufficient to pose a threat to any of the major powers.

South Africa will

place responsibility for the protection of the West's oil lifeline on the Western powers.

And the South African Navy will be concerned mainly with a kind of super coastal patrol role with more importance being placed on fast, missile-carrying patrol boats rather than larger vessels.

The diminished role for the Navy has, I understand, come as a shock to senior Navy officers. Before the arms embargo they were looking forward to the commissioning of the vessels on order which would have meant more senior appointments and the complete revitalisation of the service.

Budget

The Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, announced in his budget last week that the defence budget had been cut by R128 million to R1 526 million.

But because of the arms embargo, the SADF has a surplus of about R120 million from last year. This means that in effect the SADF will have only R8 million less than the record budget of last year.

And more money than ever before will be spent on the Army. A large percentage will also be used to develop the local arms industry.

Women will also be playing a larger role in the SADF this year. The present voluntary system of national service for women will be extended to include training for the SADF nursing services.

Wainwright Goes on Botna War

August 20/4/78

Mr P W Botna

Mr Harry Schwarz

Schwarz

calls on

(254)



ARGUS 20/4/78

Botha wrangle

(Continued from Page 1)

which group or agency the men were attached.

Several American transport aircraft had been at the base on the day in question. Those in charge of the operation knew the South African forces were there.

Mr Heunis could not immediately be contacted to confirm Mr Botha's claim that he had also seen the unloading.

There was no further comment from the American Embassy in Cape Town, although the possibility of further official comment from the American Government later today was not ruled out.

Sympathy

The Argus Bureau reports from Washington, however, that officials of the US Administration conceded that South Africa entered Angola in 1975 with the full knowledge and sympathy of the US Administration.

These officials hesitated to say there was active US encouragement of the move.

It was common knowledge, they said, that the Ford Administration had authorised the Central Intelligence Agency to support anti-MPLA forces in Angola with money and certain supplies.

It was also common knowledge that the US Congress — against CIA advice — voted to cut off US money to participants

The Argus Political Staff

THE South African and United States Governments remained at loggerheads today over the Angola war allegation.

The allegation was made by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, who said he saw American aircraft delivering arms at a base in Angola held by South African forces.

The controversy over whether the United States gave covert support to South Africa in the Angolan war flared again this week with Mr Botha's allegation.

New developments were:

● Mr Botha named the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, as being among those who saw arms unloaded from American aircraft at the base in Angola.

● The United States State Department followed the short statement issued in Cape Town yesterday with a fuller statement in Washington, saying:

"These allegations have been answered before. The decision of the South African Government to intervene in Angola was made unilaterally by that Government in what it considered to be its own interest.

"The US did not participate in that decision. The US provided no arms to South African forces in Angola or elsewhere.

"No American Government aircraft delivered arms to any recipients in Angola."

Botha to

'tell all'

The Argus Political Staff

THE chief defence spokesman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, has called on the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, to tell all about the offloading of arms in Angola by America, following a United States denial yesterday.

Mr Schwarz said the 'time was now ripe for Mr Botha to tell all' — a reference to Mr Botha's assurance in Parliament that he would tell the full story when the time was ripe.

Mr Schwarz said that in view of the denial by the US Mr Botha would have to go further than he had by describing exactly what had been delivered and to whom.

"The Minister must also tell us why he made the statement at this stage and what he hoped to achieve by it. Secondly he must not allow a conflict to develop between South Africa and the US over what he said."

A full explanation, he said, would clear the air.

Explanation?

The Argus Bureau reports from Washington that the State Department's spokesman added 'By that I mean that no US aircraft landed in Angola.'

A possible explanation for the contradictory statements appears to have been offered by officials in Washington.

The Argus Bureau reports them as saying that, without a detailed investigation, they could not be certain that some US-manufactured aircraft, which had been supplied to the armed services of certain African countries, had not been used in Angola.

Today Mr Botha said he watched American security people supervising the unloading of American automatic weapons and ammunition from American aircraft at the Angolan base.

Distribution

He made it clear that not only were the aircraft American, but the weapons were American and that South Africa had been asked to distribute the weapons to anti-communist forces.

Certain Western allies had been kept in the picture.

The Minister was also adamant that the supervision of the unloading was by American security men. He could not say to

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Although the sharp differences on the facts over South African and American involvement in the Angolan war has again been highlighted, there is no feeling in political circles that the revived controversy will change US-South African relations significantly at present. Ties at present are formal but cool following the many public altercations there have been over the past year since President Carter took office.

ARGUS

20/4/72

Mass manoeuvre ²⁵⁴ for 5 000 troops ^{214/78}

By CHRIS MARAIS
Pretoria Bureau

DETAILS of Operation Kwiksilver (Mercury), one of the biggest and most well-rounded military exercises ever attempted in South Africa, were announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday.

The four phase exercise, which begins on Monday, will involve about 5 000 troops. The actual exercise will take place in the Douglas-Schmidtsdrift area of Kimberley from May 8 to May 16.

Colonel S. W. J. Kotze, officer commanding the 72 Motorised Brigade, is one

of the organisers of the exercise.

"The brigade is so organised that it can operate independently at all times and in all situations," said Col Kotze. "However, to improve its striking power, additional units have been made available.

"These include 7 Infantry Division, supplying extra artillery and logistical elements and paratroopers of 1 SA Corps, who will also take part."

Col Kotze said troops from 73 Motorised Brigade would act as the enemy to ensure realism and that the SA Air Force would also be taking part.

Hansard. 11 ²¹ ~~20~~ April 1978
 Question 548 Cols. 669 a 670.

X Contracts for warships X

548 Mr R B MILLER asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the Republic suffered any financial loss as a result of France's refusal to fulfil its obligations in respect of contracts to supply warships during 1977-'78, if so, what loss,
- (2) whether he intends to place orders for warships with South African shipbuilders, if not, why not, if so, (a) what will be the nature of such contracts, and (b) with which shipyards

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) Concerning foreign contracts for our ships, the French Government forced us into cancellation by declining to deliver the Corvettes and Submarines which were on order

Although substantial portions of progressive payments have been repaid the involved process of cancellation of contracts has not yet been finalized We have, however, been assured by the French Authorities that the Republic of South Africa will not suffer financial loss in the administering process

We have already made significant progress in satisfying our own requirements

APRIL 1978

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with regard to the patrolling of our coastal water by the S.A. Navy.

I hope to have more to say about this later in the year

5 000 troops ²⁵⁴ to take part in one exercise

PRETORIA — More than 5 000 troops and 1 000 vehicles are to take part in one of the most realistic exercises held to ensure South African Army preparedness against a conventional attack on the Republic.

Details of Operation Kwiksilver were announced by Defence Headquarters here yesterday.

The four-phase exercise, which starts on Monday, will take place in the Douglas - Schmidtsdrift area of Kimberley from May 8 to May 16.

Col S. W. Kotze, Officer Commanding the 72 Motorised Brigade, is one of the organisers of the exercise.

The brigade is so organised that it can operate independently at all times and in all situations," said Col Kotze. "However, to improve its striking power, additional units have been made available.

These include 7 Infantry Division, supplying extra artillery and logistical elements and paratroopers of 1 SA Corps.

Col Kotze said troops from 73 Motorised Brigade would act as the enemy to ensure realism and that the SA Air Force would also take part in the exercise.

Live ammunition will be used to simulate battle conditions, but within the framework of safety regulations.

Meanwhile, DHQ announced a new army battle school would be established north of Postmasburg in the Northern Cape. The school will form one of the biggest bases in the SADF and is designed to give practical training in conventional warfare to South African army units and formations.

The Officer Commanding the new unit will be Brig F. E. van Ren-

sburg, formerly Officer Commanding North-West Command. The unit is designated the South African Army Battle School and will be under the direct command of the Chief of the Army.

Existing parachute battalions are in the process of being reorganised into an operational parachute brigade.

"As the Defence Force is involved in a counter-insurgency war, consisting of stealthy incursions by the enemy, it has become essential for the South African Army to have at its disposal a force that can react to incursions with rapidity wherever they occur," a Defence Force announcement read — DDC-SAPA.

Big 'battle' to ensure army's readiness for attack on S.A.

PRETORIA — More than 5 000 troops and 1 000 vehicles are to take part in one of the most realistic exercises ever held to ensure S.A. Army preparedness against a conventional attack on the Republic.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, announced on Monday that 72 Motorised Brigade was preparing for a brigade exercise in the Kimberley area.

At a Press conference here yesterday Col. S. W. J. Kotze, commander of the brigade, released details of "Exercise Kwiksilwer."

The exercise was aimed at sharpening individual skills, strengthening inter-unit relationships in brigade context, and practice in all aspects of conventional warfare, he said.

The exercise will last from next week until May 16.

The SAAF will also take part in the exercise. Live ammunition will be used to simulate battle conditions,

but within safety regulations.

It was also announced yesterday that existing parachute battalions of the S.A. Defence Force are being re-organised into an operational parachute brigade.

"As the S.A. Defence Force is involved in a counter-insurgency war, consisting of stealthy incursions by the enemy, it has become essential for the S.A. Army to have at its disposal a force that can react to incursions with rapidity wherever they occur," a Press conferee was told.

"The establishment of the brigade headquarters forms part of a Defence Force plan to increase its strategic mobility and decrease the reaction time.

"A full-time parachute brigade headquarters will be established in Bloemfontein. The headquarters will consist of both Permanent Force and Citizen Force members.

"One parachute battalion in Tempe, responsible for parachute training, will be enlarged. This unit will in future consist of more companies of national servicemen, one S.A. Cape Corps Company and a company of White Permanent Force members — (Sapa.)

Threat is 'for real' — general

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S part-time soldiers should devote themselves to convincing their fellow-countrymen of all races and creeds that the threat facing the Republic "is for real and not make-believe", said Lieutenant-General Andre van Deventer, the SADF's Chief of Staff, Finances.

He was addressing former and serving Permanent and Citizen Force officers at the 93rd birthday dinner of the Cape Town Highlanders at the officers' mess at Wynberg military camp on Friday.

Among the guests were Vice-Admiral James Johnson, recently-retired Chief of the Navy; Brigadier L H Robertson, OC Western Province Command; Brigadier J F Nortje, OC Maritime Air Command; Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Commissioner of Police; Mr Harold van Hoogstrate, former MP for Gardens and an ex-officer of the CTH; and five former commanding officers of the regiment.

General Van Deventer warned of the danger that the Republic's enemies "might condition us into accepting the situation. The escalation of the 'war' is so slow that we can find ourselves accepting the changes without realizing the effect, or even without accepting the changes the slow escalation can move us into a dangerous situation without our really realizing it.

"As soldiers you have already played a creditable part in containing and defeating our current enemy on the field of battle. But you are not merely soldiers, you are members of your community, you are citizens, and your responsibility to your fellow citizens extends further than merely your skill at arms.

"Let me make it quite clear that I am not despondent. I am sure we will survive this threat in the same way as our forbears survived threats against them.

"It is just necessary that everyone in our country, irrespective of race, creed or colour, should realize that the threat is for real and not make-believe." General Van Deventer said that, while he would like to emphasize that many citizens appreciated the threat, there were many who did not.

The threat against South Africa was a total one, and needed a total answer.

"We as soldiers can do a lot to counter this total threat. The man in the street needs to be convinced that war is not merely to do with soldiers."

Footnote: In the Cape Times on Saturday a photograph of General Van Deventer arriving at the dinner was inadvertently reversed.

Explosives expert worst hurt

27/4/78
K. M. M.
A POLICE explosives expert, Major Frans van Eeden, was the worst injured among the 15 policemen hurt in a hand grenade explosion at the police training centre near Groblersdal on Tuesday.

Major Van Eeden's leg was badly injured, and he might lose it, General Prinsloo, Commissioner of Police, said yesterday.

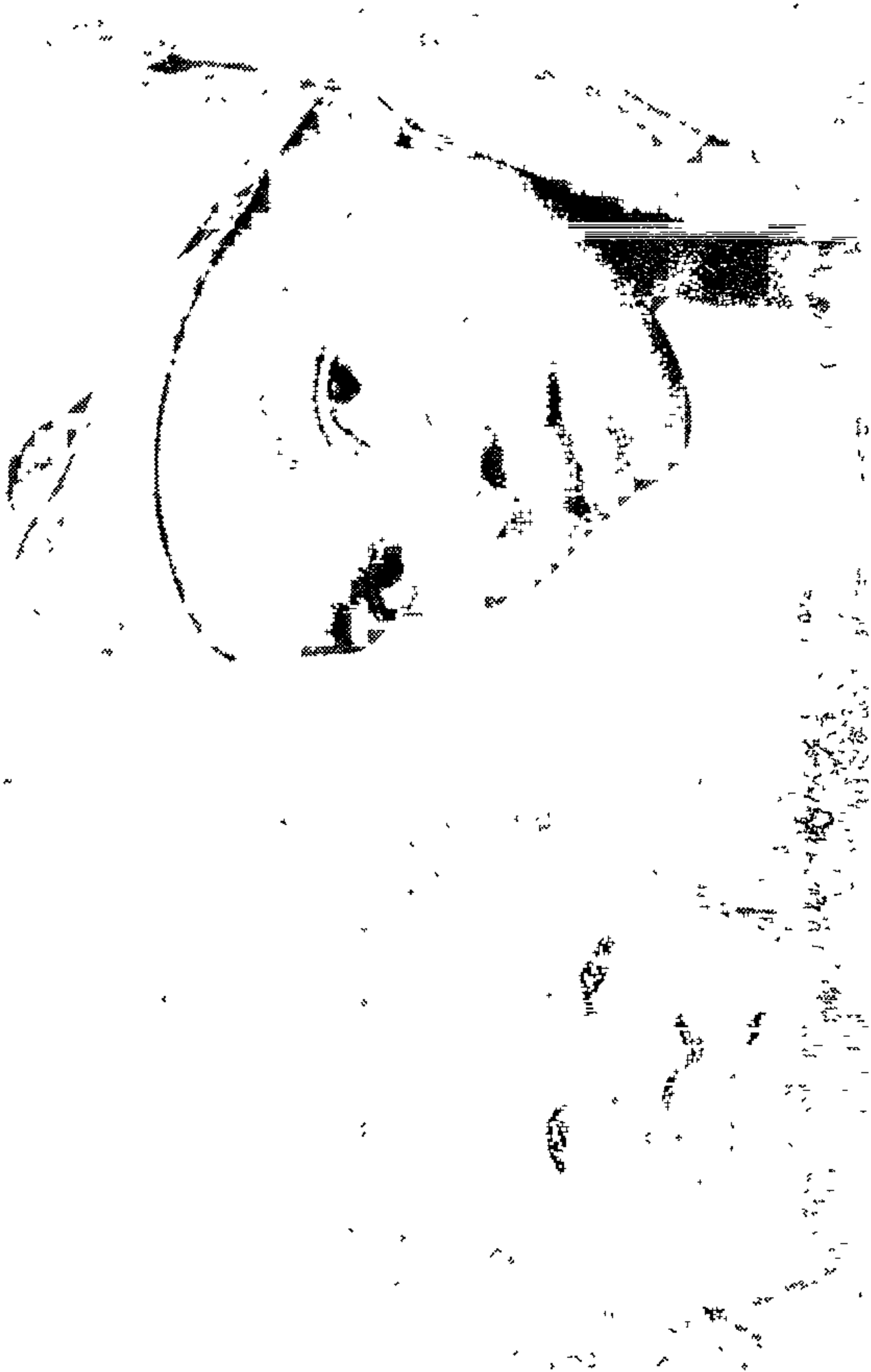
The hand grenade exploded during counter-insurgency training conducted by Major van Eeden.

He did not wish to reveal the names of the other injured policemen because of the special type of training they had been receiving, Gen Prinsloo said.

Five of the injured had been discharged on Tuesday night, and the others in a satisfactory condition in hospital in Pretoria, he said. — Sapa

28/4/78
25/6
Nina

Soldier takes woman hostage



Mercury Reporter

AN ELDERLY Durban woman was held hostage for about 30 minutes by a knife-wielding, 19-year-old national serviceman who had barricaded himself in her beach-front flat after escaping from Natal Command headquarters.

Armed military police burst through the barricaded front door of the flat occupied by Mrs Genia Ziman (75) on the second floor of Barcelona. At gun-point the young soldier was forced to hand over the knife and release his hostage.

Mrs Ziman, who was not injured, was confused about what happened. Although suffering from shock she declined treatment from a military doctor who entered the flat soon after the knifeman had been disarmed.

Military police re-arrested the national serviceman and took him back to Natal Command headquarters where he is being held in detention barracks.

The drama began shortly after 9.30 a.m. The serviceman had been sentenced by his commanding officer, Major Erlank van der Merwe of Natal Command Headquarters Unit, to 40 days' detention.

He had been found guilty at a summary military trial on charges of disobeying a lawful command, using threatening, insubordinate or insulting language and failing to attend where he had been required to attend.

Previous offence

STILL slightly shocked, Mrs Genia Ziman (75) is helped up by housemaid Miss Gertrude Hlongwane after they were held hostage for 30 minutes by a knife-brandishing soldier in a beachfront flat yesterday

A 26-days' DB suspended sentence for a previous offence was brought into force, making his total punishment 66 days in detention. After sentence had been passed he left the major's office under an escort of national servicemen.

Suddenly he broke away and fled across Argyle Road and disappeared into the flatland complex opposite Natal Command. Military police took up the chase but he could not be found.

Then screams were heard coming from a second-story flat at Barcelona. It was Gertrude Hlongwane (27), Mrs. Ziman's maid, who called for help from the balcony before being forced at knife-point to keep quiet.

The serviceman had burst in to the unlocked flat where he found Mrs. Ziman and Gertrude. "Just keep quiet and you won't get hurt," he ordered, brandishing a knife.

Gertrude immediately ran on to the balcony and began screaming.

"The soldier came and hit me a few times. He told me to shut up because there were people down there looking for him," she said.

She was forced back into the flat and the soldier barricaded the balcony door with a couch, threatening to kill her if she moved. He turned on the radio and went to inspect the bedroom.

Gertrude fled the flat and alerted the supervisor.

The soldier locked the front door and barricaded it with a large heavy diningroom table before telephoning an officer at Natal Command.

Mrs. Ziman said later, "I was frightened. I asked him what he wanted and why he had hit Gertrude. He just kissed me on the cheek and thanked me for the phone call.

"He had a knife but never threatened me with it. I didn't know what it was all about."

The military police gained entry by using a pass key and forcing the barricade aside. By then the serviceman had taken Mrs. Ziman to the bedroom and locked the door.

The police eventually forced their way in through the window and over the balcony to free his hostage.

N.M.
28/4/78
254

254 29/7/78 R. Don

SADF cancels Kei courses

TRANSKEI soldiers would not be admitted to training courses of the South African Defence Force until diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalised, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

He was replying to inquiries about a report of

a speech by the Prime Minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, in the Transkei Parliament on Thursday. Chief Matanzima was quoted as saying: "For reasons undisclosed to us yet, the SADF has cancelled a course for our soldiers at the South African School of Infantry at Oudts-

hoorn."

The Defence Force spokesman said that although it was the Government's standpoint that no Transkei soldiers would be admitted to SADF courses for the time being, soldiers who were already undergoing defence training would be allowed to complete their courses.

Armed terrorists caught in border areas—Zietsman

115798
R. D. M.
(254)

By BERNARDI WESSELS
Pretoria Bureau

LARGE numbers of suspected terrorists carrying sophisticated Russian weapons have been captured in the last few months in South Africa's border areas by the police.

This was confirmed yesterday in an interview with Brigadier C F (Ziets) Zietsman, Chief of the Security Police. He said the terrorists had been attempting to make their

way to the cities.

The weapons captured included AK 47 assault rifles, Scorpion machine pistols and Cezka and Tokarev pistols, among others. Most of the weapons came from Iron Curtain countries.

Large quantities of explosives, destined for terror attacks in the South African urban areas, had also been found. The explosives were also manufactured in Iron Curtain

countries.

Special police units protecting South Africa's vast border areas with Botswana, Rhodesia, Swaziland and Mozambique were still battling with the concentrated infiltration operation by the terrorists.

The police units, he said, were operating on foot and had set up special road blocks along the border. Many of the arrests had resulted from in-

formation volunteered by the local black population.

The infiltration operation was spear-headed by the African National Congress' military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe.

But in spite of the large number of arrests, only three policemen had been wounded and one murdered, Brig Zietsman said. One witness had been wounded, one witness killed, and the houses of two witnesses attacked.

POLICE IN TERROR GUN BATTLES

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16/4/78
Sunday
Tribune

By PATRICK TAYLOR, Military Correspondent

HEAVILY ARMED gangs of ANC terrorists have had a series of running gun battles with counter-insurgency forces in the far Eastern Transvaal.

At least two policemen have been wounded in clashes with terrorists following stepped-up ANC operations in South Africa — co-ordinated by guerrilla leaders based in Botswana and Mozambique.

Special police units have captured a number of guerrillas and seized quantities of arms, ammunition, hand-grenades and explosives.

These details were confirmed this week by the Minister of Police Mr J. T. Kruger and Security Police Chief Brigadier C. F. Zietsman.

The terrorist infiltration is part of the upward spiral of violence in South Africa with ever-increasing acts of urban terrorism — including bomb blasts, armed attacks and political assassinations.

In a skirmish near the Swaziland border late in February, a group of guerrillas from the ANC's Umkontho we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) crossed into South Africa and ambushed a police patrol. Two policemen were gunned down before the gang escaped into Swaziland.

Until today, the incident was blanketed in secrecy while follow-up operations continued. But even now Mr Kruger is not prepared to release the names of the policemen involved.

More details of the action are still being kept secret and it is not known if any of the terrorists were killed or wounded.

The wounded policemen were treated at Nelspruit hospital before being flown to Pretoria.

Brigadier Zietsman said this week the ANC contact in February was one of a number of contacts with terrorist bands.

"We have been operating in the Eastern Transvaal since about the middle of last year," he said. "We are also keeping a careful check on the Botswana border with South Africa."

The Security Chief warned that the Northern Zululand area was another potential trouble-spot.

"We don't often brag about our successes because it is not usually in the interests of the country to do so," said Brigadier Zietsman.

"Large numbers of terrorists have been captured and a great deal of arms, hand-grenades and explosives taken into our possession."

He said blacks leaving the country for ANC training in black states had also been captured.

Camp

Terror gangs based in Mozambique — there is a camp close to the Swaziland border — cross through Swaziland into the triangle of South African territory bounded by Mozambique and Swaziland. The area is mountainous, undeveloped and is ideal guerrilla territory.

Brigadier Zietsman said the ANC was concentrating on a double strategy of terror. Using classic guerrilla tactics, it is attempting to involve as many security force units as

possible in the rural areas while sending small groups to the cities as well.

Details of the terrorist activities in South Africa were known to the Sunday Tribune more than a month ago but the information was not published because the follow-up operations were still in progress.

Official sources now say the situation is under control and they are confident that terrorist operations will be wiped out.

"THE PUBLIC IN THE END WILL HAVE TO PAY" SAYS ALAN GARDINER

A JOHANNESBURG scheme to launch trading discount stamps in July has been violently opposed by all sectors of business contacted.

Following a SABC-TV debate and Press reports, the trading stamp scheme has been discarded as "terribly inflationary" and something which "will cost the consumer money", by leading business authorities

The promotional company which intends to operate the scheme, The Change Makers, has, says managing director Don Hawkrige, had approval from the Treasury and the Defence Force

The company has also overcome the presumed illegality of trading stamps (under the Trade Practices Act of 1976 Section 10) by finding suitable "exceptions in certain sections" of the Act

According to Hawkrige the stamps to get into the framework of South African law have to be tied to cash as well

On redemption the stamps offer the choice of cash or Defence Bonus Bonds to the value of stamps collected on purchases

The trading stamp scheme will, says Hawkrige, also bear the Bonus Bond logo. The company applied the Treasury for permission which was granted, he said

The Treasury says it can use the logo, but not exclusively," he

Sun. Tribune

Firms blast bonus bond stamp bid

By Alan Peat: Finance Editor

The Change Makers have been "gathering momentum for four or five months", says Hawkrige, and the company plans to have a redemption of one million five-rand-books of stamps a month after the first year. This he says "will achieve R5 million a month into Bonus Bonds"

While the company has cleared the approval of the system, and has signed up trading organisations — "including a food chain," says Hawkrige — business opinion is heavily against the idea

And some businessmen have been sceptical of the company's statements on the success to date.

Said Professor Leon Weyers, chairman of the South African Con-

sumer Council. "We are irrevocably against this scheme

"We have analysed this particular one, and it will cost the consumer money. Ultimately the system would be built into price. Unfortunately he has solicited the support of the Defence people."

According to Sidney Matus, executive director of the Spar Organisation. "The launching of trading stamp schemes in South Africa, no matter how patriotically or well motivated, will ultimately have one serious consequence — it will push up prices to the consumer"

Matus said that Spar and the sister chain Savor, had been offered the scheme, but had turned it down for

several reasons.

But Hawkrige said that Spar "hadn't" officially said no to the scheme yet.

The idea has also been strongly rejected by other retailers.

Meyer Khan, managing director of OK Bazaars said:

"We are on record as saying we regard these stamps as terribly inflationary. The UK is now dropping them after they were a great success. Prices dropped — sometimes by as much as 5 or 6 percent — after they were discarded"

Alan Gardiner, Natal manager of Pick 'n Pay said "I would love to see a way to support Defence Bonus Bonds, but not through this basis

The trading stamp

operator would have to get a cost and profit return.

"The public in the end would have to pay"

Chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Raymond Ackerman, has already rejected the scheme

Lawrence Heibert, director of the Greatermans Group (which owns the Checkers supermarket chain) is also anti-stamp.

"We would have nothing to do with them," he says

"He always seems to indicate that he is just about to launch the scheme, and that a major competitor has signed"

A Motor Industries Federation spokesman also knocks the scheme on the head

"It has a tendency to unbalance market conditions," he said "There would be no advantage"

The main business objections are

There would be a store-level cash problem. A large number of stamps would have to be paid for and held in stock

There would be an erosion of profits caused by a direct assault on gross profits and through interest paid out on the amount of money for stamps. This would have to be made up from the public

In the event of a stamp war breaking out, entire turnover discounts could escalate, and mark-ups would have to follow

Any short term benefits to one group of stores would soon be neutralised as soon as opposition stores began stamp circulation

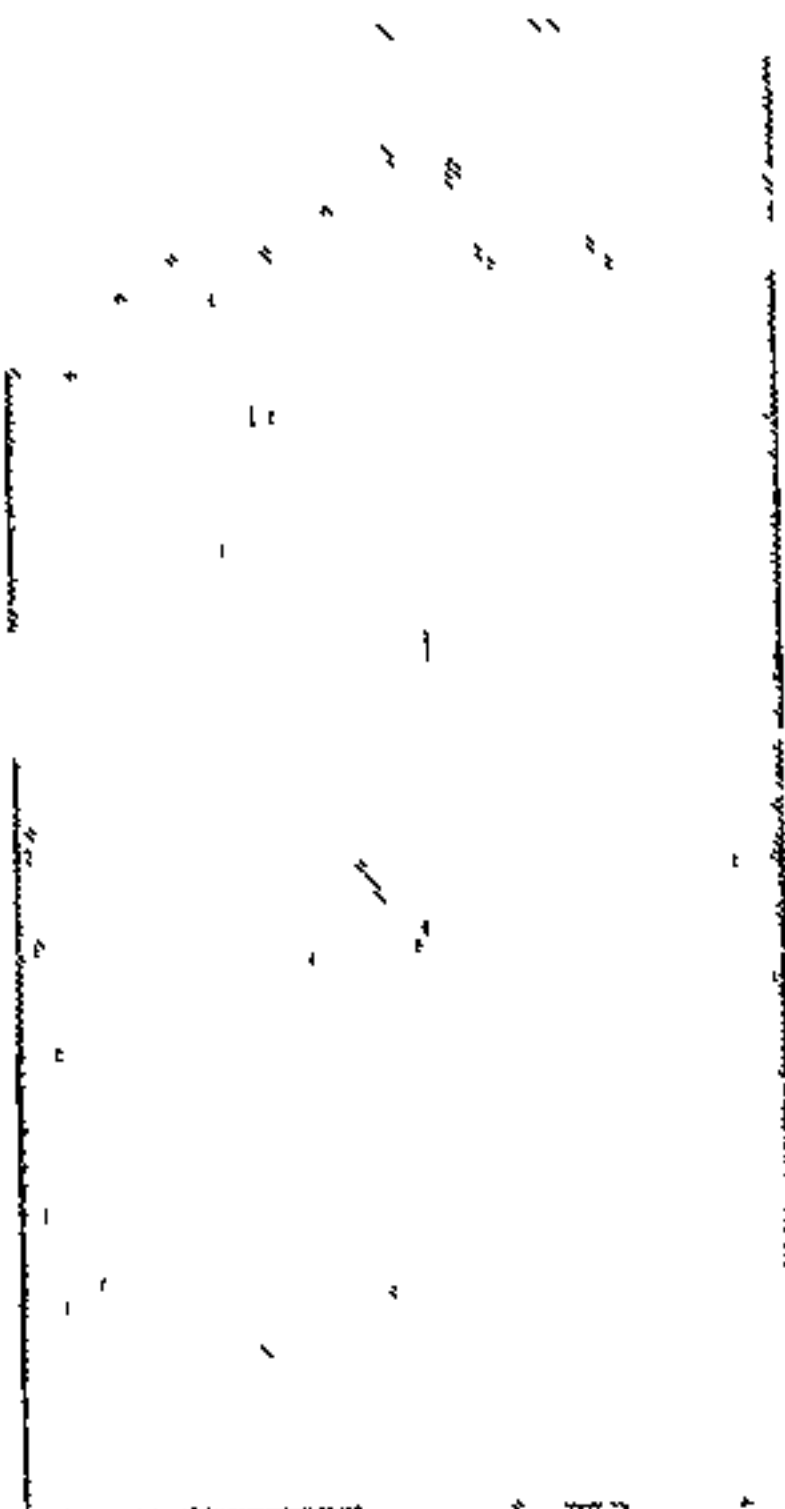
Captured soldier ^{Cape Times} shown on BBC TV ^{12/5/78} ^{3) 254}

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Sapper Johan van der Mesch, the South African soldier who has been held as a prisoner of war since his capture by Swapo guerillas in February, was last night shown in a pathetic plight in the nationally-screened BBC television current affairs show "Tonight".

Looking confused and tense, he told Swedish film producer Per Senden "The treatment I get from Swapo is good South Africa does not treat its captives as well as this The army will never see me again"

The Swedish film crew claim they spent six weeks in SWA/Namibia in February and March with an escort of 250 Swapo guerillas The results screened early today were naturally one-sided



Johan van der Mesch

Sapper van der Mesch, who has a baby daughter, looked like a repetition of film the world has seen of Americans captured during the Vietnam war He was filmed at a Swapo guerilla base a few kilometres from a South African military camp just inside SWA/Namibia, the producers of the film claimed

Fair-haired Sapper van der Mesch, speaking in heavily-accented English, was wearing only a vest and army pants

His left arm showed a nasty bullet wound, one of three flesh wounds he received when he was ambushed

Swapo claims he was the only survivor out of 10 soldiers ambushed at a waterhole

In the film the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, emphasized that they would only reach a settlement in SWA/Namibia on their terms, rejecting those of the big five Western nations

Mr Nujoma said they would take part in democratic elections but not as specified in the Western settlement

○ A spokesman for the Defence Force last night declined to comment on the statements made by Sapper van der Mesch He said he could not comment on statements made by a man who is being used by an organization for political purposes while he is totally at their mercy

Soldier's death in Angola described

ARGUS
2/25/78

ARGUS
10/5/78

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rifleman Martin Kaplan, the South African soldier who was killed in Angola last week, was killed by enemy fire that came either from a machine-gun nest or a sniper.

This was disclosed to The Argus after Rifleman Kaplan's father, Mr Morris Kaplan, made a plea for information on the circumstances surrounding his son's death.

The story of how the South African died was told by a fellow soldier who did not wish to be named.

Rifleman Kaplan was shot at about noon last

Thursday when he attempted to return fire at an enemy machine-gun nest.

The man said the South African troops had seized a Swapo base and were engaged in cleaning up enemy machine-gun nests.

LEANED OUT

The nest had a party of about eight of us pinned behind a building, the colleague said. We knew it was around but could not locate it.

Martin leaned out from cover to return fire and it was then that he was shot. He was hit just below the left shoulder.

The fact that Rifleman Kaplan received only one shot might indicate that the bullet came from a sniper, said the man.

A doctor was called immediately, but Martin could not be removed from the scene of fighting until the machine-gun nest was put out of action.

The nest was eventually taken by another group of South African troops who, according to the man, stormed it from another direction.

Cape Times
11/5/73

① 254
M. M. M.

Keetmanshoop train driver sentenced

WINDHOFK — A Keetmanshoop train driver, Michael Christiaan Albertus Brand 30 has been fined R200 (or 20 days) in the Supreme Court after being found guilty of culpable homicide following the deaths of five national servicemen in a train accident at Keetmanshoop on March 25 last year.

Two other railwaymen, Mr John Ernest Fryer, 25, a foreman shunter, and Mr Johannes Bernardus Henn, 38, station foreman at Keetmanshoop, were acquitted by Mr Justice J J Strydom after being found not guilty of culpable homicide and alternative charges of negligence.

In his two and-a-half-hour judgment, Mr Justice Strydom said the court found the deaths of the five national servicemen killed in the accident had been a direct result of negligence on the part of Brand, who drove the ballast train which had crashed into a stationary troop train on March 25 last year.

While the court accepted that Brand was not "trying to commit suicide or that he had not intended to injure anyone", the fact remained that he (Brand) had not conducted himself in a manner in which any other reasonable driver would, if faced by the same circumstances.

Evidence showed, Mr Justice Strydom said, that Brand did not take the necessary precautions after he brought the train to a standstill midway between Fownlands and Keetmanshoop the night of the accident — Sapa

Schwarz pleads for troops insurance cover

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — National servicemen and Citizen Force members were entitled to insurance protection in the event of death on military service, said the Opposition's chief defence spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz, yesterday.

He called on the Government to give married members of the armed forces free insurance on which R10 000 would be payable in the event of death by hostile action. This should, he said, also be made available to those supporting other dependants.

Mr. Schwarz, who was speaking in the second reading of the Financial Institutions Amendment Bill, said that the only real additional risk which the insurer assumed was death by hostile enemy action.

Earlier, introducing the Bill, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said existing restrictions on insurance companies excluding war risks were being lifted, because they gave the public no real protection.

Preventing a war risks exclusion could result in servicemen being refused all life insurance.

Mr. Schwarz said all the other risks of death by accident or natural causes should be accepted by the insurer as if the individual were in civilian life. Death, for example, in a motor accident while on military service should require no additional premium.

Principle

The principle should be accepted that the State had to subsidise premiums for death by enemy action of soldiers, sailors and airmen.

"Service," said Mr. Schwarz, "is for the community. It is not just that financial hardship from death by enemy action

should fall on the dependants of the fallen alone; it should be shared by the community at large."

Mr. Schwarz said that because of the obligation of the nation towards servicemen and as free market operations did not give equality of bargaining power to the serviceman or Citizen Force soldier against the insurer with his marketing ability and ability to withhold insurance, legislation was necessary to ensure policies were not refused to individuals likely to render military service on that ground alone.

Replying Senator Horwood said serious attention was being given to matters raised by Mr. Schwarz, but he felt sure Mr. Schwarz would agree there had already been an improvement.

25/7
23/7/78
MIM

BOND 'ORDER' BY THE GOVERNMENT

(24)
14/5/78
Sunday Tribune

By PATRICK TAYLOR

THE commanding officer of the brigade taking part in Operation Quicksilver virtually ordered his men to buy Defence Bonus Bonds in a letter of welcome sent to them when the operation first started.

In the letter Colonel Johan Kotze says he expects each member of the brigade to buy at least one R5 bond



NRP defence spokesman Vause Raw: "Obligation is implied."

Brigade
bristles

over letter of 'welcome'

Pretoria said this week that it was "very embarrassing" of Colonel Kotze to ask the men to buy the bonds

"No one can force a person to buy the bonds," the spokesman said "It is entirely up to the individual."

"But I agree that perhaps the phrasing of the letter could, in the ar my context, be seen as more than a request"

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the NRP and the party's defence spokesman, said "I am all in favour of encouraging people to buy Defence Bonds, but I think the wording of the letter implies an obligation which I know from previous queries is not the

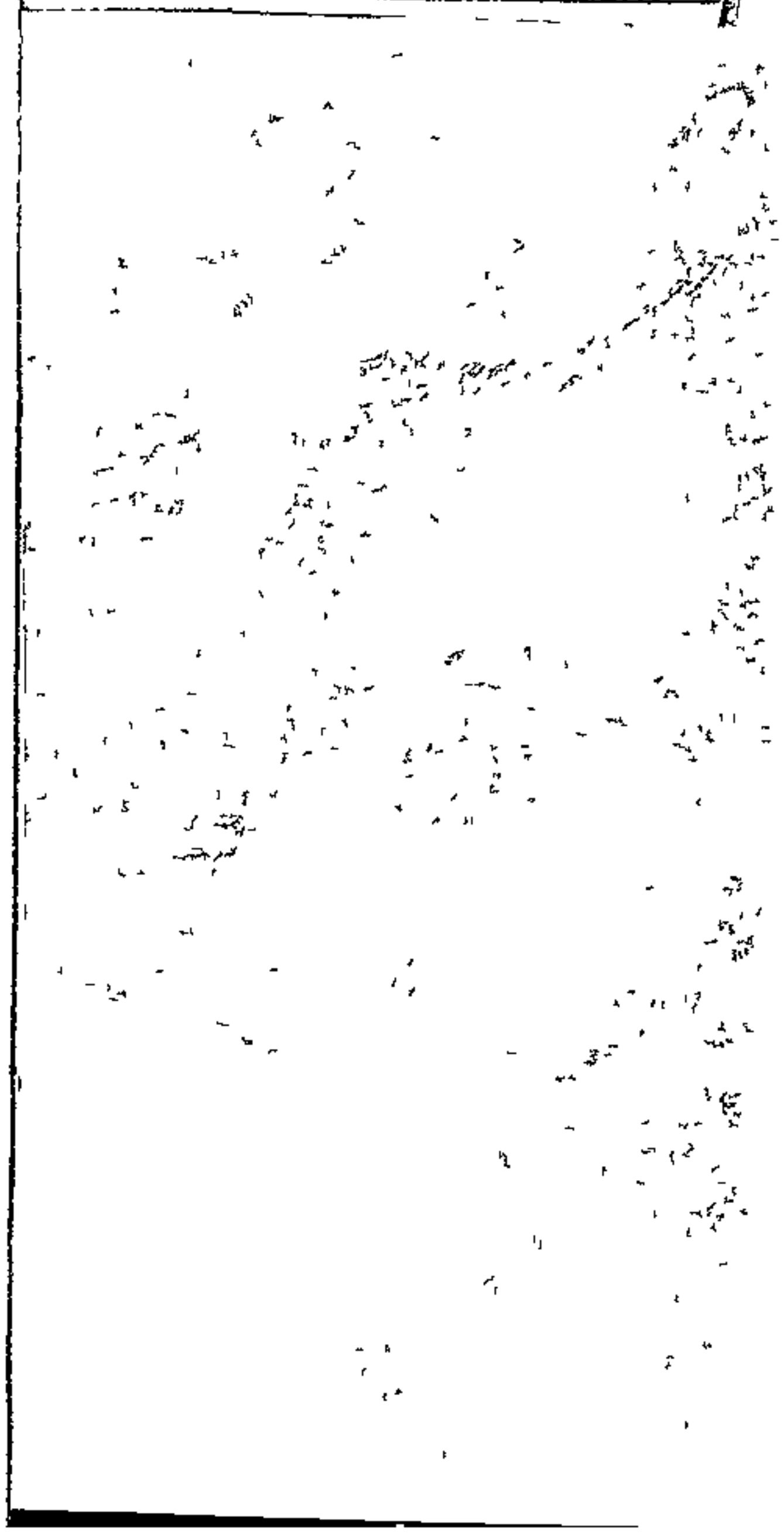
"By doing so the brigade will prove to the world that we have faith in our own country's capability to repulse any enemy onslaught," the colonel said

His letter has angered relatives of the men. "He might as well have told them they had no alternative except to hand over R5 for a Bonus Bond," the wife of one of them said.

"We had already bought Bonus Bonds, but my husband felt obliged to buy another," she said.

The mother of another of the men taking part in the exercise says her son felt he would be considered unpatriotic if he did not comply with the colonel's request.

"It was phrased in such



Hansard 15 19 May 1978
Question 7 Cols 795-796.

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795	FRIDAY 19 MAY 1978	796
<p>Advances for purchases of strategic stocks</p> <p>Mr H. H. SUTWAINZ asked the Minister of Economic Affairs</p> <p>What steps are taken to ensure that (a) purchases of strategic stocks by individuals are safeguarded and (b) advances made for such purchases are adequately secured</p> <p>Whether any advances were made to the firm Commercial and Industrial Dental Company, if so (a) for what purpose (b) in what amount and (c) what steps were taken to secure any such advances against loss from these advances</p> <p>Whether any losses have been sustained as a result of the said advances, if so, what losses</p>	<p>MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of absence)</p> <p>(1) (a) Loans for the purchasing of strategic stocks are not normally subject to the granting of guarantees but such loans are only granted to certain firms. The Department of Industries is on the records of the letter and the related documents of each individual firm of their activities.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the purchase of the said stocks, the need for a certain amount of security for a certain amount of stock is not normally met by the Department of Industries.</p>	<p>It will be required by a person in terms of an arrangement under the Act, shall not be deemed to form part of his assets and shall not be liable to seizure in the case of the sequestration of such person to be sufficient security in respect of State loans in this regard.</p> <p>(b) Officers of the Department undertake regular inspections at the firms concerned. Loans which are granted are sufficiently covered by the stock which is acquired and which may not be reduced without the consent of the Department.</p>
		<p>(2) Yes</p> <p>(a) For the tailoring of dental requirements</p> <p>(b) R279 751</p> <p>(c) Since the firm had been placed under judicial management during February 1977, the Department after consultation with the State Attorney, had formed the official appointment of judicial managers under the said Act to oversee the firm's affairs in terms of the said Act. The said Act provides that the firm's assets should not be disposed of without the consent of the court.</p>
		<p>(3) Loans for the purchasing of strategic stocks are not normally subject to the granting of guarantees but such loans are only granted to certain firms. The Department of Industries is on the records of the letter and the related documents of each individual firm of their activities.</p>

Half

Half

Close

PHONETICS

A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels

Big recruitment drive planned

Praise for SA's black soldiers

259

26/5/78

R.J.

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE SADF plans to make greater use of black and coloured soldiers in combatting what is expected to be a long, drawn-out border struggle with Russian and Cuban backed terrorists

Senior officers at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria say they are well satisfied with the calibre of the black and coloured units which have been and are serving in a combat capacity in the border area.

They have shown themselves to be well-disciplined, aggressive, as controlled under fire and as well-motivated as whites.

Defence chiefs believe that if South Africa is to be defended effectively against the escalating threat from outside, it has to make full use of all its manpower.

And this is exactly what is planned.

A comprehensive recruiting drive for blacks will be launched soon in all major centres

The high unemployment rate has made large numbers of blacks and coloureds available and eager to serve in the SADF

And there is no doubt about their operational value.

This has been shown by elements of the black 21st



On border duty black soldiers chat with the Minister of Defence, Mr. P W Botha.

Battalion which has been on border duty for nearly five months and, patrolling with whites, has had a number of clashes with terrorists

No attempt is made to segregate the different race units in the operational area. Black and coloured groups are deployed with whites, patrol with whites and fight with whites.

It is eye-opening, senior officers say, to see how the troops respect each other in the stressed border situation where all know that survival depends on close co-operation.

Rations, accommodation and privileges on border

duty are the same for all races, and although the basic pay gap remains, the combat allowance is the same for all

A brigadier on the general staff, Brigadier J F J van Rensburg, points out that pay rates are established by the Public Service Commission and not by the SADF

It is Government policy however, to progressively narrow the gap and eventually to iron out the differences.

According to Brigadier Van Rensburg, the relationship between whites, blacks and coloureds in the combat zone is outstanding

"The motivation of black and coloured soldiers is very much the same as that of the whites.

"They recognise the Marxist-inspired terrorist actions as a threat to their way of life, and their fighting spirit and morale is as solid and high as among white soldiers," he said.

The brigadier gave an assurance that there was no effort made to politically indoctrinate blacks and coloureds during training. All efforts were concentrated on turning out well-trained, efficient soldiers.

The highest rank in the 21st Battalion is corporal but it is planned to raise the rank ceiling

Blacks and coloureds

have the same rank authority as whites.

A black or coloured corporal is senior to, and has authority over, a white lance corporal. Rank is not diminished by colour, the SADF says.

In the SA Coloured Corps coloureds have attained commissioned rank. Currently the highest rank is captain

Coloured soldiers are proud of their association with the SA Cape Corps, which had an outstanding record in the two world wars

Elements of the SA Cape Corps have served two periods on border duty, and will continue to serve while the terrorist border pressure is maintained

Repeated requests have been received, too, from the Indian community to be allowed to serve in the Army — some are currently serving in the Navy at Durban — and to form their own commando units

Large numbers of blacks and coloureds have also asked permission to join commando units and, in fact, some are already serving in what until recently were all white units

Senior Defence Headquarters officers will not comment on the suggestion made by the Natal Chamber of Industries recently that blacks, col-

oureds and Indians should be subject to the same compulsory military service as whites.

However, opposition defence spokesmen and coloured and Indian leaders say that until full citizenship rights are granted to all races the Government could not make military service compulsory.

The PFP's defence spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP, said:

"Recognise them as full citizens, with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of whites. Then and only then can we ask them to accept compulsory responsibility for defending South Africa."

Mr. Schwarz urged the Minister of Defence, however, to give every possible encouragement to Indians, coloureds and blacks to volunteer for military service.

