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PUBLIC SECTOR - Govt - Defence

1-6-80 - 31-12-80

12/6/80

(254)

Motion: Proposed Amendments to
the First Schedule to the
Defence Act 1957

See Hansard 17 Cols 9153-9155

9/6/80

Debate:

Armaments Development + Production
Amendment Bill (Committee Stage)

See Hansard	17	Cols	8507 - 8516
	16	Cols	8308 - 8335-

Days 16. Quis 6/858 6/630
Servicemen: solitary confinement

682 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any servicemen serving commitment to detention barracks since 1 January 1980 have been or are being held in solitary confinement if so, (a) how many (b) what is the nature of their offences, (c) what are the periods of solitary confinement in each case and (d) where are they being or have been held,

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)(a) and (b) The hon member is referred to the reply that was supplied to the hon member for Wynberg on question No 573

- (c) (i) *Case A*
—25 March 1980 to 7 April 1980
—11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980
—1 May 1980 to 14 May 1980
- (ii) *Case B*
—10 January 1980 to 20 January 1980
—11 February 1980 to 25 February 1980

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- 1 March 1980 to 10 March 1980
—20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980
—11 April 1980 to 24 April 1980
—1 May 1980 to 14 May 1980
—22 May 1980 to 5 June 1980
- (iii) *Case C*
—1 March 1980 to 11 March 1980
—20 March 1980 to 2 April 1980
—18 April 1980 to 1 May 1980
—23 May 1980 to 24 May 1980
- (iv) *Case D*
—26 March 1980 to 8 April 1980
- (d) *Case A*—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte
Case B—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte
Case C—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte and Bloemfontein
Case D—Detention Barracks Voortrekkerhoogte

(2) No .

Guarding of Sasol plants
Hans 16 29/5/80 254
*5 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
of Defence 6/6/80 254
(1) Whether it has been decided that
units of the Defence Force will play a

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part in guarding the Sasol plants, if
so,

- (2) whether consideration has been given
to utilizing mobile patrols similar to
those in use at airports?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DE-
FENCE

- (1) and (2) The S A Defence Force plays
an active role in the protection of
certain points that are of national
strategic importance. Such protection is
provided in collaboration with other
organizations responsible. On account
of the security aspects involved, no
further details may be released.

4/6/80

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Defence amendment Bill

See S. Hansard 11 cols 2238-2248

4/6/80

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Defence . Amendment Bill
(3rd Reading).

See Hansard 16 Col. 8028-8032

3/6/80

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Debate: Defence Amendment Bill
(Committee Stage)

^{See}
Hansard 16 Cols. 7928 - 7929.

15(817) Publication *Omkeer* 254
30/5/80 207
*3 Mr R A F SWART asked the
Minister of Defence

10 MAY 1980

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- (1) Whether a publication called *Omkeer* has been sent through the post from an address in the United States of America to newly enlisted South African servicemen, if so.
- (2) whether he is able to state how the publisher obtained the names and addresses of the servicemen involved.
- (3) whether there are different versions of the same publication, if so, what is the difference between the versions.
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes, from several addresses in the United States of America
- (2) Yes
- (3) Yes, there are two versions of the third edition of the publication. The statements in the one are of a satirical nature while the statements in the other are clearly aimed at the undermining of the morale of national servicemen
- (4) No

29/5/80
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Armaments Development + Production
amendment Bill

See S. Hansard 10 Cols 2(01-)

28/5/80

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Defence Amendment Bill
(Second Reading)

See Hansard 15 cols 7501-7519

South African Defence Force: Press
liaison/public relations/psychological
activity
15(802) 27/5/80 (254)
578 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

How many persons are employed in the
South African Defence Force in respect of
(a) Press liaison, (b) public relations and
(c) any form of psychological activity?

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The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 10
- (b) 48
- (c) For obvious reasons it is not the
policy to divulge such information



The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)(a) Title of Publication	(1)(b) Edition	(2)(a) Aim	(2)(b) Annual Costs
S A Defence Force			
<i>Paratus</i>	27 000	To mirror events and developments in and around the S A Defence Force	R100 000
<i>Militaria</i>	2 000	Serve as scientific professional military journal	R12 000
S A Army			
* <i>Armour Action</i>	20 000	Bulletin on the activity of the School of Armour	R80 000
* <i>Bravo</i>	20 000	Bulletin on events in Natal Command.	R1 800
* <i>Certo Cito</i>	800	Bulletin on signal affairs	R1 500
* <i>Crescendo</i>	1 000	Bulletin on activities of 72 Motorized Brigade	R345
* <i>Noord-Vrystaatse Jaarblad</i>	5 000	To publicize units in the North/Eastern Free State	R20 000
* <i>Octavo</i>	3 500	Bulletin on activities of 8 Armoured Division	R484
* <i>Reveille</i>	12 000	Bulletin on events in Western Province Command	R1 600
* <i>Swartberger</i>	10 000	Bulletin on events in Southern Cape Command	R1 480
* <i>Uniform</i>	70 000	To mirror the doings of national servicemen	R120 000
* <i>Warrior</i>	2 000	Command information bulletin.	R100
S A Air Force			
<i>Nvala</i>	700	Promotion of flying safety	R2 800
Chief of Staff Personnel			
* <i>Akadentus</i>	200	Promotion of military science in the S A Defence Force	R113
* <i>Bulletin for Educational Technology</i>	600	Promotion of education technology in the S A Defence Force	R1 200
* <i>CSP News Bulletin</i>	250	Promotion of internal liaison in the Personnel Division	R1 160
* <i>Annual Magazine of the Military Academy</i>	1 500	To strengthen the alma mater of the Military Academy	R2 512
Chief of Staff Logistics			
* <i>Logistics System Newsletter</i>	1 000	Bulletin on computer practices	R520

South African Defence Force: publications

Trans. 14 (792) 25/23/80

575 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) What is the title of each regular publication issued by the South African Defence Force and (b) how many copies does each issue of each publication comprise,
- (2) what is the (a) purpose and (b) annual cost of each publication,
- (3) whether any of these publications are sent free of charge to any persons or bodies, if so, (a) which publications and (b) to what persons or bodies in each case?

P. 70

14(764) Defence Act
*11 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

Which religious denominations are recognized for purposes of section 97 (3) of the Defence Act?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- Jehovah's Witnesses
- Plymouth Brethren
- Christadelphians
- Suppliant Faithists
- Seventh Day Adventists

I may point out to you that members of the majority of these religious denominations do serve in a non-fighting capacity

Question standing over from Friday, 9 May 1980

Compulsory tar/nicotine content statements on cigarette packets

*7 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions

Whether his Department has made representations to cigarette manufacturers in regard to the introduction of compulsory tar and nicotine content statements on cigarette packets, if so, with what result, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS

Yes, negotiations are still in progress for an practical and acceptable manner of displaying these statements on cigarette packets

South African Defence Force detention centres

12(703) J.P.G. J. 2-4

583 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) How many persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) for what offence was each of them detained at that date,
- (2) in respect of what date are the figures given?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Voortrekkerhoogte	275
Wynberg	62
Grootfontein	27
Bloemfontein	45
Potchefstroom	6
Simonstown	5

(b) Description of Offence	No of members detained
Mutiny	2
Derelection of duty by sentry	2
Derelection of duty by sentry, use of threatening, insubordinate or insulting language and disobeying lawful commands and orders	1
Desertion	3
Desertion and absence without leave	2
Absence without leave	211
Absence without leave combined with other offences	32
Assaulting a superior officer	1
Assaulting or ill-treating subordinate	1
Use of threatening or insulting language	2
Use of threatening or insulting language and disobeying lawful commands or orders and wilfully caus-	

ing damage of public property	1
Malingering, feigning or producing disease, maiming etc	1
Disobeying lawful commands or orders	4
Disobeying lawful commands or orders and use of threatening or insulting language	1
Disobeying lawful commands or orders and conduct to the prejudice of military discipline	1
Theft	12
Offences in relation to the acquisition or disposal of public property	1
Negligently losing kit	1
Negligently or wilfully causing damage to or destruction of public property and riotous or unseemly behaviour	1
Using or taking article issued to or under control of another person	2
Drunkeness	3
Resisting arrest	2
Offences in relation to arrest	1
Neglect of duty in Citizen Force or commando	130
Fraud	1
Culpable Homicide	1