The NRP's defence spokesman, Mr. Vause Raw, MP, said:

"All races should participate in defending South Africa."

"Compulsory service, however, cannot be applied to blacks, coloureds and Indians at this stage, and a voluntary system will have to continue to apply."

He said that until full citizenship rights were granted to blacks, coloureds and Indians in a federal government system, compulsory military service was out of the question.

The chairman of the SA Indian Council, Dr. A. M. Moolla, said compulsory military service for Indians would have to be tied to full citizenship rights.

"We have asked the Government to make facilities available for training Indian volunteers on a basis of the same pay and service conditions enjoyed by whites."

Dr. Moolla said so far the Government had not responded to that request.

The national chairman of the Labour Party, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, asked:

"How could they even compel us to defend a system which delegates us to second class citizenship?"

If the Government wanted to compel coloureds to fight, then they must be prepared to accord them the same political, economic and social rights as whites.

"If the country was run on an acceptable system, then we would have a moral and patriotic duty to defend its borders," Mr. Hendrickse said.

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26/5/78
RDM

Envoy had to sleep in car

UMTATA: — A former Transkei trainee diplomat says he was told by a senior member of the South African Police at Graaff-Reinet that when the South African Government granted independence to Transkei the citizens of the territory had not been made white.

Mr. Ezra Mtshontshi, travelling to Cape Town with Mrs S. Masela and Mr M. Masela, were refused accommodation at a hotel at Graaff-Reinet. The manager said they should first get permission from the police.

He said the sergeant at the charge office told them "When we gave you independence we did not mean we were making you whites. You must stay in your territory and stop roaming about in South Africa."

"We had to sleep the night in the car," Mr. Mtshontshi said. — DDR.

Botha: we'll attack if necessary

254

21/5/78

GEORGE — The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said last night South Africa would attack Swapo camps again in Angola if necessary.

Addressing a public meeting to commemorate his 30 years as MP for George, he repeated Government charges that double standards were applied against South Africa.

France and Belgium could send paratroopers into Zaire or any other friendly black state to restore order.

"But if South Africa defends its kin and its friends in South West Africa, then this is described as the devil's work," Mr Botha said.

South Africa was "not trigger happy" but realised the effects of war on a country.

She knew Angola was now short of food, health services and infrastructure, and that Mozambique, formerly a food exporter, was now itself short of food.

"This is what war brings."

"The Government's standpoint is that we do not want war on our soil and we therefore want to stop the enemy before he comes over our borders."

Mr Botha said South Africa was not arming itself against the whole world nor trying to taunt the world.

"But we do not intend giving them our birthright on a platter."

Mr Botha said there could be no absolute freedom in South Africa or anywhere else because absolute freedom could not exist without law and order. When law and order had to make way for freedom, then chaos resulted.

There was no country in

the world which, at present was safer, and more orderly than South Africa
— SAPA

63 CAUGHT IN ANGOLA RAID ARE SET FREE

Mercury Correspondent

OSHAKATI — Sixty-three people, including partly trained terrorists, captured during South Africa's recent raid into Angola, were set free by the Defence Force at the weekend.

The prisoners — 34 men and 29 women ranging in age from 16 to 56 — will be returned to their homes today after being placed in the care of Owambo's Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, on Saturday.

All were captured in a South African attack on Swapo's "Vietnam" base, about 40km from the South West Africa - Angola border on Ascension Day.

The 63 released detainees represent less than a third of the total number of prisoners captured during the one-day attack on two Swapo bases in Angola.

A Military spokesman said the fates of the "hardened terrorists" still held would depend on police investigations.

Colonel Kat Liebenberg, officer commanding two military areas, said the captured terrorists were divided into three categories after questioning.

There were those who were well trained and "hardened" terrorists, others who were lured across the border by Swapo's false promises, and many who

were forced into Angola by Swapo abductors

People who fell into the last two categories were released, even though some of them had received partial military training.

Pastor Ndjoba told the released prisoners they could be thankful they had been saved by the security forces and returned to their people in good health

He said there was evidence that a substantial number of Swapo insurgents were crossing the border back into Angola since the "limited" South African Operation.

Warning them that "we know exactly where they are in Angola," Pastor Ndjoba said it would be far better for Swapo members to lay down their arms and hand themselves over to the security forces for peace.

Although the prisoners were relieved at being released, many of them were sad, disillusioned and uncertain about their futures when they spoke to pressmen at Oshakati.

The oldest, Mr. Erastus Katugwe (56), said he and

his two sons were forced across the border into Angola by a large group of terrorists a few days before the raids.

He said he was saved from almost certain death because he was about to be put on trial by Swapo officials for being an informer.

"We were in the camp for only three days when the South African soldiers came and took me and three others from a jail under the ground," he said.

"I'm happy to be back, but I don't know what happened to my two sons. I don't think I will ever see them again."

Mr. Katugwe said he was scared to go home to his wife and four other children in case the terrorists came for him again

Tami Tipinge (16) said she went to Angola with her boyfriend. He wanted to go for military training and said she could train to become a weaver.

"My boyfriend left our camp the day before the attack I don't know where he went to, but I think he was killed," she said.

Hansard. H 30 May 1978.
Question 626 Qs. 833

73

TUESDAY, 30 MAY 1978

834

MONDAY, 29 MAY 1978

*Indicates translated version

For written reply

**Storage of household furniture on behalf of
naval men in France**

626 Mr J W F WILEY asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether contracts for the storage of household furniture were put out to tender on behalf of naval men in France if so (a) which tender was accepted, (b) what was the amount of the tender and (c) who was the successful tenderer;
- (2) whether the stored furniture has been destroyed by fire if so (a) to what extent and (b) what is the value of the furniture destroyed
- (3) whether the furniture was insured by the storage firm if so, for what amount,
- (4) whether insurance has been paid out to those whose furniture was destroyed if not why not

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)(a) (b) and (c) The matter is still *sub judice* as the Navy has been instructed to refer it to the Deputy State Attorney because it appears that the household furniture had not been insured by the firms although premiums were paid by the State and policy numbers provided by the firms. Contracts were concluded and the lowest of three tenders was accepted in each individual case. The value of the tenders differs in each member's case in accordance with the value of his household furniture and the member himself selects three tenders from a list of approved firms. Tenders submitted by Jack Welstedt and Pickfords were accepted in respect of twenty members.

(2) Yes

(a) Totally destroyed

(b) A Board of Inquiry has been convened to determine the value.

(3) The insurance applied for by the members themselves is as follows

Jack Welstedt	R80 000
Pickfords	R15 000

(4) As far as is known one member was approached by a firm with an offer of compensation which was not accepted by him as it did not cover his claim

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Case Times 30/5/78

254

Court told of trainee's death run

KIMBERLEY. — Heat exhaustion may have led to the death of Stephen Trevor Parvess, a national serviceman at 1 Maintenance Unit here who collapsed during a run round the camp at Diskobelos on January 18 last year, the Regional Court heard here yesterday.

His instructor at the time, Corporal Joseph Peter Murray, 21, of Port Elizabeth, is appearing on a charge of culpable homicide. He pleaded not guilty.

The State alleges after Mr Parvess, 17, of Kraaifontein, collapsed, he stood up and was supported by other trainees while someone held his rifle. After continuing on his own, he collapsed again.

He was taken to the sickbay and then to the Kimberley Hospital. He was transferred to Bloemfontein, where he died later.

Professor J A Olivier, chief State pathologist, conducted the post mortem. He said Mr Parvess' death was caused by acute liver and kidney prolapse, lung infection, pneumonia and inflammation of the heart muscle.

He said heat exhaustion and dehydration could have set off the process of kidney failure.

Asked if a person coming from the coast would be affected by Kimberley's summer heat, Professor Olivier said that would depend if the person was acclimatized. He said his examination revealed no sign of physical abnormalities.

Cross-examined Professor Olivier said he found no evidence that heat exhaustion with dehydration was the actual cause of death. But this possibly started the whole process off, because he had not found anything else that could have done so.

Dr P W du Toit, of the National Hospital,

Bloemfontein, testified that Mr Parvess' temperature was extremely high on admission — 41C — and he was suffering from a deficiency in kidney function as well as dehydration.

There was an advanced degree of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, which could have resulted from very high temperature, sepsis or blood poisoning, kidney failure or advanced dehydration, he said.

Dr Du Toit said the disseminated intravascular coagulopathy might have been connected with a genetic abnormality. He said Mr Parvess was put on an artificial kidney machine but died on January 20.

Captain J P Potgieter said Mr Parvess reported to the company of which he was in command on January 5. Corporal Murray, doing his military training, was an instructor at the time.

The actual training began on January 17 with a 2,4 km fitness test, he said. To his knowledge the deceased was found fit for one of the two top categories.

The following day, Captain Potgieter told the court, his instructions were that trainees were to run round the Diskobelos section of the base, without being chased or forced. They could cover the distance of about "three kilometres plus" in their own time, walking if necessary. They set out about 3.45pm.

He said afterwards when he went to see Corporal Murray in the sickbay, three other people were there. The two

from his company appeared to be unconscious.

Captain Potgieter said he went over the Army's orders dealing with heat exhaustion with his instructors.

Mr Roy Trevor Morris of Port Elizabeth said he was in the same company and platoon as Mr Parvess.

After setting out on the run round the camp on January 18, Mr Parvess fell.

"The corporal told him he must get up. There was another chap running with us and he also fell. Corporal Murray told him (Mr Parvess) he must get up and carry on because he thought he was acting as well."

Mr Morris said Mr Parvess got up by himself. Four of the trainees carried him a little way and then he carried on running by himself. He fell down again and nearly swallowed his tongue.

"The corporal managed to get his tongue out and he asked two of us to get him back to camp by a shorter way. "I couldn't pick him up and the other chap wouldn't help me, so I told this chap to sit down and get his (Mr Parvess's) head out of the sun," he said.

Mr Morris said by the time he reached the camp the others were already there and sent an ambulance to fetch Mr Parvess.

Questioned by the prosecutor, Mr Morris said they did not take water with them. They were allowed rest periods, after the deceased fell down.

The trial continues today — Sapa



Dr Koornhof



Admiral Edwards

SA faces 'total onslaught'

Cape Times 1/6/78
25U

Admiral Edwards

VAN DERBIJLPARK.—South Africa was facing a "total onslaught" by the international community and needed all encompassing measures to meet it, Rear-Admiral R A Edwards, Chief of Staff (Personnel) of the South African Defence Force, said yesterday.

Admiral Edwards was addressing about 8 000 people at Vanderbijlpark High School.

He said every possible method was being used in trying to undermine South Africa's sense of identity and morale.

But plans were being made for "co-ordinated action to meet and ward off the threat", Admiral Edwards said.

Weapons being used against South Africa included diplomacy, industry, trade, technology, written and spoken words, media, demonstrations, strikes, boycotts and subversion.

Soldiers played minor roles in this "total onslaught", but military preparedness was still of utmost importance, Admiral Edwards said.

Coordinated plans included building up military preparedness at schools and for re-introducing national servicemen to civilian life after their two years service.

All contract teachers were to be called up annually in January and trained as commando officers. They would be attached to the cadet organization for service, he said.

Research had shown that soldiers returning to civilian life after long terms of service had problems adjusting to their work situation and their family and community lives, Admiral Edwards said.

A national plan was to be implemented which would try to meet these problems. The plan involved co-ordination of State departments and cultural and service organizations by local authorities.

They'll

help

soldiers

out . . .

By **BERNARDI WESSELS**
Pretoria Bureau

THE four provincial administrators are to help national servicemen readjust to civilian life after their two-year term of duty

This was announced in a statement issued by the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, yesterday.

The decision followed a meeting of the administrators in Cape Town on Monday

The problems servicemen were expected to face included

- Unemployment because of shortages of suitable work opportunities or insufficient educational qualifications;
- Adjustment problems at work and in family and community life

The administrators would help by asking local authorities to join in a coordinated plan for the readjustment of servicemen

The mayors of larger towns and cities would be asked to call meetings to form local committees and to act as patrons

Town clerks would be requested to act as chairmen

Employers, employer organisations, churches, cultural and service organisations, women's organisations, the Southern Cross Fund and organisations for ex-servicemen would also be involved

The activities of the committees would be coordinated by the Defence Force

The scheme, planned to start from July 1, would also be supported by Government authorities, including the Departments of Labour, Social Welfare and Cultural Affairs

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CAPE TIMES 7/6/78

254

Draft-dodgers magazine report false — SADF

Defence Reporter

FORMER Cape Town reporter Gavin Shreeve — author of an on-the-spot report from the operational area quoted in the London-based 'draft-dodgers' magazine Omkeer which has been mailed to hundreds of South African youths awaiting their national service call-up — has never been in the fighting zone.

The magazine, eight mimeographed sheets encouraging South African youths to evade military service and giving them advice on how to do it and where to go afterwards, was recently mailed from London to many South African homes.

It is produced by the South African Liberation Support Committee (Salscom), which was founded late last year by two former members of Breyten Breytenbach's Marxist Okhela organization — both of them South Africans living in voluntary exile in London.

Among other things it quotes Gavin Shreeve as describing how he lay in the bush in the operational area in March this year during clearing-up operation after a landmine incident — in which one man was killed — and a successful Swapo mortar attack resulting in the destruction of a bridge and a small dam.

Mr Shreeve wrote that "soldiers and officers I spoke to as I lay in the bush expressed a grudging respect for the growing efficiency of the Swapo guerillas. They admitted quite freely that the ordinary South African soldier doing a short tour of duty in the area was no match for the insurgents."

No record

But a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that he could find no record that Mr Shreeve had ever been allowed into the operational area.

He added that if Mr Shreeve had spoken as freely to officers as he claimed, he could only have been there as an official guest of the authorities.

"He might have been in Windhoek or somewhere like that, if it is true he was in South West Africa, but without the authorities' knowledge he could not have got anywhere nearer than the fringes of the operational area," the SADF spokesman said.

Salscom is based in London and has an office in New York. Its three executive members are the Rev. Don Morton, a Methodist preacher who fled South Africa in 1971 because, he claimed later, he was under

security branch surveillance and had been told he was to be detained; Bill Anderson, a former national serviceman who in 1976 made a series of widely-publicized accusations of torture against security forces in the South West African operational area, and Terry Schott, who left the Republic three years ago.

(254)

7/6/78
Public Sector
Defense

How 2 soldiers died in mass parachute jump

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Citizen Force sergeant was found with his neck broken after a mass jump by paratroopers over the General De Wet training ground near Bloemfontein on November 26, 1975, the Bloemfontein Supreme Court heard this week.

The evidence was given by Dr C A du Toit, who was attached to 3 Military Hospital, Tempe, and said he was in the dropping zone when the jump began.

Appearing before Mr Justice R P B Erasmus and two assessors are Major Wesley de Beer, 31, and Maj Daniel Johannes Mentz, 30, who have both pleaded not guilty of culpable homicide.

The trial arises from the deaths of Sgt Dirk Johannes Human, 28, of Frank-

fort, and Rifleman Alan Trevor Bate, 23, of Virginia, who took part in the jump.

Maj De Beer was dropping zone officer and Maj Mentz was in charge of ground training during a three-week camp of 56 members of a Parachute Battalion.

Both accused said they had not been negligent.

The State alleges they should have been aware of or have made sure of the velocity and nature of the wind at the time. It was too strong and uncertain

for safe parachute jumps.

Dr Du Toit said he saw Sgt Human's parachute balloon and then become smaller as it was dragged onwards.

"He died about two or three minutes before I reached him. He was without his helmet and his neck was broken."

"Bate was the third or fourth among the injured I reached. Between 15 and 20 men were injured that day."

"Bate had a bad gash on his head and another injury indicated pressure on

the brain."

Dr J J de Vos of Bloemfontein went with Dr Du Toit to the injured men's assistance.

"Maj De Beer and Maj Mentz discussed the strong wind before the jump."

"To my mind, Maj Mentz had the deciding influence with regard to the jump — he was more self-assured. Maj De Beer said the jump had to go on."

Sgt Human's body was found about 470 m from the spot where he landed.

The trial continues today — Sapa

augustus -a -um: narrow

agellus -i (masc.): small farm (dimin. of ager)

exiguus -a -um: small

Indicate the basic structure of each of the above sentences (e.g. Rex crudelis pueros parvos interfecit:

Basic structure: 6(a): subject: rex

object: pueros

predicate: interfecit.

Then in the spaces below, fill in the adjective which goes with each of the nouns:

rex _____

amicus _____

Aeneas _____

tremor _____

mus _____

hospes _____

culmina _____

montibus _____

vias _____

casam _____ casorum

pueros _____

re _____

ossa _____

murem _____

amicum _____

umbrae _____

aequore _____

agelli _____

via _____

tempora _____

umbras _____

Further uses of adjectives.

9. What is the basic structure found in the following sentences?

Vos estis beati

Puellae sunt pulchrae

Puer est stultus

Urbs antiqua fuit

STAR 8/6/78

(254)

A backlash hits returning servicemen

Pretoria Bureau

Military preparedness has its problems — it makes it extremely difficult for young men to make the transition back to civilian society

The South African Defence Force is "more than deeply concerned" about the problem and, in co-operation with the relevant sectors of the civilian community, is making detailed preparations to meet its demands.

These preparations were outlined yesterday by the SADF's Director of Orientation Services, Brigadier Eric Louw, who pointed out that the first batch of national servicemen to complete two years in military service was due to return to "civvy street" at the end of the year.

"Previously, the effective period of compulsory national service was 12 months, with volunteers staying on for an extra six months," said Brigadier Cyrus Smith, formerly the SADF's director of public relations and now also a member of the Directorate of Orientation Services.

"Twelve months presented no great problems compared with those we

anticipate from two years of military service"

These problems fall into three categories:

- Unemployment due to a lack of suitable job opportunities, particularly in the current economic climate. Poor educational qualifications was also a major factor — 48.2 per cent of the 1977 intake of

throughout the country should establish a committee to assist in the co-ordinated adjustment of national servicemen who need help.

It is proposed that each community should have a council under the patronage of the mayor and the chairmanship of the town clerk to formulate policy.

PATRICK TAYLOR reports on the servicemen in R100 000 luxury barracks

Army surplus turns

'vroue' hostel into paradise

NATIONAL servicemen have never had it so good. More than 100 are living in a mixed hostel in Pretoria at a cost of R100 000 a year because there is no other accommodation for them.

Some of the men — there are 60 officers and 80 troops — have even been allowed to move in with their wives.

And the Margaretha Ackerman Hostel imposes few restrictions on the men. Booze and women in the rooms are forbidden, but just about anything else goes.

At night the men pack the recreation room and mingle with women residents who, according to one of the women, believe they have found paradise. They are outnumbered by the men by about 10 to one.

Officers inspect the troops' rooms every Friday but the inspections are never more than a formality. The rooms are kept clean and the floors polished by maids.

The manager of the hostel, Mr Chris Lamprecht, says the national servicemen are treated the same as the other 180 residents. They pay 50 cents a month each for the use of the recreation facilities, which include billiards, darts and table tennis.

Films are shown free twice a week and if the servicemen are attracted to the bright lights of Pretoria there is nothing stopping them from going out every evening.

"The South African Vrouedefensie runs the hostel on a non-profit-making basis," said Mr Lamprecht. "Accommodation costs are kept as low as possible."

"At the moment board and lodging costs R70 a month. Of this the Department of Community Development pays R20 and the Defence Force the other R50."

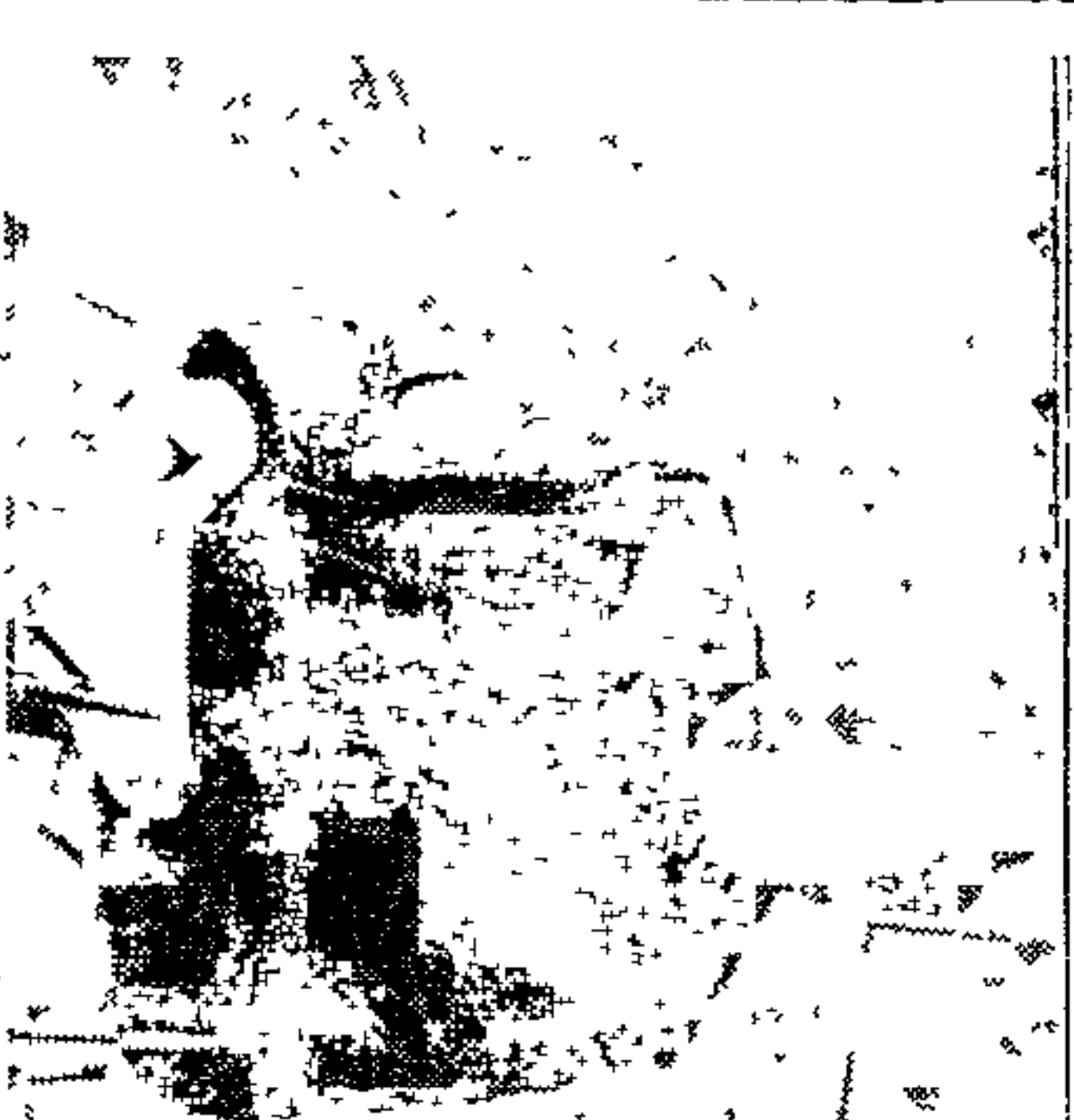
Mr Lamprecht said the Defence Force had used the hostel to accommodate personnel since March last year. Officers were accommodated there initially, but other ranks also moved in when the Defence Force had no place for them elsewhere.

"They never give us any trouble," he said. "If they have problems they come to me and I help wherever possible."

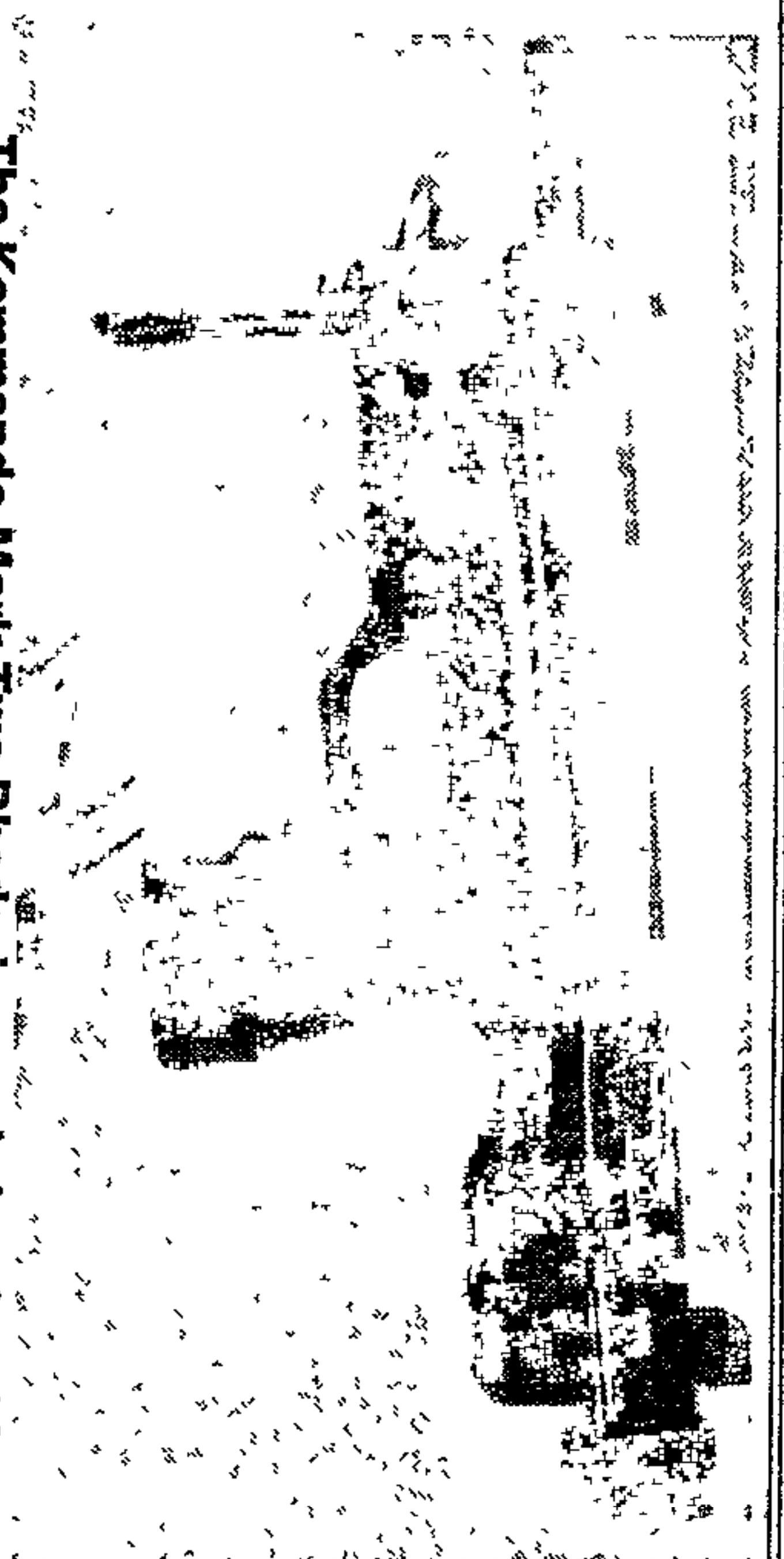
"The servicemen like living here because they are not isolated from the

every-day city life. Divorced women and young unmarried women live in the hostel so the men are not cut off from the opposite sex."

The hostel has a laundromat and ironing machines and the servicemen are allowed to put up posters or pictures in their rooms.



QUICK ON THE DRAW . . .



DIRK STOFFBERG—tremendous response

The Kommando Mark Two Rhodesian-made hand carbine

Americans fast to respond to Rhodesian machine pistol

MORE THAN 2 000 American firearms enthusiasts want to buy a Rhodesian-made machine pistol from a Johannesburg dealer since he advertised the weapon in an international mercenary soldiers' magazine.

Mr Dirk Stoffberg, managing director of Firearms International has been inundated with inquiries and telephone calls from the United States since placing the advertisement for the Kommando MK II in the Soldier of Fortune magazine.

The Kommando, a 9 mm parabellum, is available as a semiautomatic and automatic hand carbine. It weighs only three kilograms loaded and is less than half a metre long.

"About 25 percent of the Setous Scouts in Rhodesia use the Kommando and some South African farmers have already bought them,"

Mr Stoffberg said this week. "Some of our farmers have followed the example of their Rhodesian counterparts and now carry the Kommando in clips attached to the cabs of their trucks," he said.

"We are working in close co-operation with the police who

obvious reasons do not want the weapon to fall into the wrong hands. Mr Stoffberg said his company had been sounding out the market for the Kommando in the United States, Africa and South America for the past year.

"The European countries have mostly stopped exporting sub-machine guns, so there is a good chance the Kommando will catch on," he said.

"We are obviously going to be very careful about who we sell the weapons to. Some African countries will not get them."

"And if they fell into the wrong hands in South Africa it could cause trouble. Can you imagine a psychological advantage an armed robber would have over his victim if he was carrying a Kommando?"

"It is for this reason that we are going to be very careful about who gets the Kommando in South Africa."

Mr Chris Lamprecht: Feel at home

PATRIOTIC... SERVICEMEN IN RA

Army surplus turns 'Vrouwe' hostel into paradise

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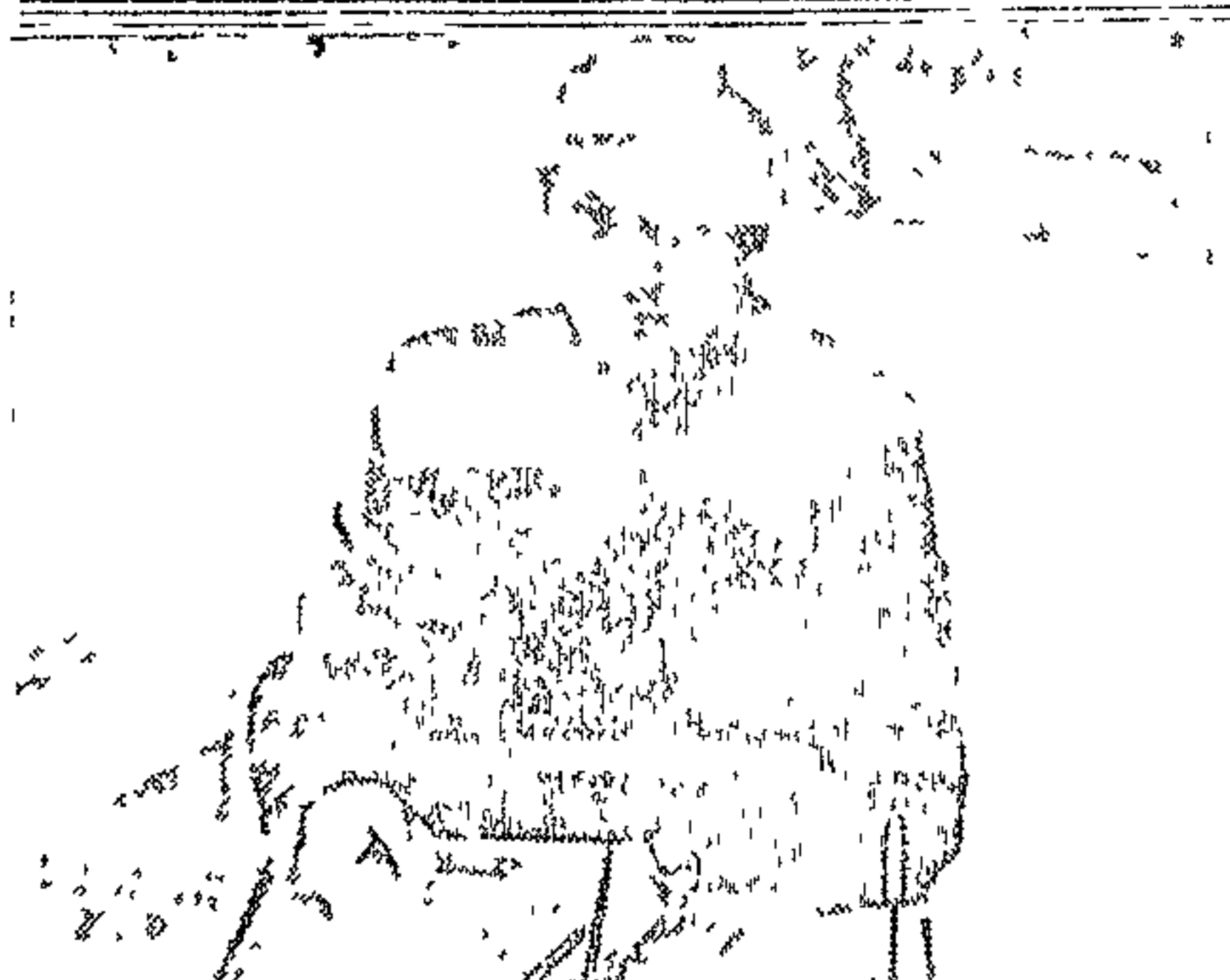
At night the men pack the recreation room and mingle with women residents who, according to one of the women, believe they have found paradise. They are outnumbered by the men by about 10 to one.

Officers inspect troops' rooms every but the inspection never more than half an hour. The rooms are clean and the floors polished by maids.

The manager of the hostel, Mr Chris L... says the national servicemen are treated the same as the other residents. They have a cent a month each for use of the recreation room, which includes billiards, darts and pool.

Films are shown twice a week and national servicemen are taken to the bright lights of Pretoria there is no stopping them from going out every evening.

The South African Vrouwefederasie hostel on a normal...



QUICK ON THE DRAW . . .

DIRK STOFFBERG—tremendous response

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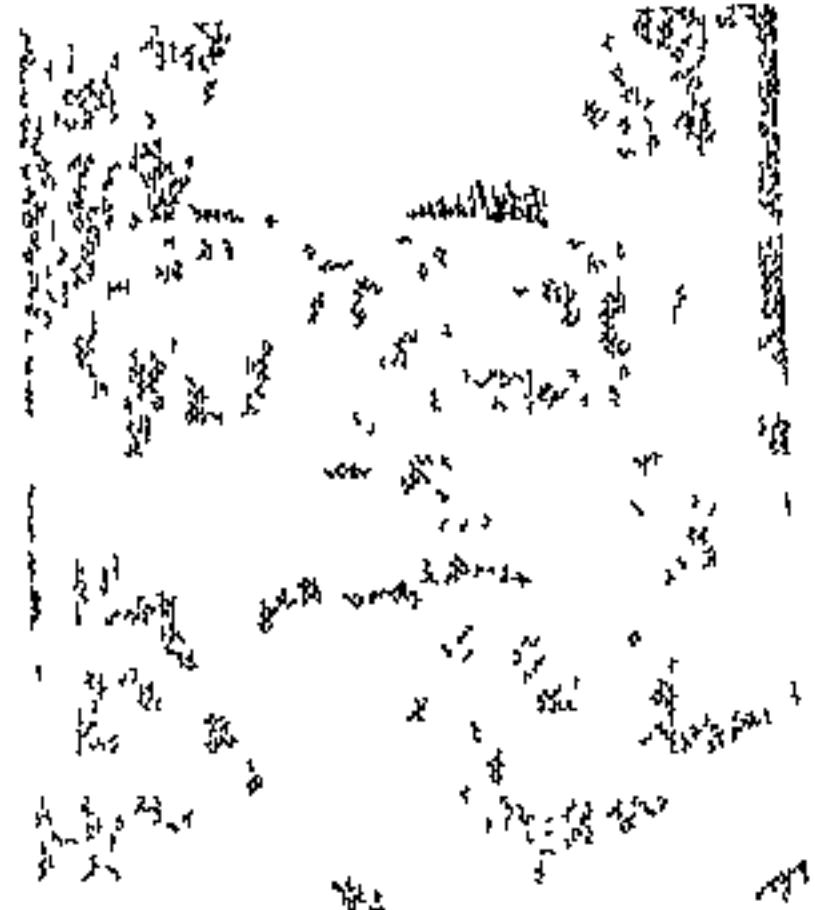
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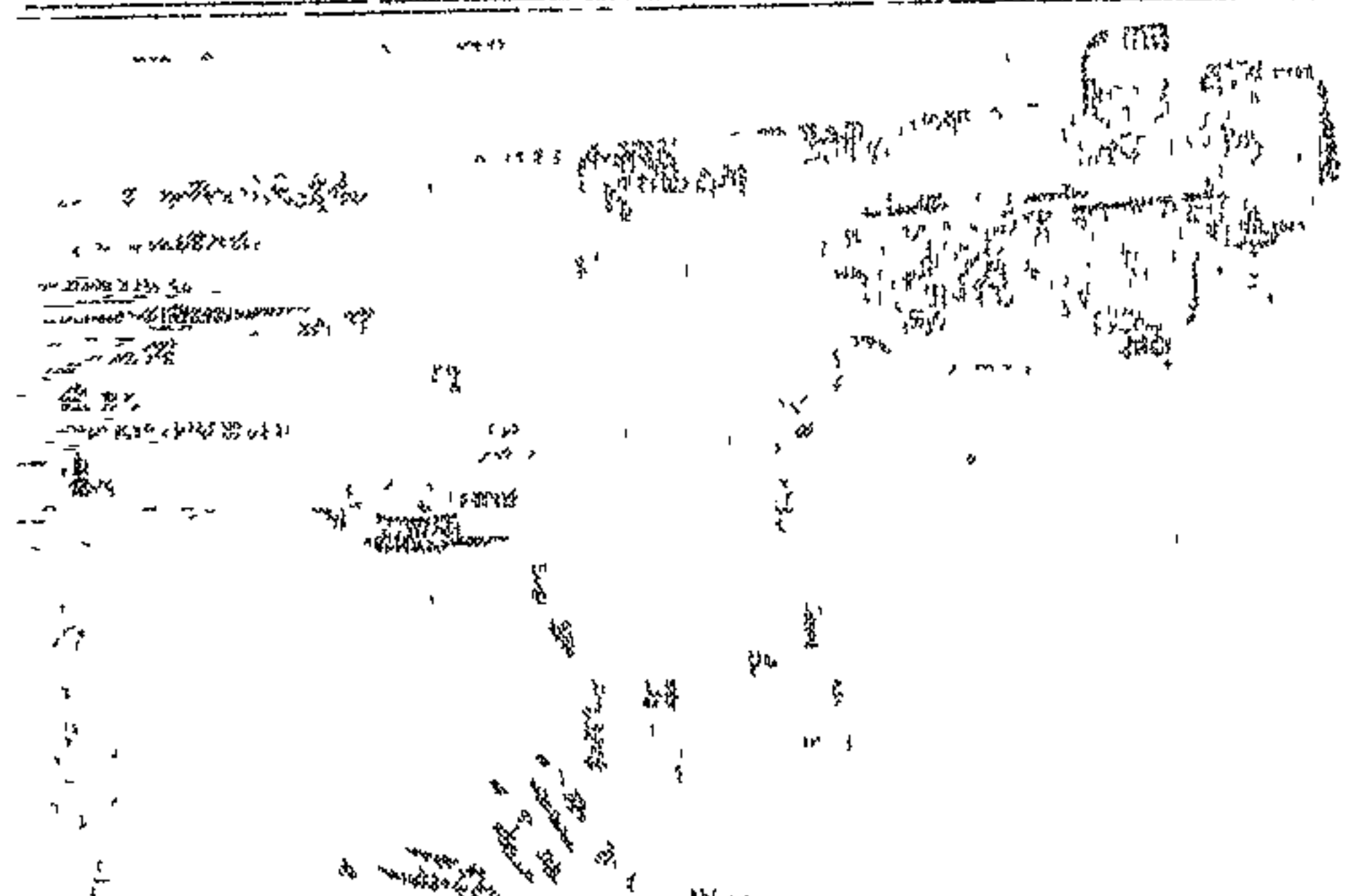
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Mr Chris Lamprecht.
Feel at home

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Commando Mark Two Rhodesian-made hard carbine in machine pistol

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Magnus Malan heads Defence's top 20

formation commander; and Rear-Admiral P. A. H. Tomlinson, who, as Flag Officer Operations at Silyermine is one of the few senior naval officers to be stationed outside Pretoria.

personnel, operations, logistics and finance, consisting of three lieutenants-general and a rear-admiral.

The two Citizen Force generals are Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General Resources SADF, and Major-General H W Snyman, Principal Consultant (Medical).

There are 28 generals and admirals serving in the South African Defence Force. All but two are regular officers.

● The six generals at staff divisions include Major-General Phil Pretorius, Director-General Civic Action, and the man who built up the Transkei Army; Major-General Janne Fourie, Major-General D J Earp, a fighter pilot of the Korean War, who is a Director-General Operations, and Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis, who is in the hot seat at Windhoek as GOC South West Africa Command.

● The chiefs of supporting services, two majors-general and a rear-admiral, are the Surgeon-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Chaplain-General.

According to the latest list released by Defence Headquarters, the SADF's upper command structure is divided into five groups.

They include the Chaplain-General, Major-General J A van Zyl, one of the very few clergymen in uniform who carries rank. As a rule South African military chaplains wear only a monogram, indicating their status so that they can mingle with all ranks.

● The combat services group is the largest, containing seven major-general and two rear-admirals. In this group are Major-General I R Gleeson, under whom thousands of troops served during his term as OC 101 Peace Task Force in South West Africa; Major-General R F Holtzhausen, who as GOC 1 SA Corps is the senior field

● Just below General Malan in rank and seniority are the chiefs of combat services, comprising the chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air force — two lieutenants-general and a vice-admiral.

● This is followed by the chiefs of staff

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The march of militarism

254 FM 23/6/78

A bakery in central Johannesburg displays in its window a birthday cake in the shape of an army tank. A few blocks away a toy shop reports that sales of "war games," bearing names like *Attack on Moscow*, have jumped fivefold in the past year. A recent Defence Force appeal to the public to give dogs to the army for border-patrol duty elicited more than 200 offers.

Psychologically, and in practice, SA is being prepared for the gathering storm. Gone are the heady days of detente and the outward-looking policy. In their stead, world hostility to apartheid is mounting ineluctably. With the days of minority rule in Rhodesia and South West Africa rapidly drawing to a close, SA is now digging in for the White Man's Last Stand — defiantly, tragically, suicidally.

The surge in defence spending — from less than R500m five years ago to R1 550m in 1978/79 — has provided the means for Pretoria to expand its military machine and to rake a growing number of businessmen, students, housewives, and even schoolchildren into the war effort.

Our rulers' control of radio and television has enabled them not only to step up the quantity of defence-oriented programmes beamed into our homes, but also to make sure we get the kind of news they think we ought to hear.

The military has become one of SA's biggest employers. Nearly 60 000 civilians were called up for military duty in 1977, while applications to join the permanent force have leapt by 80% in the past three years. In the first two weeks of January 1 000 people applied, compared with 6 900 recruits during the whole of 1976 and 8 000 last year. Armscor and its subsidiaries employ over 13 000 workers.

The whites joining up are not only men. Since the army women's college opened in George seven years ago, about 150 girls a year have been trained there. In January last year the annual intake was more than trebled to 500. And this

year, for the first time, women have registered at the military academy at Saldanha Bay.

Although women are not yet in the fighting forces, they do many jobs that used to be only for men — parade-ground instructors and signallers, for instance.

More disturbing is the increasing militarisation of schools. Defence Minister P W Botha declared last year that the number of school cadets would be doubled from the existing 150 000.

Cadet groups are being affiliated to permanent and citizen force regiments. Many boys already undergo cadet training during school holidays, and there is talk of further improving cadets' "preparedness" by sending them on "adventure camps."

Likewise, to brush up the skills of their instructors, it was announced last month that young teachers are to be called up annually in the January holidays for training as commando officers.

Increasing numbers of blacks (coloured people, Indians and Africans)



War games — soon the real thing?

are also falling in, partly no doubt because of fewer openings in commerce and industry. Blacks make up 15%-20% of the forces on the SWA border. Compulsory military service for coloured youths and men is envisaged within five years, and the SADF also plans a big recruiting drive among Africans.

As the number of soldiers, sailors and airmen grows, so they are becoming a more and more visible class of their own, treated differently in many ways from the rest of the population.

Fighting citizens

At least one newspaper now publishes weekly "forces news" supplements. Radio request programmes for the men in uniform take up almost seven hours of broadcasting time each week, compared with just one hour a few years back.

National servicemen are now generally indemnified by law against being sued for debt during their spell in uniform. Johannesburg offers soldiers free use of public transport, while many hotels give special discounts to wounded men and their families.

"Operation Safe Ride," a plan to make hitchhiking safer for soldiers, is getting into gear. Motorists will be indemnified against claims by military passengers; servicemen will be provided with special accident cover, and plans are afoot to build special pick-up points along routes from army camps.

The mushrooming of the security forces is one side of the coin. The other is the growing involvement of civilians in the war effort.

"There has been an upsurge in public interest in civil defence," notes civil defence director Brigadier Chris Muller. Last December there were 664 civil defence organisations throughout the country. Now there are 692. Muller points out that local authorities are compelled to form civil defence units, whereas this was voluntary in the past. "More private sector organisations approach us to speak at symposiums and conferences," he adds.

People are also dipping deeper into their pockets to help the defence effort. The Southern Cross Fund, which gives financial assistance to needy dependants of servicemen and sends comforts to the men on the border, has raised R5m since its creation 10 years ago. Over R3m has been collected in the past three years.

The fund has 250 branches, all staffed by volunteers. Recent response to its fund-raising efforts has been "absolutely fantastic," according to national secretary Audrey van Vuuren. Referring to the fund's one Indian and two coloured branches, she asserts that support comes "from all races and religions."

Then there are the defence bonds. National defence bonds, launched in July 1976, have scooped in a whopping

R240m so far. Businesses, universities, municipalities, sports clubs, and individuals have all invested sizeable sums.

Defence bonus bond sales are also gathering steam after a slow start last October. Purchases to April 30 totalled R33,6m. The sixth draw this week offered no fewer than 190 prizes, valued at R74 850, compared with 41 prizes worth R34 500 at the first draw. A big publicity drive is about to be launched.

Perhaps the most alarming manifestation of SA's growing concern with defence and security is the boom in gun sales. Up to the end of last year, 723 529 South Africans were licensed to own firearms. Of these, almost 150 000 were registered in 1977.