(2) 22 April 1980

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12(701) 5/5/80
South West Africa: infantry units
579 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

How many Citizen Force infantry units did border service in South West Africa in each of the past three years?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For obvious reasons it is not the policy to divulge such information

12(701) 5/5/80
South African Defence Force: establishment
576 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) What is the present establishment of the South African Defence Force.
- (2) whether there are any vacancies, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2) For obvious reasons it is not the policy to divulge such information

12(701) 5/5/80
**South African Defence Force:
Blacks/Asians**
577 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) How many (a) Blacks and (b) Asians volunteered from 1 January 1980 to date to serve in the South African Defence Force.
- (2) how many of these volunteers in each group could be accommodated?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) 458,
(b) 300
- (2) (a) 228,
(b) 153

12(701) 5/5/80
**South African Defence Force: personnel
members died**
582 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) How many South African Defence Force personnel members died as a result of accidents during 1979,
- (2) how many such members (a) died and (b) were seriously injured from other causes, excluding enemy action, during that year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) 155
- (2) (a) 74
(b) 123

National servicemen: rates of pay
 12(700) 5/5/80 (254)
 574 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) (a) What are the present rates of pay for national servicemen, (b) when were these rates introduced and (c) what additional rates are paid as danger pay,
 (2) whether regular deductions are made from servicemen's pay, if so, what deductions?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1)(a)

	Daily Rates of Pay	
	Married members and single members with living-in full dependants	All other single members
(i) Non-professional Officers		
Lieutenant	R11,84	R8,88
Second Lieutenant	R 9,21	R6,91
Candidate Officer	R 8,22	R6 17
(ii) Professional Officers		
The rates of pay of professional officers vary from group to group, irrespective of rank, with a maximum of R47,67 per day		
(iii) Other Ranks		
Staff Sergeant	R14,71	R11,03
Sergeant	R11,26	R 8,45
Corporal	R 9,21	R 6,91
Lance Corporal	R 6,74	R 5,06
Private	R 4,62	R 3,47

(1) (b) 1st April 1979

- (c) For service in certain areas a special camp allowance also known as danger pay is paid at the following rates
 — Married R4,50 per day
 — Single R3,50 per day

- (2) Yes
 — *Group Life Insurance Scheme*
 National Servicemen pay R3,00 per month in respect of group life insurance. Married National Servicemen may exercise the option to require increased cover for a further R3,00 per month. Month-

ly deductions to effect these payments are done by the Chief Paymaster

- *Unit deductions* The amounts may differ from unit to unit. The following are, however, the average monthly deductions
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| — Club fees | R2.10 |
| — Extra Messing | R2,40 |
| — Regimental Fund | R0,20 |
| — Sport | R1,05 |
| — Leisure Time Utilization | R0,45 |
| — Hair cuts | R1,75 |

Hansard

10 Ques Cd 66 3/4 25/4/80

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Paratus: article headed 'Constellation of states' a good thing (254)
10(63) 25/4/80
*17 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether an article headed 'Constellation of states' a good thing appeared in April 1980 in *Paratus*, the official periodical of the South African Defence Force,

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- (2) whether this periodical is available for the expression of differing political views, if so,
- (3) whether opportunity is given to representatives of all political parties to submit articles for this purpose, if not,
- (4) whether opportunity is given for the expression of the views of the governing political party?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(2) No, articles in the field of political science are, however, published Any person may submit an article to the Editor of this magazine Acceptance for publication, however, remains the prerogative of the Editorial Staff Articles that are in fact published do not necessarily reflect official points of view

(3) and (4) fall away

South African Defence Force, civic action

*4 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force at any time had a civic action section, if so, (a) when was it established, (b) what were its functions and (c) how many persons were employed in it,

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25/4/80

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- (2) whether this section is still functioning, if not, (a) when was it abolished and (b) for what reasons?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes

(a) Although the Sub-section Civic Action of the Staff Division Operations, was established in January 1978, an organization came into being in the S A Army in 1974 to conduct civic action projects in South West Africa. In time the activities of this organization expanded to such an extent that it became necessary to divide the policy making and co-ordinating functions from the executive functions. The Sub-section Civic Action was thus established with policy and co-ordinating aspects as its primary function. The executive functions remained with the Arms of the Service, mainly the S A Army