And John Immelman, manager of a

toy shop in Johannesburg, reports "a strong demand" for toy machine-guns and model tanks and helicopters. Many of the children buying them will no doubt want the real thing when they're older.

But against whom is SA arming itself? If some of the propagandists are to be believed, we'd have no problems if only Jimmy Carter would chuck the Russians and the Cubans out of Africa. In their heart of hearts, most whites know better: the opinion survey prepared for the conference in Freiburg, West Germany, last week, found that 65% of them feared there might ultimately be a black insurrection in SA.

Are we then arming ourselves against the day when we might be fighting our own people on the border?

A national serviceman employed by the Army as a conservation officer watches a group of giraffe near the new Air Force base at Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal.

Army proud of its conservation policy

By GRAHAM FERREIRA

VAST areas of South African bushveld under South African Defence Force control contain huge herds of buck and other wild animals, and this week I saw how the Defence Force is implementing its new conservation policy.

I was taken on an exclusive trip through wilderness areas under SADF control

The trip, covering thousands of kilometres in a SAAF Puma helicopter and by Land-Rover, took me through areas in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal which teem with game

The SADF began implementing its new conservation policies shortly after a series of articles published in the Cape Times last year which told how SADF helicopters had been used in South West Africa to hunt elephants and other rare and endangered game species

The Cape Times was the first newspaper to be shown how the conservation policies are to be implemented

As we wheeled over Greefswald, a military training area at the northern-most point in South Africa, we watched a huge herd of impala bounding for cover across the Transvaal bushveld

Greefswald lies at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashi rivers, and is the point where three countries, Botswana, Rhodesia and South Africa adjoin

We landed and were greeted by Warrant Officer Joe Somers, the officer commanding the base

His office is built from natural stone, and set against a rocky outcrop. The setting is completely natural, and Warrant Officer Somers says he wouldn't swap offices with any general

The 2 000 hectares surrounding his office is a wildlife haven

Bushbuck, baboons, monkeys, wild pigs, klipspringer, huge herds of impala and hundreds of species of birds inhabit the area. There are also some leopards and in the Limpopo there are scores of crocodiles and hippos

"I've spent most of the past few years here. I really love this place, and I know it intimately. I don't help waxing lyrical about the place. One really feels closer to God in this paradise," said Warrant Officer Somers.

A former Springbok high-jumper Warrant Officer Somers was the perfect guide

"There are usually a family of bush pigs around here," he said, and sure enough there they were, just around the next corner on the winding bush trail.

Warrant Officer Somers hopes to re-introduce giraffe and cheetah which used to roam the area. The vegetation of Greefswald is ideal for giraffe, and there are more than enough buck to support one or two families of cheetah

We left Greefswald for an

overnight stop at the Air Force base at Pietersburg. The officer commanding, Colonel A C J Bosch, told me that he was trying to build up a herd of impala on a thousand hectare security area surrounding a bombing practice area

"We have lost a lot of our game to poachers, but we have guards placed now at night, and if we catch a poacher we'll throw the book at him and charge him not only with poaching, but also with a violation of the Security Act — being on Defence Force

property without authority. It will be the most expensive buck he's ever shot," said Colonel Bosch.

The new Air Force base at Hoedspruit is situated about 30 km from the eastern boundary of the Kruger National Park. The 2 000 hectare area surrounding the security area of the base contains more giraffe per hectare than any other place in the world.

Besides giraffe, the lowveld-type vegetation gives shelter to hundreds of buck including kudu impala, waterbuck, blow wildebeest and bushbuck

According to Defence Force policy, if there are too many of a certain species, culling by shooting can take place according to certain regulations. But the commanding officer of Hoedspruit, Colonel Pierre Gouws, says he'd rather catch the surplus animals and transport them to another military controlled area where they might be scarce

"Once you start shooting you create a precedent, and eventually the shooting becomes a tradition," said Colonel Gouws.

"I'd much rather catch the surplus animals and put them somewhere else," he said.

The Department of Nature Conservation of the Transvaal has already helped Colonel Gouws with some animal catching, when he needed to move game out of the security area of the base.

Early in the morning, before we were scheduled to fly back to Pretoria, we drove round the area for the last time.

At one of the waterholes we saw a herd of 12 waterbuck, their shaggy coats glistening in the pale morning sunlight.

As the helicopter lifted off and we set course for Pretoria I could still clearly recall the mist rising from the waterhole and lying in a low blanket across the water.

And the breath of the waterbuck hanging in the cold air. And the short sharp bark of the bull, and the splashing and churning of mist and water as they disappeared into the bush.

SADF trainees turn to nature conservation

Staff Reporter

THE South African Defence Force intends using national servicemen trained in nature conservation and allied fields to implement their new conservation policies at unit level.

Commandant Sakkie van Heerden, a staff officer for the chief of staff, logistics section, was one of the officers responsible for drawing up the draft order which set out the principles of conservation to be applied by the SADF.

"We are just starting with our conservation programme, but we are already utilizing national servicemen trained in conservation to get conservation programmes under-way in areas under our control," said Commandant Van Heerden.

Candidate Officer George Dennill, and Private Phillippe la Hause de Lalouvier accompanied us on a tour of areas in the Transvaal which fall under military control.

They are both graduates in zoology who are doing their national service, and their job is to survey the areas under military control and to help draw up a comprehensive conservation programme for the areas.

"It's really nice being used in the field for which you are trained. At least we are doing something positive for conservation and furthering our knowledge at the same time," said Candidate Officer Dennill.

Part of the programme is to restock certain areas with animals which once occurred there but have become extinct in those areas.

An example is at Greefswald, on the banks of the Limpopo, where Commandant Van Heerden hopes to be able to re-establish a colony of cheetahs which once roamed there.

W/S Argus 1/7/78 (254) X

SA's fighting black troops thump Swapo and return home

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The first battalion of black South African soldiers to do border duty arrived back last night after a spell of more than three months in the operational area.

In his welcome, the Commanding Officer for the Witwatersrand Com-

mando, Brigadier Cameron Germishuizen, said the men set an efficiency record of more than 80 percent 'which is going to be hard to beat'.

The men are Permanent Force members of 21 Battalion at Lenz near Johannesburg and are the first black soldiers from South Africa to have done border duty in the north of South West Africa.

Brigadier Germishuizen said the soldiers made contact with Swapo terrorists shortly after their arrival in the operational area.

'They were attacked and came under heavy mortar and machine-gun fire, but the enemy was severely dealt with and since then, the area has been exceptionally quiet.'

RAM

3/6/78

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Civil war warning on black education

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Lack of decisive and dramatic action on black education could bring South Africa nearer to civil war, Dr Alex Boraine, the chief Opposition spokesman on what was formerly Bantu Education, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Opening the debate on the budget vote of the Department of Education and Training, Dr Boraine said the only guaranteed way of meeting the black education crisis was immediate movement towards one national education department.

"Black education is on the firing line and is extremely vulnerable. The growing militancy among blacks is found more especially among the young, and they are in schools all over the land," he said.

The deputy Minister of Education and Training, Dr Andries Treurnicht said, black education was based on the lines of National Christian Education and not of integration.

The National Party's philosophy was that the people best able to serve

a community were the people from that community.

"I ask that attention be given to the achievements that have been reached at University level under the present system," he said.

The universities of Fort Hare, Zululand and the North had a combined enrolment of 4 570 students and last year 98 students had graduated with honours degrees, eight with masters degrees, two with doctorates and over 230 diplomas and certificates had been awarded.

Dr Treurnicht said he was not a stumbling block in the National Party.

Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea) said that during 1976 only 23 black medical doctors qualified. The doctor/patient ratio among blacks was 1 44 000. He wanted to know what urgent steps the Government was taking to alleviate this position.

The debate heard from Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave) that last year R117-million was spent on black education while R824-million was spent on white education.

Angola

ACCUSES

S/A (23)

UNITED NATIONS — South African troops who invaded Angola on May 4 caused "horrible deaths" using weapons of which the Angolan Government had no previous knowledge, the UN General Assembly was told yesterday.

The Angolan Prime Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, made the allegation, which he said was based on results of on the spot investigation.

He also suggested South Africa possessed nuclear weapons, and that these threatened the peace of Africa and the world.

Mr Nascimento said Angola was greatly concerned about the arming of the "regimes" in South Africa and Rhodesia.

"It is specifically the armed forces of South Africa which, with one of the most modern of armies, constitute a permanent threat to independent and sovereign states, and particularly to Angola.

"Very recently, on May 4, my country was the target of a fresh act of aggression by the South Africa regime, aggression which warranted the vigorous condemnation of the UN Security Council and the world community.

"We wish to inform this Assembly that from investigations we carried out on the spot, we have come to the conclusion that weapons were used which caused the victims to die horrible deaths," he said — SAPARNS

Black
troops
home

264
3/1/78

JOHANNESBURG — Lenz Military Base trilled with the sound of singing wives and cheering soldiers on Friday night as the first company of 21 Battalion, a black unit, returned from the operational area

Tears mingled with laughter as the soldiers entered the camp in a long convoy of lorries. A guard of honour awaited the border veterans at the camp gate, and at the first sight of the leading lorry, the soldiers' wives clutched their children close and ran to welcome their men.

After nearly four months in the operational area, where the company made contact with Swapo guerillas and successfully carried out sweeping up operations, it was with deep relief that the soldiers filed into the main hall and sank their first home beer.

Brig Cameron Germishuizen, Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Command, saluted the company and congratulated them on their performance.

Beating the boredom of national service

RDM

4/7/78

(254)

THE South African Defence Force has established an elaborate organisation to ensure the smooth adjustment and integration back into civilian life of the two-year national serviceman.

After two years separation from families and two years of living in an isolated military environment where their seniors have made all the decisions, servicemen may experience difficulties of adjustment which could seriously prejudice their futures.

To cope with these problems a Directorate of Orientation Services under Brigadier Eric Louw has been set up.

Brigadier Cyrus Smith, former head of the SADF's Press Liaison Service, and now with the directorate, said there were several problems that had to be faced.

Unemployment was perhaps the major one. Difficulties of finding work for the discharged servicemen could worsen if the recession continues.

The educational qualifications of many national servicemen seriously limited their choice of career. Brigadier Smith said 48,2%

GERALD REILLY: Pretoria Bureau

of the total 1977 intake had only standard eight or lesser school qualifications.

It was essential to try to raise these qualifications during the two years in the Defence Force. To achieve this discussions were in progress between the SADF and organisations such as the Association of Correspondence Colleges. The association was considering launching a campaign to encourage national servicemen to continue their studies through correspondence courses.

Brigadier Smith said this has the wholehearted support of the SADF, and where time is available after the national serviceman's operational duties are taken into account, the SADF will give its unqualified encouragement to the plan.

Commanding officers would be asked wherever possible to provide tents or huts where national servicemen could study.

In the past complaints have come from national servicemen and from parents that the men have too little to do, that boredom

and frustration have detrimental and sometimes serious effects on the outlook and behaviour of vulnerable young men.

The SADF readily concedes that national service can at times be boring, especially when it involves duty in the operational area where regular contact with girlfriends, wives and families is impossible.

Now, with the educational plans being made for national servicemen, their spare time could be valuably filled in, and boredom and frustration reduced.

With between 25 000 and 30 000 national servicemen completing their two-year stint every year, there are bound to be marital and social problems, problems of adjusting to family situations, problems associated with the attitude of some national servicemen that they "don't want to be pushed around".

To counter these the new directorate has, with the co-operation of the provincial administrators, received undertakings from mayors of towns and cities that local

adjustment committees will be formed. By the end of the year there should be a national network of adjustment committees.

Town and city clerks will serve as chairmen assisted by members of the SADF, of the Department of Labour, Social Welfare and other relevant bodies.

Important roles will also be played by employer organisations such as Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Sakekamers, semi-State corporations such as Iscor, Sasol and Escom, by churches and service clubs such as Rotary, The Lions and Rapportryers, and by the ex-servicemen's organisations, the Moths and the SA Legion.

Other committees will deal with material aid for the dependents of servicemen on border duty. The relief of financial stress is important.

Brigadier Smith said the SADF did not expect a flood of misfits and rebels to emerge from the SADF at six-monthly intervals, but that there would be misfits, in need of help was certain, and the SADF was determined to meet this problem squarely and break it down.

(254)
CAPE TIMES 11/7/78

Trainee's death: Instructor guilty

KIMBERLEY. — A former military instructor was found guilty of culpable homicide in the regional court here yesterday.

James Murray, 21, of Port Elizabeth, a former instructor at 1 Maintenance Unit here, was sentenced to six months suspended for three years.

His appearance was a sequel to the death of Private Steven Parvess, 17, of Kraaifontein, who collapsed during a run around a military camp at Diskobolos on January 18 last year. He died three days later in a Bloemfontein hospital.

The court heard that Murray had received clear instructions on the prevention of heat exhaustion and which he did not follow after Mr Parvess had collapsed because he thought he was faking.

Mr Parvess was supported by other trainees for a short distance, but later carried on on his own. He collapsed again and nearly swallowed his tongue. Murray stopped him from doing so, then carried on training the other men.

The Chief State Pathologist, Professor J A Olivier, said Mr Parvess's death had been caused by liver and kidney failure, lung infection and inflammation of the heart muscle. He said heat exhaustion and dehydration could have set off the kidney failure. — Sapa

Trainee's death run: man guilty

KIMBERLEY — A former army instructor here, Mr James Murray, 21, was sentenced in the Regional Court yesterday to six months imprisonment, suspended for three years, for culpable homicide.

The case arose from the death of Pvt Stephen

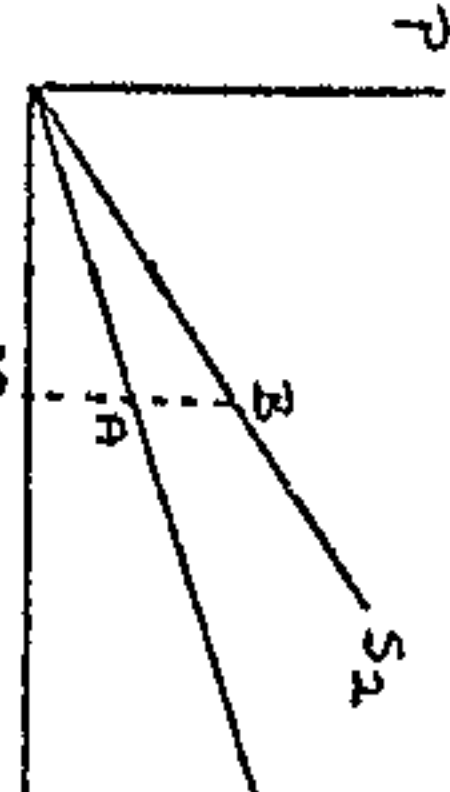
Parvess, 17, of Kraaifontein, Cape, who collapsed during a run at the Diskobolos camp on January 18 last year and who died three days later in the National Hospital, Bloemfontein.

Prof J A Olivier, the chief State pathologist

who conducted the post-mortem, said Mr Parvess' death had been caused by liver and kidney failure, lung infection and inflammation of the heart muscle. He said heat exhaustion and dehydration could have set off the kidney failure — SAPA

68. Given two straight line supply curves S1 and S2, which of the statements is correct?

(1) S1 is relatively elastic and S2 is relatively inelastic.



SOURCES:

Thucydides, *History of the Peloponnesian War*, Books 1-2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

1.

The oligarchic coup

a) background: negotiations Peisander (Athenian commander with the fleet at Samos), Alcibiades (the exiled Athenian) and the Persian satrap Tissaphernes in Athens, Androcles, democrat, murdered.

b) sequence of events:

Early 411 - the decree proposed by Pythodorus, establishing a commission of 30 (20 + the existing 10 probouloi) to examine the constitution, (Ath. Pol. 29) and sending Peisander to the satrap Tissaphernes to negotiate Persian support for Athens against Sparta and her allies.

The Assembly at Colonus, 9th June - Peisander proposed:

5 Proedroi should pick 100 (i.e. incl. themselves) from lists submitted by the tribes (Thuc. viii, 67.3; pro Polystrato); each of this panel of 100 to coopt 3; these 400 to govern with full powers till they thought fit to convene "the 5 000" (Thuc. viii, 67.3).

The 400 evicted the Boule and opened negotiations with Sparta; meanwhile the Athenian force at Samos stages a democratic counter-revolution under Thrasybulos and Thrasybulos. They called on Alcibiades to be their leader and he helped to cause a split in the 400.

September 411 - the 400 deposed and a broad oligarchy (The 5 000) ruled till June 410 B.C.

A consumer is said to be in equilibrium when:

- (1) The purchase of good A gives the same satisfaction as the purchase of good B.
- (2) The last purchase of good A gives the same satisfaction as the last purchase of good B.
- (3) Each cent spent on good A gives the same satisfaction as each cent spent on good B.
- (4) The last cent spent on good A gives the same addition to satisfaction as the last cent spent on good B.
- (5) The last cents spent on goods A and B give rise to no additions to satisfaction.

By the paradox of the value:

- (1) There is no rational explanation as to why people should set a high value on objects such as diamonds, which have little real use.
- (2) The price obtained from selling any commodity may bear little relation to the cost of producing it.
- (3) Supply and demand curves do not explain how anyone can get rich.
- (4) No one can get rich by selling a commodity (or buying one) if it is sold collectively.
- (5) There is no consistent relationship between the total utility of a commodity and its price.

The price for rational allocation by a consumer is that the marginal utility of each good purchased divided by its price must be equal.

The marginal utility of each good purchased multiplied by its price must be equal.

The marginal utility of each good must be infinite.

The price of a good to a consumer:

- (1) Equal to his marginal utility.
- (2) Proportional to his total utility.
- (3) Equal to the marginal utility.
- (4) None of the above.
- (5) None of the above.

Alcibiades loses the Battle of Arginusae. Trial of the generals in Athens. Battle of Aegospotami. Athens defeated.

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM

YSLIKE verwaring heers oor die Weermag se radiostelsel wat boere, kommando's en burgerlike organisasies ook in noodtoestand mag gebruik. Veral boere het derduisende rande gemors op verkeerde toerusting wat hulle gekoop het op aanbeveling van o.a. kommando-offisiere.

Sekere handelaars is besig om die verwaring uit te buit, waar sku kol J. I. M. van Zyl, senior stafoffisier van die Weermag se telekommunikasiebeplanning, Boere wys die vinger na briewe van kommando-offisiere waarin verkeerde apparat by hulle aanbeveel is.

Die ruimter area-radiostelsel (MARS) wat die weermag instel, is 'n gesofistiseerde bare-hoe-frekwenstelsel (BHF) Bare boere het lae-frekwenstelselle gekoop, onder die indruk dat hulle regstreekse skakeling met die Weermag se stelsel sal hê.

RAPPOORT het een van die briewe bekom waarin 'n kommando-offisier die verkeerde stelsel by boere aanbeveel. Dis gepos onder die adres Hoofkwartier, Noordwestelike Kommandoement, Potchefstroom. Dit is 20 Mei 1977 gedateer en dra die stempel van Potchefstroom se Afdelingsraad.

Die brief lui ten dele: „Hierdie kantoor is nie by magte om enigeemand te verbied om 'n stel vir sy eie doeleindes aan te koop nie. Dit is juis hier waar die groot probleem lê, aangesien die verkoper dit aan die koper, voorhou dat hy nou, maar kan koop en later sy Burg B (burgerlike beskermings-frekwenste) kan laat insit sodra die gebied besluit op een of ander firma se sisteem

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Verspilde duisende het boere vies Verwarring oor Weermag se radiostelsel

Hierdie soort van verkooptegniek is laakbaar aangesien burgerlike besker-
ming dit nie so gestel het nie. Daar word alle soort fabrikate verkoop,
sommige hoe frekwenstelselle, ander weer wat gebou is om slegs in die

29 megahertz bandreëks te
werk. Ander weer net in die
27-megahertz.

„Dit dien gelet te word
dat daar besluit is om Noord-
wes-Kommandoement-gebied
slegs op die 27-megahertz-
bande (lae frekwensie) te
werk. Dus, as 'n per-
soon nou 'n stel koop wat
gebou is om net op 29 mhz
te werk, sal hy nie later by
die res van die burgerlike
beskermingsstelsel kan in-
skakel nie.”
'n Woorvoerder van die

maatenskap aan wie die
Krygkor-kontrak vir die nuwe
stelsel toegeken is, sê bare
boere in die gebied is vandag
kwaad omdat hulle 27-mega-
hertzstelselle gekoop het, onder
die indruk dat hulle skakeling
sal kan hê met die Weermag-
radiostelsel.
Volgens hom is die brief
geskryf toe daar nog nie dui-
delikheid oor die radiostelsel
was nie.
Dis nie die enigste brief
wat deur kommando-offisiere
geskryf is nie.
Kol Van Zyl het darem
'n bietjie troos vir boere met
lae-frekwenstelselle, as hulle
kan sorg dat een boer in

'n gebied 'n hoe-frekwenste-
mars-stel het, kan almal in
die gebied by die Weermag
se stelsel inskakel

Die probleem met so 'n
reëling is dat as die mari
met die MARS-stel nie op
sy pos is nie, dan is al die
ander in die gebied se hande
afgekap

Die lae-frekwenstelselle is
darein nie speelgoed soos
doemprofete beweer nie, sê
kol. Van Zyl. Met die stelsel
kan mense tot 25 km ver
met mekaar praat

Volgens 'n verklaring van
die Weermaghoofkwartier sal
die MARS-stelsel in Noord-
en Wes-Transvaal, Natal en
Noordwes-Kaapland ingestel
word. Ander gebiede sal later
by die stelsel inskakel

Volgens die verklaring mag
die volgende instansies by die
Weermag se stelsel inskakel-
staatsinstellings, polisereser-
viste, burgermagde, kom-
mandolede, burgerlike
beskermings- en geaffilieerde
instansies en nasionale sleu-
telpunte

Republic can make A-bomb says book

254

LONDON — South Africa is basing its strategy for survival on the development of its own nuclear weapons, according to the authors of a new book, *The Nuclear Axis*, launched at a press conference here yesterday.

The authors, Zdenek Cervenka and Barbara Rogers, claim South Africa already has the technical capacity to produce nuclear weapons, and they argue that the development of these weapons would be a "calculated manoeuvre" to force the West "into guaranteeing the future of white minority rule in South Africa."

They write: "The motivation behind South Africa's nuclear weapons programme is not hard to understand. The bomb bestows enormous political as well as military power on its possessor, and in addition, it could mean forcing the United States into an open military alliance with South Africa, bringing it under the American nuclear umbrella."

The 464-page book alleges South Africa is "on the brink of possessing operational nuclear weapons," and gives details of "intensive secret nuclear co-operation between South Africa and some of the Western powers, notably West Germany and the United States."

The authors reject

South Africa's contention that it is developing its nuclear potential solely for peaceful purposes, and argue that the "enormous investment of capital" cannot be justified in commercial terms, and that the motive must be to produce nuclear weapons.

The authors conclude. "Until recently the overriding question about South Africa's nuclear programme was a simple one — could it make a nuclear bomb?"

"It is now evident that it can and that work on testing the bomb has been going on for several years, first under the guise of an interest in 'peaceful nuclear explosions' and finally in the construction of a weapons-testing site

in the Kalahari Desert which was identified by American and Soviet reconnaissance satellites.

"The regime may have calculated that once its commercial enrichment plant and its nuclear reactors are in operation, it can underwrite the economy by selling the precious weapons-grade uranium and plutonium, naming its own price to insecure and aggressive regimes around the world."

In Pretoria, Dr Ampie Roux, chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, said yesterday allegations in the book were another "typical attempt by some people to embarrass South Africa in the eyes of the world." — DDC-SAPA

Dingane. wanted the fact that Zulu was never subdued,

It was during his reign that the Zulu Kingdom was really

tested, when the whites came as potential occupiers and of Natal. The first permanent white settlers in Natal were English. Then a decade later, the far more numerous Dutch emigrated in Natal.

"Ever since 1824 a system of barter to a greater or lesser extent has been carried on between traders of the Zulus and the whites, with such advantages to the former as have enabled them to preserve in spite of the most disadvantageous circumstances. When Dingane came to power he expected to continue enjoying the advantages of trade.

In a letter dated 12th May, 1829, Mr Isaac Bannister, quoted above, recommended to the Colonial Secretary to establish a civil government at Natal, the reasons offered: to protect the traders; and to check their march.

"It is understood, that at this moment, hawkers, pretensions to be licensed, and others, carry on the kidnapping of black people and a modified slave trade... Combined with this was the problem of desertion/refugees.

Up to 1835 Dingane took pains to court the presence of whites because he coveted their trade goods and their greater knowledge of the outside world. It was hoped that the traders would also assist him in wars and would instruct his warriors in the use of the musket.

But, already at the beginning of the thirties there seemed to have existed grounds (albeit perhaps minor) for irritation between Dingane and the traders, viz. the exchange value of goods:

more. A Zulu army returning in a poor condition from an unsuccessful campaign against the Shona and the Niponde, attacked and killed some Coloured hunters and was in turn attacked by the people of Port Natal, black as well as white.

(1) Burd, op cit p 261
(2) Shona, The Natal Papers, p 33
(3) Orlay, op cit p 223

(4) Orlay, op cit, p 227
(5) Shona, p 227
(6) Orlay, op cit p 223-4

3

4

castes, ideology and prescription internalized by both women and men seem to be as much a causative factor as are material changes in production relations. Does the entry of lower-class women into industrial production really bring them closer to "liberation"? In the absence of institutional changes such as the right to abortion and safe contraception, altered child rearing arrangements, and varied options for sexual expression, changes in economic relations may become oppressive. Unless such changes are accompanied by changes in consciousness, which in turn result in institutional changes, they do not favorably affect the lives of women.

Is smaller family size the result of "domestic freedom" of choice exercised by women, the freedom of choice exercised by men, the ideologically buttressed coercion of institutions in the service of an economic class? Is it liberating for women, for men, or for corporations? This raises another difficult question about the relationship of women?

history in 1969, reasoning from the assumption that women were a subgroup, a particular and problematic group, different from any other subgroup in history.¹⁴ Neither caste, class, nor race quite fit the model for describing us. I have now come to the conclusion that the idea that women are some kind of a sub-group is wrong. It will not do—there are just too many of us. No single framework, no single-factor, four-factor, or eight-factor explanation can serve to contain all that the history of women is. Picture, if you can, an attempt to organize the history of men by using four factors. It will not work, neither will it work for women.

Women are and always have been at least half of humanity and most of the time have been the majority of humanity. Their culturally determined and psychologically internalized marginalization and experience...

Why SA wants N-bomb

RDM 27/7/78 254

Own Correspondent
LONDON — South Africa is basing its strategy for survival on the development of its own nuclear weapons.

That is the message of a new book, "The Nuclear Axis", which was launched at a Press conference in London yesterday.

The authors, Zdenek Cervenka and Barbara Rogers, claim South Africa already has the technical capacity to produce nuclear weapons.

They argue that the development of these weapons would be a "calculated manoeuvre" to force the West "into guaranteeing the future of white minority rule in South Africa."

"The bomb bestows enormous political as well as military power on its possessor. It could mean forcing the United States into an open military alliance with South Africa," say the authors.

"The effect of such an alliance would be to escalate tensions as African states sought a nuclear guarantee from one of the other nuclear powers, probably the Soviet Union or China."

Work on testing the bomb had been going on for several years, first under the guise of an interest in "peaceful nuclear explosions" and finally in the construction of a weapons-testing site in the Kalahari Desert which was identified by American and Soviet reconnaissance satellites, the authors claim.

In Pretoria, Dr. Ample Roux, chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, said yesterday allegations in the book were "another typical attempt by some people to embarrass South Africa in the eyes of the world", reports Sapa-Reuters.

Dr Roux said assurances by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, that South Africa was not interested in manufacturing nuclear weapons, still stood.

Marxist framework leaves out class and sex factors, the traditional Marxist framework leaves out sex and race factors as *essentials*, admitting them only as marginal factors. Mitchell's neo-Marxist model includes these, but slights ideas, values, and psychological factors. Still, her four-structures model and the refinements of it proposed by Bidental are an excellent addition to the conceptual working tools of the historian of women's history. They should be tried out, discussed, refined. But they are not, in my opinion, the whole answer.

Joan Kelly-Gadol¹³ offers the useful suggestion that attitudes toward sexuality should be studied in each historical period. She considers the constraints upon women's sexuality imposed by society a useful measure of women's true status. This approach would necessitate comparisons between prescribed behavior for women and men as well as indications of their actual sexual behavior at any given time. This challenging method can be used with great effectiveness for certain periods of history and especially for upper- and middle-class women. I doubt that it can be usefully employed as a general criterion, because of the difficulty of finding substantiating evidence, especially as it pertains to lower classes.

I raised the question of a conceptual framework for dealing with women's

dealing with women in history, but new questions to all of universal history. The next stage may be to explore the possibility that what we call women's history may actually be the study of a separate women's culture. Such a culture would include not only the separate occupations, status, experiences and rituals of women but also their separate consciousness, which internalizes patriarchal assumptions. In some cases, it would include the tensions created in that culture between the prescribed patriarchal assumptions and women's efforts to attain autonomy and emancipation.

A following stage may develop a synthesis: a history of the dialectic, the tensions between the two cultures, male and female. Such a synthesis could be based on close comparative study of given periods in which the historical experience of men is compared to that of women, their tensions and interactions being as much the subject of study as their differences. Only after a series of such detailed studies can we hope to find the parameters by which to define the new universal history. My guess is that no one conceptual framework will fit so complex a subject.

Methods are tools for analysis—some of us will stick with one tool, some of us will reach for different tools as we need them. For women, the problem really is that we must acquire not only the confidence needed for using tools, but for making new ones to fit our needs. We should do so relying on our

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Key found to nuclear waste disposal

star 28/7/78

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CANBERRA — Scientists at the Australian National University (ANU) claim they have discovered a solution to the world's nuclear waste disposal problem.

The scientists say they have manufactured an artificial rock which will mix with nuclear waste and immobilise its highly radioactive substances.

The university has endorsed the research by presenting the process in a book which went on sale yesterday.

Professor A E Ringwood, who headed the research leading to the discovery, said today it would be possible to develop a safe waste disposal system for an average-sized nuclear power station within three years.

He said he had begun exploratory talks with the Australian Atomic Energy Commission about developing the research.

The safe disposal of nuclear waste is one of the main stumbling blocks for nuclear power becoming a major energy source in the near future.

Some of the most highly radioactive byproducts of nuclear power generation remain active for hundreds of thousands of years. They can cause cancer and genetic mutations.

Waste products are being stored temporarily in steel tanks in the United States and other countries, waiting for a permanent solution.

Professor A E Ringwood, presenting what has been called a "simple" way of disposing of radio-active wastes from nuclear power stations. He met with scepticism from the media, support from his colleagues.

I knew we had a system'

Professor's tough day

CANBERRA — It would not be surprising if Wednesday was the toughest day in Professor Ringwood's life.

In the afternoon he announced to the world that he had solved one of its most pressing problems — how to dispose of the horrific radioactive witches' brew produced by nuclear power stations.

But the world, as represented by the media, seemed disposed

to be sceptical — in so far as it understood what the Professor was talking about with his slides and complex diagrams.

His colleagues feel he underplayed his hand at the Press conference.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, Professor Ringwood's own research team, and the men from the university's information office, are all wholly convinced the

Professor has significantly altered the future prospects of the world.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor D A Low, in particular, has been extremely cautious.

Evidently he satisfied himself that Prof Ringwood was talking sense. He personally opened the Press conference and thus in effect put the reputation of the university as an institution behind the Professor as an individual.

often woke up at three or four in the morning, when he did his real thinking so that he would arrive at his office next morning certain where the research should go next.

He said: "I proceeded by conceptual leaps and intuitive jumps, at first I was encouraged, then optimistic, and finally convinced."

"One knew one had a system."

But why, of all scientists in the world, was it he in particular who seemed to have found the answer?

US NAIVE

"The US Atomic Energy Commission is the leader in this field, and it has been run by engineers and physicists, who have really had the most naive approach."

"They intended to say that waste was not a problem."

There had been very little input by geochemists or geophysicists in either America or Europe.

He said the whole history of the waste problem was an indictment of all scientific establishments to do with nuclear energy.

What were the implications of his work?

"The safe disposal of waste is of course only one of the problems of nuclear power. But it is one of the most emotive."

REAL PROBLEMS

"If that can be taken out of the debate — a highly polarised debate — about our future energy source, then we can get a sharper focus on the real problems: proliferation, and the fuel cycle."

Here Professor Ringwood begged to draw a sharp distinction between what he had been saying about his expert field and what he was going to say

next. He said he had never expressed these views publicly before.

"Because I'm saying that the waste problem is solved, or perhaps I should say demonstrably solvable, I am not also saying that we are going in the right direction."

"I don't believe we are inevitably committed to the plutonium economy. Other fuel cycles may well be possible, which do not involve plutonium."

TWO YEARS

He couldn't predict when his system might be in use. But if his notion was backed by serious money and if it turned out — as he thought likely — that the technology of putting his system into practice was "fairly straightforward" then nuclear wastes could be disposed of by the Ringwood Method, perhaps in two years.

Professor Ringwood's work is based on a group of natural minerals which have taken up and immobilised the substances of nuclear waste in small quantities for up to 2 000-million years. The substances taken up by the minerals have mostly been in their natural and non-radioactive form.

He selected a group of the minerals and artificially produced them with identical crystal structure.

Insoluble

The minerals he selected melt at comparatively low temperature. He added elements of nuclear waste — again in non-radioactive form — and found that the waste elements lock safely into the atomic crystal structure of the artificially produced rock.

This makes the nuclear wastes virtually insoluble. "What we have done is look at nature and build on it," Professor Ringwood said.

Professor Ringwood says it makes no difference that the work so far has dealt with non-radioactive forms of nuclear waste substances — the chemical behaviour was the same.

The synthetic rock, called Synroc, would still be highly radioactive after the waste products were introduced.

3 km down

It would be stored 3 km underground in nickel-iron alloy containers buried in granite.

He said the current approach to nuclear waste disposal was "unnecessarily parsimonious" because it concentrated on economy, existing technology and simplicity — Times News Service.

OUTER SPACE

Sir Edward was talking about shooting off nuclear waste into outer space. He thought this a satisfactory solution. Ringwood did not.

"I felt, all right, I'm going to do something about it," he said.

What he did was to put his research team and himself on to the idea he has just announced. He worked regular office hours, went home and read each evening, and

SA nuclear waste ^{star} to go ^{29/7/78} (254) overseas

All nuclear waste from the Koeberg nuclear power station would be sent overseas for re-processing, Dr Mynand de Villiers, deputy president of the South African Atomic Energy Board, said today.

Dr de Villiers was commenting on a report that scientists at the Australian National University had discovered the solution to the world's nuclear waste disposal problem.

Dr de Villiers said he did not know what advantages the new Ringwood process had over the existing Harwell method for nuclear waste.

A safe method of waste disposal had been sought for a long time and the Harwell process — by which nuclear waste is fused with constituents of glass into a solid block and then encased in stainless, non-corrosive steel containers and stored at great depth underground — seemed to meet the requirements.

It seemed, said Dr de Villiers, that Professor Ringwood had found a rock structure which would immobilise nuclear waste for a long time and prevent its leaching out into the soil.

At present South Africa had no high activity nuclear waste. Waste from the Pelindaba plant, with its relatively short half-life, was stored on site.

When Koeberg waste was sent overseas, the plutonium would not be returned. Whether the balance of the waste, high activity fission products, would eventually be stored in South Africa was not known.

If it were all available storage methods would be investigated, he said.

SA flier dies in raid

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CAPE TOWN — A South African, Flight-Lieutenant Francois du Toit, 24, of the Rhodesian Air Force, was killed on Monday when his helicopter was shot down by terrorists.

His father, Mr G. du Toit, who farms in the Fraserburg district, said a Rhodesian Army spokesman had told him Francois was the pilot of one of two helicopters on a reconnaissance flight over Mozambique on Monday — at the time of the Rhodesian raid into Mozambique.

According to the spokesman, the two helicopters came under fire and Francois was hit. Rhodesian forces found the wreck late on Monday.

In Salisbury, official figures issued last night show 9 409 people have died in Rhodesia's bush war between December 21, 1972, and July 31.

The breakdown is, security forces killed in action 546; terrorists 4 963, white civilians 207, black civilians 3 693.

A total of 1 712 blacks were listed as murdered by terrorists, 296 killed by landmines, 645 killed as alleged collaborators, 261 killed as recruits, 322 alleged curfew-breakers, 62 killed when they failed to halt on being challenged, 263 killed in crossfire and 26 shot as looters — SAPA-DDC.

Grand Tr. 6/8/78 (854) SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 6, 1978

Police believe captured man fled Soweto for military training

BORDER TERROR BATTLE

Tribune Reporter

POLICE believe the man captured in independent Bophuthatswana's first clash with terrorists this week is one of the youths who fled Soweto during the 1976 unrest to receive military training.

This has emerged during interrogation of the man, which was continuing, Colonel Jaap Bekker, commissioner of Bophuthatswana police, said yesterday.

Police from South Africa's Task Force and Counter Insurgency Units and air force helicopters were called to reinforce Bophuthatswana police and the combined forces fought a running gun battle with a terrorist gang near the Botswana border on Tuesday.

It is understood the infiltration has caused concern about border control in the fragmented state. "We are intensifying the whole border system," Colonel Bekker said.

The three or four terrorists were armed with Mokaref machine pistols and hand grenades. Ammunition for Russian AK-47 machine guns was also found.

One of the group is believed to have been wounded. Blood spots were found.

By yesterday no trace of the terrorists had been found. The search continued but police believed they had crossed into Botswana.

The gang apparently gave itself away by robbing a black trading store at Witkleigat, 12 kilometres from the Botswana border, and then

returning to buy a large amount of supplies.

On Tuesday morning the shopowner telephoned the police post at Swartkoppfontein to say that two black men had aroused his suspicions by ordering a vast quantity of tinned food. The night before his shop had been broken into and R700 stolen.

Warrant Officer A. B. Smith and Constable K. Sehome spotted two men walking on the Welgevonden road. When the police vehicle stopped near them, one shouted "Don't shoot". Then both fled towards a nearby kraal.

The constable pursued them on foot and overpowered one man. Warrant Officer Smit saw the man fumbling under his jacket and shouted a warning to the constable, who backed off as the terrorist pulled out and threw a hand grenade. It exploded without harming anyone.

The Task Force and Counter Insurgency Unit was lifted by helicopter from Pretoria and a search was mounted. Two black men were spotted. They opened fire on the police and then disappeared into the bush. Police made several further contacts and exchanged fire.

At the scene of the last skirmish before the men disappeared police found three Mokaref machine pistols, AK-47 ammunition and several hand grenades.

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Sunday
Tribune

BY MARTIN WELZ

THOUSANDS of South African motorists travelling from Rustenburg to Swartruggens, from Warrenton to Vryburg or from Bloemfontein to Ladybrand are crossing the borders of BophuthaTswana daily without knowing it — or caring.

Except on the road to President Paul Kruger's farm Boekenhoutfontein, there are no signs or border posts to indicate that they are crossing the borders of South Africa. BophuthaTswana wants it so.

Says Mr. T. M. Mofatlhwa, BophuthaTswana's Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Why should we have border posts when it is all

The nation with invisible borders

Tswana chief: Why should we have them?

our country anyway'. He reiterated his country's claims to large parts of the Transvaal and Northern Cape that split the seven parts — spread over three provinces — of his country.

But as BophuthaTswana enters its ninth month of independence, its claims to a unified Tswanaaland and a return to the boundaries of British Bechuanaland of a century ago will become increasingly evident to white South Africa.

Links

If all goes well, Radio BophuthaTswana will go on the air from Mmabatho in direct competition with South Africa's Radio Bantu before the end of the year.

Already on the drawing-boards is a network of microwave towers to carry telephone conversations to all seven parts of BophuthaTswana for its Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

The fledgling Post Office already has 24 post offices, while many new offices and telephone exchanges are being planned. This will make the Tswanas increasingly independent of South African facilities.

First to feel the squeeze in white South Africa, say officials, will be the towns of Mafeking and Rustenburg, which will have to

The Immorality Act has not been revoked by BophuthaTswana, but it may be invalid in terms of the new republic's Declaration of Human Rights contained in its constitution.

Informed sources in Mafeking say that the validity of the Immorality Act may well be put to the test in BophuthaTswana's courts before the end of this year.

While Justice officials have been reluctant to prosecute under the Immorality Act, which prohibits sex across the colour line, conservative Tswanas are perturbed by a decline in moral standards and an increase in prostitution which could follow the

inflow of white South African "fun seekers".

It remains difficult to get a conviction for prostitution.

BophuthaTswana's constitution guarantees that all people are equal before the law, and stipulates that no one shall be favoured or prejudiced on grounds of sex, race, descent or religious belief.

It also guarantees freedom of association and the right to "respect for the individual's private and family life".

The constitution empowers the High Court to rule invalid any laws contravening the Declaration of Human Rights.

be incorporated into BophuthaTswana or, will become ghost towns

Business

"For every white who shops in Mafeking, there are 19 black shoppers from BophuthaTswana," the head of Information, Mr. David M. Mothoagae, says, adding "If we develop our own shopping centre just across the border, Mafeking businesses will die."

"But," says Mr. Molathwa, "we do not want the white business men and farmers in the areas that we claim to be bought out. We do not want them to leave. We need them and believe that they should be given the option

of staying and becoming BophuthaTswana citizens."

Many white businessmen in Mafeking agree, and there is a strong move afoot to ask the South African Government to call a referendum to establish the feelings of whites in the area.

Infant capital

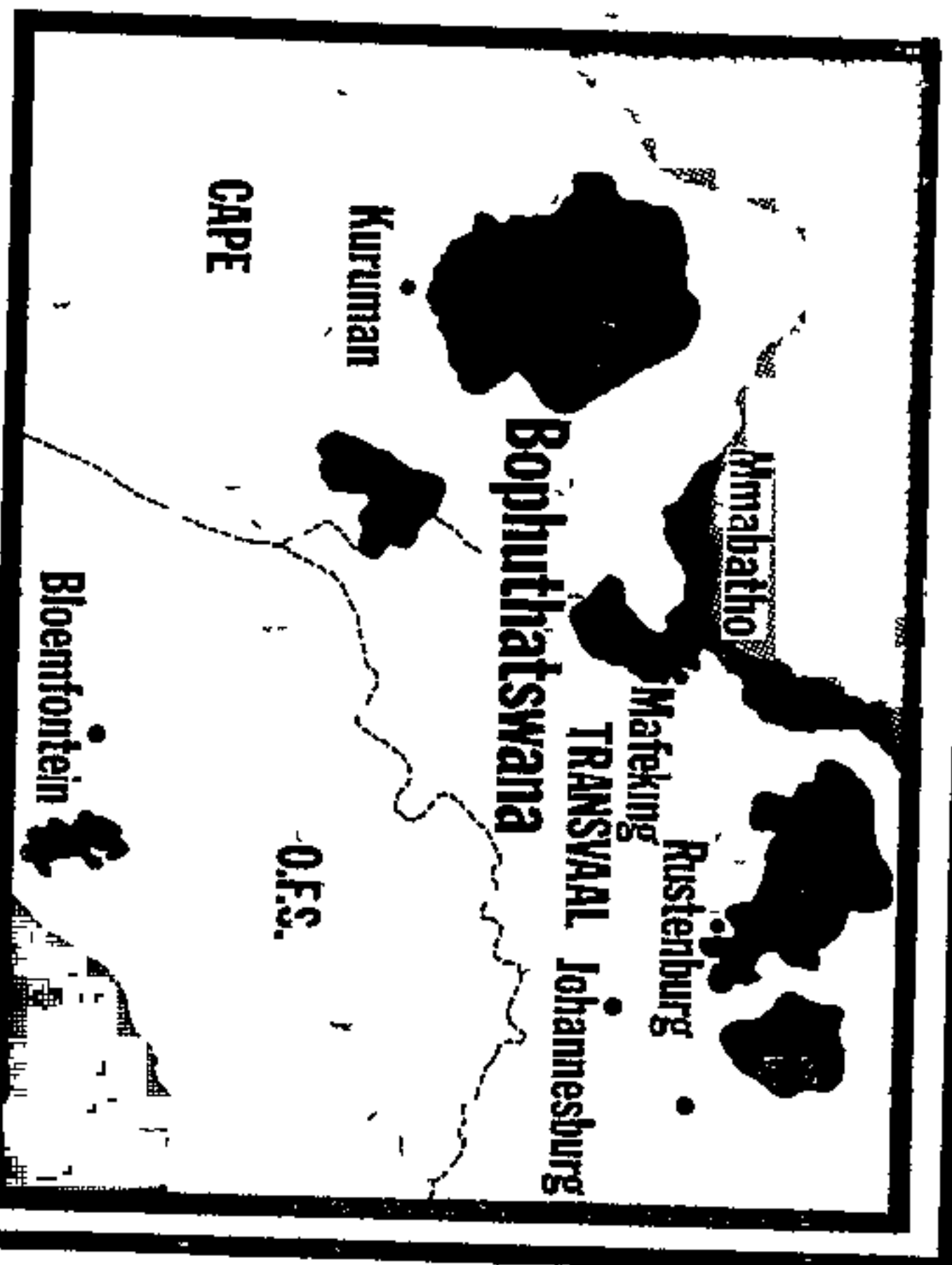
Mmabatho, being built on the outskirts of Mafeking, comprises only the new Parliament, a bare independence stadium, the presidency, a dozen Ministerial residences and a luxury hotel and casino.

"The country's seven major towns" are still not towns in the true sense of the word, but dormitory



SENATOR WESSELS, SA Ambassador

"Locations" where Tswana workers in white towns across the border leave their wives and children and spend the odd weekend "home".



Most Tswanas must still "cross the border" to buy provisions and post letters, contributing to South Africa's prosperity and tax income.

But they are becoming increasingly aware that, if their purchases are large enough to be delivered across the border, they can claim a deduction of sales tax.

Relations

Once there are shopping centres in BophuthaTswana, South Africans — black and white — will be able to do tax-free shopping there.

It is in the field of human relations, however,

that the most remarkable changes are to be seen. In traditionally some of the most conservative areas of South Africa, hundreds of South African officials are working tirelessly to undo the restrictions of apartheid.

Afrikaner officials rub shoulders with blacks in the same social clubs and in office canteens.

"It has been a liberation for me," said one of BophuthaTswana's most senior white officials — "liberation from the guilt and embarrassment that come from having to treat people differently, because they are black."

"You have no idea what a relief it is to simply take

Sunday Times
6/8/78

Taking the army into the classroom South African Defence Force lance-corporal teaching in a Tswana school.



your place in the queue at the canteen and have a normal friendly chat without being treated as the white boss.

"How embarrassing it is to travel with your black colleagues from Mafeking to Pretoria without being able to stop along the way for a cup of tea at a cafe Or having to stay in a five-star hotel which we as ordinary officials neither want nor can afford simply to avoid apartheid."

At the army base just north of Mafeking, white South African national service men seconded to the base to train the BophuthaTswana Army's maintenance men, are doing a strenuous physical-training course, together with the black trainees.

Teachers

Several white women from Mafeking who used to teach in white schools in South Africa have taken jobs as teachers in black schools. Paying tax in BophuthaTswana, they are yet to find out whether it would free married women from paying joint tax with their husbands in South Africa.

Several South African servicemen are doing part of their national service as teachers in BophuthaTswana schools.

"People in South Africa don't realise how much joy one can get out of teaching these children," said Lance-Corporal O Mentjies, doing his stint in the Civilian Affairs Section of the South African Defence Force as an Afrikaans teacher.

"Oom"

Mrs. Nicolleen Davel was competing in a bean-bag race with her class of black nine-year olds when we arrived. Her husband is a shop manager in Mafeking.

"My black colleagues call me Oom Johnnie," said a smiling Mr Jan Wessels, Communications Director in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

He was seconded from the South African Post Office last year. "I will stay here as long as they need me. All I want when I leave is to be sure that BophuthaTswana has the best communications service possible."

In interviews with many white officials, I was left in no doubt about their loyalty. "Don't knock BophuthaTswana. As long as they will have me, it's my country," was a statement I heard again and again.

Support

Almost without exception, they expressed support for the consolidation of the country.

Meanwhile the South African Ambassador, Senator Gerrie Wessels, has his offices across the border in South Africa, from where he tries to strengthen links with the infant country.

Sunday Times
6/8/78

VERDEDIGINGSWET, 1957

KENNISGEWING VAN ONTBINDING EN HERAANSTELLING VAN MANNEKRAGRAAD

Hierby word vir algemene inligting bekendgemaak dat Sy Edele die Minister van Arbeid kragtens artikel 74bis van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 die bestaande Mannekragraad wat kragtens gemelde artikel aangestel was, ontbind het en 'n nuwe Mannekragraad aangestel het met die volgende persone as lede van genoemde Raad om die belange van die Staat, die Suid Afrikaanse Weermag, werkgewers en werknemers te verteenwoordig

Voorsitter

Mnr E A Cilliers, Sekretaris van Arbeid

*Lede**Verteenwoordigers van die belange van die Staat*

Mnr H C du Toit Departement van Arbeid
Mnr A J Myburgh Departement van Nywerheidswese
Dr T A du Plessis Departement van Statistiek
Mnr F J Theron Departement van Pos- en Telekomunikasiewese
Mnr J P Verster S A Spoorwee
Dr A P Burger Wetenskaplike Raadgewer van die Eerste Minister
Dr J D Venter Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing

Verteenwoordigers van die belange van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag

Skout-admiraal R A Edwards S A Weermag
Mnr J S van Rooy Kiygkor

Verteenwoordigers van die belange van werkgewers en werknemers

Dr. E P Drummond
Mnr T Poolman
Mnr A J Basson
Mnr W Bornman
Mnr J. A Grobbelaar

DEFENCE ACT, 1957

NOTIFICATION OF DISSOLUTION AND REAPPOINTMENT OF MANPOWER BOARD

It is hereby notified for general information that the Honourable the Minister of Labour has, in terms of section 74bis of the Defence Act, 1957, dissolved the existing Manpower Board, appointed in terms of the said section, and appointed a new Manpower Board with the following persons as members of the said Board to represent the interests of the State, the South African Defence Force, employers and employees

Chairman

Mr E A Cilliers, Secretary for Labour

*Members**Representatives of the interests of the State*

Mr H C du Toit Department of Labour.
Mr A J Myburgh Department of Industries
Dr T A du Plessis Department of Statistics
Mr F J Theron Department of Posts and Telecommunications
Mr J P Verster S A Railways
Dr A P Burger Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister
Dr J D Venter Human Sciences Research Council.

Representatives of the interests of the South African Defence Force

Rear-Admiral R A Edwards S A Defence Force
Mr J S van Rooy Armscor

Representatives of the interests of employers and employees

Dr E P Drummond
Mr T Poolman
Mr A J Basson
Mr W Bornman
Mr J. A Grobbelaar

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What do African workers earn? What are their grievances at work and how do they try to resolve them? How much class solidarity exists between African and 'Coloured' workers? What homeland ties do African workers have? How much land and livestock do their families own? How do these affect their wages and remittances?

These are some of the major questions we have asked African workers in Cape Town and that we try to answer in this paper. Twenty years have passed since a survey by Sheila van der Horst was last conducted dealing with employment conditions of the African labour force in the Cape Peninsula. The findings presented in this paper are from a recent survey that is similar to the previous study, but places greater emphasis on industrial relations and also consider the rural situation of urban workers.

Two hundred and eleven African men were interviewed during the period from November 1975 to February 1976. Because of the suspicions that could

have arisen and the limitations that would have been imposed by interviewing

Die in attack

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21872 W

on base

"The attack by heavy artillery came from well-known Swapo bases in Zambia shortly after 1 a.m. It followed the pattern that had been experienced in Eastern Caprivi before Swapo initiates a bombardment and the Zambian Defence Force then joins in."

It was known that Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, visited Swapo bases on the border between Zambia and Caprivi earlier this month.

"This visit can be seen as part of the preparation for the attacks," Gen Geldenhuys said.

Gen Geldenhuys said although Mr Maart Ahtisaari's UN refugee committee had not been shown everything during their visit to the border, the UN military adviser, Maj-Gen Hannes Philipp, had been shown all the preparations made for such an attack.

The attack was condemned last night and in East London, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the Big Five would be informed.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said the attack showed the blatant and reckless disrespect Swapo had for the Western peace initiative.

The DTA said "this senseless act of aggression by Swapo" had left the DTA with no other choice but to ask the South African Defence Force to protect the people of South West Africa "against these murders and atrocities" — DDC SAPA-RNS

struck about 20 m farther and set the surrounding bush alight.

Mr Steyn said it was apparently a 37 mm gun which had fired at the helicopter, but the South African forces "had replied suitably, in time."

It is believed South African forces had crossed into southern Zambia yesterday to attack Swapo bases after the bombardment.

No official confirmation on this speculation could be obtained at the Cape National Party congress in East London last night after the statement by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, that "appropriate action" had been taken.

Mr Botha refused to say anything to journalists covering the congress and told them that all statements would be issued by the Defence Force in Windhoek.

While the Defence Force has said South African forces "hit back" at Swapo bases in Zambia, there has been no clarification whether this involved artillery or other fire from the South African side of the border, or whether troops themselves crossed into Zambia.

Mr Botha's statement, however, was widely interpreted by congress delegates as an indication that strong action had been taken and that South African troops had gone into Zambia to eliminate the Swapo bases.

The speculation was strengthened by the revelation that South African intelligence was aware of the Swapo plan, and that the attack had

celebrated his 20th birthday.

His father, My S Schutte, sobbed uncontrollably yesterday when told of his son's death.

He said "The rotten cowards! They are not fighters!"

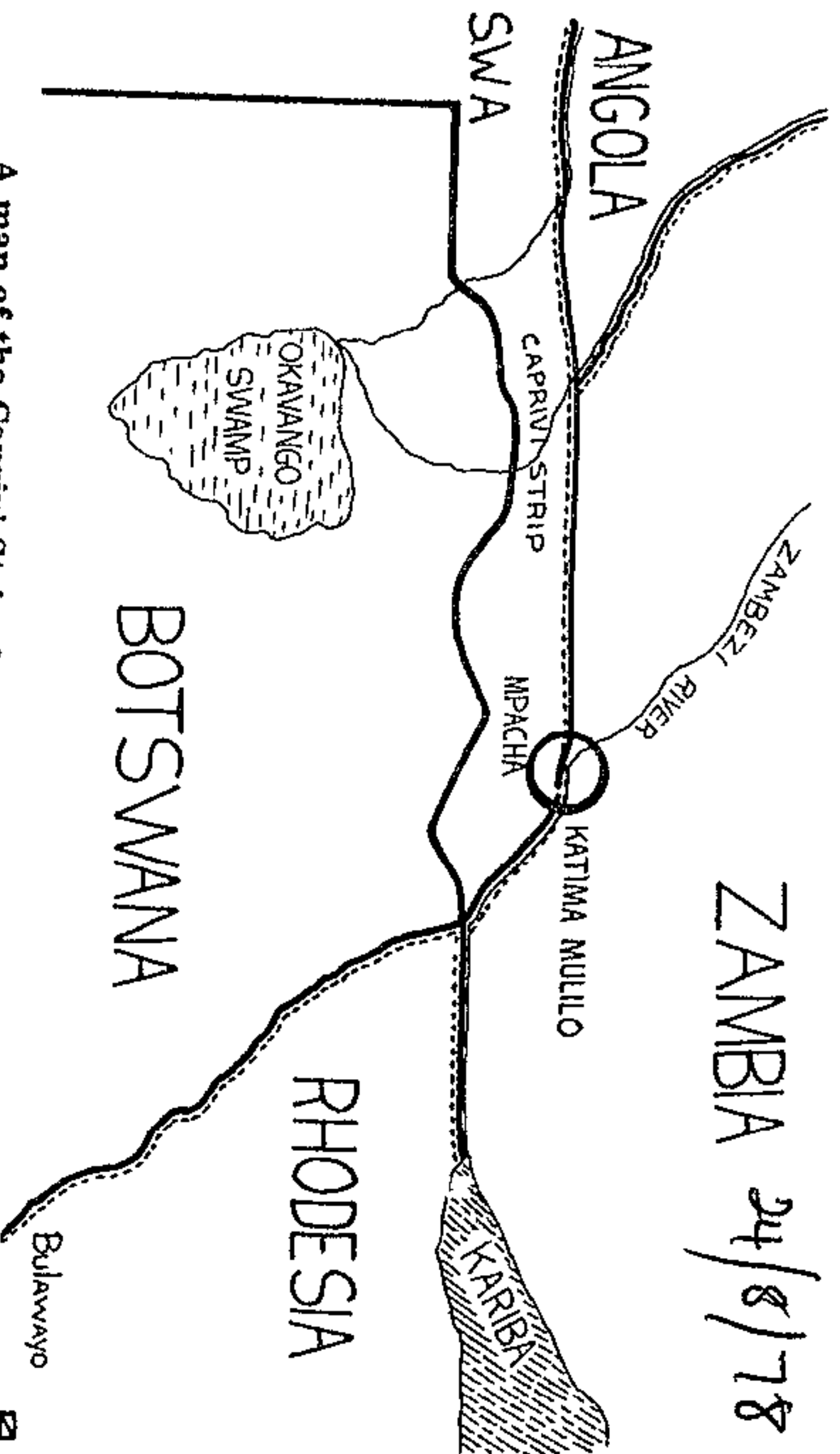
Mr Jan Schutte arrived at the operational area only six days ago.

The other eight men killed in the attack were Trooper Gideon Smut, 18, of Roo d'poort Troop, E of Lesch, 19, of Malmesbury Troop, A of Villiersdorp in the Cape, Trooper Jan Schutte, 20, of Spaling Troop, Willem Smuts, 19, of Randburg Troop, Hendrik de Lange, 18, of Welkom.

Ten other servicemen were injured in the long range artillery duel involving Swapo elements of the Zambian Army and South African forces. The injured men are in a satisfactory condition in hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte. Last night Mrs Erasmus was in bed, suffering from shock. A friend, Mrs

24/8/78

ZAMBIA 24/8/78



A map of the Caprivi Strip showing where the attack took place.

KATIMA MULLILO — Nine South African servicemen were killed and ten others wounded in the heavy artillery attack on a post here on the SWA-Zambia border yesterday.

The men died when their soldiers' mess, housing about 50 men, was hit directly by a 122 mm rocket shell fired from Zambia by Swapo forces.

The ten other servicemen were injured in a long range artillery battle with Swapo and Zambian forces that lasted for about two hours early yesterday morning. They were in a satisfactory condition at the Voortrekker-hoogte military hospital in Pretoria last night.

And minutes before journalists arrived on the scene yesterday, anti-aircraft fire from Zambia narrowly missed the helicopter which brought the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Justice Steyn.

Security forces retailed with mortars on the Zambian position.

Mr Steyn, who came to gather facts and meet senior officials, said "We had just landed when I heard three fire bursts.

"I could hear the explosions and high-pitched noise of shrapnel through the air."

Shells exploded over the aircraft. Another shell

been expected.

By late last night there had been no statement from Defence headquarters in Windhoek, say what form the retaliatory action took.

Meanwhile, in Lusaka Zambia categorically denied complicity in the attack.

Foreign Affairs Minister Siteke Mwaambi said "While determined to defend her sovereignty and territorial integrity Zambia had no intention of attacking South Africa."

Dr Mwale reaffirmed his country's support for the United Nations position on Namibia and accepted South Africa of "never seeking an excuse for only of launching another attack on Zambia, but also of frustrating current peace efforts."

Describing the attack Maj-Gen Jahnke Geldenhuys, general officer commanding South West Africa command, said the bombardment lasted for about two hours despite immediate hearing retaliatory fire from security forces.

Border soldier among victims

EAST LONDON — A Border man, **Erasmus**, of nine national servicemen killed when an artillery shell hit their post during a Swapo bombardment on Katima Mulilo early yesterday morning.

He was Trooper Gerhardus Erasmus, 18, of 22 Ackermann Street, Alwal North, the son of Mr and Mrs J H Erasmus.

Greyling, said Mr Erasmus was in no condition to speak to any reporter.

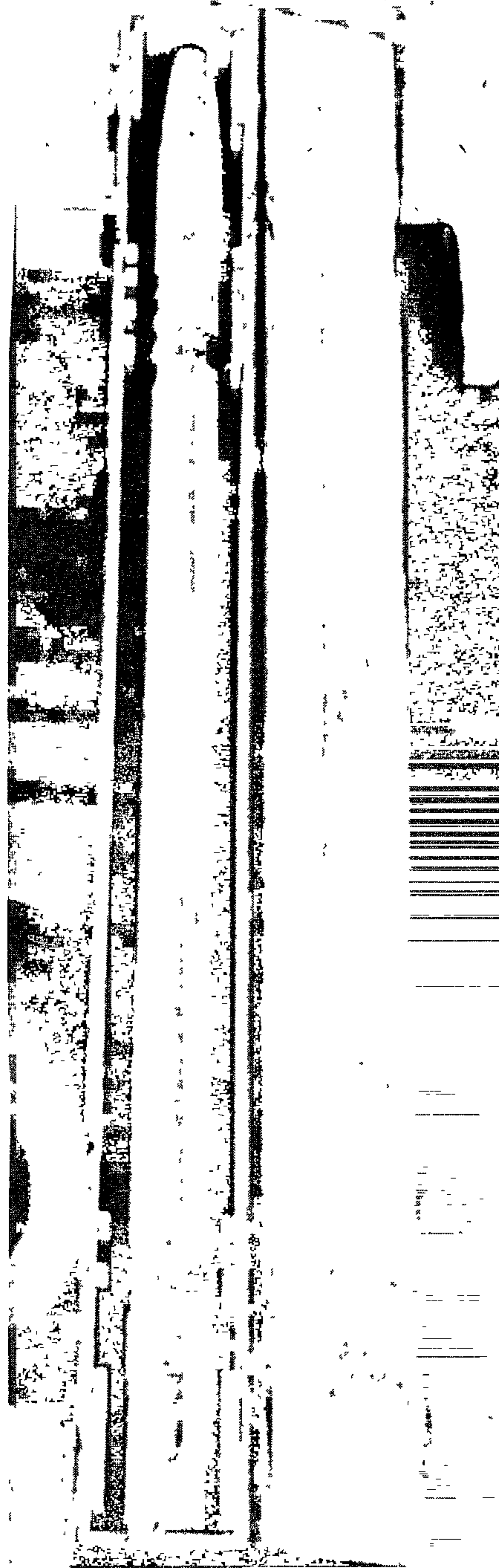
Trooper Erasmus finished school at the Alwal North High School last year and went into the army in January this year.

He is the second eldest of four children. His elder brother is in the army and his two younger sisters are still at home.

Trooper K J Biggs, 18, of Middelburg, Cape, and Rfn W H Britz, 20, of Ventersburg.

Trooper Biggs matriculated at Queen's College, Queenstown, last year. He was an excellent tennis player and keen sportsman.

Mr Schutte's death came six days after he



The 122-mm Russian-manufactured rocket that killed 10 South African soldiers at Kallima Mulla

Unlucky shot? Killed soldiers

(254)

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

THE Russian-manufactured rocket that killed 10 South African servicemen on the border was an "unlucky shot", a Defence Force weapons expert said yesterday.

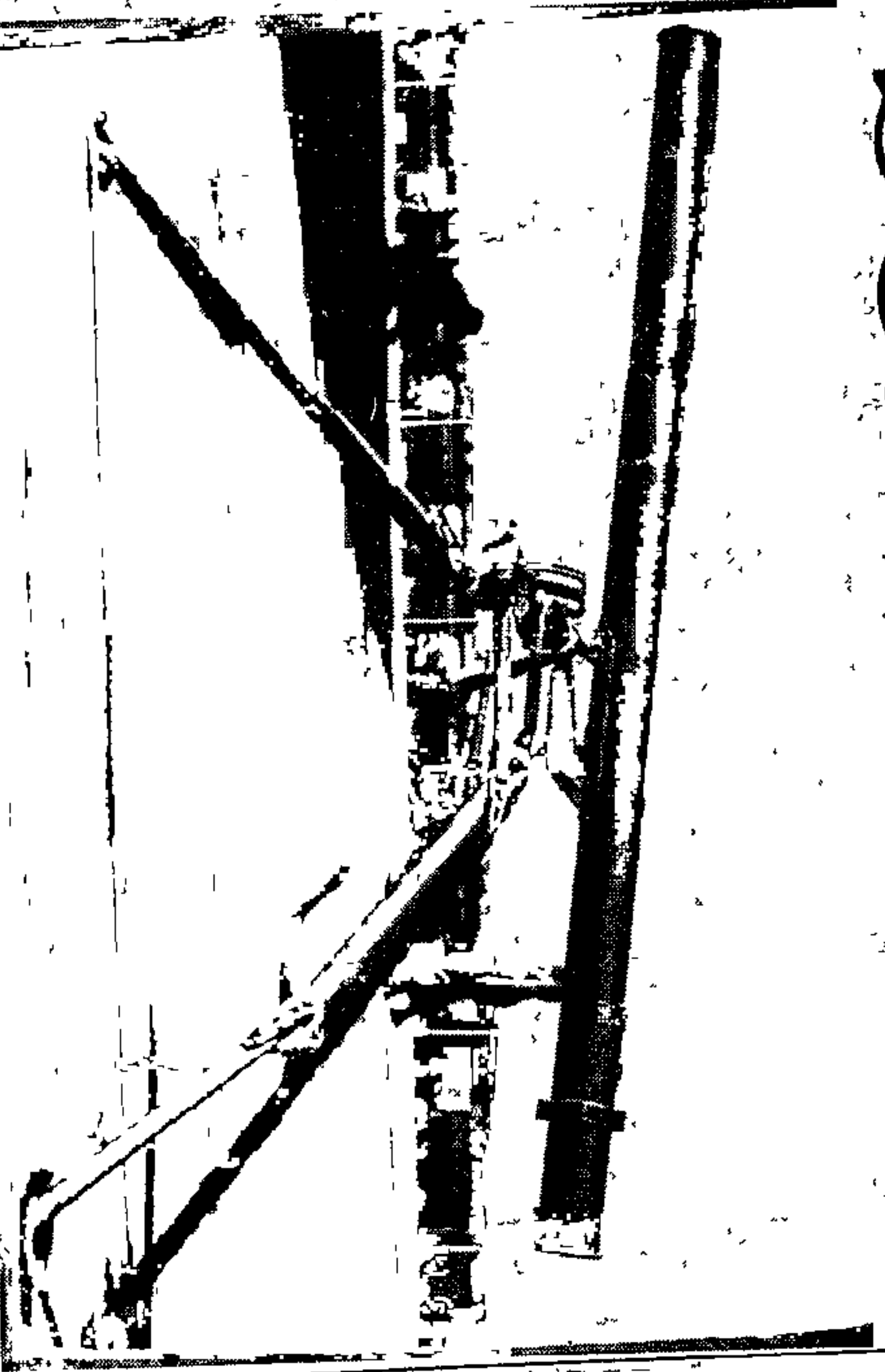
The 122-mm rocket, a standard terrorist weapon, was the only missile that hit any target at all during a barrage of about 30 fired at South African positions by Swapo terrorists, he said.

The expert said the rocket was considered notoriously inaccurate by the SADF. It could not be aimed closer than about 400 m to either side of a target.

"The fact that it hit the mess, where a number of our men were present was an unfortunate accident that killed them was the fact that the rocket exploded in a confined space. They were killed by concussion rather than by flying shrapnel," he said.

In contrast to the 140-mm medium gun used by South African forces on the border, the Russian rocket was considered a crude piece of weaponry. "It is basically the

Fatal rocket was the only



The launcher used to fire the 122-mm rocket. Both launcher and rocket are fully portable and were first encountered by South African forces in 1970.

same type of rocket fired by the Stalin Organ. To make it fully portable, it has been shortened to a single-stage rocket, which gives it a range of about 11 km. This means that it can easily be carried by terrorists.

Theory

"Thanks to the greater accuracy and range of our artillery pieces, we managed to silence the rocket barrage shortly after it started, which accounts for the fact that only about 30 of them were fired from the moment they opened up," he said.

The weapons expert supported the theory that the Zambian Army fired on the helicopter carrying Mr Justice M. T. Steyn to Katima Mulilo.

"His helicopter was subjected to an anti-aircraft barrage coming from a 37-mm gun. Swapo has never had anything bigger than a 14.5-mm gun, which leads us to believe that it was the Zambian Army firing on the helicopter."

The SADF first encountered the 122-mm rocket in Mozambique in 1970, the expert said.

It is an ideal terrorist weapon because it does not require much training. It falls short on efficiency,

one on target

though, because it is grossly inaccurate, even in the hands of skilled personnel.

"In contrast to the shells fired by our medium guns, which have a devastating shrapnel effect, the shrapnel of the 122-mm rocket is almost non-existent. Its casing is made of thin sheet-metal and it relies largely on a fairly hefty explosive charge contained in the warhead.

"It is only in confined spaces that it comes into its own — as we saw on the border this week. In Angola, we had the experience of these rockets exploding in our midst with little or no damage to men

or equipment."

He discounted rumours that Swapo had recently acquired Russian SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles.

"We know that certain Swapo terrorists have undergone training on the SAM-7 missile. We are fairly sure, though, that they do not yet have them. If they did, I have no doubt they would already have used them against South African aircraft."

The Sunday Times learnt reliably this week that the Swapo attack force had comprised about

Although only 16 bodies were brought across the border, the death toll is understood to be considerably higher.

Sunday Times
07/8/78

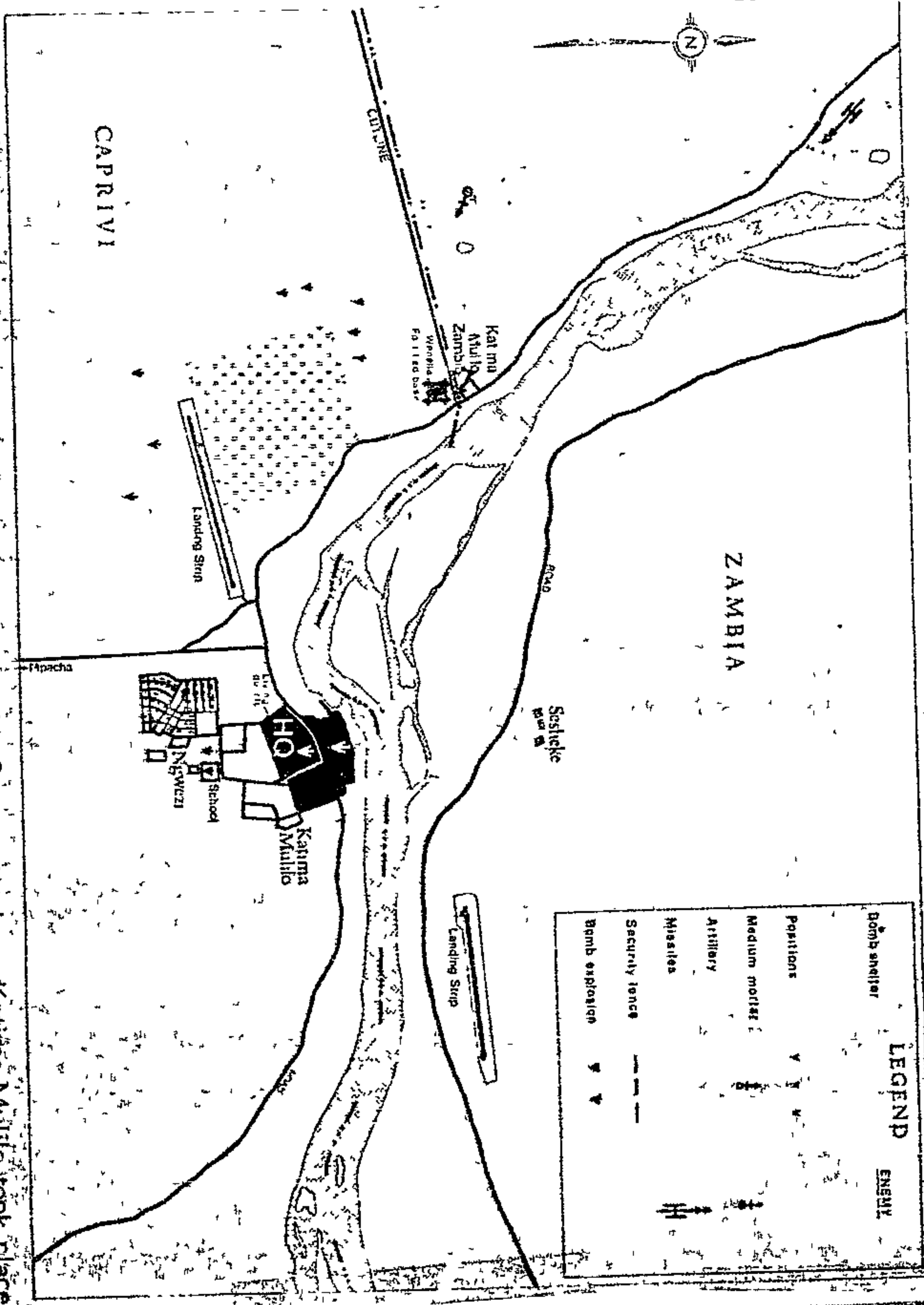
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FLASHPOINT: KATIMA MULILO

We knew it was coming — SADF

30/8/78 254

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The battle map of the eastern Caprivi, where last week's Swapo attack on Katima Mulilo took place.



The bunkers built by the SADF for civilians in Katima Mulilo — the first bunker built in the town was at a black school, to protect pupils in times of attack.



A quick patrol through the town's streets to ensure that all civilians were in the shelters. The attack finally came in the early hours of August 23.

"The first salvo hit at 1 15 am," said Gen Gleeson. They fired 122 mm rockets and mortars. The measure of our safety drill was proved when, a scant 15 minutes later, we had pinpointed the enemy's firing positions. Within 30 minutes the initial Swapo positions had been "neutralised" by a return of fire from the South African positions.

During the fire-fight, the soldiers at Katima Mulilo and Wenella base, to the west, had taken up positions in their trenches.

"Theoretically, our headquarters base at Katima was the safest," said Gen Gleeson. "The 122 mm rocket that hit one of the barracks was the only damaging explosive fired by Swapo."

"It was a fluke — it went through the roof and the actual explosion, not the shrapnel, killed the 10 soldiers inside and wounded 11 others."

"The rocket was fired in the first salvo as the soldiers inside the barracks were preparing to move out into their trench positions."

The only other rocket that caused some damage was one which exploded near a high school in Katima Mulilo.

With the positions "neutralised" a sporadic volley of shots and mortar fire came from the Zambian village of Seshke, where Zambian soldiers were billeted, he said.

The firing from Seshke was again neutralised by a return of fire from the South Africans.

Gen Gleeson said at no stage had the Defence Force aimed their attacks specifically at Zambian positions, except to quell the firing that came from them — in pure retaliation.

SA troops then embarked on a follow-up operation, which Gen Gleeson described as "successful". The soldiers brought back 16 dead Swapo soldiers for intelligence and identification purposes.

But the "Katima incident" might not have gone so smoothly for the South Africans, had the Swapo fire proved more accurate.

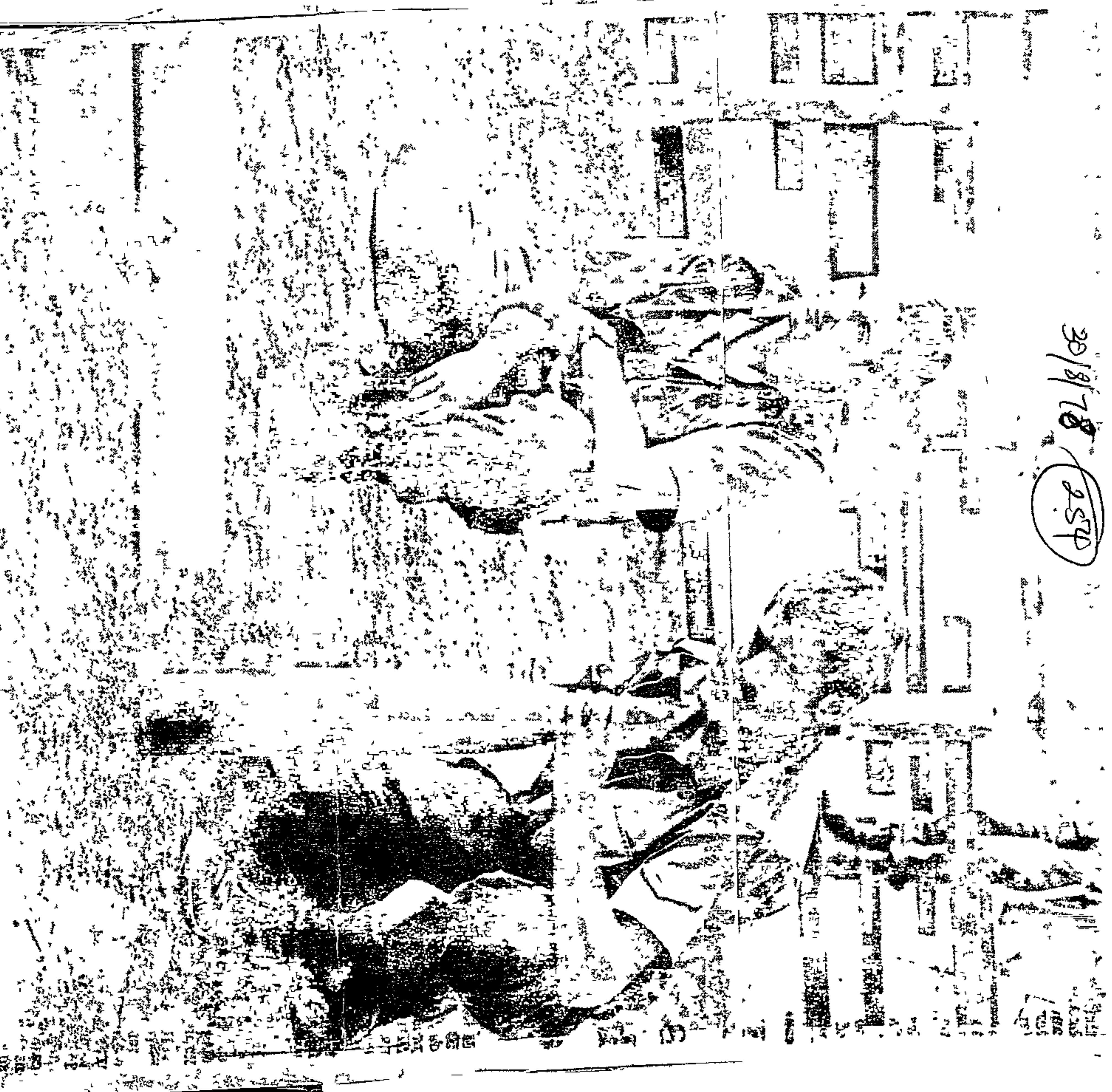
"We think their initial target was Wenella a fortified SADF border base," said Gen Gleeson. "There were platoons of Swapo massed on the border. It is difficult to say, but had their artillery and mortar fire proved accurate, they might have launched an infantry assault on Wenella."

Asked whether it was possible to release the exact numbers of Swapo men killed in the fire-fight and follow-up operations, Gen Gleeson said soldiers had found blood and drag marks indicating that large numbers of Swapo men had either died or been badly wounded in the cross-fire.

Seshke still 'tense' after SA attack

LUSAKA. — Seshke — the target of last week's attack by South African troops — is still tense after the SA attack.

30/8/78
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Two SADF soldiers at their Katima Mulilo base in the eastern Caprivi inspect the 122 mm rockets fired at them by Swapo last week. One rocket killed 10 soldiers and wounded 11 others.

ing in Lusaka from the area. Travellers, some claiming to be eye witnesses, say many people have fled their homes and sought refuge in nearby areas after the bombings last Wednesday in which 12 Zambian civilians were allegedly killed and eight seriously wounded.

The worst hit was Sesheke Secondary School where the dining hall and some classrooms were destroyed, they say. Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Lu-

He said South African troops shelled Sesheke using tanks, arms and French Mirage Jets.

Mr Nujoma said South Africa was planning aggression in South West Africa and attacking Zambian and Angola — using SWA as a base.

● An SADF spokesman said on Monday Mr Nujoma's claims must be a case of mistaken identity. We cannot comment on what he says — he is not regarded as an expert on SADF arms. — Sapa.

Border rocket victim buried

Staff Reporter

TROOPER Jan Sijrens Schutte, 20, one of the 10 men killed in the Swapo shelling of a South African base at Katima Mulilo last week, was buried at Springs yesterday with full military honours.

Trooper Schutte, only son of Mr and Mrs S J B Schutte, of Somerset Street Geduld Extension, died in

a direct rocket hit on the base mess barracks last Wednesday.

The service in the Nederduits Hervormde Kerk was led by Ds C J A Pleterse.

The coffin was taken to a waiting gun carriage by Defence Force soldiers. Trooper Schutte died six days after his 20th birthday.

20/8/78 (254)

By CHRIS MARAIS

WHILE Swapo forces massed in platoons on the Zambia-South West Africa border last week, South African Defence Force units in the eastern Caprivi awaited "a revenge attack".

There was also a possibility that should the Swapo bombardment of Katima Mulilo and the surrounding area have succeeded, the poised Swapo platoons would have struck into the eastern Caprivi.

This was revealed yesterday at a military briefing by Major-General L R Gleeson, Chief of Army Staff Operations, who said the army had taken every precaution to ward off any terrorist attacks.

"We were expecting some kind of retaliatory attack after our operations against Swapo in June," Gen Gleeson said. Especially as August 26 was highlighted as Namibia Day.

"We knew it was going to happen, but not where the strike would be aimed."

The small town of Katima Mulilo had been protected by a series of trenches and shelters for the local civilians. Under attack, the drill was for the soldiers to run to their trenches, and for the civilians to occupy the shelters, strategically placed near schools and community centre.

... eas or wanting to
house?
... mice

Cape Times 1/9/78

2574

SA could mobilize a total of 400 000 men — study

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — South Africa's total armed forces number 65 500, but the country's "total mobile strength" is 404 500, according to "The Military Balance, 1978-79", published yesterday by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

SA armed forces consist of 50 000 army, 10 000 air force and 5 500 navy personnel. The "total mobilizable strength" consists of these forces, plus 138 000 army active reservists, 10 500 navy citizen force reservists, 25 000

air force, active citizen force reservists, 110 000 commandos, 35 500 South African Police (19 500 whites, 16 000 blacks) and 20 000 police reservists.

The armed forces of 12 sub-Saharan African states, by comparison, total 334 950 (no figures are given for "total mobilizable strength"). If Nigeria, with its 231 000-strong

armed forces, is added, then these 13 sub-Saharan black states have 566 450 men under arms.

South Africa's nearest armed neighbours have 101 900 men under arms between them — Zaïre has 33 400, Angola 33 000, Mozambique 21 200 and Zambia 14 300.

A statement yesterday by

the institute says: "The transfer of arms to the Third World continues apace, particularly in the Middle East and Africa." In almost all cases the increase in the transfer of arms is both "qualitative and quantitative".

Over the past four years South Africa's defence budget has gone up almost 200 per cent and so has Ethiopia's,

while Rhodesia's is up more than 230 percent and Morocco's more than 300 percent.

"In the case of many Arab countries," adds the institute, "weapons either transferred or on order are technically very advanced and comparable to systems now being deployed by Nato and the Warsaw Pact."

The institute notes a new development. A number of countries, including Iraq, Libya, Syria and Kuwait, are placing orders with both Eastern and Western suppliers "who are clearly in competition" — Sapa

Vol vreugde

* VERVOLG VAN BL. 1 *

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2.	Van brig Lets Kok welsynhoof van die Weermag het die stewigste omhelsing van almal gekom. Sy was soos 'n ma wat 'n spannetjie verlore kinders groet. Toe die geskenke nuwe Bybeltjies vir elkeen, slaapprood, tandepasta	74
3.	Toe die verhale van hul ampse teregstelling, hoe die Kubane hulle gered het die hegte tronkvriendskap wat deur die lange maande tussen hulle en die Kubane ontstaan het	76
4.	Die uitruiling selfs het seepglad verloop. Om presies 11.13 het die Dakota hier met die drie Kubane aan boord opgestyg. Bestemming Pereira d'Eca, sestig kilometer binne die Angolese grens	78
5.	By die Kubane in die vliegtuig was brig Ben de Wet Roos van die Weermag, mnr R Killen van ons Departement van Buitelandse Sake, mnr J. M. Bornet van die Internasionale Rooi Kruis maj Chris Coetzee van die Weermag en kol A Weideman Weermag-psigiater	81
	Om presies twaalfuur het die Dakota neergestryk. Aan Angolese kant het drie senior MPLA-offisiere en nog verteenwoordigers van die Rooi Kruis gewag	89
	Die onderhandeling het plaasgevind by 'n spesiale stel tafels in die buitelig. Alles was tot in die fynste besonderhede gereel. Vir elke man wat langs die tafel moes plaasneem, was daar selfs skryfboord, water en glase.	
	Toe die Kubaanse diplomaat hom aansluit het ons stelling langs die tafel ingeneem, vertel brig Roos. „Die ontsaglike klomp repatriasiedokumente is toe deur ons onderteken. Daarop het ons opgestaan en het die twee groepe gevangenes oor die weeg. Die soldate het mekaar gesalueer	

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our gratitude to the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) and the South African Institute of Race Relations for generous grants that financed our research work. We also wish to thank the many colleagues who gave us of their valuable time and advice especially during the formulative stage of our research. In particular we would like to thank Gerd Wiendieck (sociology), Peter du Preez (psychology) and Martin West (anthropology) for their assistance.

SKOUERHOOG STIERUGINSA

NA byna drie jaar weer op die bodem. Links op die skouers van twee Ondangwa-makkers is sers Hannes Terblanche Verder van links is Robert Wilson (wit pak), Christa Kriehoff, Pieter Groene wald, Graham Danney en Eugene de Lange. Agter Wilson staan André Potgieter en Robert Wiehahn (Foto: Nato Barnard)

Van CHRIS VERMAAK
ONDANGWA

BINNE:

- Dagboek van 'n krygsgevangene bl. 2
- Bladsye met foto's bl 3 en 5

UITBUNDIGE omhelsings. 'n Traan of twee in 'n harde ou soldate-oog. 'n Man wat skouerhoog deur sy makkers gedra word. 'n Eerste slukkie heerlike, koue Suid-Afrikaanse bier.

En vreugde. Vreugde.

Dis die toneel wat hom gistermiddag hier afgespeel het toe daardie agt soldate van ons ná twee jaar van Angolese gevangenskap weer hul eerste tree op eie geliefde bodem gee.

"Dis fantasties! Ek glo dit nou nog nie!" het weerman Robert Wiehahn uitgeroep. En van kpl Hannes Terblanche, op 'n skrale ouderdom van 24 die oudste van die agt "Ek's terug op moeder aarde! Dis wonderlik!"

Hulle is onder 'n helder blou lug by hierdie Suid-Afrikaanse basis deur 'n sestigtal van hul makkers ingewag nadat hulle vroeër die dag op die stowwerige Angolese vliegveldjpe by Pereira D'Eca uitgeruil is vir drie Kubaanse gevangenes.

Ons handjevol persmanne het in die vreugde gedeel toe die gekamoefleerde Dakota met sy yslike rooi kruise tot stilstand kom en die agt blakend gesonde jongmans by die deur uitpeul: Ouman Hannes Terblanche is sommer skouerhoog gedra Om hom is

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Die eerste daagse



BO Pieter Groenewald ontvang hier 'n eksemplaar van die Blye Boodskap van kol C P Naudé. Al agt krysgesvangenes het by hul aankoms op Ondangwa 'n Bybel gekry.

REGS 'n Kus en 'n druk wat 'n man se oe laat traan. Eugene de Lange word hier by sy aankoms op Ondangwa welkom gehet deur brig. Leis de Kok van die Weermag se welsyndenste.

DIE drie Kubaanse krysgesvangenes by 'n Rooi Kruis-beampte, gereed om van Ondangwa na Angola terug te keer. Van links staan wim Carlos Mesa, wim. Roberto Bellino, dan die Rooi Kruis-beampte en heel regs sers Esquivel Musteller.

Min P.W.

ontvangs hulle

DIE agt Suid-Afrikaners wat in Angola aangehou was, kom vandag per vliegtuig in Pretoria aan en sal deur min. P. W. Botha, Minister van Verdediging, ontvang word.

Die Weermag het intussen aangekondig dat hulle op die Burgermag-reserwelys geplaas word en geen verdere diensplig hoef te verrig nite. Hulle kry tot einde September verlof en alle agterstallige soldy sal in kontant aan hulle uitbetaal word.

Die Weerma sal ook al



Foto's NATO BARNARD

OUERS WOU DIT NIE GLO

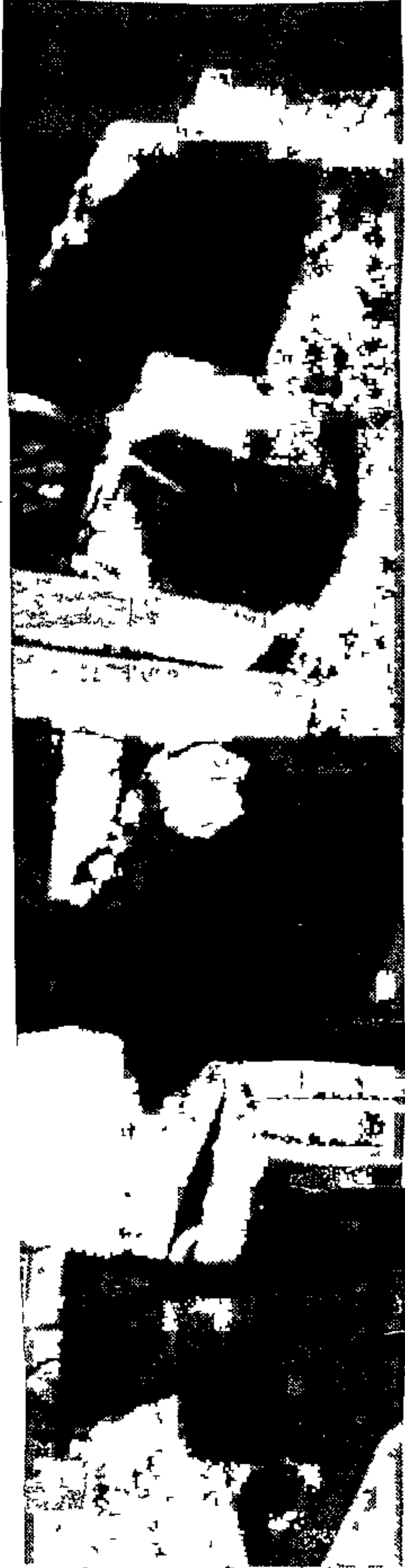
DIE ouers van die agt soldate is gistermiddag, deur die Weermag per pad en vliegtuig na die Hotel Burgerspark in Pretoria gestuig, waar hulle oornag het. Vanoggend vind die heuglike herontmoeting in P. Victoria plaas.

Kort voordat hulle verwittig wat haar me aan die vreugde, pr. entjie is, sy en Hannes is ge me. „Ek sal dit in die reem

vrou wat elke dag vir haar broer André Potgieter op die kniee gegaan het. Straal en straal Sy glo. Min. Hendri Groenewald was gisterand bitter toe hulle uit Kaapstad na Pretoria vertrek het. Hy het veral besware oor die onterheid se optrede gedurende sy seun se aanhouding en se die vrylating was hoorsaaklik te danke aan

* Maria Pala, jong, moedige druk van die ouers se kant

die nodige hulp verskat om hulle weer behoortlik by die burgerlike lewe Ingeskakel te kry. "Suid-Afrika is trots en dankbaar dat u die toets van aanhouding en onwaardige blootstelling aan vyandige gehore en die pers deurmaan het," het genl. Magnus Majan, Hoof van die Weermag, in 'n spesiale verwelkomingsbrief aan die manne gesê.



tjies vir die reis na Pretoria moet pak, was die familie nog skepties. Toe RAPPORT telefonies met almal in verbinding getree het, om hulle te verseker dat die agt soldate veilig in Ondangwa is, was daar nog ongeloof en onsekerheid.