(b) The planning and co-ordination of

(i) programmes for the improvement of the conditions of life and advancement of other peoples by means of guidance, education, training, e.g. in the field of agriculture, provision of medical services and protection. A striking example of the results achieved by the activities of the Civic Action organization is the uplifting of the Bushmen in South West Africa,

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(ii) motivational projects including research, training and production of material for such projects,

(iii) public relations,

(iv) the planning, establishment and maintenance of military musea

(c) The personnel strength of the Sub-section Civic Action averaged 184 persons. The personnel involved in the executive functions within the Arms of the Service varied according to the requirements submitted to the S A Defence Force and the availability of manpower, mainly National Servicemen, who can be released for this work

(2) No

(a) On 3 March 1980

(b) Because the functions are more compatible to those of other sections to which it has been transferred. The Civic Action organization has, however, remained unchanged at the level of the Arms of the Service

Journal "Warrior"

10(653) 25/4/80 (254)
*5 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has published a journal with the title *Warrior*, if so, (a) on whose authority, (b) what was its purpose and (c) to whom was it circulated,

(2) whether publication of the journal has been discontinued, if so, (a) as from what date, (b) for what reason and (c) on whose authority?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) Chief of the Army,

(b) Command information bulletin,

(c) Black soldiers of the S A Army, Black civilian employees of S A Army Commands and about 100 Black civilians not connected to the S A Defence Force who have requested to be placed on the circulation list

(2) No

(a), (b) and (c) fall away

Admiral H. H. Biermann: inquiry

*6 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the inquiry under the chairmanship of the former Chief of the South African Defence Force, Admiral H H Biermann, has been completed,

(2) whether the report will be laid upon the Table, if not, why not, if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(2) No, for reasons known to the leaders of the Parliamentary Political Parties, a full summary was laid upon the Table

National servicemen: salaries/danger pay

10(654) 25/4/80 (254)
*7 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

P10

Hansard 10 Ques d 628 - 629

23/4/80

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Psychological Action Plan Defence Force Budget

10(628) 23/4/80 (254)
*8 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any action was taken by South African Defence Force personnel pursuant to a letter dated 12 February 1980, reference HS OPS 504/1/1, and headed *Psychological Action Plan Defence Force Budget*, if so,
- (2) (a) which members took action and
(b) what was the nature of the action taken by each of them?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) and (2) No On instructions by the Chief of the S A Defence Force all new steps planned to execute the prescribed tasks in the said document were cancelled However, certain remedial administrative actions and steps, that were initiated before the document was issued, continued eg with regard to the payment of Citizen Force and commando members and the unlawful hunting of game

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he then not prepared to tell us in detail what was actually done pursuant to the letter, before the countermanding came into effect?

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The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I believe the hon member has heard me very clearly

Mr H H SCHWARZ That is why I asked the supplementary question

The DEPUTY MINISTER Whatever steps were contemplated in this document were prematurely cancelled by the Chief of the Defence Force Such other actions aimed at rectifying situations which demanded rectification were, however, proceeded with

Defence matters: White Paper

10(629) 23/4/80 (257)
*9 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

Whether a White Paper on Defence matters is to be laid upon the Table during the present session of Parliament, if so, when, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No The hon member will have noticed from previous White Papers that they were published every second year It however, remains my prerogative to decide if and when I will publish a White Paper.

Steyn Commission

*10 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether a decision has been made on the recommendations of the Steyn Commission, if so, which recommendations have been accepted,
- (2) whether legislation in respect of the recommendations is to be introduced during the current session of Parliament?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

I will deal with this matter during the debate on my Vote

Hansard 8

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24/3/80

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MONDAY, 24

MONDAY, 24 MARCH 1980

Prayers—14h15

**DOCUMENT ALLEGEDLY ISSUED BY
S.A. DEFENCE FORCE ENTITLED
"PSYCHOLOGICAL ACTION PLAN:
DEFENCE BUDGET DEBATE"**

(Statement)

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE Mr Speaker, because the hon the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and of National Security is unable to be present here today, due to an earlier engagement, I wish to read the following statement on his behalf in his capacity as Minister of Defence—