Dit was die reaksie: Mev. Johanna Kitshof op Moortreesburg: "Dis mooi, dis baie mooi." Maar haar stem is dié van 'n moeder

glo as ek hom sien Mnr. Claude Wiefahn op Brackenfell: "As ek hulle op TV sien, glo ek dit eers." Mnr. Hendri Groenewald op Riversonderend: "nog baie bitter dat hy so lank moet wag voordat hy iets ampfelikes hoor. Sy vrou, Fréda, in die agtergrond is dol van opgewondenheid."

Mev Gwynn Danney in Krugersdorp: "Ek wil, Gra-ham eers sien voor ek werklik.

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Pik Botha prewel 'n dankie

MNR. PIK BOTHA, die man wat eers as Suid-Afrika se ambassadeur in Washington en later as Minister van Buitelandse Sake so 'n leue-nandeel gehad het in die vrylating van Suid-Afrika se agt jong soldate, het die nuus van die geslaagde uitruiling gisteroggend omstreeks 8.20 in New York gehoor.

Hy het in daardie stadium saam met sy personeel ontbyt in sy hotelsuite geëet. Toe sy private sekretaris die telefoon neersit en die boodskap uit Suid-Afrika aan hom oordra, het hy sy mes en vork neergesit, agteroor geleun en met toe oe gesê: „Dankie, dankie!”

„Hierdie oomblik behoort aan die dapperere jong heide en hul ouers wat so oneindig veel moes deurmaak. Ons verheug ons in nederige dankbaarheid in dié gesinsvreugde wat net ouer- en kinderhartie kan begryp.”

„Ek wil, graag beklentoon dat groot waardering ons Eerste Minister toekom. Hy het deurgangs in die onderhandelinge die inisiatief aangedui en leiding gegee.”

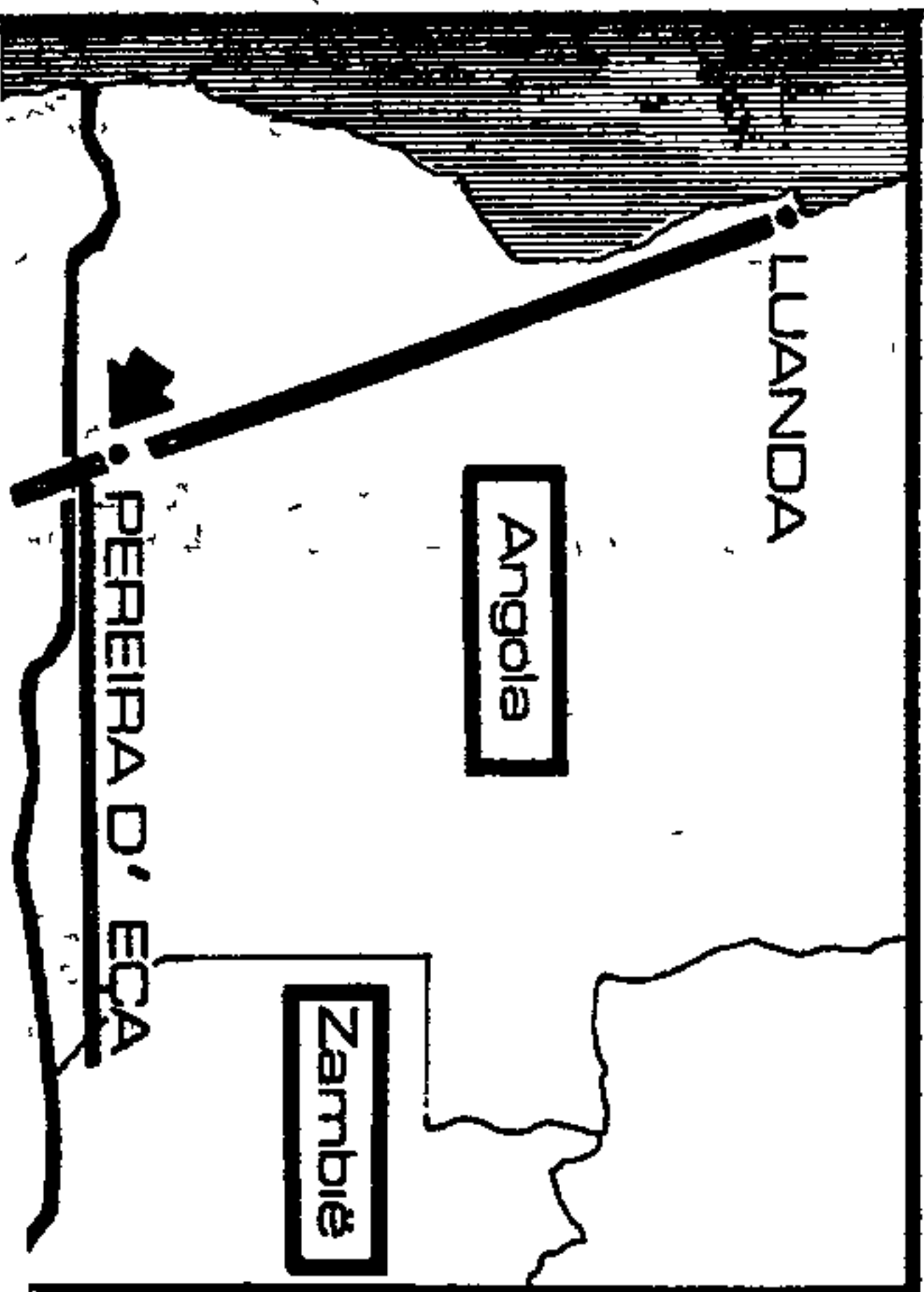
Jok amptenare van sy eie en ander departemente het hy bedank wat deurgangs gevolgde die Eerste Minister se opdrag alles in hul vermoë gedoen het om die uitruiling te bewerkstellig.

„Van mnr. P. W. Botha, Minister van Verdediging, het die manne dié boodskap ontvang: „Die gans SA verwelkom u terug ná u langdurige aanhouding en beproewing. Ons bid u Gods seën toe vir die toekoms.”

In diplomatieke kringe in New York word gesê dat die uitruil van die gevangenes moontlik kan lei tot 'n belangwekkende verligting van die spanning tussen Suid-Afrika en die regering van Angola. Die tydsberekening daarvan, vlak voor die Veiligheidsraad se sitting oor Suidwes, is beduidend, word gesê.



VREUGDE veroorsaak glimlaggies op die gesigte van ouers en familielede van die drie Kaapse krygsgevangenes voor hul vertrek gisteroand na die blye ontmoeting in Pretoria. Van links: mev. Jennifer Wiehahn, Barry Wiehahn, mev. Sandra Mostert (suster van weerm. Robert Wiehahn), haar man, Gawie, mev. Lotte Wiehahn, mnr. Claude Wiehahn, mev. Freda Groenewald, mnr. Hendri Groenewald, mev. Jeannette Groenewald, mev. Johanna Kitchhoff en mnr. Johan Kitchhoff.



Rappert 3/9/78

werklik glo „ Haar man Eric neem die telefoon en sê „Dis darem die eerste stewige nuus oor die saak”

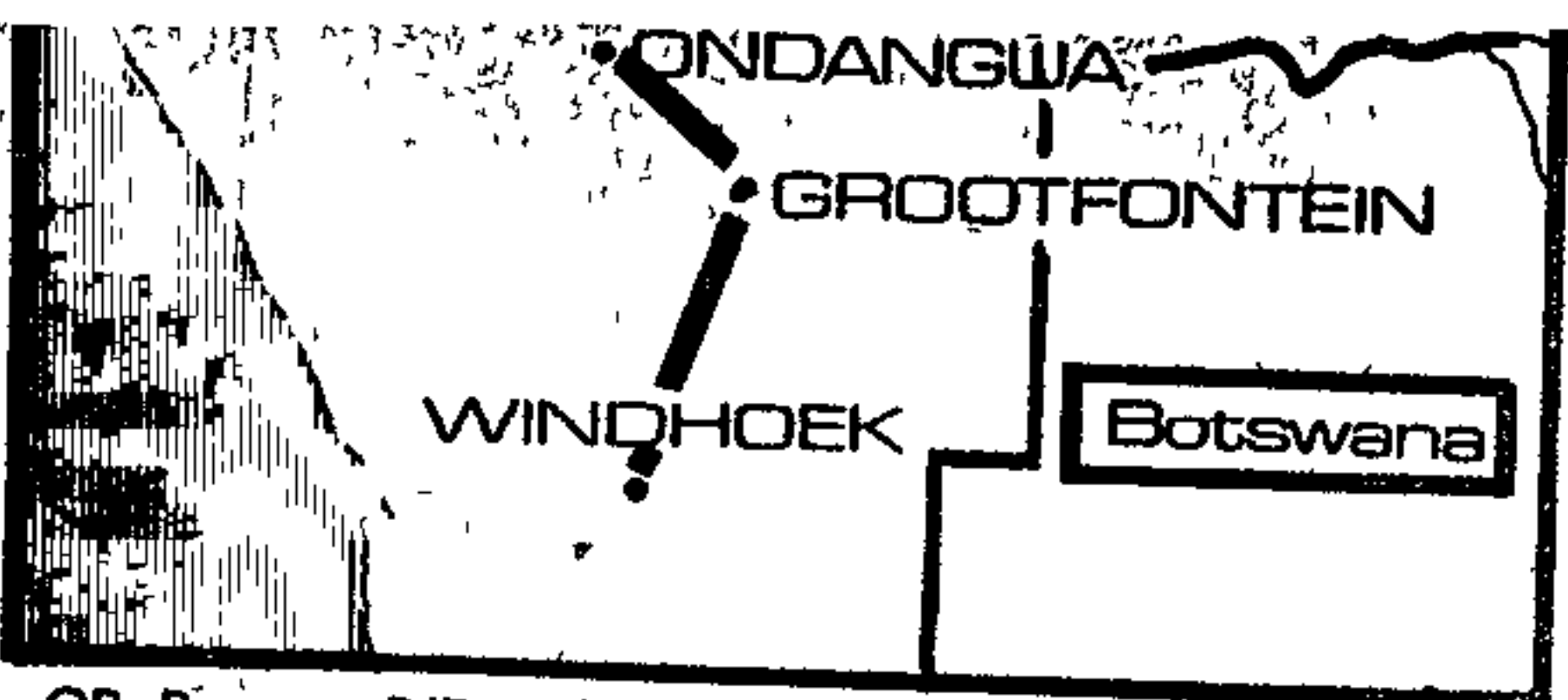
Mev. Elsa de Lange aan die Oos-Rand vra heeltyd angstig: „Maar is hulle reeds aan ons kant van die grens, aan dié kant? Hier?”

Mnr. Fanie Terblanche praat rustig vanuit sy plaashuis op Settlers in Noord-Transvaal: „Bate, bate dankie vir die goeie nuus. My vrou, ek en ons dogter Rita sit hier in 'n verskriklike spanning. „Oor sy skoonogter, Suzy, sê hy dat sy uit die

Spanwerk, sê min. P.W.

Die uitruiling van krygsgevangenes met Angola is te danke aan „spanwerk waarin die Eerste Minister die leiding geneem het,” het die Minister van Verdediging, mnr. P. W. Botha, gistermiddag by navraag aan RAPPOR gesê.

Mnr. Vorster het „onverpoos as leier van 'n span gewerk om die knoop deur te haak”



OP Pereira D'Eca (met 'n pyl aangedui), het die gelyktydige repatriasie van die agt Suid-Afrikaners en drie Kubane gister plaasgevind. Die Angolese dorp is 50 km van die Suidwes-grens. Die Suid-Afrikaners is na Ondangwa, 62 km binne Suidwes, gebring, waar hulle oornag het.

RAPP.
Amper
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Van CHRIS VERMAAK

ONDANGWA

ANGOLA se bevolking en die MPLA-soldate het die agt Suid-Afrikaanse gevangenes so gehaat dat hulle hulle byna op hul eerste dag van gevangenskap doodgeskiet het. Later is selfs die tronk met mortiere en outomatiese gewere aangeval in 'n poging om die Suid-Afrikaners te vermoor.

En keer op keer was dit die Kubane wat tussenbeide getree en die lewens van die Suid-Afrikaners gered het, vertel kpl Hannes Terblanche. As leier van die Suid-Afrikaners is hy tydens sy gevangenskap tot die rang

* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 *

VERVOLG VAN BL. 1

van sergent bevorder.

Sers Terblanche vertel:

„Ons was nooit ernstig siek nie. Soos ek netnou op die vliegtuig gesê het, ek sal eers werklik glo dat ek vry is as ek my ouers en ander familielede sien. Ek wil nou net weer inskakel by die normale lewe en soos 'n normale mens leef. Ek kan nie beskryf hoe ek gevoel het, trouens ons almal gevoel het, toe ons drie dae gelede die nuus hoor nie.

„Ons het gedink dat dit nooit werklik sou plaasvind nie. Na twee jaar begin 'n mens se moed 'n bietjie min raak.”

Hy het baie gelees, talle sportsoorte beoefen, radio geluister en TV gekyk. Hulle was ook op 'n skoot op die oop see.

„Voordat ons gekom het het die Kubane ons op 'n kort toer van Luanda geneem. Die plek lyk regtig sleg. Dit sal waarskynlik 'n paar jaar duur voordat dit behoorlik herstel is.

„In die twee jaar van ons aanhouding is ons nooit deur lede van die Rooi Kruis besoek nie. Hulle is eenvoudig nie by ons toegelaat nie. Ons het Maandag vir die eerste keer 'n verteenwoordiger van die Rooi Kruis gestien. Hy het ons toe van die komende repatriasie vertel.

Sers Terblanche sê hul klere is spesiaal uit Kuba ingevoer. Die Kubane het ook elkeen van hulle 'n horlosie as geskenk gegee.

„Hulle was nogal baie jammer om van ons afskeid te neem. Ons het werklik aan mekaar geheg geraak. Ons het 'n hele paar afskeidspartye saam met ons wagte gehou. Daar het ons so 'n bietjie rum en whisky weggeslaan.

„Was dit nie vir die Kubane nie, sou hulle nooit weer hul voete lewend op Suid-Afrikaanse grond gesit het nie.

„Ons het ons lewe te danke aan die Kubaanse kaptein.

Die dag toe ek en 'n paar van ons gevang is, het hy tussenbeide getree toe soldate van die MPLA op die punt was om ons dood te skiet.

„Dit was so erg dat lede van die plaaslike bevolking en waarskynlik ook soldate van die MPLA die tronk

waarin ons aanhanklik aangehou is, met mortiere en outomatiese gewere aangeval het. Die Kubane het weer tussenbeide getree en die aanvallers verdryf en ontwapen.

„Daar is ons na 'n Kubaanse basis gebring, waar ons baie nougeset deur Kubaanse wagte opgepas is. Ons is baie goed in die basis behandel. Hulle het al hul kos met ons gedeel. Hulle het ons soos mense behandel en nie soos vyande nie. Dit is waarom ek gesê het dat ons nogal geheg aan hulle geraak het.”

Sers Terblanche, wat sy eerste bier op Suid-Afrikaanse bodem as „baie fantasties” beskryf het, sê dat hulle Radio RSA baie duidelik kon opvang. Hulle het ook saans na Springbok-Radio geluister.

Die Kubane het hulle nooit politiek probeer indoktrineer nie.

'n Kubaanse vertaler is later spesiaal uit Kuba ge-

bring om na hul taalbelang om te sien.

„Hy praat vlot Engels en het saans gereeld vir ons kom kuier. Sy naam is Christian en hy is getroud en het 'n kind. Hy het sy verlange na sy vrou en kind dikwels met ons bespreek. Soos die ander Kubane het hy hoegenaamd niks aan ons probeer opdwing nie.

„Ons is bedags toegelaat om in die basis rond te loop onder toesig van wagte. Saans is ons toegesluit.”

Sers Terblanche sluk verder aan sy bier en sê weer: „As dit nie vir die Kubane was nie, was ons nie vandag hier nie. Die MPLA sou ons beslis doodgeskiet het as ons buite daardie basis beweeg het.”

Sers Terblanche het ook onthul dat hy en weerman Robert Wiehahn vier maande in 'n kamp in Nigerië deurgebring het.

Hy sê dat die kos redelik goed was. Die tronk was egter baie vuil.

Die dagboek van die krygsgevangene

ek geskryf. Soos ek
sê, hier gebeur nie
nie

21 Augustus 1977

Daar word die laaste tyd
so baie foto's van ons ge-
neem dat ek al allergies is
vir 'n kamera. Sommige is
geneem terwyl ons vlugbal
speel, ander op 'n uitstap-
pie. Die uitstappie was vir
ons almal 'n verrassing.
Vier van die manne is
Maandag en Dinsdag na 'n
paar plekke geneem en het
bier en eetgoed gekry.

5 Junie 1977

gebeur nou dinge. n
n het ons nou die dag
ek foto's van ons ge-
en ons selfs, ek n
gegees Ons kry oo-
e klere en skoene
n piekfyn. Ek weet nie
dit alles beteken nie
is die bal nou aan die
en is ons binnekort tuis.

Ons het amper op ons rûe
geval toe ons dit hoor. Daar
was 'n probleem met die
foto's wat geneem is en ons
is Woensdag toe almal hier
weg. Ons is eers strand toe
vir 'n rit op 'n snelboot. Ons
is daarna na 'n klub by 'n
hotel waar ons eetgoed, en
twee bottels whisky gekry
het.

onthou, vóór ek Weer
toe is, het die „Bu man“
„Maak die beste daar
seun.“ Dis wat ek
s doen. Moet asseblief
idees kry om Angola toe
m om my te sien nie, ek
al weer eendag by julle.

Minister van Verdediging
verklarings oor ons doen.
Dit sê nie veel nie, maar dit
gee 'n mens darem die
gevoel dat ons nog nie
vergete is nie.

Ons hoor talle boodskap-
pe aan ons wat deur die
SAUK uitgesaai word. Die
goeie nuus ek was by die
tandarts en hy het drie van
my tande hervul.

15 Desember 1977

Ons kry miskien 'n Kers-
party. Ons is gevra om 'n lys
saam te stel van die kos wat
ons gewoonlik op Kersdag
tuis kry. Ons sal waarskyn-
lik die gees kan ophou.
Hoop julle kry my Kers- en
Nuwejaars-kaarte.

Ons het twee weke gelede
'n TV gekry, maar die eer-
ste paar weke was dit net
MPLA-kongres en niks an-
ders nie. Ek wou later
skreeu van veveling. Ons
het ook twee nuwe
pluimbal-rakette gekry.

31 Desember 1977

Ons het toe ons party, of
liefs partytjies, gehad. 'n
paar dae voor Kersfees kon
een van die manne gaan
maak en breek in die kombuis.
Hy het koekstruif, vrugteslaai,
yskastert en groenteslaai gemaak.
Die jaand voor Kersfees is ons
na buite gebring waar ons
na musiek geluister en eet-
goed gekry het. Ons is net

HIERDIE foto's is op 25 Desember verlede jaar geneem
toe die agt krysgesvangenes hul Kersmaal geniet het.
Christo Kitshoff se kommentaar by elke foto is (van bo
na onder) „Ons braai toebroodjies met uie en tamatie.
Ek brand my vingers.“ „Ons bid vóór ete.“ „Raai
wat is ons wens?“



22 Junie 1977

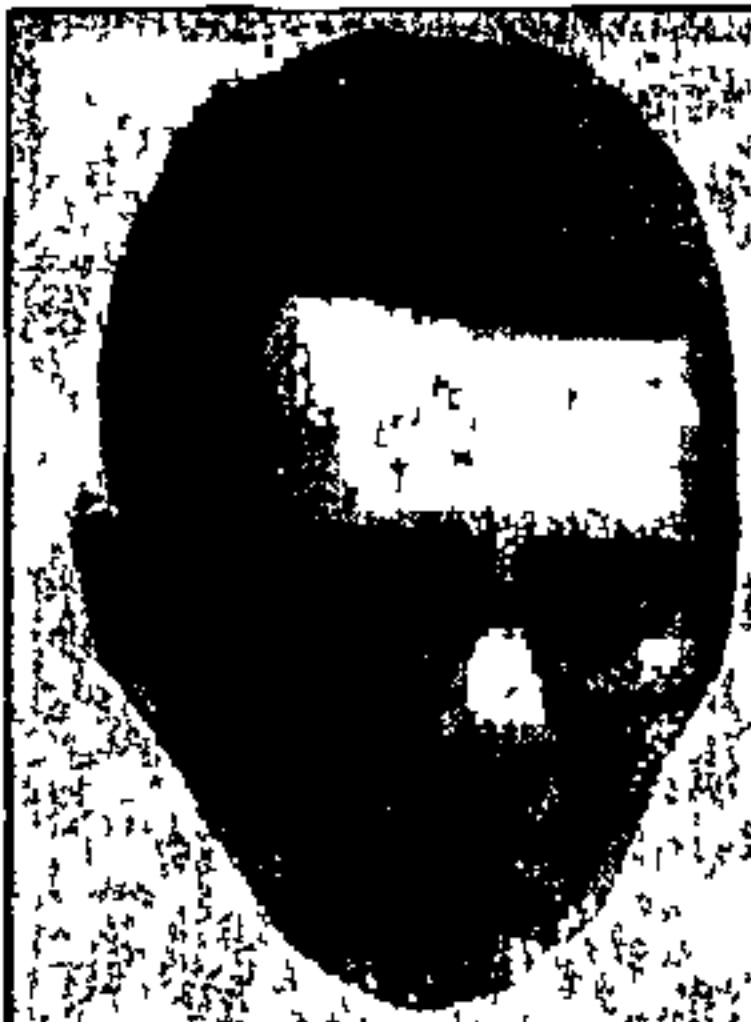
edert ek vanoggend
foto's gekry het, het ek
vyftig keer daarna gekyk.
ek sal nog vyftig keer kyk
slaaptyd. Mams lyk 25
oud en Pa het vet
word. Ek's bly. Ek moes
keer kyk om David te
ken en het julle Revu op
stoel laat staan?

Geeneen van ons het die
volgende dag té lekker ge-
voel nie. Hoop dit gebeur
meer dikwels. Dis 'n goeie
verbreking van die vervelli-
ge roetine. Ons het ook 'n
groot, nuwe, kragtige radio
gekry wat feitlik alle Suid-
Afrikaanse senders opvang.

15 September 1977

Ons het elk 'n nuwe
setpak gekry. Daarna het
amper 'n oorval gekry.
hulle ons van die onder-
ge vertel. Maar ek
nie my hoop daarop.
Ons sal moet wag om te
wat gebeur. Die lewe
is maar vervelig, maar
moet gewoon raak.

Ek dink ek het al genoem
dat ons pakke klere kry. Ek
begin nou wonder hoekom
Ek kan nie sien dat ek 'n
pak klere sal aantrek as ek
die dokter besoek nie. Ek
stuur die foto's wat tydens
die uitstappie geneem is,
hiermee saam.



VYFTIEN maande nadat skutter Robert Wilson op 15 Desember 1975 in Angola as krygsgevangene aangehou was, het sy ouers, mnr. en mev. D. L. Wilson van Welkom, die eerste brief van hom ontvang. Dit was gedateer 11 Maart 1977. Daarna het nog 21 briewe gevolg — met die laaste gedateer 15 April vanjaar.

Hier verskyn sy dagboek as krygsgevangene soos saamgestel uit die briewe aan sy ouers.

● Robby is Engelsprekend, maar ook al die ander manne se briewe uit Angola was op Engels — waarskynlik vir die onthalwe van die sensor.

Ministerio da Justica
Republica Popular de
Angola.

11 Maart 1977

Liefste Moeder, Vader,
David, Cheryl en Reya

Ek was dolgelukkig oor julle brief, die eerste be- hoorlike brief wat ek gekry het sedert ek hier is. Die grootste verrassing is dat Brian en Karen gaan trou en ek is in my noppies oor die vooruitsig van peetpa word.

Ek glo nie ek sal dikwels kan skryf nie, maar julle moet skryf. En stuur foto's van almal en alles. Dis nie nodig om klere te stuur nie. Dis warm en ek dra net 'n kortbroek en sandalê.

Ek wens julle kry meer nuus oor wat aangaan ons weet nie wat die twee regerings beplan nie. Laat weet alles wat julle moontlik hoor. Pa, hoor asseblief by mnr. Lambrecht hoe my verblyf in Angola my vakmanskap gaan beïnvloed. Dit gaan moeilik wees om weer te werk, ons slaap feitlik heeldag.

Onthou tog „The more letters, the merrier”

26 Maart 1977

Hier is twee ape en 'n hond Eergister het hulle 'n sjimpansee met die naam Noyo gebring. Dis pret om hom dop te hou. Gister is twee wolfhonde gebring, maar met dié twee wil ek niks te doen hê nie.

Ons het 'n ruk lank pynappels gekry, wat baie lekker was. Dit het 'n groot verskil aan die maaltye gemaak. Ons het 'n ruk ook koeldrank gekry. Ons gaan darem ook dikwels uit vir oefening en son. Ek draf en doen opdrukke, maar my gewig neem toe. Seker al die rys wat ek eet.

Daar was die laaste ruk goeie musiek oor die radio. Al die musiek waarvan Pa nie hou nie. Ek was verras om Suid-Afrikaanse musiek te hoor, selfs 'n Afrikaanse liedjie oor 'n Duitse program. Hulle praat dikwels oor Rhodesië en af en toe van Suid-Afrika.

4 Mei 1977

Dankie vir die bril. Die lens van die een wat die swak. Moenie meer klere stuur nie. Ek het vyf hemde, twee kortbroeke, 'n langbroek, nege onderbroeke en letterlik 'n paar honderd sakdoeke. Dit was wonderlik om weer boeke te kry. Ek was verbaas hoe flou julle sigarette is, teen die

wat ons hier kry. Dié gryp jou aan die keel en pluk jou in die vertrek rond as jy rook inteug. Ek was by die hospitaal vir bloedtoetse, X-strale, ens. ens.

Ons luister nie radio nie, want die batterye is gedaan en ons wag vir nuwes. Dis goed om na die nuus te luister en darem 'n ander Engelsprekende ook te hoor. Ons kry af en toe koerante, hoofsaaklik in Spaans, Portugees en soms Engels. Hulle het gesê ons sal binnekort weer fliëk ook sien.

17 Mei 1977

Dit was 'n groot verrassing dat ons al weer mag skryf. Ek het verkoue en was heeldag net sakdoeke. Die kos is die afgelope week besonder goed. Ons kry lemoene daarmee saam. Vir middagete het ons hoender, rys, patats en Paasbolletjies gekry.

Vanaand was die kos selfs beter: gebraaide vleis, rys, ertjies, plesangs, Paasbolletjies en sjokolade. Groter word my maag al weer! Ons het pas klaar kaart gespeel en ek het al weer verloor. Soms sit ons saans net en gesels, sing of luister na die radio.

Stuur asseblief bottode en uitveers. Ons werk blok kiesraaisels vir mekaar uit. Dit is ook baie. Dis koud en dit reën. As dit her- reën, dan reën dit. Alles wat ek moontlik kon skryf.

Ons is vandag 651 dae hier een van die dae is dit Kersfees en dis die één tyd van die jaar dat ek julle drie keer soveel mis Ons berei nou alles voor vir die somer. Het vandag die vis-dam herstel, maar ons is nie wonderlike bouers nie en sal maar weer moet inspring Dis lekker om vir 'n verandering werk te doen, al is my hande vol blase.

Ons eet deesdae meer biefstuk as enige anders. Ons het 'n ruk lank ook wildsvleis gekry. Daar is ook spaghetti en tamaties, pampoens, ertjies, wortels en soms 'n vars slaai. Net twee dinge kwel. ek wil graag tuis wees en ek wil graag meer briewe hê

13 Oktober 1977

So, David dink ek is nou groter as hy? Ek is dalk swaarder, want ek eet meer Ek draf nou ook elke oggend 3½ kilometer, en voel daarna lus om eers 'n rukkietjie te sit en huil Dis loutere hel om ná al die luidae weer te oefen Ons speel ook tafeltennis, vlogbal, en binnekort ook pluimbal. Ek kan ook leer kitaar speel, as ek die geduld het.

Die SAUK het pas 'n versoek van Piet Groenewald se suster vir ons uitge-saai ons weet nie wat die plaat se naam is nie. Ons was té besig om rond te danks en sommer net mal te gaan!

29 Oktober 1977

Verskoon tog, maar ek skryf gemene briewe wanneer ek dinge hoor soos dat daar nou teleksverbinding tussen Angola en Suid-Afrika is en dat Angola sy medisyne van daar af kry. Dan wonder ek, wat de hel soek ek hier? Frustrerend.

Wat my onderkry, is dat van die ouers vra wat weet ons van die repatriasie. Ons weet niks. As die tyd aanbreek dat ons huis toe kan gaan, sal ons twee minute voor die tyd daarvan hoor Maar julle weet seker meer?

15 November 1977

Wanneer ek deesdae nie in die sel sit nie, hou ek myself besig met die kitaar. Verder het ons met 'n vloer vir 'n soort stoep gehelp Ons gaan dié plek soos 'n hotel laat lyk Hier is ook 'n nuwe aap — drink mos nou die oggend uit my koppie. Ek wou die ding vermoor.

25 November 1977

Ons het oor Springbok en Radio RSA gehoor dat die

Die volgende oggend is ons om tienuur na buite gebring en het braaivleis vir middagete gekry Daar was 'n kalkoen so groot soos 'n bok, en 'n paar hoenders Die beste ding was die drank ons is toegegooi met allerlei soorte.

Daar was rum, whisky, bier, wyn en koeldrank. Alles deurmekaar wel, ek het op my oor geloop

As sekere mense net hul verstand terugkry, kom ons dalk vanjaar huis toe.

15 Januarie 1978

Het julle steeds nog nie nuus van die „delikate” en „sensitiewe situasie” nie? Kry julle ooit 'n kans om met die mense te praat wat veronderstel is om ons hier uit te kry? Ek is jammer oor al die vrae, maar daar is honderde meer wat ek graag wil vra

Ons sien darem nog gereeld rolprente en hoor baie versoeke vir ons oor die radio Ons het Beautiful People twee keer gesien en daar is ook 'n TV-reeks wat goed is, The Adventures of Arsene Lupin

28 Januarie 1978

Vir eers, moet julle asseblief nie aan die klein klagtetjies in party van my briewe steur nie Dit is net, soms raak ek moedeloos om hier te moet sit. Ons kon eeue gelede al tuis gewees het. Ek moet érens stoom afblaas... ongelukkig in my briewe aan julle

Ons het die laaste paar dat tydskrifte soos Time, Africa en Newsweek gekry. Hoop dit word 'n gewoonte, want dit is regtig baie aangenaam om hulle te lees.

18 Februarie 1978

Dit lyk my daar was oor Kersfees nogal taamlik



nuus in Suid-Afrika oor die Kubaanse krygsgevangenes daar? Het julle hulle ook gaan besoek? Die beste nuus wat ek in jare gekry het, is dat Muhamed Ali sy titel verloor het Ons het darem na die geveg tussen Duane Bobick en Kallie Knoetze geluister

Ons het cholera-inspuitings gekry Ek het gelukkig nie weer so 'n kwaai koers gehad nie Maar om naalde in my gedruk te kry, is nie my idee van pret en plesier nie Jammer

27 Februarie 1978

Ons wonder steeds, wat van die pakkies geword het wat julle vir Kersfees aan ons gestuur het Die pakkie wat hier aangekom het, moes 'n ruk érens gelê het Alles is piekfyn, behalwe dat die T-hempie te groot is

Jammer, hier is min nuus Dit is onuithoudbaar warm en dit maak 'n mens lui David kan gerus tog skryf!

11 Maart 1978

Die Van der Més-kêrel wat deur Swapo in Suidwes gevange geneem is, was 'n paar minute gelede op TV As sy familie nog nie van hom gehoor het nie, kan julle laat weet dat hy daar gesond en goed uitsien Ek is seker hy sal goed behandel word

Ons is heeldag uitgeneem omdat 'n loodgieter besig is om nuwe wasbakke in die badkamer te installeer. Ons moes vanmiddag weer fiks

heidsoefeninge gaan doen het, maar ek het gaan rus Dié ding van eenuur in die nag gaan slaap, doen 'n mens nie goed nie

22 Maart 1978

Ek is jammer om van oupa te hoor Soos julle sê, dalk is dit beter maar ons gaan hom almal mis Ek sien op een van die foto's 'n uitknipsel van myself toe ek gevange geneem is Ja, dit was nie die grootste en beste oomblik in my lewe nie

Dit lyk soos 'n kafee hier met al die beskuitjies en goed Ons het van Maandag af net een onderbroke tee-party. Ons het altesame 80 pakkies koeldrank gekry Wanneer dink iemand aan poeierbier of so iets? 'n Wag en 'n kaptein het nou die dag hier aangekom met 'n tafel, tafeldoek, borde ons het tot onlangs uit varkpanne geheet

Ek is sweterig en warm, want ek het nou net die potte en borde klaar gewas Ons maak beurte Mams, dit beteken nie dat jy my tuis kan inspan nie, hoor!

15 April 1978

Hier gebeur nie veel nie. 'n Paar van die „big brass” het ons besoek, rondgekyk en toe opgemerk dat dit nie vir hom lyk of die haarkapper veel werk het nie

Ek was gister uiters ver-tas om 'n onderhoud met 'n swart sportvrou oor Radio RSA te hoor Dit lyk my dinge het baie verander

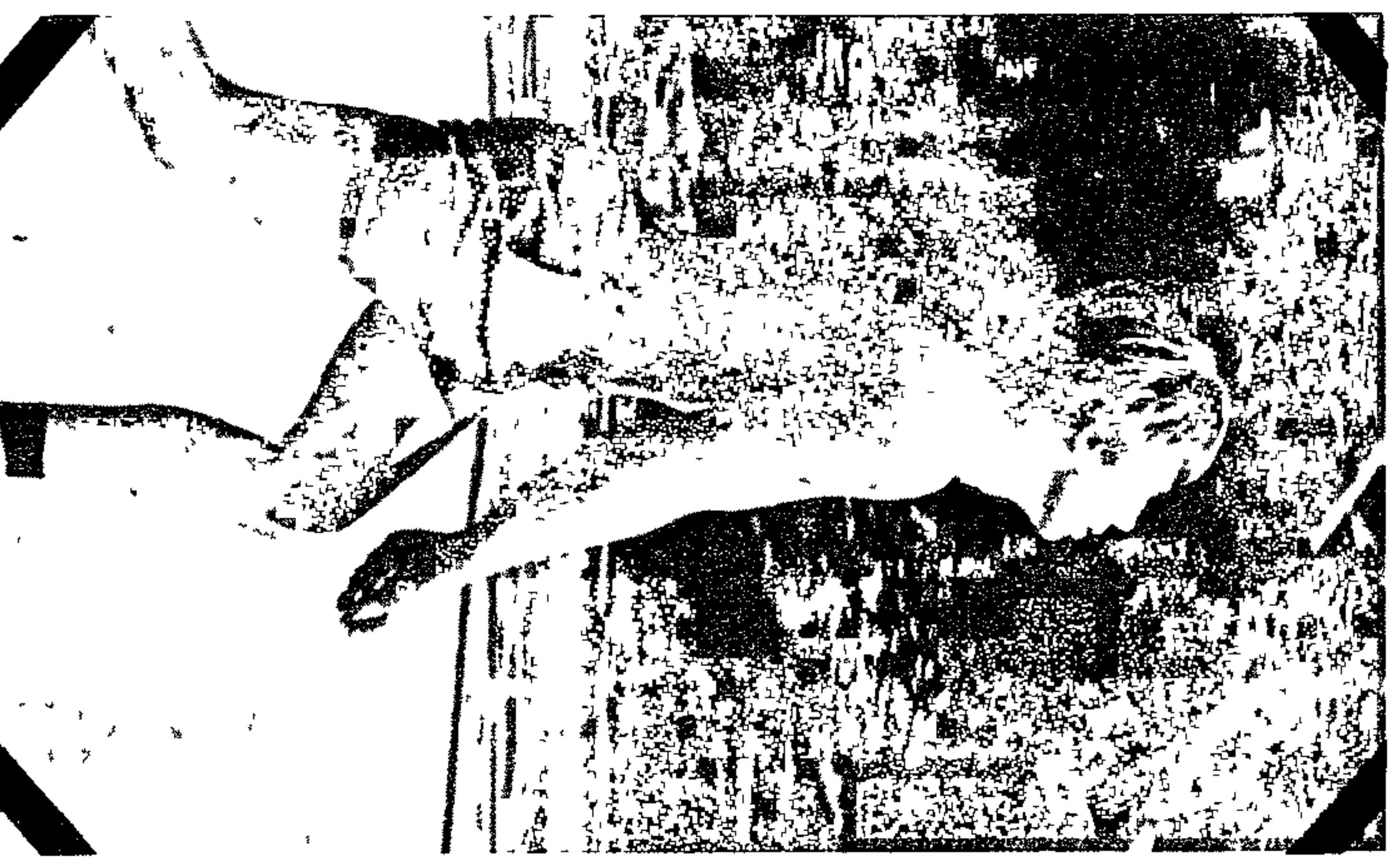
Ek mis julle steeds baie Liefde aan julle almal
Robby



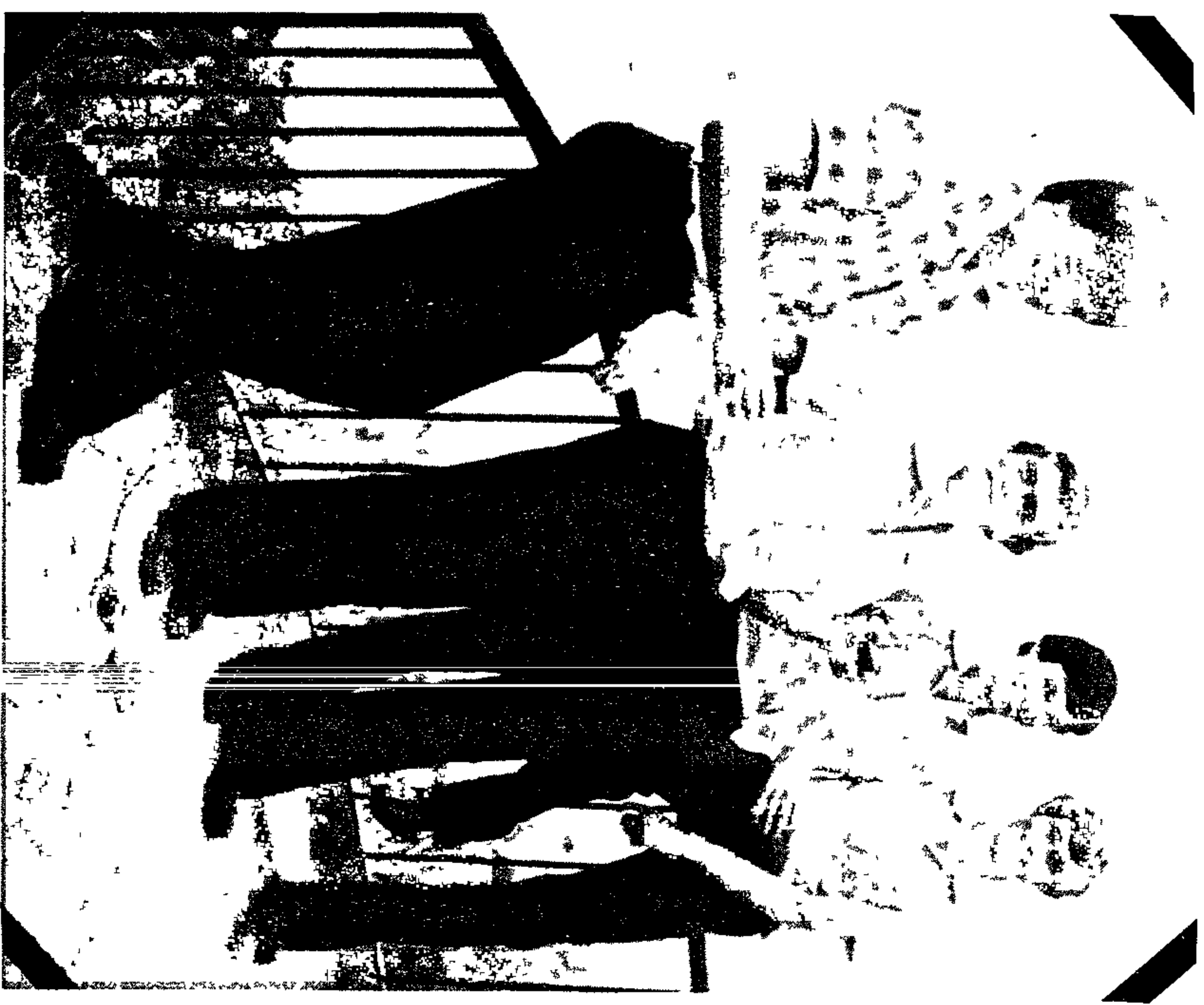
DIE drie Kubaans — van links wrn. Roberto Bellma, sers. Esequiel Mustelier en wrn Carlos Mesa — sit hier vir oulaas in die eetlokaal waar hulle die afgelope drie jaar tydens hul aanhouding in Pretoria hul etes geniet het

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ANGOLA AALBOLM



KYK dan so 'n boerseun! Pieter Groenewald in 'n viugbalspel



CHRISTO KITSHOFF (links) wat hier saam met Eugène de Lange aan 'n tafeltjie sit, het agter op hierdie foto geskryf „Hier besig om kaunigs te eet. My teeth is too blunt for that stuff.”



BO - Die bome is groen, die son skyn en in kortbroeke speel drie van die manne hier viugbal. Van links is dit Eugene de Lange, Andrie Potgieter en Pieter Groenewald.

LINKS Netjies uitgevat — twee selfs glas in die hand — is hierdie vier op 'n uitstappie afgeneem. Van links verskyn Pieter Groenewald, Eugene de Lange, Graham Danney en Christo Kitshoff



REGS Robbie Wilson by die swembad wat die manne self herstel en agterna feitlik pal gebruik het

3/9/78
Rapport



CHRISTO KITSHOFF (links), hier saam met Graham Danney, beskryf hierdie foto só „Op motorboot met eiland op agtergrond Willemragtag!”

8/9/78

Rapport



KAPERJOLLE in die swembad soos by enige vakansieplek Die twee hier is Christo Kitshoff (links) en Robert Wiehahn

Debriefing for freed SA soldiers

By GERALD REILLY

Pretoria Bureau

THE SOUTH AFRICAN national servicemen to be released by Angola will be thoroughly debriefed by military intelligence, Pretoria sources said yesterday.

The nine men, captured by Angola and Swapo between December 1975 and February this year, are being held in Luanda.

They are due to be released soon in exchange for Cuban POWs following an agreement between the South African and Angolan Governments announced on Wednesday.

The sources said the nine men would have to undergo some form of re-orientation

They had been in close confinement for nearly three years, isolated from normal life, the sources said.

They said the conditions under which the South Africans had been held were unlikely to have been as harsh as those experienced by, for example, United States prisoners in Vietnam. However, care would be taken to see how intensive re-adjustment would have to be.

Thorough medical examinations would be part of the programme awaiting the nine men. Before the debriefing began it was likely the men would be reunited with their families, the sources said.

Defence headquarters yesterday would not comment on the plans to debrief the men.

The nine men, to be exchanged for three Cubans held by South Africa, are:

- Corporal G Terblanche,
- Rifleman H Wichahn,
- Rifleman Robert Wilson,
- Rifleman G Denney, Rifleman P J Groenewald,
- Rifleman L J C Kitshoff,
- Rifleman A H Potgieter,
- Rifleman E de Lange and

Calai base for MPLA

TWO large Angolan helicopters landed at the border town of Calai on the Angolan side of the Kavango River at about 9 am yesterday, SABC radio reported.

Latest reports from Bundo said several soldiers disembarked before the helicopters took off again in a northerly direction.

A refugee spokesman said MPLA soldiers had said they would occupy the Calai area permanently. Sapa.

Sapper J van der Mescht.

Meanwhile, MIKE ACOTT reports from New York the South African officials are hoping desperately to avert the crisis threatening the United Nations' proposals for a South West African settlement.

If proposals submitted on Wednesday by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, are adopted there is a danger of South Africa ending its co-operation towards achieving the settlement.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who arrived in New York yesterday, was critical of Dr Waldheim's proposals.

He said he did not believe the proposals accorded with the Western proposals accepted by South Africa on April 25.

Dr Waldheim's proposals put a "very dark cloud over the prospects" of an internationally acceptable agreement Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the key problems in Dr Waldheim's proposals were:

- The 360-man civilian police force. It had not been mentioned in the 13 months of negotiations;
- The time phases to independence;
- The proposed UN military force of 7 500 men.

He said South Africa had showed its sincerity in wishing to implement the April 25, proposals and had come to New York to see "if reasonableness will prevail".

RD 29/78 (254)

Our POWs could be home soon

STAFF REPORTER

SOUTH African prisoners of war in Angola could be home any day now.

Their early return was underscored yesterday with the arrival at Jan Smuts Airport of a senior representative of the International Red Cross who will assist with the exchange of prisoners between South Africa and Angola.

Mr Jean-Marc Bonet arrived from Geneva aboard a British Air flight and was immediately whisked off to evade a barrage of Pressmen who were waiting outside the Customs and Immigration Hall.

An airport official later confirmed that Mr Bonet had arrived on the flight and had passed through customs.

South African and Red Cross officials are keeping details of the timing and venue of the long-awaited prisoner of war swap a tight secret. The reason, according to good sources in Pretoria, is the fear that if too much is let out it could cause last-minute complications in the release of the South African national servicemen who have been held in Angola since December 18, 1975.

Even senior officers in the South African Defence Force said yesterday that they knew nothing of the pending swap of the South Africans for three Cubans who are being held at Voortrekkerhoogte near Pretoria.

The announcement of the prisoner exchange was made last Wednesday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, shortly before he left Pretoria for New York to attend the Security Council meeting on South West Africa.

Yesterday, families of the nine captured national

servicemen were waiting anxiously for news of the return of their sons, brothers or husbands from a prison in Luanda.

The nine being held are: Corporal G Terblanche, of Settlers, Rifleman H Wiehahn, of Cape Town, Rifleman Robert Wilson, of Welkom, Rifleman Graham Danney, of Krugersdorp, who were captured in December, 1975, Rifleman P J Groenewald, of Riviersonderend, Rifleman L J C Kitshoff, of Mooresburg, Rifleman A H Potgieter, of Johannesburg, who were captured a month later and Rifleman Eugene de Lange, who was captured in December, 1976, when he apparently drove across the SWA/Angolan border by accident.

A ninth South African, 29-year-old Sapper Johan van der Mescht, of Kuruman, was captured by Swapo forces in the operational area in February this year, but there seems some doubt about his release.

His wife, Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht, who lives in Boksburg, believes that her husband will not be among the South African prisoners who will return home under the exchange agreement because neither Foreign Affairs nor the Defence Force had been in touch with her.

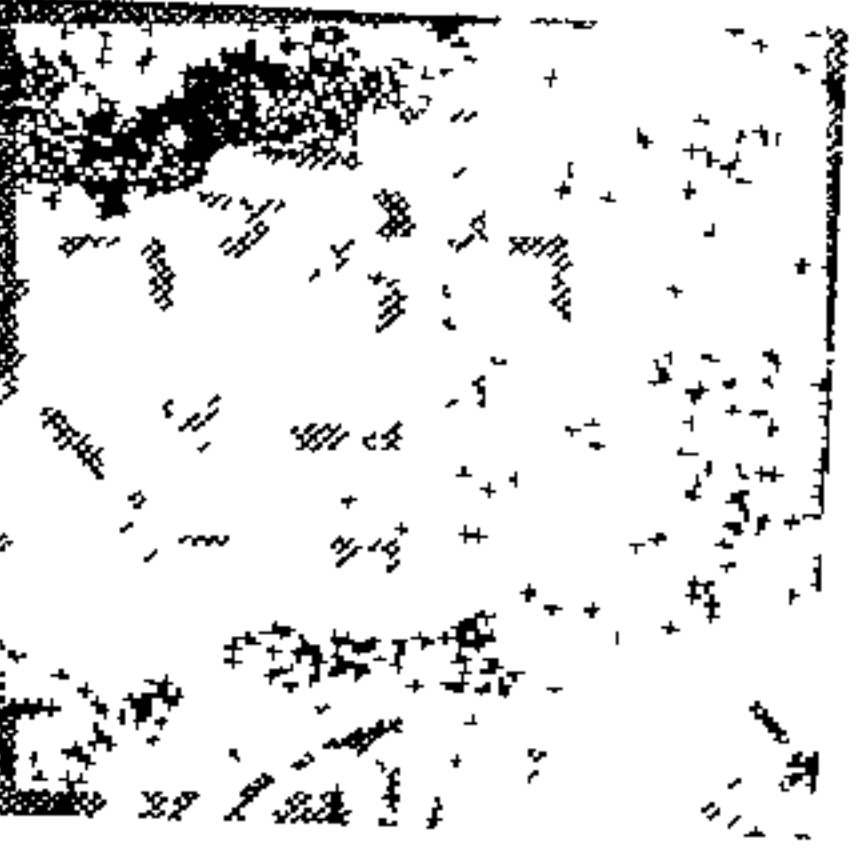
"Did they forget about him, or is it that there are two different organisations involved in the exchange — MPLA and Swapo," Mrs Van der Mescht asked last night.

While families of the South African men were rejoicing this week over the imminent return of their sons, the three Cuban prisoners held by the South Africans were having their own celebrations at their flat in Voortrekkerhoogte.

Carlos Alberto Maru Mesa, Roberto Morales Bellma and Esequiel David Garcés Mustelier took a 1 am swim in a duckpond in their pyjamas when the news was broken to them.



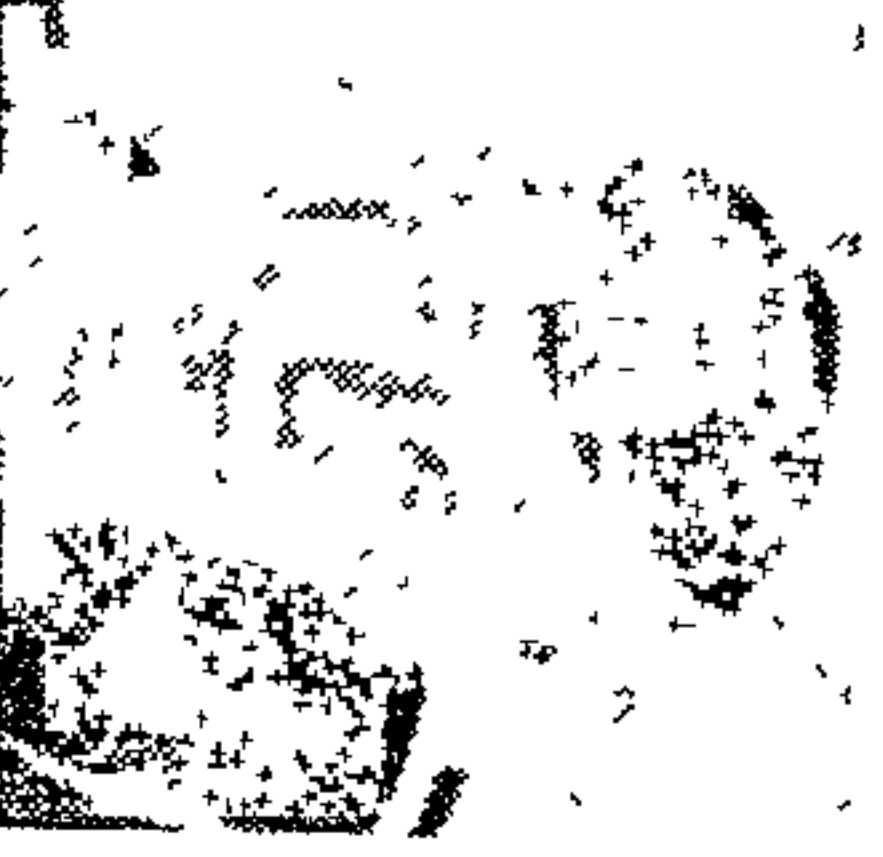
Andries Potgieter



Johannes Kitshoff



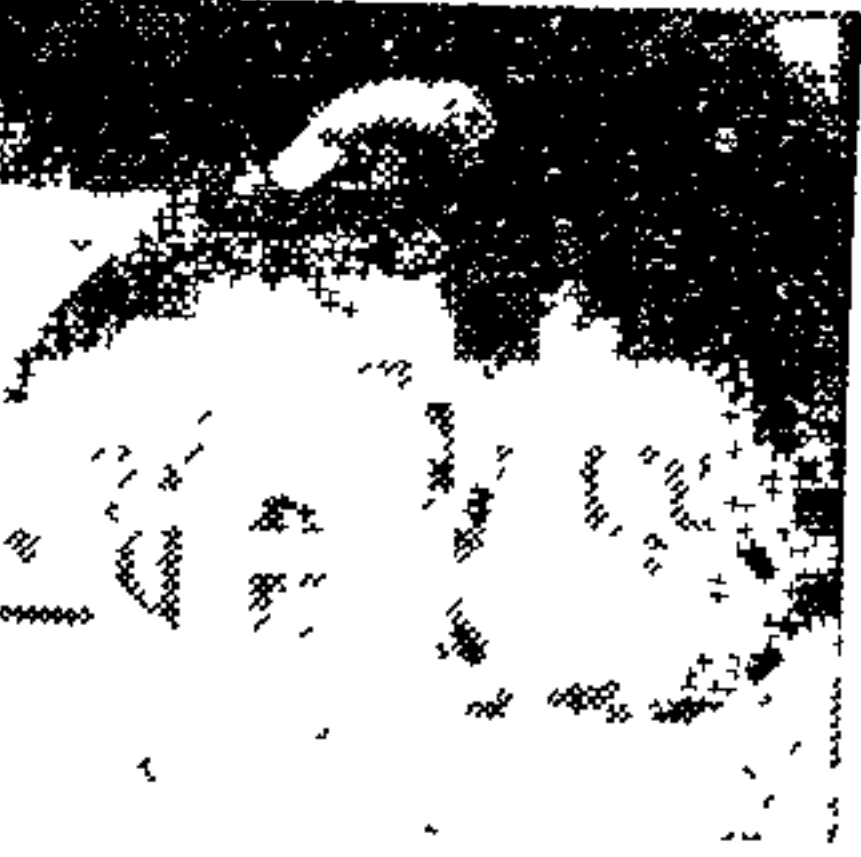
Piet Groenewald



Robert Wilson



Hannes Terblanche



Robert Wiehahn

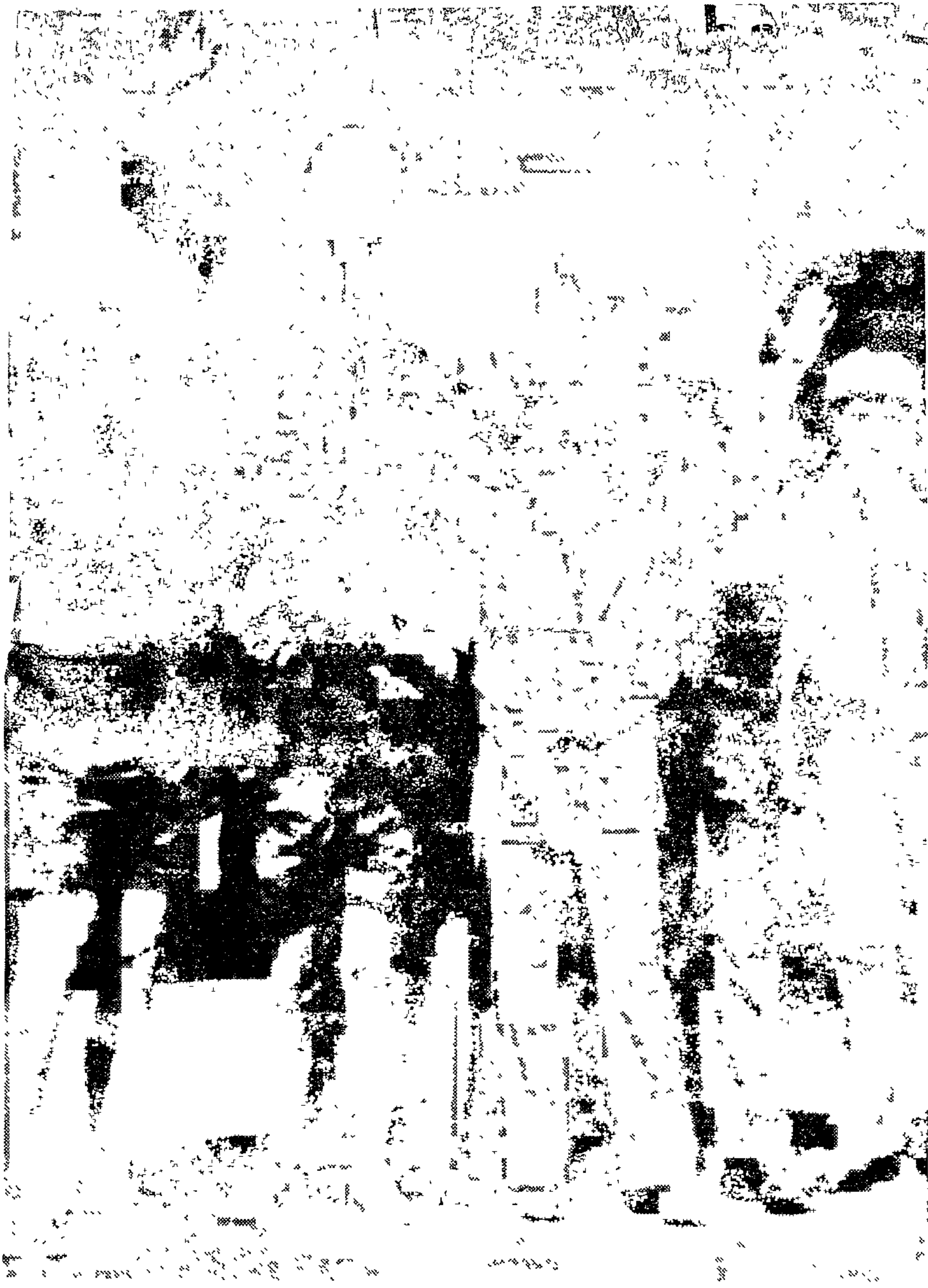


Graham Danney

3/9/78 (254) Sand Tr.

THE VREDEBAAGKI





Home at last. Sergeant Johannes Terblanche on the shoulders of South African soldiers at Ondangua in South West Africa

3/9/78 (257) Sunday Tribune

By **PATRICK TAYLOR**
Military Correspondent

ONDANGUA, South West Africa: Operation Freedom went off at the little Angolan border town of N'giwa at noon yesterday despite fears that the aircraft carrying the eight released South Africans — exchanged for three Cuban PoWs — might be shot down over Angola by Swapo.

Angola's ruling MPLA party had guaranteed safe passage of the camouflaged Dakota with its Red Cross markings, but Swapo was not a party to the agreement.

Before the aircraft left the South West Africa town of Ondangua for Angola, a senior SADF spokesman said he feared Swapo forces: "We don't know what Swapo will do. For all we know they might try and shoot us down with a Sam 7 anti-aircraft missile."

Brigadier Ben Roos, the senior SADF officer aboard the Dakota, said afterwards: "There was definitely an element of risk. But we had no choice. We had to trust the Angolan Government."

Operation Freedom followed years of behind-the-scenes diplomacy. It was finally clinched by an unnamed American who is thought to work for the US State Department.

The South Africans fly home to Pretoria tomorrow to be met at Waterkloof Air Force base by the Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha.

The Cubans will soon be on their way to Havana.

They left Ondangua on Monday — Private

Carlos Maru Mesa.

Goodbye, South

hello, Cuba.

When he set foot back in South West Africa, released PoW Sergeant Hannes Terblanche's first words were "All of us just can't believe that we are free at last. We want to thank South Africa for getting us back. Now I want to go home to my wife."

It was the end of three years, in the bag, for the eleven men who fell into enemy hands during the Angola war and subsequent skirmishes.

The swap brought new hope for relations between South Africa and the black state as officials grabbed the chance to raise a number of questions of common interest as they met on the border.

The South Africans flown back after the hand-over are Pte Graham E. Danney of Krugerdorp, Pte Robert Henry Wiehahn of Brackenfell, Cape, Rfn Wilson of Welkom.

QUOTE

By Sgt. Hannes Terblanche

"None of us was abused and in fact we became quite friendly with our Cuban guards . . . we were given beer and were allowed to play snooker."

THE ANGUISH OF THE WIFE WHO WAITS: P2

BACK HOME TO BITTER PARENTS: P15

Fit

Pte Petrus Jacobus Groenewald of Riviersonderend, Cape, Pte Lide-ryk Johannes Christian Kitshoff of Moorreesburg, Cape, Pte Andries Hendrik Potgieter of Johannesburg, Pte Eugene de Lange of Germiston, and Sgt Johannes Gerhardus Terblanche of Hopefield. Sgt Terblanche, captured as a Corporal in the South African drive into Angola at the end of 1975, was promoted while he was held a PoW.

The three Cuban PoWs repatriated today are Sgt Esequiel David Garces Mustelier, Pte Roberto Morales Bellina, and Pte Carlos Alberto Maru Mesa.

But the South Africans were fit and healthy when they returned. They had not been brainwashed, they had been well fed and they were well treated.

One of their main problems was boredom. They had only one book to read — and that was the Bible. They were allowed to listen to Luanda Radio and watch some television, but they couldn't understand the Portuguese. One broadcast they did

• To Page Three

3/9/78

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Sunday Times

POW's back from Angola

• From Page One

understand was the TV bulletin announcing their impending release.

Then the party started. They spent the next three days drinking gallons of Cuban beer and celebrating the news.

Operation Freedom was an exercise in nail-biting and highly unofficial diplomacy. At three different times the South Africans thought an exchange was about to be achieved.

But each time, at the last moment, the Angolan Government backed out of the deal.

Then an American negotiator, thought to be a member of the State Department, took over and within four months he managed to convince the MPLA Government to go ahead with the swap.

Although Angola can be seen to have received the worst of the bargains in terms of numbers, there were two strong reasons for them to go ahead.

One was the Security Council meeting on SWA, where Angola hoped to earn favourable reaction in the world community.

The other was the carrot dangled in terms of the Geneva Convention. Angola is not a member, but her chances of being asked to sign have now greatly increased.

The final stage of the long wait began for the Cubans before dawn yesterday.

They were collected from their six-roomed flat at the SADF detention barracks

tional Red Cross.

Brigadier Roos said the ceremony was "very friendly".

At Ondangua the South Africans, dressed in brand new suits, talked of their detention.

The South Africans now face medical check-ups and a debriefing at Ondangua tonight before being flown to Pretoria and their families tomorrow.

The men were clearly overwhelmed and overjoyed.

As the camouflaged SADF Dakota marked with giant Red Cross stickers taxied off the runway at the SADF base at Ondangua, soldiers ringing the apron surged towards it cheering and clapping.

First off was Sergeant Johannes Terblanche. He jumped to the tarmac and was immediately hoisted onto the shoulders of the excited troops. They were surrounded by the mob for about 10 minutes and then driven to the officers mess.

Looking fit and well, the men later talked openly of their detention. They spent the first three months at an MPLA military camp outside Luanda where they were guarded by Cuban soldiers.

They were then moved to a prison at Sao Paulo in Luanda where they spent nine months. The rest of the time they were kept at a Cuban military camp.

"We were treated well," said Sergeant Terblanche. "None of us was abused," and in fact we became quite friendly with our Cuban guards.

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Sunday
Tribune

at 4am.

At 6am they took off from Pretoria Waterkloof Air base in a Hercules C-160 transporter and flown to Ondangua. With them during the flight were Mr Jean Michele Bernet of the International Red Cross, Mr Ray Killen head of the Dept of Foreign Affairs Africa Desk, and senior SADF officers.

At the same time the South African POW's were flown by the Angolans to Pereira D'Eca in a Russian transport plane.

At 11am yesterday, the Cubans boarded the Dakota. They took with them their clothes and their most prized possessions — a dartboard and darts.

The South African Press representatives were not allowed to see the hand-over in Angola.

Brigadier Roos said that after discussions between South African and Angolan negotiating teams, the prisoners were lined up opposite each other.

At a signal they marched forward, saluted and crossed.

Earlier documents were signed at a table by representatives of both sides. Over the negotiating table hung the flags of the MPLA and the Interna-

Sometimes we were taken to the Cuban officers mess in Luanda and given beer and were allowed to play snooker," said Private Robert Wilson of Welkom. "But whenever they arranged those outings they were usually so that photographs could be taken of us."

The only contact they had with women was the office workers in the camp. "But they were all old and ugly," said Pt Wilson.

"I think they sent the ugliest women in Luanda to the camp," he said.

Most of their guards could speak a little English. The South Africans say they learned only a few basic words of Spanish.

South African and Angolan representatives discussed the position of Sapper Johan van der Mescht, the soldier captured by Swapo in February this year — now the only South African serviceman held in Angola.

Brig Roos said Sapper van der Mescht had not been released because he was not a prisoner of the Angolan Government.

"However, his position was referred to and it is hoped that some solution can be reached," he said.

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Home to a divorce

BY RIC WILSON

TRAGEDY haunted the marriage of Sergeant Hannes Terblanche, the sad prisoner of war who came home yesterday to a divorce.

His baby son, Stefan, died of a brain virus four years ago. Then the pregnant wife he left to war lost their second child after he had been captured.

Now, despite the loving letters she once wrote, his wife, Susan, plans to divorce him.

But there was still a warm welcome for Sergeant Terblanche, 24. With mixed feelings of joy and anguish, his mother, Mrs. Matyana Terblanche, said: "We are very upset about the divorce, but we will give our son the best chance we can so that he can start a new life."

The news of the divorce did not come as a surprise to the returning soldier. His mother said he was told about it in one of the many letters the POWs received in their Luanda prison.

Lost touch

"I don't know where Susan is," said Mrs Terblanche from her home in Settlers, near Warmbaths. "She lost touch with us. We tried to give her our love and comfort. I don't know if there's another man in her life now. You know how people talk."

Susan, 25, is staying with her parents in Pretoria. Her father is an SADF officer. Commandant Theo Van Niekerk. Confirming the divorce, her mother said: "I don't want to talk about it. I don't interfere in my daughter's life."

Mixture of joy and anguish for ex-POW Hannes



months pregnant, wrote a letter to her husband.

This is what she said:

sacrifice that they are serving their country."

Mrs Terblanche described the letter as follows:



The man from Cuba says it is an onion

All he has to give is a humble onion from the barbed-wire fenced garden of his prison... but Private Roberto Bellma hands it over to Brigadier Ben Roos with a smile.

Private Bellma is one of three Cubans held in Pretoria as prisoners of war after having been captured close on three years ago in the Angolan war. Alongside him are the other

two, Private Carlos Mesa and Sergeant Esequiel Musteller. The onion was a way of expressing thanks when the three heard they were soon to be released in an exchange.



Susan Terblanche wants divorce.

Denied

But she denied that Susan had found another love.

Sergeant Terblanche, a regular soldier, was one of four South African soldiers taken prisoner by the MPLA in the operational area in December 1975. Within a week of his capture, Susan, then six

so proud of you. Keep your chin up. We are praying for you and trust you will return to us. Encourage your mates. They look up to you.

Remember, I will always love you, Susie.

At the same time, her father said: "I have one message for the relatives of the prisoners of war: trust God and regard it as a privilege rather than a

her son's marriage.

"Their baby boy died when he was only 19 months. Then Hannes was captured on the border. Susan was pregnant at the time, but she lost the baby shortly afterwards.

"I don't know the reason for the divorce. I just know that there will be one. But we will help my son start a new life.

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Cheryl pines for lone husband left behind

BY RIC WILSON

HOPE turned to despair yesterday for Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht — teenage wife of the lone soldier left behind in Angola.

But a last-minute operation by the Red Cross on Friday night at least enabled her to send a parcel to the POW exchange point for delivery to her husband in Luanda Prison.

And the Red Cross told her that an official who visited her husband on Friday had reported that he was "in good shape".

Mrs Van der Mescht is upset over the way the POW exchange was handled and she blames officials for her false hopes.

"They could have told me earlier this week, when the swap was announced, that Johan was not part of the deal," she said yesterday.

An army welfare officer visited Mrs Van der Mescht, 17, at her parents' home in Boksburg on Friday afternoon to confirm her fears that Johan, a sapper captured by Swapo in February, would not be released.

Worst

She suspected that Johan, 29, was not part of the exchange when she heard that all the other



Disappointed Mrs Cheryl van der Mescht with her baby of 15 months.

POW families had received phone calls from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. Also, the Red Cross cautioned her to expect the worst

"But I naturally hoped for the best because I

wasn't told officially that my husband wouldn't be included.

"Surely they must have known that from the outset. Johan is held by Swapo and this exchange is with the MPLA," said Mrs Van

der Mescht, mother of a 15-month-old baby.

"They never keep us in touch with what they are doing. They have just left me in the dark to worry and wait"

Despite her own disappointment, she is glad

for the families of the eight POWs who came home "Their return makes it harder for me, though, because now I am the only one left waiting"

Her crippled father, Mr Wilf Ford, is also bitter that his daughter was not told immediately her husband's fate "I have never seen her so happy and thrilled, only to be plunged into disappointment," he said.

Letter

On Friday night the South African Red Cross organised a car relay between the Ford home in Boksburg and Pretoria to get a parcel on an aircraft going to swap point

"It was a last-minute operation to do something for Sapper Van der Mescht. We asked the family to include a letter, photographs and gifts for him," said Mr Kelsey Stuart, president of the Red Cross.

In Pretoria the parcel was delivered to the Geneva-based International Red Cross official, Mr Jean-Marc Bonnet, who said that he could hand it over during the exchange.

Mr Stuart said: "We will continue to take a very close interest in Sapper Van der Mescht, and the SA Red Cross will press hard for his repatriation at the earliest opportunity."

3/9/78 (254)

Sunday Express

JOHANNESBURG, SEPTEMBER 3, 1978 30c plus tax. 1c Prices elsewhere on Back Page.

WELCOME HOME!

EXPRESS CLOSE-UP

captures the joy as our PoWs leave Angola — at last



FULL REPORTS
— PAGE 2

● The moment of truth for a hushed South Africa at 2.40 pm yesterday — eight of our young soldiers, captives in Angola for almost three years, finally came home to jubilant greetings at the small South West African military post of Ondongua. It was the final chapter to a dramatic PoW exchange — three Cubans for our men. The exchange took place at noon at Ndjiva, 40 km in Angola. And today's Sunday Express picture captures their confused but spontaneous joy... a joy South Africans share today.

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THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

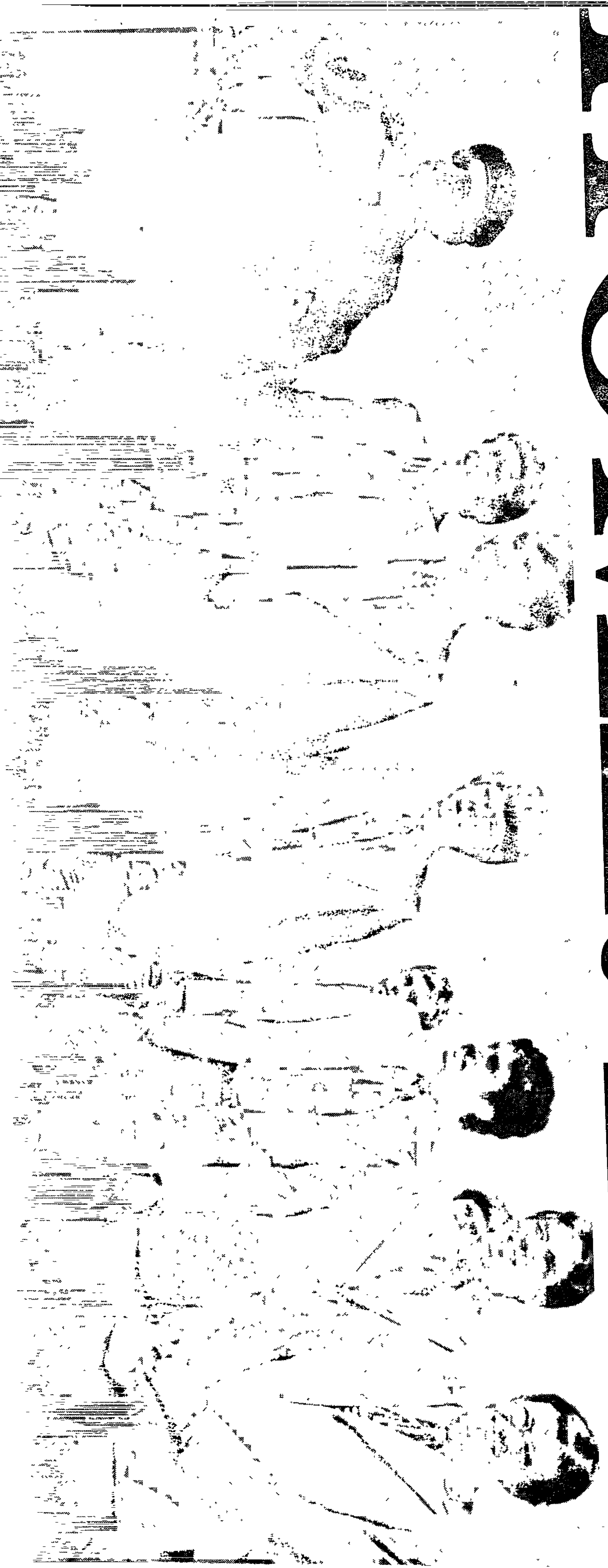
254 Sept 3, 1978

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PRICE 30c
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**One-legged
boy accused
of stoning
Kallie**
INSIDE — PAGE 5

FICTION!

Dramatic POW swop



Smartly dressed in civvies, the eight South African soldiers, accompanied by an officer, stride out happily, back on home soil.

Smith meets Nkomo for secret deal

Sunday Times Reporter

THE Rhodesian black nationalist leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday that Mr Ian Smith had offered at a secret meeting last month to transfer power to the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

The Sunday Times has confirmed independently that the dramatic meeting did take place, but so far the only account of what transpired there is Mr Nkomo's.

The Rhodesian Government, which at first denied vigorously that such a meeting had taken place, reacted more cautiously yesterday. A spokesman said only: "We don't comment on unconfirmed reports."

Mr Nkomo, speaking at his Lusaka home, said Mr Smith had initiated the meeting, which is believed to have taken place about August 21. He did not disclose the venue, but said Nigeria's former Foreign Minister, Brigadier Joseph Garba, was present.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda knew of the meeting but was not there, Mr Nkomo said. Nor did his fellow-leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Robert Mugabe, attend.

Almost casually

According to Reuters, Mr Nkomo disclosed the meeting almost casually after he, Mr Mugabe and the leaders of the five so-called "frontline" states had ended an inconclusive summit meeting that endured for nine hours of talks.

"Yes, we met Smith," he said.

The Rhodesian Premier's offer to transfer power was still under discussion, Mr Nkomo said.

Asked how far the talks had progressed, Mr Nkomo said: "As far as he (Mr Smith) is concerned, he is out. But he would like to see a stable Zimbabwe. Could the Patriotic Front do something?"

He alleged Mr Smith said definitely he would be prepared to see power transferred.

Asked if this meant Mr Smith had agreed to a transfer of power to the Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo said: "That's right. To the Patriotic Front."

Mr Nkomo said he had responded to Mr Smith's request for a meeting because of the mounting carnage in Rhodesia's war and because of appeals from many parts of Rhodesia for a change of government.

By Ray Smuts and Neil Hooper
ONDANGUA

EIGHT jubilant young South African soldiers — the first prisoners of war since the Korean War — came home from Angola yesterday.

The men — some of whom had been held for 39 months in Luanda prisons — were freed in a dramatic swap at the tiny Angolan village of Pereira D'Eca, 60 km from the South West African border.

Their families in South Africa began celebrations. But there was a touch of sadness as it became known that Sapper Johan van der Mesch, captured by Swapo, would not be released.

Those freed are:
Sgt Johannes Terblanche, 24, of Settlers, near Warmbaths
Rhn Robert Wiehahn, 22, of Cape Town.
Rhn Robert Wilson, 20, of Welkom
Rhn Grahame Danney, 20, of Krugersdorp.

(All of them captured in Angola on December 15, 1975.)

Rhn Piet Groenewald, 22, of Ruytersdorp.
Rhn Lodewyk Kitshoff, 21, of Moreesburg
Rhn Andries Potgieter, 22, of Johannesburg.
(They were captured in January, 1976, in Angola.)

Rhn Eugene de Lange, 21, of Gernissem (captured in September, 1976, in Angola).

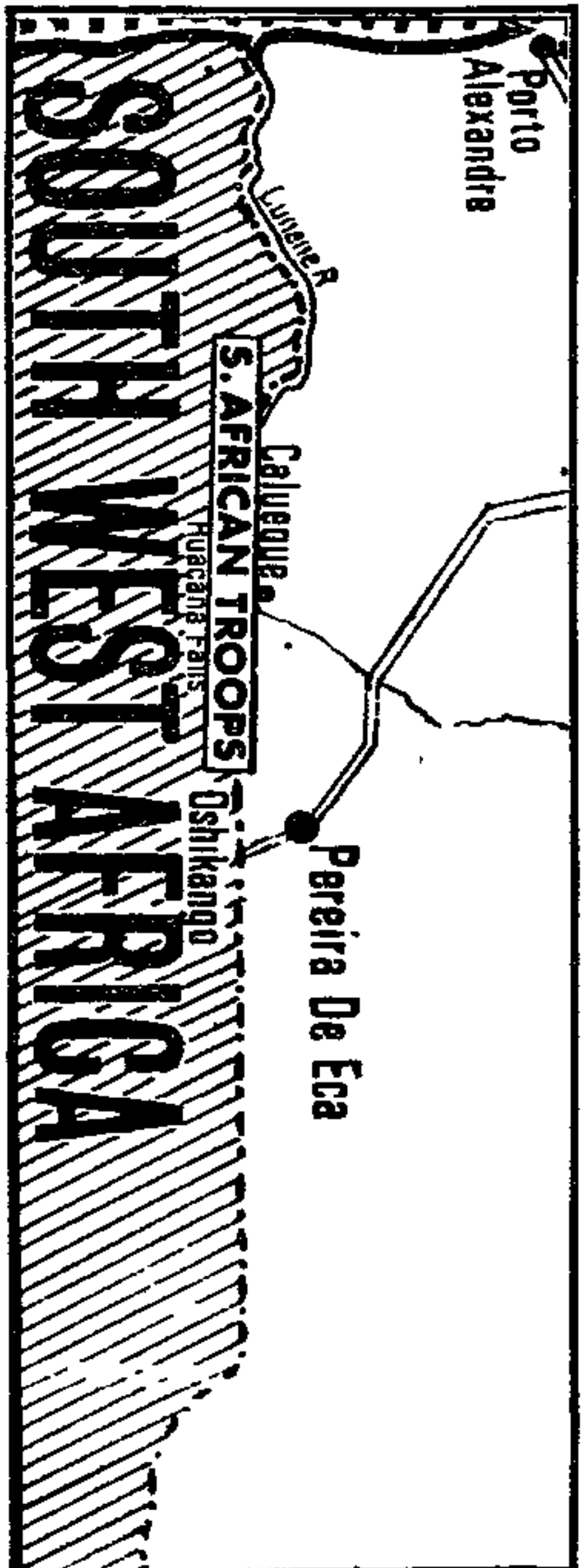
Taxied

The South African Air Force Dakota bearing Red Cross decals landed at the military base at Ondangua at 2.36 pm.

They had left Luanda for Pereira D'Eca by Russian transport aircraft at 7 am yesterday.

A crowd of military personnel and reporters were

Families rejoice as eight soldiers cross to freedom



on hand as the Dakota taxied to a stop.

First to set his feet back on South African soil was a beaming Sgt Terblanche, who was immediately hoisted on to the shoulders of two army personnel.

Cries of "Hello boys, welcome home," cheers and whistles filled the air as the eight soldiers, wearing suits and ties bought for them in Luanda, filed from the aircraft.

Rhn Potgieter, who had a large Cuban cigar sticking out of his jacket pocket, was asked, "It looks as if you've brought a souvenir back?" A happy Rhn Kitshoff replied: "We brought back cigars aplenty."

Sgt Terblanche, promoted from corporal to sergeant

INSIDE

- The soldier who came home to a divorce.
- The wife who pines for a soldier left behind.
- See page 2

is past and I wish to forget it as soon as possible."

Rhn Kitshoff said: "Naturally I'm feeling fantastic. I just want to get home. There must be many questions my family want to ask me."

A relieved Mr Fanie Terblanche, told that his son, Hannes, was safely over the border, said: "Thank God he's back."

Mr Terblanche, who lives in Settlers, said that he and his wife were very excited by the news. The only shadow over their son's homecoming was his impending divorce.

"It is just one of those things that happen in life. Our main aim is to help him get over it."

Mr David Wilson, father

of Robert Wilson, said. "I'm still in a daze about the whole thing. But I was confident all along. I had faith in the authorities and their handling of the whole thing."

Mr Wilson said that he had received a telegram from his son's girl-friend, a student nurse in Cape Town, soon after the swap plans were announced, reading: "Absolutely fantastic news. I'm thrilled thinking of you all."

Overcome

Mr Eric Danney, father of Rhn Grahame Danney, was completely overcome with emotion when the Sunday Times told him of his son's release yesterday afternoon.

"There's absolute chaos here," Mr Danney said, trying to control a sob in his voice. "We've been waiting all day... no, actually three years, for this moment. And now that it's come it seems totally unreal."

"I'm so happy. I just can't believe it. We have been so apprehensive since we were told that the boys may be freed. But now it's over and everyone is dancing."

● To page 2

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Back in the arms of a loved one...



... that's ex-prisoner of war Andries Potgieter. He fell into the embrace of his joyous sister Maria Pala, at Waterkloof air base, where there were joyous family reunions yesterday.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

- Sunlight and sobs usher them in
- Face to face at high noon
- Dittong and wows for lonely POW
- See Page 3

POWs passed mentally fit

Staff Reporter

THERE were emotional scenes of almost unbelieving joy at Waterkloof Air Base, near Pretoria, yesterday when the eight South African prisoners of war were welcomed home by their families.

All eight appear to have suffered minimal psychological injury while held by the Cubans in Angola, Brigadier Lets Kok, Director of Welfare Services in the Defence Force, said yesterday.

"Their problems are typical of those experienced by people who have been isolated from the customary environment. We did not know what to expect from their prison experience and I feel most relieved at their general disposition after having examined them."

"The South African soldiers were well treated by the Cubans and there were no incidents of cruelty," Brigadier Kok said.

The soldiers were reunited with their families yesterday after undergoing detailed medical and psychological tests at an Air

Force base in South West Africa on Saturday night.

The team of specialists who interviewed and examined the men consisted of a medical doctor, a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a welfare officer and a chaplain.

"We did not know whether the men had been brainwashed by the Cubans or whether they had been able to stand up to the stress of living as prisoners of war — with all the uncertainties that went with it — during their terms in Angola", Brigadier Kok said.

But the exchange has removed a major irritant between South Africa and Angola and could be followed by a gradual warming in relations between the two countries.

The prisoner exchange in the Angolan town of Ndjiva (formerly Pereira De Eca) was followed immediately by informal discussions between Angolan and South African government officials.

Neither party would issue a statement after the hour-long meeting.

● See Page 3

4/9/78

31 Key C. Andante M. = 100.

7 1/2 Measures Instrumental.

{ r' :- .l | l : d' | d' : - | t }
 { | good - news fail - eth | nev - er ; }

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 { | Thee, dear Lord, be | side }

Copy

5/9/78 (254) TUESDAY, September 5, 1978

The POW exchange - and new hopes

THE men are home again. And for this there is universal joy, tinged only with sadness that one person, Sapper Johan van der Mescht, remains behind. It is to be hoped that he will soon be able to rejoin his family.

Amid the happiness of the safe return of the soldiers, it is important to remember that their captivity resulted from a blunder on the part of the Government in undertaking the invasion of Angola in 1975. That invasion was secretly carried out and the public of South Africa — as well as the families of the men involved — were kept in the dark throughout.

There was in these circumstances no formal declaration of hostilities. Both the South African and the Cuban captives are fortunate that, despite this, they came to be viewed as prisoners of war, this helped to make possible their tolerable conditions of existence and, eventually, the exchange which has just been carried out.

It has become known that there was not a unanimous view inside the Government in 1975 about the wisdom of the invasion. Incredibly however, those whose views prevailed still continue in office to this day despite the grave error

they perpetrated (whatever the influence of other countries), and the harm this has caused to individuals and the country as a whole.

As we said last week, the exchange of the soldiers has been brought about through quiet diplomacy. The success of this also indicates the possibility of a greater normalising of relations with Angola, notably at this stage in the direction of completing work on the multimillion rand Cunene River scheme which straddles the border between Angola and South Africa.

If this can come about and the same tolerant, live and let live relations be established as exist between South Africa and Mozambique, it will be to the good of all the peoples of Southern Africa. That hope is, of course, reinforced by the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue.

Once the existing tensions on the west coast are removed, justification for the presence of masses of foreign Cuban troops in Angola will also end. So the weekend exchange of prisoners could be part of a string of welcome changes.

25

Chorus.

mf a tempo primo
 The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose
 The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose

I noth - ing lack if I am His, And
 I noth - ing lack if I am His, And

f Where streams of liv - ing wa - ter flow, My
 Where streams of liv - ing wa - ter flow, My

And where the ver - dant pas - tures grow, With
 And where the ver - dant pas - tures grow, With

mf a little slower.

Thou spread'st a Ta - ble
 Thou spread'st a Ta - ble

l : t | d' : m' | d' : m' |
 Shepherd is, Whose
 fe : f | m : s |
 Shepherd is, Whose

l : t | d' : m' | d' : m' |
 I am His, And
 f : f | m : fe |
 d' : r' | d' : d' |
 I am His, And

f' : m' | r' : m' | r' : m' |
 wa - ter flow, My
 s : s | s : s |
 r' : d' | t : t |
 wa - ter flow, My

d' : r' | m' : d' |
 pas - tures grow, With
 m : s | s : s |
 d' : t | d' : d' |
 pas - tures grow, With

s : f | m : r |
 in my sight, Thy
 : : : | : : : |
 : : : | : : : |

Army build-up on way — Botha

10/9/78 Sunday Times 254

THE Permanent Force is to be increased and the Citizen Force and commando service extended.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, and the Chief of the Army, Lieut-General C Viljoen

● Mr Botha, speaking at the inauguration of the Vanderbijlpark Commando headquarters, said that South Africa would be forced to strengthen the size of its Permanent Force

It could be argued that a larger Permanent Force and smaller Citizen and Commando force may meet South Africa's military requirements just as well, perhaps better, than the present arrangement

"For one thing, it will be vastly more expensive and also counter-productive to overall manpower, industrial and commercial interests.

Obligation

"For another, it will deny the tens of thousands of national servicemen and volunteers serving in our Defence Force the opportunity of discharging their obligation of honour towards their country

South Africa's part-time soldiers had proved their mettle under fire, and demonstrated that they were soldiers as good as could be found anywhere.

● Gen Viljoen said that the obligations of operational duty were increasing, and young men serving in the Citizen Force and commandos could expect to undergo further duty shortly.

He was speaking at the inauguration of the Ottosdal Commando headquarters.

BY RAY SMUTS

While the country's people were sufficient to provide its defence needs, there were still many men and women who could join the commandos

"We will have to train as many leaders as we can from the available men, and also make sacrifices to gain operational experience to ensure that we are well prepared for what is to come"

Solidarity

South Africa's enemy often spoke of solidarity. South Africa should also look to solidarity.

"Differences in cultural or political beliefs, even sex

or colour, should not be divisive when considering ways and means of securing our future

"At the same time, we must ensure that each body fits in as precisely as possible with the task it is to execute, and so ensure a total involvement in this total struggle"

Although South Africa had made great progress in becoming self-sufficient in arms, the country's material resources were not unlimited

"What we have must be used with efficiency and great care. Wastage can no longer be afforded," Gen Viljoen said, adding that a "loss-control unit" had been established at army headquarters



GENERAL VILJOEN
... obligations increasing.

and contract workers only

o come back to this farm?

CAPE TOWN 13/9/78

Home towns to welcome their ex-PoW men

254

Staff Reporter

HOME-TOWN welcomes have been organized for the three Cape soldiers who were prisoners of war in Angola.

At Riversonderend, the community has organized an informal braai for Private Pieter Groenewald at the local sports grounds tonight.

The entire community is welcome, but they will have to bring their own meat.

During the evening, Private Groenewald will be presented "with something which will be of great historical value to him and his family in the future", according to the Rev G Maas, Ned Geref Kerk minister and chief organizer of the event.

Cocktail party, dance

More than 40 invited guests, including the mayor, the school principal, officers of the Overberg Commando, members of the Red Cross Society and members of the Southern Cross Fund, are expected.

The municipality of Brackenfell will hold a cocktail function for Private Robert Wiehahn in the Brackenfell Library hall on Friday. Robert will meet the mayor and various invited guests, and then go on to be guest of honour at a dance held by the Southern Cross Fund.

Last Sunday at Moorreesburg, Private Christo Kitshoff attended a function given in his honour after a thanksgiving service.

On September 21, the Ladies Training Club of the Swartland Commando has organized a dinner in his honour.

Afterwards Private Kitshoff will attend the club's annual meeting in the Town Hall where he will be welcomed by a guard of honour of local commando members and a local cadet band.

The meeting will be open to the public. Professor J P Jansen of the University of Stellenbosch will speak on South West Africa and Communism.

This is earned R... In the h... than mig... the rela... average

Wages we... 8 indica

Weekly Wage	Sk
R20 and	
R20+ to	
R25+ to	
R30+ to	
R35+ to	
R40+ to	
Total	

(1) The C

(2) Total does not add up to 100 because of

the lower operative category... the heavy unskilled category... its earned R5 more on average... can mainly be attributed to... ning in comparison to the

skill of the workers as table

Wages (1)			Total
Operative		Both	
Higher			
%	%	%	
4	11	26	
19	24	34	
8	11	15	
27	28	11	
12	9	6	
31	17	7	
100 ⁽²⁾	100	100 ⁽²⁾	

N=26

N=54

N=156

0,00 level.

ing error.

Seventy four per cent of the unskilled labourers earned R25 or less per week while only 35% of the operatives fall into the same category. The biggest difference lay between heavy unskilled and higher operative labourers. Eighty two per cent of the former and only 23% of the latter earned R25 or less per week. At the other end of the total weekly earnings scale only 9% of the unskilled workers, but 54% of the operatives received more than R30 per week. Seventy per cent of the higher operative but only 6% of the heavy unskilled labourers earned more than R30 per week.

The effect of skill on wages holds regardless of the legal status of the workers in almost all cases. For residents there was a statistically significant relationship between earnings and skill level. For migrants this relationship

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



RESEARCH DIVISION
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
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RONDEBOSCH
7700

Ons manne leef in doodsurees in Angola

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

„Toe sit ons nog steeds met die nuwe klere wat met die oog op 'n verhoor aan ons gegee is, en niemand kon ons sê wat gaan aan nie. Daar was hoegenaamd geen tyding dat daar dalk onderhandelinge tussen Suid-Afrika en Angola oor ons aan die gang is nie, geen aanduiding of ons die huursoldate se pad gaan volg nie.