I have had the opportunity to peruse the document which the South Africa Defence Force has allegedly distributed for internal use with a view to the debate on the Defence Vote Both the Deputy Minister of Defence and of National Security and I wish to dissociate ourselves from it. This does not, however, imply that the South Africa Defence Force is prevented either from administratively eliminating problems and reasons for legitimate criticism or from making the necessary normal preparations for the debate on the Defence Vote

The policy which I have followed since 1966, remains unchanged i e to keep the S A Defence Force outside the constitutional party political arena, yet positively involving the Opposition as far as possible, through briefings, visits, etc to enable them to fulfil their functions and role as Opposition In connection with the document in question I have found it necessary to order a formal inquiry as to the source, the compilation and the contents of the document and relevant matters The inquiry will be held under the chairmanship of the former chief of the S A Defence Force, Admiral H H Bierman

On receipt of the report I will decide what further steps may be taken

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Hansard 8

Quest. Col. 439

Q(439) National service (254)
24/3/80
495 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence:

(a) How many Coloured men have volunteered for the two-year period of national service from 1 January 1980 to date and (b) how many of them could be accommodated?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

(a) 1 910
(b) 1 500

24/3/80

(254)

Document allegedly issued by
J A Defence Force in regard
to the Defence Budget debate

Su Serial Number 4 809-810

Hansard

7(409)

19/3/80

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Buccaneer low-level strike aircraft
11/04 19/3/80
8 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence:

Whether the South African Air Force recently carried out an investigation into the mechanical condition of Buccaneer low-level strike aircraft, if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes The enquiry into the cause of the recent crash of a Buccaneer aircraft of the Royal Air Force during exercises in the USA indicated that a mainplane had separated from the fuselage in the region of Rib 80 of the inner mainplane. Evidence of metal fatigue was subsequently found in the plane of separation in the front spar fitting. These indications were located in the lower spanwise boom both vertically and horizontally in the fore and aft plane from the corner of the radius between the bottom attachment lugs for the Rib 80 interspar. Consequently all S A. Air Force Buccaneer Aircraft were inspected, in accordance with approved technical instructions, by a combined Air Force-Atlas team making specific use of non-destructive testing techniques. No signs of any cracks were found.

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I hope the hon member for Durban Point will further enlighten the hon member

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is he aware of the fact that Buccaneer aircraft in the United States have now been grounded and have not been allowed to fly back to the United Kingdom because of a serious state of metal fatigue?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am aware of that and I have given my reply

Hansard

South African Defence Force: life insurance

5(305) 7 3 20 254
 *11 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether office accommodation or other facilities are provided at South African Defence Force camps for life insurance agents or brokers to sell insurance to personnel, if so, what is the nature of the facilities provided,
- (2) whether such facilities are available to all agents or brokers of all life insurance companies, if not, (a) why not and (b) to which company or companies are such facilities granted,
- (3) whether any funds receive commission on sales of life insurance policies sold at camps, if so, (a) which funds and (b) what commission?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes A suitable room is made available for this purpose where possible
- (2) No
 - (a) For the following reasons—
 - (i) For security reasons only representatives of insurance brokers and agents who have complied with the security requirements of the S A Defence Force are admitted
 - (ii) In the S A Army only representatives of Volkskas In-

surance Brokers with whom the S A Army Fund has negotiated an agreement on a tender basis for the sale of policies to members of the S A Army are admitted. In the S A Medical Service only policies of Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd, which are marketed through a firm of brokers are sold to National Service Medical Officers, as this firm was the only one interested in offering life cover including occupational disability to doctors

- (b) To all companies and brokers firms except in the case of the S A Army where only representatives of Volkskas Insurance Brokers are admitted

(3) Yes

- (a) The S A Army Fund and the S A Medical Service Fund
- (b) (i) The S A Army Fund—50% of the nett income derived from the commission on the scale of policies to members of the S A Army by Volkskas Insurance Brokers
- (ii) The S A Medical Service Fund—5% of the commission on policies sold to National Service Medical Officers by Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd

†Mr P A MYBURGH Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, since the facilities are granted on a limited scale to certain insurance companies or insurance brokers, will he be prepared to make the same facilities available to all companies applying for those facilities?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, the hon member should understand the reply as follows With regard to all other services and funds, except those of the Defence Force,

all facilities are available, provided that security clearance takes place. In respect of the S A Army Fund they were also available to all. After negotiations, however, certain allocations were made on a tender basis. As far as brokers' firms are concerned, the hon member surely understands that a broker's concern represents a large variety of insurance companies and interests, spread over a wide spectrum of our business world