„Die Saterdagoggend het twee rooi vragmotors met veertig gewapende soldate by die tronk aangekom. Offisiere en ander mense het by Callan-hulle se selle, gewemel. Ons het sommer geweet dis die vuurpeloton Grillo-hulle het aan ons gesê dat Callan en sy maats kalmeermiddels toegedien is.

„Ek kan aan niemand die helse vrees beskryf waarin ons gewag het om te sien wat gaan gebeur nie Eers ná mid-

dagete is Callan-hulle na buite gebring Hulle was kalm Ons het op ons beddens gestaan en deur die venster na hulle gekyk Hulle het vir ons gewaai, in 'n ambulans geklim en gery.

„Voor was 'n vragmotor met twintig soldate en agter nog een met die res van die soldate, ook al ons Kubaanse wagte Toe sit ons en wag om te hoor wat gebeur Seker so sesuur se kant het die skote geklap. Dit was maklik twintig skote.

„Later het ons wagte teruggekeer en ons wou net vrae stel Hulle het gesê vier mans



DIE berugte kol. Tony Callan

is geskiet, dis al Hulle wou nie eens vir ons hul name sê nie Ons het toe maar soos vasgekeerde rotte daarbinne gesit en wonder

very much for providing us with figures of
rship for our book. We greatly appreciate

Ons manne leef in doodsvrees

RAPPORT 17/9/

254

Deur LUCIA GOMES

LANGER as 'n maand het Suid-Afrika se krygsgevangenes in Angola in doodsvrees vir 'n vuurpeloton gelewe. Hul angs het 'n hoogtepunt bereik toe hulle op 'n dag hoor hoe die Britse huursoldaat kol. Tony Callan en drie van sy makkers doodgeskiet word.

Sers Hannes Terblanche, leier van die groep Suid-Afrikaners, het vandeeweek vertel dat die huursoldate, wie se verhoor en teregstelling in Junie en Julie 1976 internasionale skokreaksie veroorsaak het, hul buurmanne in die Angolese tronk was.

* Callan, leier van nege Britse en drie Amerikaanse huursoldate, is in Februarie 1976 deur MPLA-magte in Angola gevang. Hulle is weens beweerde oorlogsmisdade voor 'n revolusionêre hof in Luanda gedaag, onder meer omdat hulle 14 van hul eie makkers koelbloedig sou doodskiet het.

Callan en tien huursoldate — onder andere die Kaaps-

gebore-bruinman Carel Fortuin van Londen — was in enkelselle oorkant die Suid-Afrikaners. Hulle is verbied om met mekaar te praat, maar het soms kriptiese boodskappe oor en weer geskreeu en saamgesing.

„Ons het snags in angs wakker gelê en gewonder wat met ons gaan gebeur,” sê sers. Terblanche. „Die huursoldate is elke oggend geboei en na die hof gebring. Heeldag het ons dan vreesbevange op hul terugkoms gewag.

„Twee van die huursoldate, wat in rolstoele gesit het, het 'n sel gedeel en is toegelaat om saam met ons rolprente te kyk en na die sportveld

te gaan. Hulle was die Argentinse Gustavo Grillo en die Ier John Nammock. Hulle was vas oortuig dat ons agt ook voor die hof gedaag sou word.

„Die twee het ons breedvoerig oor die hofverrigtinge ingelig. Hulle het onderskeidelik dertig en sestien jaar tronkstraf gekry, wat vir ons nie veel hoop ingehou word nie.

„Ons het snags wakker gelê en planne beraam om uit

Hannes in hel van Nigerië bl. 5.

die tronk te ontsnap. Ons was vasgekeer en vreesbevange en sou sommer Zaire toe gevlug het as ons net daar kon uitkom. Die huursoldate was daarenteen heeltyd kalm en volgrappe. Geen enkele keer het ek een van hulle bang gesien nie.

Hulle was heeltemal gevoelloos. Selfs toe hulle die middag terugkom met die nuus dat Callan, Andrew McKenzie, John Barker en Daniel Gearhart die doodsvonnis gekry het, het hulle grappies gemaak.

Hulle het na hulleself as Dogs of War verwys en gesê hulle sal vat wat kom. Volgens Grillo-hulle het feitlik elkeen van die huursoldate vorige oordeelings in hul eie land. As hulle sou teruggaan, sou hulle in die moeilikheid wees.

Sers Terblanche se dinge het breekpunt bereik toe Callan hulle op Saterdag 10 Julie voor die vuurpeloton sterf.

* VERVOLG OP BL. 19 *

19/78 R.D.M. (234) 57/10

SA can put 404 500 under arms — report

By STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — South Africa's total armed forces number 65 500

But its "total mobilisable strength" is 404 500, according to "The Military Balance, 1978-79", published in London yesterday by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The armed forces consist of 50 000 army, 10 000 air force and 5 500 navy personnel.

The "total mobilisable strength" consists of these forces plus 138 000 army active reservists, 10 500 navy Citizen Force reservists, 25 000 Air Force active Citizen Force reservists, 110 000 commandos, 35 500 South African Police — 19 500 whites and 16 000 blacks — and 20 000 police reservists, the study says.

The armed forces of 12 sub-Saharan states, by comparison, total 334 950 — no figures are given for "total mobilisable strength"

If Nigeria, with its 231 000-strong armed forces, is added, the 13 sub-Saharan black states have 566 450 men under arms.

South Africa's nearest armed neighbours have 101 900 men under arms between them — Zaire has 33 400, Angola 33 000, Mozambique 21 200 and Zambia 14,300, the study says.

A statement issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies says "The transfer of arms to the Third World continues apace, particularly in the Middle East and Africa"

In almost all cases the increase in the transfer of arms is "qualitative and quantitative"

There have been marked increases in the levels of heavy equipment, aircraft and manpower secured by some African countries over a short period Mozambique, for example, has 150 tanks against none in 1976, and 47 MiG21s against none in 1976. Tanzanian forces have increased from 14 600 to 26 700 in the same period, and Ethiopia now has 500 tanks against 80 two years ago, the institute says.

"In many cases there remain considerable doubts as to the ability of the indigenous forces to handle such advanced technology without assistance, the institute says

"For example, Libya has acquired 2 000 tanks for an army of only 3 000 men. Substantial equipment surpluses give rise to suspicions of stockpiling against

some future conflict in the region."

Over the past four years, South Africa's defence budget has gone up almost 200% and so has Ethiopia's, while Rhodesia's is up more than 230%, and Morocco's more than 300%, the institute says

The institute notes a new development—a number of countries, including Iraq, Libya, Syria and Kuwait, are placing orders with Eastern and Western suppliers, "who are clearly in competition"

Summing up, the institute declares. "There has been a steady increase in the proliferation of conventional arms throughout the world during the last year, and a significant modernisation of every kind of weapon system in the world's arsenals."

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Commandos open the door to blacks

The South African Defence Force has given authorisation for commandos throughout the country to recruit blacks into the army to be trained to serve in combat units. A Defence Force spokesman said the volunteers would do border duty because "the threat along our borders is against all of us". The onus of recruiting blacks is on the different

commandos. Recruits should be between 18 and 35 years old and those above 35 will be welcome for clerical duties. The Johannesburg East Commando based at Doornkop Military base has already sought the opinions of Soweto people. It is envisaged that new platoons will be formed from black civilians throughout the country. The Defence Force al-

ready has several black battalions, including the 21 Battalion, which was trained at Lenz Military base, the 41 Battalion in South West Africa, the Kavango and the Ovambo battalions. Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Community Council, said the decision to join the army depended on individuals. "If they want to do border duty, who am I to stop them? In the United States many blacks joined the army and served in Vietnam and Korea when the political situation was to their disadvantage". A quick street survey of young blacks showed little enthusiasm. Leshe Dondolo of Soweto, remarked "Let the Government give us human rights and then we will be ready to defend our country". Oupa Legoale, a taxi owner, said "If we are not good enough to enjoy the riches of the country, then we are not good enough to defend it".

Getting people involved in their own health care. That women chosen by their own people accept certain designated responsibilities in their own villages. The improvement of the level of health in the villages in the Scott Hospital region. To establish community based health service structure by identifying VHM tasks. Programing villages team identification. Selection of VHM's for training and followup. Improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area. health knowledge & motivation. Development of Health Education materials. Village pits called by VHM chief to discuss VHM programme. Second pits called for election of VHM's. Each community chose 5 volunteers; hospital staff selected 2 staff members for VHM programme. Originally 40; 16 dropped 2 to 4 each village out.

GOALS
To obtain optimal contact between traditional health & consumer by training VHM's. Assist VHM in identifying local health needs/problems solving the above. After one year.

OUTLINE
The improvement of the level of health in the villages in the Scott Hospital region. To establish community based health service structure by identifying VHM tasks. Programing villages team identification. Selection of VHM's for training and followup. Improvement of: coordination & communication between health agencies working in the area. health knowledge & motivation. Development of Health Education materials. Village pits called by VHM chief to discuss VHM programme. Second pits called for election of VHM's. Each community chose 5 volunteers; hospital staff selected 2 staff members for VHM programme. Originally 40; 16 dropped 2 to 4 each village out.

SERVICES PROVIDED
TRAINING
SUBSISTENCE
INITIAL TRAINING
VHM'S LOCATION

NUMBER OF VHM'S
SELECTION OF VHM'S

OBJECTIVES
GOALS

(254)



DESEMBER 1975. die 21-jarige kpl Hannes Terblanche is lid van die Staande Mag op Voortrekkerhoogte en kry die nuus dat hy grensdiens moet gaan verrig



JANUARIE 1976. pas 22 jaar oud en geboei in die vreemde Sers. Terblanche en Robert Wiehahn, 19, word deur die strata van Lagos deur 'n wag na 'n tronk begelei

VIR sers. Hannes Terblanche filkker die hoop kort-kort op dat terugkeer na Suid-Afrika nie meer ver is nie. Elke keer hoor hy die woorde: „Maak gereed, jy is op pad...“ Dan dink hy jibelend: „Suid-Afrika, hier kom ek!“ Maar hy slyt vyf maande van sy jong lewe in Nigeriese tronke. Wanneer hy en Robert Wiehahn die dag weer by mekaar uitkom en op Republiektag 1976 in Nigerië op 'n vliegtuig klim, is hulle oortuig dat hulle op die lughawe Jan Smuts gaan land. Maar hulle klim in Luanda, Angola, af. Hul tuis-koms sou eers in September vanjaar wees . . .

DODDELIK SIEK TUSSENMALLES

DAG en nag die waan-
sinige geskreue en ge-
kerin van versteurdes in
getings op kaal vloere
igter tralies . . . dag en
nag die lawaai van staal
een staal soos die ra-
endes vloekend teen
ul boere heur
En die ondraaglike vullis

net slaap en slaap. Ek het
darein 'n ordentlike sel
 gehad 'n bed met 'n matras,
twee lakens, kombors,
kussing, toiletware en vir
die eerste keer weer skeer-
goed en 'n tandeborsel

dieet moet vra en so meer.
Ek het elke keer net gelag,
totdat hy op 'n dag aan my
sê. „Moenie 'n gek wees nie,
jy is 'n spesiale gevangene
in die tronk! Jy sal kry wat
jy vra.“

soveelste keer meegedeel
word dat hy op die punt
staan om te vertrek. . . Huis
toe' het hy weer koorsagtig
gewonder

moet en in plaas van op 'n
vliegtuig klim Suid-Afrika
toe, is hulle in 'n motor na
'n MPIA-gevangenis in die
stad geneem

Dannee en Wilson is Ons
wou net lê en doodgaan”
Die volgende oomblik het
'n Kubaanse offisier by hul
selduur verskyn en gesê
hulle moet aantrek. „Julle
gaan na 'n partytjie toe
Julle gaan jul maatjies ont-
moet . . . Die twee Suid
Africaners het opgespring
en greëls gevra: „Dannee

en Wilson?” Die Kubaan
het gelag. „Nie net twee
nie. Nog van jul' ander
maatjies ook
Sers. Terblanche sê. „Ons
kon nie glo dat hulle nog
ander Suid-Africaners ook
aanhou nie! Ons is dood van
nuskterigheid agter die
offisier aan.”

SEPTEMBER 1978 24 jaar oud 'n Ernstige jongman
wat met nuwe volwassenheid ná drie jaar in
aanhouding teruggekeer het Sers. Terblanche gaan
ondanks alles terug na sy ou pos in die Weermag
„Terwille van my ouers sal ek nie graag weer grens toe
wil gaan nie.“ (Foto NATO BARNARD)



en stank van wesens wat soos wilde diere in hokke in die versengende hitte van Nigerië aangehou word. In dié omstandighede het sers Hannes Terblanche vlynd van koors in sy bed in 'n tweede Nigeriese tronk gelé. Hy was dodelik siek aan longontsteking. Met tussenpose was hy in sy koorsdrome op sy ouers se plaas in Noord-Transvaal, dan weer saam met sy vrou.

Elke keer het hy op die natgeswete bed in sy sel wakker geword, terug in die onbeskryflike hel van die Albeokata-Gevangenis tussen Lagos en Ibadan.

Hy is op 8 Januarie 1976 hierheen gebring toe hul hoop om na Suid-Afrika terug te keer, op sy sterkste was.

Ná 22 dae van aanhouding in die selle van die veiligheidspolisie in Lagos, het wagte hom en Robert Wiehahn aangesé om gereed te maak vir hul "vertrek". Hulle het aangeneem dat hulle teruggestuur word, dit was egter net na ander tronke.

Sers. Terblanche vertel: "Toe ons deur die wagte na buite gebring word vir ons sogenaamde vertrek, was ek en Wiehahn jubelende van blydschap. Maar ons is in verskillende voertuie in verskillende rigtings weggerig. Daar was nie eens kans om mekaar te groet nie.

koms het 'n Nigeriese gevange wat in die apteek van die tronkhospitaal gewerk het, na my sel gekom. Hy was vriendelik en simpatiek en het gevra wat ek graag eet en of ek iets nodig het.

"Hy het gesien my senuwees is aan flarde en het my 'n kalmeer- en slaappil gegee. Dit was die eerste medisyne wat ek gekry het, en ek het dit, die Vader weet, broodnodig gehad. Onder al die lawaai het ek soos 'n klip geslaap.

"Die een troos was dat my

kök het wat net my kos berei. Die gebakte aartappels wat hy vir my aangedra het, was van die lekkerste wat ek nog geëet het."

★ ★ ★

25 Januarie 1976 sal altyd in sers. Terblanche se geheue uitstaan.

'n Groep spesiale gevangenes het uit Lagos in die tronk aangekom en toe hulle my sien, op my afgepyl. Hulle vra of ek die Suid-Afrikaanse soldaat is

Deur LUCIA GOMES

kos somer stukke beter was ek het 'n hele pond vleis per dag gekry. Dit was meer as die halfduimblok-ke vleis en die rissies van die vorige tronk. Ek het soms ook vis gekry, gebakte aartappels en vrugte.

Dit het beter gegaan, maar ek het geen hoop meer gehad om terug te keer na Suid-Afrika nie. Ek het ook gewonder waar op aarde Wiehahn hom bevind. Daar was geen nuus nie. Niks.

"Ek het my dae omgeslaap, my kussing oor my kop om die helse lawaai uit

hom kon ek niks kry nie. Hy het net gesé hy bring my terug na dié ou tronk.

"Ek moet darem sers van my afskeid by die Albeokata-gevangenis vertel. Toe die nuus versprei dat ek die tronk gaan verlaat, het die klok pas gelui om aan te dui dat die gevangenes na hul selle moet teruggaan vir aandete.

"Hulle het nie. Hulle is agter my aan na die voordeur. Daár het hulle oorkaas mekaar geval om my hand te skud en hulle het geskreeu en deurmekaar gepraat. Die wagte kon niks doen nie. Dit klink vreemd, maar onthou dat daar 'n baie hegte band tussen ons ontstaan het omdat ek in die hospitaal gewerk het.

"Hulle het 'n geweldige agting vir my gehad, 'n soort respek. En hulle het na my verwys as die goeie witman. Toe ons al ver van die tronk was, kon ek nog die geskreeu hoor.

★ ★ ★

"Ek is teruggebring na my ou sel in die tronk van die veiligheidspolisie en het dadelik gaan slaap. Ek het nie meer geweet of ek kom of gaan nie. Die volgende oggend is ek wakker gemaak en aangesé om aan te trek vir my vertrek... Ek het nie geweet of ek moet lag of huil nie. Ek het maar weer gaan lê en slaap totdat hulle my kom haal. Ek is weer geboei.

„Ek is deur Lagos. Wat 'n vuil, mistroostige stad! Ek was geskok oor die talle verwaarloosde mense wat sonder 'n draad klere in die strate rondgelê en alles gedoen het wat hulle wou.

„Ons was naderhand aan die buitewyke van die stad. Die wagte wou nie sê waarheen ons op pad is nie. Ek was skoon siek van teleurstelling en vrees. Totdat ek sien waar ons stilhqu .. net nóg 'n tronk. Toe was ek teen die planke.”

Hy sê terwyl amptenare nog besonderhede soos sy naam en ouderdom wou weet, het 'n ander met 'n weegskaal aangekom. Sy gewig is sorgvuldig neergeskryf — 167 pond. Ondanks die swak kos het hy nie ŋaer geword nie, want hy het nooit oefening gekry nie.

Hy is daarna na 'n enkel-sel Wat hy op pad na sy sel gesien het, en elke dag moes hoor, wil hy hewer vergeet.

„Die versteurde gevanges het soos diere in kettings in hul hokke gelê en in hulle vuils rondgekruip. Sodra iemand verbystap, het hulle rasend teen die tralies kom sit en jou daarmee gegooi.

„Dag en nag was dit 'n gestreeu en gekerm. Eers het dit my gek gemaak. Naderhand was ek só moeg dat ek my kon afskakel en

te dryf. Een oggend het ek met koors wakker geword. Ek was so siek soos 'n hond. Die dokter van die tronk-hospitaal het vasgestel ek het longontsteking.

„Ek het drie dae so gelê, sonder om te weet of dit dag of nag is, of ek in Nigerie of Suid-Afrika is. Ek het geen ekstra kos gekry nie, maar antibiotika en ander medisyne. Ek was tot die dood toe moeg en het meeste van die tyd geslaap.

„Toe ek beter word, het die Nigeriër wat in die apteek werk, gesê ek moet vra dat hulle my sel oopsluit. Die hoofwag het dit gedoen, maar ek het eerlik nie die vrymoedigheid gehad om my sel te verlaat nie. Daar was tussen 600 en 700 swart gevanges, die meeste van hulle het bedags buite in die vars lug rondgehoop.

„Ek het geeneen geken nie, nie geweet hoe hulle teenoor my sou optree nie en met die waansinniges in hul selle om, my kon ek nie kommunikeer nie. Ek het darem die tronkbiblioteek besoek en vir my 'n Engelse Bybel uitgeneem. Ek is daarmee na my sel, waar ek meeste van die tyd gelees en gebed het. Ek kon mks anders lees nie, ek kon nie konsentreer nie.

„Die apteekman het my dikwels kom besoek en alerlei voorstelle gedoen dat ek die dokter om 'n spesiale

„Ek dink die apteekman het agtergekom dat ek in 'n gevaarlike geestes-toestand is, want ek is meegedeel dat ek voortaan in die tronk-hospitaal, weg van die versteurdes en ander gevanges sou slaap. Die hospitaal het plek vir vyf beddens. Een van hulle was myne.

„Elke oggend ná ontbyt is ek na die dokterse kantoor waar ek hom gehelp het. Ek moes volgens sy voorskrifte medisyne aan die pasiënte, onder wie ook die wagte, hul vrouens en kinders, uitdeel. Ek het naderhand 'n volle dag se werk verrig en soms, wanneer die dokter nie daar was nie, moes ek medisyne vir minder ernstige kwale uitreik.

„Die apteekman is kort daarna ontslaan, nadat hy suksesvol teen 'n vonnis weens diefstal geappelleer het, maar hy het my niteemin nog elke dag kom besoek. Ons het oor ontsnap gepraat, aanhoudend. Hy sou my uit die tronk, en uit Nigerie help. Maar ek dink ons het albei geweet dit sou nooit werk nie. Dit was ook maar vergesogte gedagtes om tussen die wagte deur te kom.”

★ ★ ★

Die ontsnapplan was nog in hul gedagtes toe sers. Terblanche vyf maande later, op 29 Mei 1976, vir die

„Ek het wakker geword toe iemand my roep. „Hannes! „Hannes! Dit was Wiehahn se stem. Ek het opgevlieg, maar besluit om te kyk of hy my ooit ná vyf maande sou herken. My baard en hare was lank en ek was twintig pond swaarder.

„Hy het by my sel verbygestorm, net ingeloer. Hy het my nie herken nie. Ek het my begin lag. Toe vlieg hy om en gryp my hande deur die tralies. Ons het soos twee kinders daar gestaan en huil van blydschap om mekaar weer te sien... en omdat ons gedink het ons gaan huis toe!”

★ ★ ★

In handboete is die twee Suid-Afrikaners na Lagos se lughawe gebring. Dit bruis van opwindung toe hulle internasionale vliegtuie sien: Hier is die oomblik waarop ons gewag het! Netnou land ons op Jan Smuts!

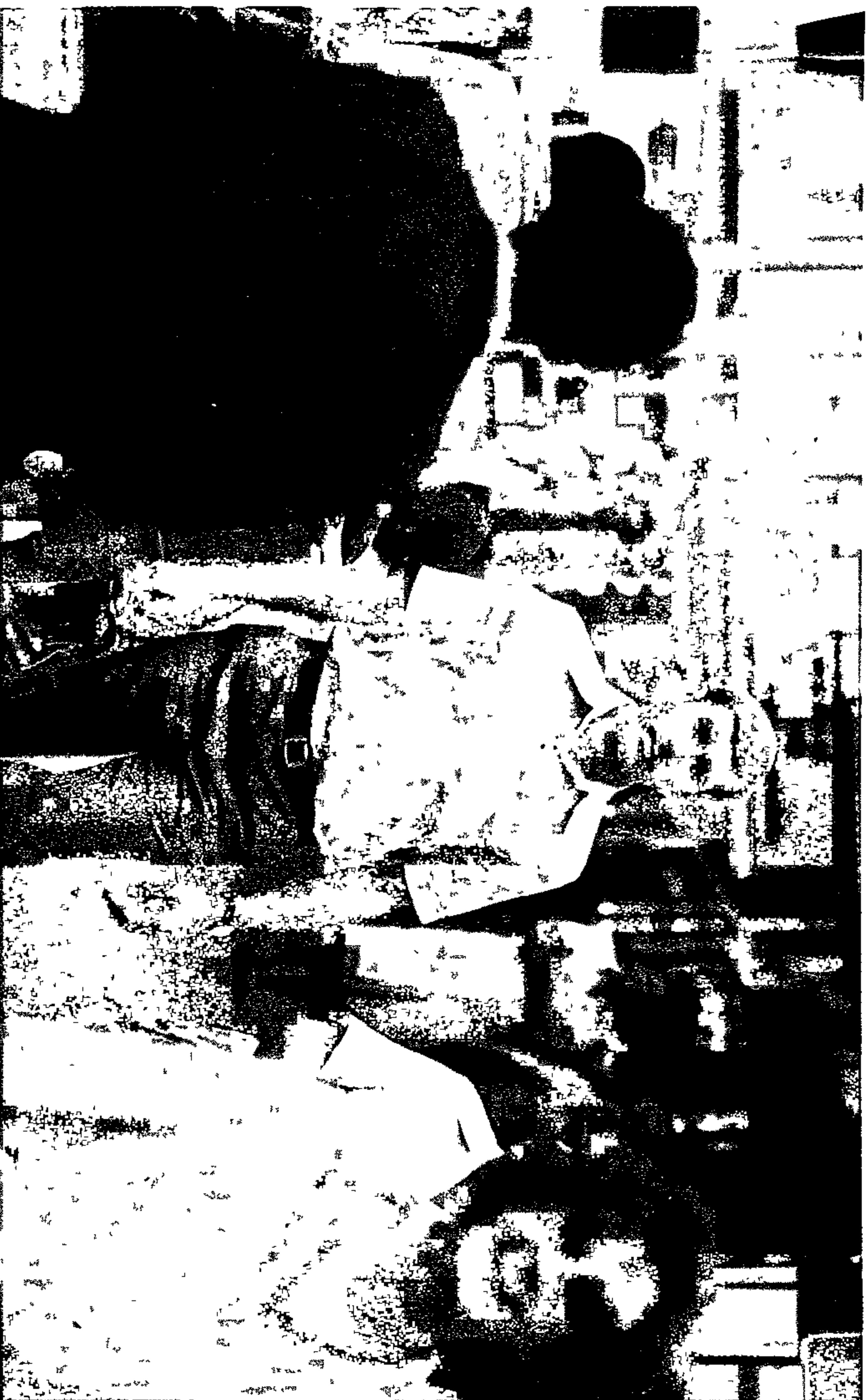
Hulle is saam met tientalle passasiers aan boord van 'n Boeing. Toe eers verneem hulle dat hulle op pad is na Luanda in Angola.

„Ons harte was in twee aan die een kânt het ons gedink ons gaan van Angola terug na Suid-Afrika, ons kry daar net 'n ander vlug. Aan die ander kânt...”

Wagte het hulle op die lughawe in Luanda ont-

24/9/78

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SERS. HANNES TERBLANCHE vertel van die laaste van sy byna dui-send dae as krygs-gevangene . . . en ook van sy stryd om hom vandag aan te pas by 'n lewe wat vir hom onbekend geword het.

Berigte:
LUCIA GOMES
Foto's:
NATO BARNARD

(24)



DIE een mens vir wie sers Terblanche die graagste wou ontmoet, was radioman Rocco Erasmus. Hy en sy makkers het gereeld Rocco se stem oor hul radio in 'n Angolese tronk gehoor. Hier geniet sers Terblanche en Rocco middage saam in Pretoria.

OPLAAS BREEK

OM tussen 'n mensemassa in 'n besige straat te loop, soos vandeeweek in Hillbrow, is vir sers Terblanche 'n ondervinding wat iets nog eers moet bly. Dit was 'n rukkie later uit die stad kon padgee na die rus van sy ouers se plaas in Noord-



VR YHEID AAN!

Ná amper 'n duisend dae in gevangenskap, is aanpassing terug in die samelewing nie vir sers Hannes Terblanche, 24, so maklik nie 'n Dokter het vandeeweek aanbeveel dat hy 'n rukkie in 'n hospitaal uitrus, maar hy weier

„Ek was té lank in geboue vasgekeer Nooit weer nie Ek wil lewer net met my hond op my pa-hulle se plaas rondstap Dit sal 'n rukkie duur, maar ek sal regkom,” het hy Vrydag gesê

Hy ondervind probleme met slaap Hy raak gou senuagtig en verbouereerd 'n Klompie mense om hom bring hom van stryk af Hy kan nie stadsgewoel verdra nie

Sers Terblanche het 'n stil, teruggetrokke, maar diep gelowige mens geword wat deesdae dikwels genooi word om oor sy geloof te gesels Hy neem al dié uitnodigings aan

„Ek gee nie om hoeveel moente ek moet doen om op plekke te kom om oor godsdiens te praat nie Dit het vir my geweldige betekenis gekry en ek wil graag hê ander mense moet weet wat dit aan my lewe gedoen het,” sê hy

Sers Terblanche het al op verskere plekke in Transvaal gepraat en tree op 22 Oktober in Johannes-

burg op Hy gaan daar voor 'n groep studente van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit oor sy geloof praat Hy sê hy was nie altyd 'n toegewyde Christen nie „Soms het die kerk my selde gesien, maar nou weet ek dat ek nie sonder my geloof kan lewe nie”

Hy woon stil op die plaas van sy ouers, Fanie en Maryna Terblanche, in Setlers se kontrei Sy plan is om eers vroeg in die nuwe jaar te begin werk, indien die Weermag — waarheen hy teruggaan — hom dit sal toelaat Intussen geniet hy sy nuwe motor, die veld, sy honde en af en toe 'n kuertjie by familie

Vryheid om te kom en gaan is vir hom nog 'n onrustig en senuagtig stem, sê sy familie „Hy het baie verander Hy is nou 'n volkome introvert wat soms oor die lewe filosofeer” Sers Terblanche was twee keer op uitnodiging van RAPPORt vir middage- te in Johannesburg en Pretoria Die eerste keer, 'n week gelede, was om sy hartewens te vervul — om radioman Rocco Erasmus persoonlik te ontmoet Dit was al Suid-Afrikaner wie se stem ons ooit gehoor het Ek kan nie vir iemand vertel hoe ons al Rocco se boodskappe oor die radio waardeer het

Sers Terblanche het sy eerste boodskap oor Radio Hoëveld op 23 Desember 1977 in die Kubaanse militêre basis gehoor Daarna is daar gereeld vir al die manne boodskappe uitgesaai en musiek gespeel In 'n Pretorise restaurant het die twee oor hul ongewone verbintenisse gesels

Vandeeweek was sers Terblanche vir die eerste keer sedert 1972 in Johannesburg Dit was vir hom 'n nuwe, vreemde wêreld en by tye het hy die onsekerheid geopenbaar van 'n kind vir wie die stadswoelinge té groot en oorweldigend geword het

Die nuwe modelle motors is vir hom 'n skouspel, om weer geld te hanteer, is 'n aardigheid — hy had drie jaar gelede laas 'n muntstuk in sy sak, die nuwe modes, haarstyle, nuwe geboue is vir hom verstommend

Sers Terblanche en, sy ouers vertrek oor 'n paar dae met vakansie Sy suster, Rita, wat aan die Pretorise Onderwyskollege studeer, gaan saam Terwyl haar broer in die tronk was, het sy haar elke aand aan die slaap gehuil, vertel haar vriendinne Hulle is die enigste twee kinders

Op 1 November word sers Terblanche se egskedding finaal Hy sê hy sal nie gou weer trou nie, maar hy voel darem 'n man moet 'n meisie hê Dosyne briewe en telefoonoproepe van oor die land stroom na sy adres Die helfte van dié meisies wat so gaande oor hom is, praat van trou

Hy lag net skeef oor al die belangstelling

1/10/78
Rapport



TERWYL meisies en vroue van 'oor die land skryf en bel om met hom kennis te maak, is sy suster Rita voorlopig die enigste-meisie saam met wie sers Hannes Terblanche gesien word. Sy is 'n onderwysstudent in Pretoria.

1/10/78

Rapport

Gelowige Hannes soek rus ver weg

„DIT was allesbehalwe 'n partytjie wat op ons gewag het,” glimlagers Terblanche vandeeweek skeef by die herinnering „Dit was bloot 'n herontmoeting met Graham Danney en Robert Wilson, wat saam met ons gevang was, en nog drie vreemde jong mans wat ons nog nooit gesien het nie

„Die Kubaanse offisier het gesê „Toe, groet jul maatjies Dis nóg drie wat ons gevang het” Dit was André Potgieter, Piet Groenewald en Lodewyk Kithoff.”

Dié drie Suid-Afrikaners is 'n paar dae ná Terblanche-hulle ook deur MPLA-magte in Angola in hegtenis geneem

Sers Terblanche sê dit was vir hom 'n geweldige skok dat nóg Suid-Afrikaners gevang was Daarby het hy gehoop hy sou hoor dat daar in die vyf maande wat verby was al onderhandelinge was oor hul vrylating

„Ons het mekaar begin uityra — op versoek van die Kubaan in Engels Spoedig het dit deurgedring dat geeneen van die manne nuus van die huis gehad het nie Ons het gewonder of ons mense weet dat ons nog leef ”

Pleks van te verneem dat hulle binnekort terugkeer na Suid-Afrika, is die sewe stuks soldate terug selle toe Sers Terblanche het

die keuse gekry of hy alleen in 'n sel wou wees, aangesien hy 'n rang had

„Nee, het ek gesê, ek wil liever saam met die ander wees, anders sal ek dit nooit maak nie Nie alleen nie Ek het dit bedoel Ek was teen dié tyd 'n gelowige mens en het aanhoudend gebid maar ek moes geselskap hê Ek was té lank in die vreemde aan myself oorgelaat ”

Amper drie maande van hul lewens is verder in dié tronk geslyt afwisselend tussen doodsvrees, verveling en radeloosheid, met steeds geen woord uit Suid-Afrika nie Dis in dié tronk waar hulle hul eerste groot ontsnapping beplan het

„Ons het gedink vóór ons ook voor 'n vuurpeloton sterf, moet ons na vryheid probeer vlug Dit was lewensgevaarlik, maar dit moes net werk oor land of oor see, al was dit dan eers na Zaire Ons het 'n kaart in die sel gehad en alle roetes bestudeer

„Ons was die enigste aangehoudenenes in dié tronk vir krygsgevangenes wat bedags buite dié selle toegelaat is Ons het gesien hoe die wagte beweeg, waar die elektrisiteits-konsentrasiepunt is en dat die tronk nie 'n outomatiese sirene het nie

„Ons moes net 'n plan maak om uit die sel te kom Dan sou Danney die kraginstallasie buite werking stel en die terrein sou donker genoeg wees om oor 'n muur na buite te glip Dáár

sou ons 'n voertuig moes steel Ek is 'n voertuigmonteur en sou een maklik aan die gang kon kry ”

Die probleem was hoe om uit die sel te kom Elke dag het die manne die dik staaldeur van binne nat gehou in 'n poging om hom te laat deurroes „Daar was naderhand 'n laag roes oor en ons was baie opgewonde ”

• Voordat dié dramatiese ontsnapping op een of ander manier aangepak kon word, is die MPLA-gevangenis van buite met mortier- en ander wapenvuur aangeval Dié aanval was gemik op die lewens van die Suid-Afrikaners

„Drie dae daarna het ons Kubaanse wagte ons een aand inderhaas uit die tronk geneem, in 'n ambulans gelaai en onder swaar bewapening van voor en agter met ons weggejaag ”

Dit was na die Kubaanse basis waar die sewe stuks soldate dieselfde aand ontdek het dat daar nog 'n makker uit Suid-Afrika in hul midde is Dit was die jong Eugène de Lange, wat 'n paar dae vroeër deur MPLA-magte in Angola aangekeer is

• Teen die einde van 1976 het die eerste brokkies nuus, in die vorm van kriptiese notas aan die Rooi Kruis, die manne in die Kubaanse militêre basis bereik

Vir sers Terblanche was die eerste nuus van sy vrou, Susy „Onthou, Hannes, ek

het jou nog baie lief Ons bid vir julle ”

• 1977 het aangebreek die dae het voortgesleep Die kos was nie sleg nie Die Kubaanse wagte, die tolk, die offisiere, die kok, almal uit Kuba ingevoer spesiaal vir die agt Suid-Afrikaanse krygsgevangenes, het die manne goed behandel

Maar 'n gevoel van diepe terneergedruktheid en desperaatheid het hulle nou aan die siel gevat Ná maande van tronklewe was daar nog geen sprankie hoop op vryheid nie

• Die jaar 1977 sou die jong sersant se lewe ingrypend verander eers het hy die nuus ontvang dat die tweede kind wat sy vrou Susy, verwag het, doodgebore is Daarna 'n kort boodskap van haar dat sy van hom wil skei

Uit sy tronksel het sers Terblanche met die skeisaak begin Dit was met die hulp van sy ouers en 'n prokureursaak in Suid-Afrika dat 'n Angolese prokureur hom in die tronk besoek het sodat die nodige dokumente onderteken kon word

• Toe vryheid vir hulle uiteindelik ná 25 maande in die Kubaanse militêre basis aanbreek (vir sers Terblanche ná altesame 992 dae in gevangenskap), het hy geweet hy keer terug net na sy ouers en sy suster, Rita

„Maar ek het gevoel dit was alles die Here se wil en ek moet berus ”

1/10/78

Rapport

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2022

6 October 1978

ISSUE OF 7 PER CENT TREASURY BONDS

Subscription lists in respect of the 7 Per Cent Treasury Bonds will open on 16 October 1978 and remain open until further notice

Prospectuses, with application forms, will be obtainable from branches of all Registered Commercial Banks, members of the Bankers Clearing House, Stockbrokers, Post Offices which transact Money Order business and the Secretary to the Treasury, Pretoria

These bonds—

(1) will be issued at R100 per cent payable on application,

(2) will accrue interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on 15 March and 15 September and will, up to a combined maximum investment of R40 000 per taxpayer in this issue and 8 Per Cent Treasury Bonds, be exempt from all taxes payable in the Republic based on income derived in the Republic.

(3) will mature on the *Fifth* anniversary of the investment date if this is 15 March or 15 September or, in all other cases, on the first interest date following the *Fifth* anniversary of the investment date,

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No 2022

6 Oktober 1978

UITGIFTE VAN 7-PERSENT TESOURIE-OBLIGASIES

Inskrywingslyste ten opsigte van die 7-Persent Tesourie-obligasies word op 16 Oktober 1978 oopgestel en sal oop bly tot nadere kennisgewing

Prospektusse met aansoekvorms sal by takke van alle geregistreeide handelsbanke, lede van die Bankiers-verrekeningskantoor, effektemakelaars, poskantore waar poswisselbesigheid gedoen word en die Sekretaris van die Tesourie, Pretoria, verkrygbaar wees

Hierdie obligasies—

(1) sal uitgerek word teen R100 persent, betaalbaar op aansoek,

(2) sal rente teen 7 persent per jaar kweek wat half-jaarliks op 15 Maart en 15 September betaalbaar is en wat, op beleggings in hierdie uitgifte en 8 Persent Tesourie-obligasies gesamentlik tot 'n maksimum van R40 000 per belastingbetaler, vrygestel is van alle belasting wat in die Republiek op inkomste verkry in die Republiek betaalbaar is,

(3) sal verval op die *Vyfde* verjaarsdag van die datum van belegging as hierdie datum 15 Maart of 15 September is, en in alle ander gevalle op die eerste rentedatum wat op die *Vyfde* verjaarsdag van die beleggingsdatum volg;

72 No. 6175

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 6 OCTOBER 1978

Applicant.—George Wimpey (Southern Africa) (Pty) Limited.

Subject.—Renewal of Agrément Certificate 76/30 (Interim), Wimpey no-fines concrete system

Use.—Building system for buildings of up to 16 storeys Walls of no-fines concrete.

(6 October 1978)

Aansoeker —George Wimpey (Southern Africa) (Edms) Bpk

Onderwerp —Hernuwing van Agrément-sertifikaat 76/30 (Voorlopig), Wimpey-sandlose betonstelsel.

Gebruik.—Boustelsel vir gebruik in geboue wat tot 16 verdiepings hoog is: Mure van sandlose beton.

(6 Oktober 1978)

UK PRAA ET ANGOI

Maandag 8/10/78

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Deur KOBUS SCHOLTZ

DIE SAUK se versoekprogramme is gebruik om geheime boodskappe aan Suid-Afrika se agt krygsgevangenes in Angola te stuur. Die gevangenes het dit in die tronk met gewone radio's opgevang.

Belangrike inligtinge is ook in kodevorm oorgedra in die briewe wat die gevangenes en hul ouers aan mekaar gestuur het

Al hierdie interessante nuwe feite gaan moontlik in 'n boek bekend gemaak word wat in oorleg met die Suid-Afrikaanse Rooi Kruis geskryf sal word

„Ons soek 'n skrywer vir die boek en moet die hele kwessie nog eers goed uitpluis,” het mnr Kelsey Stuart, voorsitter van die Rooi Kruis in Suid-Afrika, gister gesê. Die liggaam sal die boek borg

Volgens mnr Stuart — wat 'n reuse-aandeel gehad het in kontak met die agt soldate en hul families en hul uiteindeleke vrylating — sal die ondervindinge van vier van die krygsgevangenes in die boek vervat wees. (Die ander het hul verhale afsonderlik verkoop)

Ons het boodskappe deur die SAUK se normale versoekprogramme aan die manne gestuur sonder dat enigiemand dit agtergekóm het. Hulle het die boodskappe in hul tronk in Angola gehoor,” het mnr Stuart gesê

In die boek sal die kodes wat hulle gebruik het om sekere dinge vas te stel en die maniere wat aangewend is om boodskappe in Angola te kry, breedvoerig uiteengesit word

Die boek sal nie deurentyd soos 'n spanningsverhaal lees nie. Ons wil hê dit moet 'n indringende, lang werk wees. Daar moet in gedagte gehou word dat die liggaam al sedert die Tweede Wêreldoorlog ondervinding het met krygsgevangenes. Dit mag nie vir die toekoms verlore gaan nie,” sê mnr Stuart

„Ons het inligting uit die tronk versamel deur al die

gevangenes se briewe saam te lees. So kon mens 'n prentjie kry wat geeneen van die agt ooit in afsonderlike briewe uitgespel het nie,” vertel mnr Kelsey

Hulle wou eenkeer vasstel of Eugene de Lange ook onder die agt krygsgevangenes was. Mnr Gwen Danney het opdrag gekry om in een van haar briewe aan haar seun Graham te vra of Eugene daar tussen hulle was

Graham kon nie reguit antwoord nie. Maar eendag, in 'n latere brief, het hy sommer so terloops geskryf. „Eugene en ek leer saam Frans.” Toe het sy mense geweet

Baie van sy reise het hy uit sy eie sak betaal

Hy vertel dat dit vir hom baie moeilik was om te swyg oor die opwindende nuus dat die manne vrygelaat gaan word. „Ek moes eenvoudig stilbly totdat die amptelike aankondigings gedoen is.”

Mnr Stuart hoop om aanstaande week finaliteit oor die boek te bereik. Die vier soldate het self aangebied om te skryf, maar hulle het nie die nodige ondervinding nie en 'n skrywer sal gesoek moet word

„Ons het daarby 'n groot pak dokumente wat bygewerk moet word,” sê mnr Stuart

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They are stationed at the Doornkop base near Johannesburg

They told the Sunday Express that they were not paid extra for teaching, but received their army pay of R1,40 a day Rfn Gschwend said they had had a five-month crash teaching course during their training

Alafang School was established at the beginning of this year — but without classrooms or offices The pupils shared classrooms with higher primary school pupils in Dukathole School

They moved to another section of the location to share classes with lower primary school pupils

This week they moved to their new premises. The five classrooms are in part of a renovated sorghum brewery owned by the East Rand Administration Board (Erab);

The other part of the brewery still sells sorghum beer while another section is a bar lounge

Sunday
Express
15/10/78

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Neutron bomb

gets go-ahead

(254)

WASHINGTON — Pres Carter has decided to refit some American missiles so they could, if necessary, carry the controversial neutron warheads after combined pressure from Congress and European Nato allies, Government sources said.

Neutron weapons are designed to kill people by intense limited radiation, but cause little damage to property. Critics have argued this might make them more attractive to use in tactical warfare than conventional nuclear weapons.

The announcement of the refit decision came only days before what is hoped will be a conclusive round of talks in Moscow on a Soviet-American agreement limiting inter-continental nuclear weapons.

Informed sources said the announcement and the US-Soviet talks

starting on Sunday were not directly related. But the warhead decision could be interpreted as a demonstration of US resolve to move toward production of new nuclear weapons when needed.

They also noted it would take several years to complete manufacture of the neutron warhead components.

The neutron warhead, according to Wednesday's announcement, would be fitted to relatively short-range battlefield weapons, such as Lance missiles and 203 mm guns.

The weapons would be used in Europe to stop an armoured break-through by the communist Warsaw Pact which enjoys a three-to-one tank advantage over the Nato nations.

The US Congress recently authorised the Carter Administration to proceed with building the

components or parts needed to produce the warhead, although it did not give the go-ahead to actual production of the device.

The sources said that, since the authorisation, Nato allies had been quietly pressing the administration on whether they would follow the congressional authorisation.

The allies had let it be known that they expected an answer of some sort at the semi-annual Nato nuclear planning group, which was attended earlier this week in Brussels by the US Defence Secretary, Mr Harold Brown.

The White House decision was in keeping with an earlier Carter decision in April to delay production of the neutron warhead itself, but modernise the Lance missiles and guns to accept the device — SAPA-RNS.

Star 24/10/78

Methodists will minister to guerillas

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Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The Methodist Church of Southern Africa Conference last night overwhelmingly approved a resolution to minister to both freedom fighters and troops of the South African Defence Force.

The motion, introduced by the chairman of the Northern Transvaal, Botswana and Mozambique District of the Methodist Church, the Reverend Fremont Louw, was accepted by the annual conference with three dissenting votes.

This followed the tabling of a report by the Commission on Military Chaplaincy which noted that certain requests it had made to the Chaplain General of the SADF on behalf of the Conference had been turned down.

Arising from this the Conference regretted the refusal by the SADF to accede to its requests and reaffirmed its commitment to the clear calling of Jesus Christ to his Church to minister to all men everywhere.

It further resolved to: "continue under the existing conditions of ministering within the SADF and to undertake positive steps during the ensuing year to share as far as possible with Churches in neighbouring states in providing effective ministering to Methodists serving as freedom fighters..."

PASTORAL

In addition Conference declared "emphatically that the provision of ministry to Methodists serving in the SADF or as freedom fighters is dictated by pastoral considerations and does not imply approval or support of the Methodist Church for particular political policies or ideologies"

A lay elected member, Mr G Braam, pointed out "our boys in the border" included "our black boys who are fighting on the other side."

'Church can't sit on political fence any more'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — For the church the question was "not liberation yes or no but how," the Rev Ted Smith of Randburg told fellow delegates at the annual conference here of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

Mr Smith said that he had previously pleaded that Methodists should no longer be ambivalent or ambiguous about the liberation struggle in South Africa.

"With the events in 1976 and since then the call is more cogent now than before," he said.

RECONCILIATION

"I do not believe there can any longer be a truly neutral stance although many would like to believe otherwise. We are either going to promote change or provoke it."

Mr Smith said Christians should work for reconciliation through "justice being seen to be done."

He said that the church should become involved in the "seeming inevitability in a future South

Africa of socialism in one form or another

"I do not here wish to make a value judgment on that inevitability. Our duty rather is that here too we should not be uncritical either of our acceptance or rejection of the claims that other socio-economic systems may be making."

SA church to minister to the guerrillas

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20

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — After a marathon debate, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has undertaken to minister to "freedom fighters" as well as continuing its ministry to members of the South African Defence Force

The decision was taken at the annual conference in East London at the weekend after hours of discussion of a dilemma which, as one delegate put it, "could split the church right down the middle" and undo current efforts to make the Church truly nonracial

After battling to reconcile the views of members with sons in the SADF and those who expressed active support for the guerrillas, the conference recorded only three votes against a motion to "reaffirm its commitment to the clear call of Jesus Christ to His church to minister to all men everywhere"

Repeated refusals by the SADF to let Methodist ministers wear civilian clothing while ministering to the forces, prompted talk of the conference terminating the service of Methodist ministers in the Defence Force

It was finally resolved to

- ⊙ Continue under existing conditions its ministry to the SADF
- ⊙ Take steps during the ensuing year to share as far as possible with the

churches in neighbouring states the provision of effective ministry to Methodists serving as "freedom fighters"

The conference adopted an additional resolution declaring that the decision was dictated by pastoral considerations and "does not imply the approval or support of the Methodist Church for particular political policies or ideologies".

This was aimed at breaching any rift between those who felt the Methodists were supporting the South African political system by continuing their ministry in uniform, and those who feared their sons in the SADF would feel betrayed by their own church ministering to their enemies

During the debate, fears were expressed that if the church were to withdraw its chaplains from the SADF it might precipitate a move away from Methodism to other religions

The Rev A F Attwell said Methodists serving in the SADF were conscripted and faced an alternative of two years in jail, and that chaplains were bound by their calling and contract to minister impartially to both sides. He maintained this had been done

Mr G Braam denied that this was possible in such an unconventional type of warfare

"When we speak of 'our boys' we must remember to include the black boys on the other side of the border. Many of us, myself included, identify with their struggle," he said

"We must make ways and means of spiritually ministering to those on the other side of the border ourselves, not just make agents for other churches do so."

⊙ In Umata, the conference of the Methodist Church of Transkei decided to change the church's name to the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa, reports Sapa. The Rev T A Bam of the Transkei west district was elected president. The conference ended yesterday

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NM 25/10/78 (254)

Methodist move supported by local churches

Mercury Reporter

LOCAL churchmen of a number of denominations have come out in support of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa which has undertaken to minister to terrorists while continuing its ministry to South African Defence Force members.

The Methodist decision was taken on Monday at the church's annual conference in East London.

Reacting to the decision yesterday, the Bishop of Natal, the Right Reverend Philip Russell, said the resolutions adopted by the Methodist Church reflected the thinking within the Anglican Church.

He said that in April last year the church's Synod of Bishops had taken a similar decision. This decision was that the church minister pastorally both to men in the South African Defence Force and to those opposing them.

Divided

While opinion within the Anglican Church remained divided on the issue of its chaplains wearing SADF uniforms while ministering to members of the forces. The church had not taken a formal decision, said Bishop Russell.

A decision on chaplains wearing uniforms had not yet been taken by the Congregational Church, Rev. W. G. Abbott, of Durban Central United Congregational Church said yesterday.

His church backed the Methodist decision as far as he knew the SADF also went along with this where possible.

Full support also came from a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Durban who declined to be named.

He maintained that irrespective of denomination, the Church as a whole was not a political party and was not concerned about politics.

"But the Church is concerned about Jesus Christ," he said.

With that in mind the Methodist...

could not be regarded as "un-Christian," he said. The Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Reverend Denis Hurley, was not available for comment. See also Editorial Opinion.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1978

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CHURCH DILEMMA

THE DECISION of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa to minister to members who have taken up arms against South Africa as well as to continue its ministry to members serving in the Defence Force is a highly emotive issue which could, as one conference delegate put it, "split the Church right down the middle."

The debate clearly reflected the agonising dilemma of members of this large multi-racial body who are enjoined to Christian fellowship yet find themselves on opposite sides of a political fence.

This is the age-old dilemma of the Church in time of human conflict, and in its final resolutions the conference wisely allowed reason to prevail over emotion by taking a religious decision rather than a political one.

It should be noted that the Methodist Church's concern is simply to minister to the spiritual needs of its members, wherever they may be, and not to support or back any particular cause.

There is no quicker or surer way for the Church to destroy its unique value and function in the world than to espouse ephemeral causes, systems, nostrums and panaceas. Even the language one uses may be unintentionally emotive, and in this regard the conference resolution would have done better to avoid the

term "freedom fighters" to describe revolutionaries whose struggles in Africa have frequently brought not freedom but only worse forms of oppression, poverty and misery.

Nor does ministry to those in the field mean simply dispensing vague and sentimental spiritual comfort. Any Christian who takes up arms, particularly to promote a violent insurrection, bears a heavy moral responsibility to satisfy himself that all the conditions for a just struggle exist.

These have been stated by one authority as follows: "The regime concerned must be palpably unjust and tyrannical; the oppression it employs must be out of all proportion to the needs of government, including external threats to security; every effort must have been made to seek a solution by negotiation and conciliation, the good to be attained must be greater than the evils, material and spiritual, which will also ensue; the rules of the 'just war' [including the limits imposed by natural moral law upon the conduct of hostilities] must, so far as possible, be observed; and there must be a reasonable chance of success."

Any Church that commends the test of these well-established principles to members of its flock may well find that its dilemma assumes less formidable proportions, particularly in the context of revolutionary movements in southern Africa.

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1. Sheila T. Van der Horst (1964); the field work was carried out over the years 1955 to 1957.
2. The living quarters were divided into the following types:
Guguletu : Residential area (permanent residents only); Barracks (BAD); Employers' Barracks; Section 3 near Klipfontein Road (residential area for migrant labourers only); KTC ("Dutch Location", squatters).
Langa : Residential area (permanent residents only); Old Flats; New Flats; Main Barracks; North Barracks; Zones; Special Bachelor Quarters.
3. Even though systematic sampling was employed this did not introduce a bias into the sampling because the population was not systematically distributed. See C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation (Heinemann, 1971), p.83.

EMPLOYMENT

Jobs for 13 000?

PM 3/11/78
Nobody really knows yet if the 13 000 ex-national servicemen coming on to the labour market early next year will all find work. But they will certainly find plenty of people going all out to help them find it.

Before the year is out — perhaps before this month is out — the private sector will have lists of job seekers and the Defence Force will have lists of vacancies. The idea is to marry the two.

The SADF's Brigadier Cyrus Smith speaks proudly of the nationwide community effort aimed at giving the couple a happy start.

The community effort consists of umbrella councils, chaired by local mayors supporting various committees in some cases advised by the Moths and the SA Legion

Johannesburg deputy mayor Major Danie Opperman is very confident of looking after all those seeking work in the city, but feels there are a "lot of question marks. We do not know how many we will have to fix up in Johannesburg."

Brigadier Smith thinks the economy has put on enough fat to absorb the work-seekers, and that national service has in a sense merely delayed the entry in to the job market of 13 000 school leavers.

But the difference is that school leavers are "boys" and ex-servicemen are "men" who will be starting at the bottom two years behind schedule. At the same time the economy in the past has absorbed ex-servicemen who've been away for a year, and only time will tell whether the extra year will be significant

Seifsa's Errol Drummond puts the numbers issue into perspective when he says that in the past six months alone the steel industry has increased its blue-collared work force by 12 000 — bringing its total to 475 000. He is confident there will be a job for any ex-serviceman who wants to join the industry.

Provided this expansion has been equalled in other sectors, problems

Financial Mail November 3 1978

should not arise — but the exercise will have to be repeated in July and every six months thereafter.

Will the patriotic enthusiasm among employers last, or will it wane if SA faces a military need indefinitely?

SA has yet to feel the economic effects of, for instance, the 240 days — more if demanded — each of next year's returning soldiers will have to serve during the next eight years.

Will employers tolerate an employee's absence for anything up to three months in a year — plus annual holiday and the time effectively lost as the part-time soldier mentally prepares for and recovers from each stint in the army?

Or will they turn to women and blacks to fill the traditionally young white male jobs?

9/11/58 (103) 00
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Soldiers assaulted Transkei envoy

BLOEMFONTEIN — An 18-year-old national serviceman who obtained Springbok colours in boxing was found guilty by a magistrate here yesterday of assaulting a member of the Transkeian Government's diplomatic service outside a hotel here on Wednesday evening.

Mr Izak Johannes Enslin of 1 Sai, Bloemfontein, was also found guilty by Mr A J Pienaar of crimen injuria in that he used the word kaffirs towards Mr Edison Malgas of the Transkei Department of

Foreign Affairs and two fellow blacks.

Mr Jacques Andre Pienaar, 19, who was charged with Mr Enslin, was found guilty on the assault charge only. The charge against three other young national servicemen was withdrawn.

The magistrate was told defence headquarters wanted the case to be disposed of summarily. Mr Pienaar said he was not going to be rushed and adjourned the hearing to November 30 for sentence — SAPA.

he claims, can produce nuclear weapons so quickly it can be counted a nuclear power.

In response, SA's nuclear chief Ampie Roux has reiterated that SA's nuclear programme will be peacefully implemented until government "might decide otherwise." This has been SA's consistent response, particularly after accusations last August that SA was preparing to explode a nuclear device in the Kalahari.

Other Barnaby conclusions include the claim that nuclear know-how has been supplied to SA by the US, West Germany, France and Britain in return for guaranteed uranium supplies.

Counters Roux: "Why must SA be accused of selling uranium in the hope of obtaining help in the field of nuclear energy? Uranium can be obtained in large quantities elsewhere, without countries being so dependent on SA as to compromise their consciences."

But debate on SA's nuclear potential continues. David Fishlock, science correspondent of the London *Financial Times*, is doubtful whether SA could produce a bomb in the near future. For nuclear proliferation to be possible, he argues, a

NUCLEAR ARMS FM 10/11/48 Do we have the bomb?

How close is SA to producing nuclear weapons? The most recent conclusions on the matter come from Swedish-based armaments expert Frank Barnaby. SA,

country must have access either to highly enriched uranium or to plutonium.

Although SA's Safari-1 materials testing reactor is fuelled with suitably enriched uranium, the plant is under international inspection. "There has been no suggestion that any fuel remains unaccounted for," claims Fishlock in an analysis prepared for the US Congressional Research Service.

Plutonium could be extracted from the used elements of the slightly enriched fuel from Koeberg's commercial reactors. But this requires an expensive plant, which SA does not have. In any case, in terms of SA's trilateral agreement with France and the International Atomic Energy Agency, SA undertook to have all its spent fuel reprocessed outside SA. The agreement also specifies that the plutonium recovered will not be returned to SA as pure plutonium.

Fishlock claims, however, that there is no question that SA's own enrichment process could be adapted to give the high levels of enrichment required. This would be a more likely course for SA to follow, since it is simpler to design an explosive from highly enriched uranium than from plutonium.

But it is unlikely that the small pilot plant at Valindaba could, in the short time since it was commissioned in 1975, have produced a fraction of the enrich-



ment required to explode a device by August 1977, the time of the Kalahari bomb stories.

Even if SA could produce a bomb, the usefulness of such a weapon is questionable. Possession by SA of nuclear arms would precipitate attempts by its neighbours to equalise the situation, stepping up the potential explosiveness of the entire region. Bill Johnson, author of *How long will SA survive?*, adds that a bomb would have very little military

advantage for SA. "Where would you drop it?" he queried in a recent interview with *Speak* magazine.

A bomb scare in SA, he argues, would produce the kind of American-Russian collaboration of August 1977, when a Soviet satellite first spotted the Kalahari "preparations," and Soviet president Leonid Brezhnev immediately alerted Western leaders. This too would make it counterproductive for SA to start work on a bomb.

Says Johnson "I think that SA was certainly setting up a test site. But not with the idea of setting off a bomb. There was a sanctions debate going on at the UN. SA knew that the site would be photographed by satellites, and that's just what they wanted in order to remind the Americans at this critical juncture. 'If we test one of these things, your whole proliferation policy goes for a burton.' But the whole point for SA is not to do it, but just to threaten to do it. It's a counter to the US use of the sanctions issue."

Whether or not this is the true story of what happened in the Kalahari, Western worries about proliferation by SA are clear. SA has consistently refused to sign the NPT, the Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty (see below). In fact, Fishlock believes that Western countries specifically used the Kalahari scare to try to pressure SA into signing the NPT.

'Arms ring' charge by US

Washington

A South African businessman, Mr Richard Beck, was arrested by United States customs officials yesterday and charged with having operated an international arms smuggling ring that illegally exported weapons worth R280 000 from the US to South Africa.

By
HUGH ROBERTON,
The Star Bureau

Mr Beck (32) of Bryans-ton, Johannesburg was de-tained at Chicago's O'Hare international airport as he stepped off a domestic flight from New York. He is being held on bail of R400 000.

Arrested too was Mr Seymour Freilich, secre-tary and treasurer of the Conceivable Body Armour Corporation of Detroit, Michigan.

Other arrests are said to be imminent.

Assistant attorney Mr William Cook said that officers of the US Treas-ury, the State Depart-ment, Interpol and Scot-land Yard had exposed a gun-running syndicate which had shipped weapons illegally to South Africa via Zurich.

Mr Beck, described as managing director of Am-com Ltd, Johannesburg, had been before a federal judge minutes after his arrest, Mr Cook said.

He was charged with violations of US conspira-

cy laws, exporting arms, ammunition and "instru-ments of war" in violation of the Federal Neutrality Act, and aiding and abet-ting the falsifying of US customs export documents.

12-year term

If convicted, Mr Beck would face a jail sentence of up to 12 years and a fine of more than R110 000.

Mr Cook said it was alleged that Mr Beck com-mitted the offences be-tween April 1977 and April this year.

Mentioned in the indict-ment are 405 firearms, in-cluding five paramilitary AR180 semi-automatic rifles, and 450 rounds of ammunition.

Mr Beck and others are also to have conspired to illegally export a further

140 firearms and 5 000 rounds.

Mr Cook said the indict-ment indicated that the defendants established inter-national letters of credit between Volkskas and the Detroit Bank and Trust Company.

The weapons went through O'Hare interna-tional and Kennedy air-ports in New York to Zurich.

From Zurich, according to the indictment, the weapons had been flown to Johannesburg.

No embargo

Switzerland, which is not a member of the United Nations, does not enforce the Security Council's mandatory arms embargo against South Af-rica.

SADF ready for massive demobilisation

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE SOUTH African Defence Force is ready for the biggest demobilisation since the end of the Second World War

More than 13 000 National Servicemen — mostly border veterans — will be channelled back into civilian life after two years of military service at the end of the year

Most the servicemen went into training straight from school, and have never had jobs.

Brigadier Cyrus Smith said the SADF had moved mountains to ensure the servicemen as smooth as

possible a transition back to civilian life.

But with a group of 13 000 men problems were inevitable, he said.

"However we believe we have thought of every possible complication — psychological, economic and social — and we believe we have the mechanism, through adjustment committees in towns and cities throughout the country, to solve any problems which arise."

Perhaps the major concern was finding work for thousands of young men in an economic climate which was still blanketed by recessionary conditions, he said.

"Hopefully, however, the incipient signs of recovery will harden into a steady growth process which will be able to absorb the majority of the returned National Servicemen during the first few months of 1979."

Brig Smith said local employment committees had been supplied with lists of servicemen without jobs in their areas.

They would be referred to local employers who had

made it known they had vacancies, or to the local representative of the Labour Department, he said.

The Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cilliers, said he did not expect the demobbed servicemen would have too much difficulty in finding work, provided they were not too selective.

Trade union leaders said yesterday there were ample opportunities in a wide variety of trades for servicemen who were not afraid to dirty their hands.

But most young whites shunned blue-collar work and preferred what they thought to be more glamorous jobs in commerce, the union leaders said.

LAM
1/8/11/78
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the estate was beautifully illuminated. However, since then we have been disappointed that the situation has gradually deteriorated in some areas. The contractor gave us an excellent guarantee of his work for one year including replacement of the globes which failed during that time, but unfortunately we are having no success in getting him to honour his obligation. Sadly this means that parts of the estate are again very poorly lit. The globes are extremely expensive, and our budget does not allow us to replace the globes (which should last up to 2 years) every few weeks. We are doing our best against the contractor, but it is proving very difficult. We are also looking into the possibilities of getting a maintenance contract for the lights from another contractor.

8. PAINTING THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSES

This seems to be progressing very satisfactorily, weather permitting, with an average of 3 - 4 houses per month as an onward going project. If residents are dissatisfied with the work in any way when their houses are painted, please could they report this to Mr. D.S. Roberts (Tel. Office. 432086), as Mr. Roberts has kindly organized the work. The painting of the red chimneys is not included in the current contract, but this will begin as soon as it is obtained. In the meantime it has unfortunately not produced splashes of white paint from the chimneys and residents in this situation.

9. FIRE EMERGENCY SERVICE

Should the need arise, our nearest Fire Stations (who are:-

Ottery Fire Station, Watton Road (near Traffic Depot) -
Hout Bay Fire Station - Tel. 706130/707156

10. POOLING TABLE BOOK CLUB

are you interested in reading? Do you enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) and an informal chat? If so, kindly contact any one of the persons listed below for further information:-

Jenny Herbert - Hse. No. 90 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 726498
Liz Bennett - Hse. No. 88 (Hamlet 1) Tel. 720027
Fazel Fozz - Hse. No. 44 (Hamlet 4) Tel. 721712

11. AMENITIES NEARBY

Sports Club - (Membership necessary) - Constantia Sports Complex (near Alphen) - Tennis, Bowls etc.
Walking Permits - Tokai Forest (above Manor) - available from Mr. Bird, Forestry Dept., Tokai Road, or P.O. Box 88, Retreat. Tel. 721331
Library - (small, free, locally situated) - Lismore Avenue Library - off Tokai Road. (larger, but membership fee necessary) - Meadowridge - Tel. 728900

12. IDEAS

Anyone who has any ideas about the improvement of the estate (must be cheap!), the solution of the problems we have discussed in this news letter, or the promotion of good neighbourliness is asked, may be asked, to contact the Directors with his scheme.

If you have managed to get through all this, you have definitely got staying-power. Many thanks for your attention.

Jan Greenleaf
CHAIRMAN

HAS the army drugs trouble?

QUIDAM EXPRESS INVESTIGATION BY JEREMY COOPER

DRUG experts are questioning why the number of patients treated for drug addiction by the Defence Force is so low.

When the Sunday Express interviewed Brigadier C R Scheepers, Officer Commanding, 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte recently, not one national serviceman was being treated in the hospital's main ward for drug addicts.

"We can only state the facts as we find them, and the fact is that we find we have fewer drug patients to treat than before," Brig Scheepers said.

But a top civilian drug expert suggested this might be because the Defence Force was not prepared to face up to the drug problem.

The expert is Dr S de Miranda, medical director of Phoenix House, Johannesburg, which treats young drug addicts.

Dr De Miranda said civil drug authorities had seen no noticeable fall-off in drug addiction among young men, and added "The Defence authorities might be like high school authorities

— not prepared to face up to the drug problem.

"We have certainly noticed no significant difference in incidence," he said.

Another drug expert, who did not want to be named, said that if the number of drug abusers in the Defence Force had apparently decreased, it was because the abusers were frightened of prosecution, not because there was a real reduction.

And the Defence Force's former surgeon-general, Lieutenant-General C R Cockcroft, who initiated the army drug treatment programme at Grootswald in the late sixties, said "According to my information, drug abuse has not lessened."

The Sunday Express approached Defence authorities to find out what was being done for drug abusers since the closing of the treatment facilities at Grootswald military base

near the Botswana border. Dr De Miranda, who is also head of clinical services for the SA National Council for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (Sanca) said in the latest survey carried out by the Human Sciences Research Council, one in five — or 20.1% — of a sample of 4 588 young males aged between 16 and 21 admitted illicit drug usage.

Commanding, 1 Military Hospital. Dr De Miranda said that most servicemen actually caught smoking dagga were handed over to civilian authorities for prosecution.

Brig Scheepers said "Drug addiction is not such a big problem at present."

He did not think drug laws stopped any soldier from asking for help.

"If a chap comes for help, we try to help him, not charge him," he said.

Asked what had replaced the Grootswald camp, Brigadier Scheepers said "Grootswald military base was never a treatment centre only. It was always an operational base, and has continued to be one."

"What has changed is that drug and alcohol patients are now being treated at bases throughout the country."

The only SADF drug abusers treated at 1 Military Hospital were those

Brigadier Scheepers drug users, not heavily involved in drugs. Those not involved as heavily, and "experimenters", were sent back to their units for treatment after evaluation at the hospital, Brigadier Scheepers said.

He could not give the number of patients being treated at present in their units because he had no figures available.

"I can tell you however, that there's nobody in ward

"We try to help charge them," he said. Asked whether it was correct that homosexuals were treated in the same ward as drug/alcohol abusers, Brigadier Scheepers said "In that particular ward there are out-patients with a variety of complaints."

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday there were now five drug patients in ward 22 at 1 Military Hospital

in ward 22 at 1 Military Hospital

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35mm SLR with built-in
through the lens
RICHARD 2272

Black soldiers on active border duty

South Africa's motto — "Unity is Strength" — assumes new significance when applied to 21 Battalion of the South African Defence Force for it consists of black people from all over the Republic.

Whether they be Tswana, Xhosa, South Sothos or Ndebele, they are bound together in one close-knit group by the common purposes — "to defend our country."

Already a company from 21 Battalion has achieved an additional distinction, that of being the first South African blacks to do border duty in the Caprivi operational area in the north of South West Africa.

The company of about 140 men began training for operational service at

Lenz, near Johannesburg, midway through last year. It was important that theirs should be a successful tour of duty to highlight the big future for blacks in the Defence Force.

Their loyalty and dedication proved beyond question, whatever nation they represented.

"I joined because I liked it and it is for my country," said Abel Mkgwala, a Xhosa. "I'm here to defend my country," echoed Lance Corporal Josiha Thapo, a Tswana. "I came here to defend the world," asserted Amos Tsiu, a South Sotho from the Qwa Qwa homeland.

When it was pointed out that they were serving far

from their own homes the reaction was that they were facing a common enemy and had to stand together.

The company doing border duty consists of three platoons and two project patrols. These have to liaise with the local people to discover their problems and gain their confidence. This is important as it was found that the locals were keen to go to black soldiers and pass on information to them.

A sound relationship also allows them to determine whether there are sick or injured people in the villages. Treatment is then arranged in the form of a visit or consultation with a medical orderly.

The reaction force was blooded in countering an attack on a nearby base and came away with flying colours. They were on the scene so quickly that they cut off the retreating Swapo terrorists and thoroughly thumped them, instilling a proper

respect for the fighting qualities of our black soldiers.

In the follow-up a Swapo base was found and destroyed. This included thousands of rands worth of arms, ammunition, clothing and supplies, some of which were brought to 21 Battalion's own base to show that they were of Chinese and Russian origin and addressed to Swapo.

Formed a mere four years ago, to train blacks as instructors, storemen, medics and signals personnel, 21 Battalion has also turned its men into a formidable fighting force.

With acknowledgments to Springbok National Magazine and the South African Legion.

The Cape Times, Tuesday.

Tutu

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Government replies to Bishop Tutu

ANGOLA — The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetzee, yesterday reacted to an allegation by the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, that South African soldiers had killed women and children in Angola.

In a SABC-TV interview on Monday night, Bishop Tutu condemned South Africa's retaliatory raids into Angola, saying he had proof that soldiers had killed women and children. Mr Coetzee issued the following statement to Sapa here yesterday.

"It is always painful for a politician to be forced to react to allegations from a church leader. As Deputy Minister of Defence I am left with no alternative but to reject Bishop Desmond Tutu's allegation that South African soldiers attacked refugee camps, and not military bases in Angola.

"It is true that during the attacks on the two terrorist bases women, some of them armed, and children died. This

has indisputable evidence that both heavily armed bases were Swapo camps, from where military and political campaigns against South West Africa were planned and executed. This action was taken after the terrorists had been repeatedly warned to cease their activities and were invited to take part in the democratic process.

"Contrary to our warnings the terrorists continued to build up their forces which threatened

South Africa attacked and destroyed these two bases to prevent further violence against innocent people South Africa

the lives of thousands of Ovambo men, women and children. Our actions were therefore fully justified in the light of the threat.

"It is tragic that a South African church leader believes the propaganda reports from Angola, spread mainly by communist agencies and photographs which were taken for propaganda purposes, rather than the official reports which

were immediately released in South West Africa and the Republic of South Africa.

"While the bishop so clearly and categorically rejects violence, we believe he should inform himself of the grief suffered by thousands of innocent members of the local population of Ovambo who had been murdered, killed and maimed by landmine blasts, assaulted or abducted.

"We find it difficult to believe that if the bishop referred to reasonable violence as acceptable, he regards violence against innocent people in South West Africa as reasonable, but when South Africa tries to prevent this militarily it can possibly be unreasonable.

"We trust that the bishop will find it possible to express an objective judgement, especially in the light of South Africa's attempts to find a democratic solution for the territory in contrast to handing over power to Marxist minority group."

Sapa

Star
30/11/78
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Your son collapsed in detention —man told

Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — The father of Arnold Lewin, a military trainee from Kimberley who died in hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte on November 19 after collapsing at Grootfontein, said yesterday he had been told by a military official that his son had been in the detention barracks when he collapsed.

The father, Mr A. Lewin, said he was in possession of a report by a private pathologist who had performed an autopsy on the body of his son.

The occurrence for which Arnold was sent to DB must have taken place on Friday afternoon because Arnold telephoned us just after 1 00 pm on Friday to tell us that he had received his present for his birthday the following Monday — November 20.

The next thing we knew was on Saturday night when we were summoned to the hospital in Pretoria where my son was unconscious. Mr Lewin said:

He said his son was physically very fit when he went in the army 11 months ago.

INQUIRY

Questioned about Mr Lewin's statement, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said that the military authorities could make no comment until the customary board of inquiry had brought out its findings and reported.

Mr Lewin said he wanted the matter fully investigated and that he intended approaching Kimberley's chief public prosecutor and submitting information he had obtained for transmission to the public prosecutor in Pretoria where a civilian inquiry is pending.

CONGO KEN'S PRIVATE ARMY

Mercenary's

Sun. Times

crime squads

patrol the

(154)

black spots

of Jo'burg

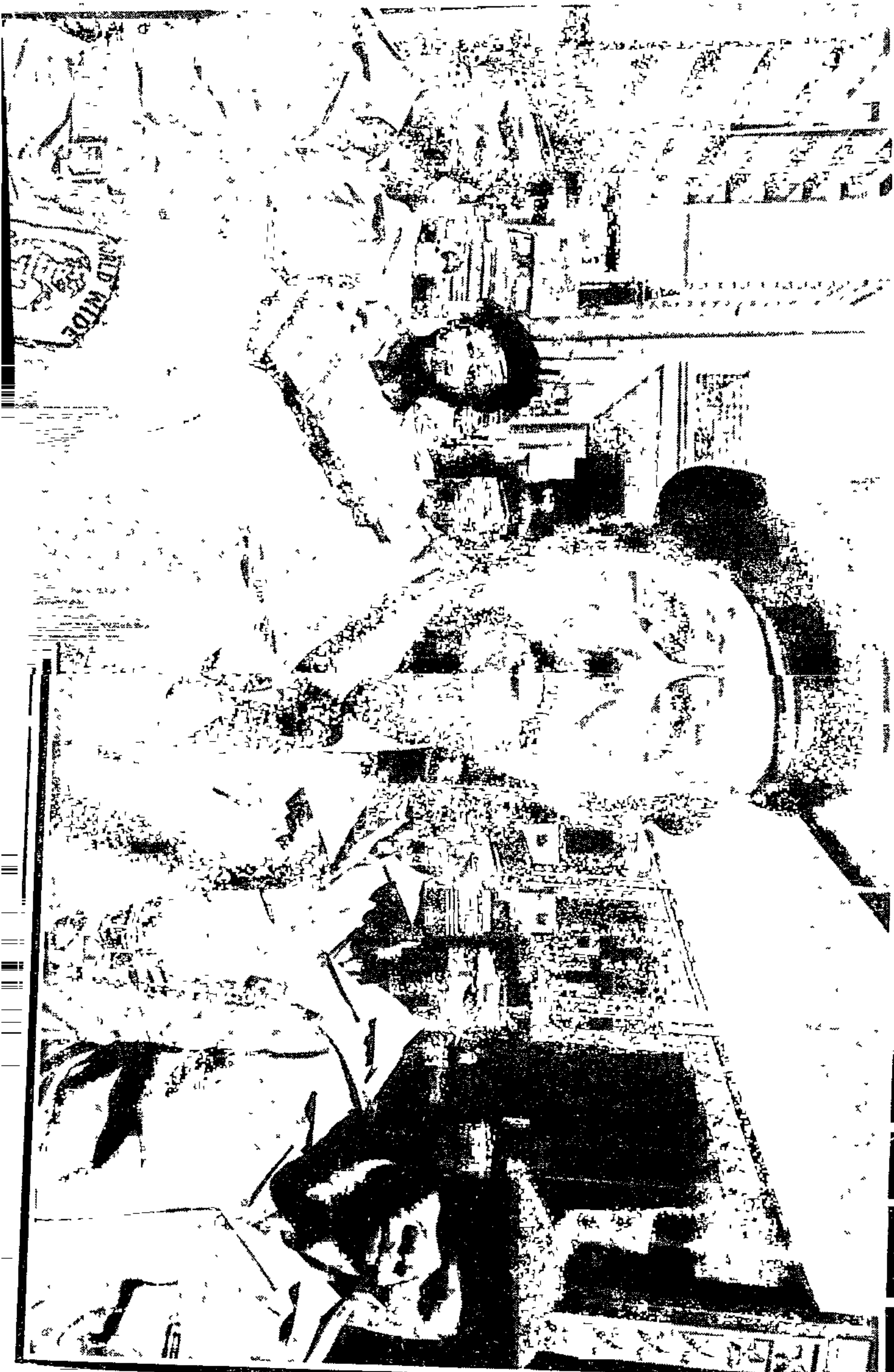
KEN HARE, former Congo mercenary turned film star and now a security-company boss, is using a trained "para-military" force to patrol the streets of one of Johannesburg's worst crime spots.

The men, all trained at Mr Hare's city centre headquarters, are doing the patrols free of charge as a "public service".

Mr Hare said that the patrols had a dual function. They had contributed to a drop in the number of muggings, robberies and other crimes in the area, and they were also used as on-the-spot training for his security force.

"Wild Geese"

A former member of the 5th Commando of Colonel Mike Hoare's "Wild Geese" mercenary force in the Congo during the 1960s, Mr Hare runs his company with strict military disci-



Sun Times

3/12/78

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Former Congo mercenary turned security company boss Ken Hare, with one of his "para-military" units which patrols crime-ridden areas of Johannesburg. Picture: SELWYN TAIT

All his security men are given training in a variety of self-defence and security measures. The plan to patrol the area near the Johannesburg station was implemented because of the high crime rate. Shopkeepers in the area are overjoyed with our patrols, but we cannot keep on doing them for free indefinitely. Mr Hare said this week. Between six and 20 security guards are sent out to patrol the area each day. The blacks in the squads are all trained in unarmed combat and carry batons and handcuffs. They are under the supervision of a white, armed with a handgun. But he is under strict orders to keep the gun hidden and only use it in cases of dire emergency. Discipline in Mr Hare's para-military unit is strict. Commands are given in clipped, military

By RAY JOSEPH

where street muggings and bag snatchings are rated high. An emergency vehicle manned by registered para-medics to assist in accidents. Included in this unit is a fire-fighting unit. Both are operated from his company's fourth-floor offices.

Services

His company also offers a wide range of run-of-the-mill security services. Mr Hare has had a chequered career since his days as a mercenary. After his time in the

Congo, he went into acting and has starred in several movies, including 'Ruiters in die Nag', 'Aanslag op Kariba', in 'Gold', opposite Roger Moore, and in 'Creatures the World Forgot' with Norwegian sex-star Julie Ege.

Mr Hare believes that his training as a mercenary is invaluable in the running of his security company, which he believes will be able to accept dangerous jobs which other companies may refuse to take on.

A senior police spokesman said he could not comment on the patrols until 'we have gone into the matter

Father probes son's Army death

Sun Times

3/12/78

(254)

A PATHOLOGIST'S report has raised serious doubts in a father's mind about how his son died while on national service.

Mr Alex Lewin, of Kimberley, said he had called for the report after seeing the condition of his son, Arnold, the day before he died.

Mr Lewin and his wife made a late-night dash by aircraft to Pretoria after learning that their son was in hospital.

"I was so shocked at Arnold's condition that after his death the next day I decided to have a private post-mortem examination done."

Mr Lewin says the Defence Force told him that Arnold, 19, died after collapsing from heat exhaustion, and that no bodily harm or ill-treatment had occurred.

The private pathologist's report said Arnold died "from a pulmonary haemorrhage due to blunt trauma to the chest". He also had blood in both lungs as well as multiple bruises and abrasions.

This week Dr B P Mathier, of Kimberley, concluded in his report to Mr Lewin "My opinion, purely on autopsy findings which is all

**BY GEOFFREY
ALLEN and
RAY SMUTS**

due to blunt trauma to the chest."

A doctor at the South African Medical Council in Pretoria said that a blunt trauma could be caused by a hard blow to the chest.

Mr Lewin told the Sunday Times that the Defence Force, had declined to release details of an earlier autopsy conducted in Pretoria shortly after Arnold's death on November 19 —

ARNOLD LEWIN
"Multiple bruises"

death from unnatural causes, he said, adding there was no question of the investigation findings being made public at this stage.

Mr Lewin said he understood that his son had been placed in detention because he had been found asleep by an officer while on switch-board duty.

He said that a senior officer from Army Headquarters in Pretoria told him of the findings of the Defence Force inquiry into Arnold's death.

"From what I gathered he had been taken into custody, medically tested and

Son's

Army

death

Mr Lewin said "I can't bring my son back, but I want other parents to know."

He intended placing all the information at his disposal before the Kimberley public prosecutor.

"I am not certain what can be done, but this is the legal advice that I have been given," he said.

Plane

had only a 25 per cent chance of survival.

"When we saw him he looked dreadful and I could not believe that the physical training he had received at the detention barracks or heat exhaustion could have reduced him to that condition. He was a strapping 1,9 m lad."

Mr and Mrs Lewin were offered a military funeral for Arnold, which they declined.

S. Times
 3/12/18
 (559)

... birthday
Inquiry
 ... Force
 ... death he had phoned to
 ... his birthday
 ... health
 ... Arnold's
 ... had been
 ... pool
 ... much
 ... became
 ... why
 ... asleep

... this time as that
 ... patient had multiple
 ... bruises and abrasions as
 ... indicated
 ... Had severe haemorrhage
 ... into both lungs, in ex-
 ... tent sufficient to have
 ... caused death, possibly due
 ... to blockage of the airway
 ... due to coughed up blood,
 ... this latter being a common
 ... mechanism of death in pul-
 ... monary haemorrhage
 ... Combining all autopsy
 ... evidence available, the pul-
 ... monary haemorrhage was

... been telephoned on Satur-
 ... day night, November 18
 ... and told that his son was
 ... unconscious in a military
 ... hospital at Voortrekker-
 ... hoogte. He was told it
 ... would be arranged for him
 ... and his wife to fly to Pre-
 ... toria the next day.
 ... However, my employer, Mr.
 ... De Beers, arranged for the
 ... company plane to fly us
 ... there that night, and we
 ... arrived at the hospital
 ... about 11.30. Before seeing
 ... my son, the doctor told me he

SADF has right to commandeer

Star 8/12/78

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Pretoria Bureau

Regulations giving the SA Defence Force the power to commandeer any premises or movable object, were gazetted in Pretoria today.

Seizing of property or premises for military service is defined as taking place "in the defence of the Republic" or for the prevention or suppression of terrorism or internal disorder.

"LEASING"

The SADF can, under the regulations, take "from any person, or any public or other body, anything necessary for the mobilisation or the maintenance of the SA Defence Force or any part thereof, or of other forces acting in co-operation, with the aforesaid, with or without the consent of that person or body"

A Defence Force spokes-

man was not available for comment early today.

The regulations say that any article will be deemed "sold or leased" to the SADF from the time it takes possession of the article.

When the Defence Force takes possession of premises these will, under certain conditions, be deemed as "leased."

The regulations say any authorised officer can demand delivery of a commandeered article or premises, a "commandeering certificate" must be issued as a receipt.

Owners, occupiers or possessors do not have to surrender anything unless a receipt is given them.

"The owner shall be entitled to payment of the usual purchase price or reasonable rental as the case may be and, if any dispute arises in this regard, such purchase price or rental shall be determined by arbitration."

of relatively high progressive income taxes and low indirect taxes. Consequently, it has been considered self-evident that an increase in indirect taxation and a decrease in direct taxation will involve increased inequality in the distribution of incomes. Hence, the desire for a system of taxation which reduces the inequality in the distribution of incomes and one which will also increase incentives to work are normally incompatible.

The call for social justice is a call that legal rights should coincide with moral rights, and that moral rights should be recognised by the law. But there is more than one conception of what constitutes moral rights. Particularly there is a difference of opinion between people who base moral rights mainly on merit, and those who emphasise the concept of need and equality. The determination of the burden of taxation that should be carried by people in different income groups is thus essentially a political and not an economic question. The role of the economist is to point out the effects that are likely to follow the introduction of tax schemes of various degrees of progressiveness. The politician, with this in mind, has to choose the tax structure which seems to him to be the best. The point that must be emphasised is that the economist cannot unambiguously assert, as a matter of scientific truth, that a specific tax structure is either the optimum one or even that it is preferable to some other tax structure with a different degree of progression.

The optimum amounts or proportions of direct and indirect taxation are thus not determinate and a trade off is necessary. The effect of a higher degree of progression on income distribution is certain, but the impact on production is unpredictable. The former is merely arithmetic, but the latter is largely a matter of social psychology. The adverse effects of increasing progression may be estimated only in terms of the production of human behaviour. Clearly both progress and justice are costly, and above all in terms of each other.

1. A METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

A tax change cannot be analysed in isolation. It is thus necessary to study the complementary fiscal measures taken, before evaluation and analysing GST.

1.1 Key taxation changes introduced in conjunction with GST

- The 10% surcharge on income tax was abolished (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R132 million).
- The surcharge on company tax was reduced by 2.5% (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R48 million).
- The Bantu General Tax has been phased out (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R9 million).
- The import surcharge was reduced from 15% to 12.5%.
- Sales duty has been abolished, although some items previously liable to sales duty are now taxable subject to an ad valorem excise tax (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R150 million).

1.2 Expenditure changes made in conjunction with GST

- A subsidy of R20 million to basic foodstuffs was budgeted for 1978-79.
- Social and civil pensions, and other social payments were enhanced by an additional R10 million "over and above an amount of R46 million, which would normally have been sought to be made available on a basis of equity to pensioners and others who receive social benefits".

Only expenditures made in conjunction with GST are relevant to the analysis. One cannot point to housing expenditures, for instance, which have been increasing at a fairly constant rate over the past few years, and assert that this lessens the impact of GST. This expenditure would have taken place anyway - no extra amount has been budgeted as a direct result of GST.

1.3 A proposed method of analysis

The trends indicated above allow qualitative conclusions to be formed. As far as taxation is concerned there is clearly a swing from direct to indirect taxation, even taking account of the abolishment of sales duty. The expenditures proposed to partly offset GST are minute in comparison to the revenue anticipated. Thus, having considered the total "fiscal package" a method of analysis may be proposed. The GST will be analysed and evaluated as an alternative to direct taxation, and without reference to accompanying expenditure. This is a convenient method of analysis rendered appropriate by the fiscal measures taken in conjunction with GST.

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der

Y cleared everybody in the government, all Nats above

CONTINUING . . . THE FASCINATING SERIES NO PARENTS DARE MISS



When army and

parting from a

parent

TWO years is a long time to be in the army. Two years is a long time to be away from the person you love, though some adults may dismiss it as puppy love. Two years is a long time apart when there is the threat of injury and sudden death on the border.

And so it is that South African teenagers today face a new and additional sexual strain with all the other turmoil of adolescence.

thought of a rigid army discipline horrified him. But when he was called up he had to go. "At the last moment," he told me during a weekend pass, "I chickened out and broke with my girlfriend. I just felt I had to because I knew I wouldn't have been able to handle the disappointment of coming back only to find out she was with some other guy."

"The funny thing was, I got to rather enjoy army life. And thou th mv

tial music

And it is the strain of

“What if
“What if he gets crippled
by a landmine? What if I
never see him again? What
if when I come back she has
a new boyfriend?”
Timothy and Shirley had
been going steady for six
months. Both were 17 and in
matric.

Though Shirley had been
to bed with another boy-
friend before meeting Tim,
this time she wanted to
keep her distance physical-
ly. She wanted to wait until
she knew for sure that her
love for him was true.
But above their heads
loomed a heavy cloud.

The Army
Tim was due to go for
military training shortly
after they finished their
matric examinations. He
was uncertain and insecure,
almost afraid

And in particular he wor-
ried about whether his two-
year stint would end the
relationship in which he be-
lieved, and which to him
had become one of the most
important things in the
world

Tim grew closer to Shir-
ley, but at the same time
became more and more
worried about her feelings
for him. He began to press
her far more earnestly to
let him make love to her.
He felt he needed her to
sleep with him — he be-
lieved this was the only way
the relationship would sur-
vive during the long months
he would be away.

And Shirley herself ex-
perienced something of the
growing anxiety. More and
more she felt herself being
moved by his arguments
that something might hap-
pen to him, that their time
together might not last for
very much longer.

One day he told her
again. “Look, we’re young.
Next month I could be dead
or crippled for life and then

SEX and the SHE Teenager ♀♂

By BARRY LEVY

it will be too late for us

Emotion washed over her
like a wave and she relent-
ed. That afternoon they
made love, and it seemed to
both of them something that
was very beautiful and very
right

Now nothing could separ-
ate them. Now their feel-
ings were too deep.
Tim went off to the army
in January. Two months lat-
er he returned on his first
weekend pass.

He told me that he imme-
diately sensed something
had been lost between
them.
Shirley was honest and
told him frankly. “Tim, I
don’t know if I can wait for
two years. I want to enjoy
myself and go out with oth-
er guys. I’m still young.”
Tim was deeply hurt

“It’s a real bummer,” he
said to me. “But what can I
do about it?”
“I tried what I thought
was right, but it didn’t
work.”

Of course, Tim and Shir-
ley’s story is by no means
unique. Tim knows that
well. Many times he heard
the same or similar tales of
woe from his friends in the
army.

“It’s always the chicks
throwing the guys over,” he
said. “Never the other way
around. Up there, you al-
ways think of home and
your girlfriend waiting for
you — there are no other
girls to mess around with or
become interested in.”

“But for her it is differ-
ent back here. One must try
to understand it.”
“There are lots of fellows
who have already come out
of the army, who are
successful at their jobs, and
who have got it all made
while you’re up there look-
ing after your country.”

The story is one much
older than South Africa’s
border war. But the agony
and the hurt for these
youngsters is as fresh as it
was for the hundreds of
thousands who have exper-
ienced it in the past.

Psychologists and social
workers know the score. In-
deed, they are becoming in-
creasingly aware of this
new teenage army “puppy
love” which sometimes
goes overboard in the teen
hope that “we can keep it
together.”

Dominee C Lombard,
NGK minister and clinical
psychologist, is only too
well aware of the story.
“I know many girls who
have become pregnant be-
cause of this,” he says.
“And when that happens
you have a hell of a prob-
lem.”

“I realise that the army
call-up these days is long,
but that’s no excuse for
teenage lovers to give in to

their impulses

“If a relationship is
healthy and normal, then
there is no need to try to
enhance it with a sexual
relationship before going
into the army.”

“I know that going to the
army can have very deep
psychological problems; the
authorities have begun to
realise this too. But it’s a
situation which we have and
must face.”

Facing the situation, Dr
Lombard believes, should
start at home with the fam-
ily.
“I think it would be a
good thing for parents to
bring up their children with
an awareness of this prob-
lem and the problem it
might create in their future
relationships. It is not what
the world is doing to us,”
says Dr Lombard, “but
rather how we deal with
it.”

“To pressure oneself into
consolidating a relationship
with sex before going into
the army won’t work,” says
another Johannesburg psy-
chologist.

“My feeling is that teen-
agers who have started a
relationship before the
army will know soon enough
if the relationship is going

to last or not

“It’s a risk but if the
relationship is meaningful,
it will endure — without
jumping into the sack. If it
doesn’t, you’ll start again.”

I met David, who had just
finished his army training,
in a Hillbrow discotheque,
his hair still unfashionably
short and square-cut.
David told me the story
of a close friend.

“When Mike and I went
to the army, Mike asked his
best friend Peter to ‘take
care’ of his girlfriend for
him.”
“Well, Peter did exactly
that. Now Jill is pregnant
and Peter has to marry
her.”

David adds, “I kept hear-
ing these stories in the
army, even from people I
didn’t know too well. Thank
heavens I never went
through anything like that.”
Paul, at 18, was like
Timothy — afraid of going
to the army. But his prob-
lem was somewhat differ-
ent.

He and his girlfriend had
been lovers for some time
and their relationship
seemed sound. But he was
used to a lax discipline, lit-
tle routine, and this kind of
life appealed to him. The

ine it to know, we may
still make it one day

“A lot of the young chaps
who are called up nowadays
have heard about these kind
of problems and they try to
avoid any kind of ‘perma-
nent’ relationship before go-
ing into the army.”
“They say it would be too
difficult to have to worry
about a girlfriend while
they are up there.”

A Defence Force psychol-
ogist commented on the
readjustment problems
boys on the border will face
when they return home.
“The biggest would be to
gain acceptance of their
views by their families and
friends, and obtain the ap-
preciation they feel they de-
serve for what they have
been through.”

The Defence Force is
alert to the problems that
may arise and has created a
Directorate of Orientation
Services.

The job of this body will
be to meet business organi-
sations and so help return-
ing soldiers find work.

It will also meet social
and welfare bodies and
churches, which will have
to play a part in guiding the
young men back into nor-
mal civilian life and sound,
stable relationships.