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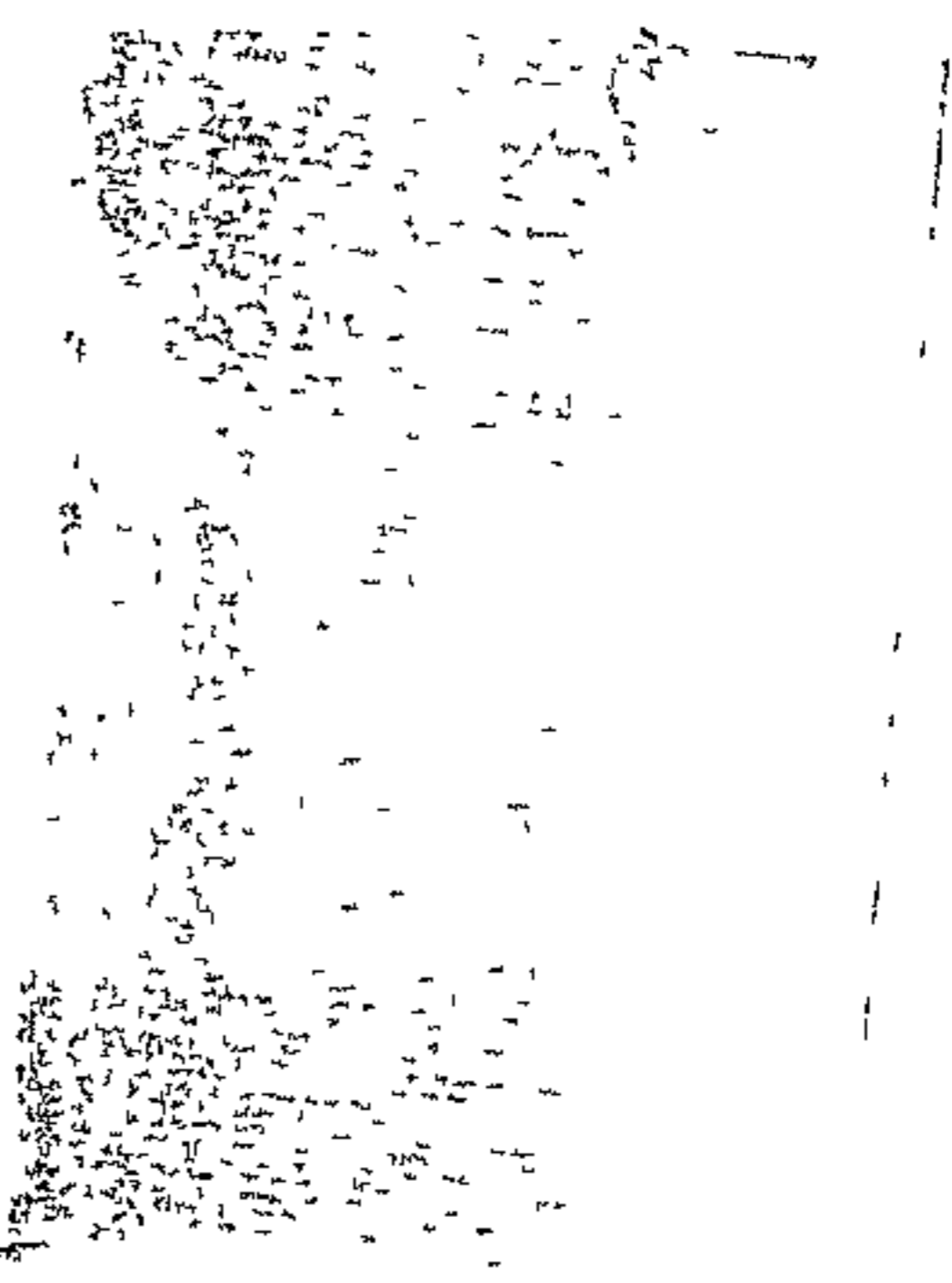
From Port appropriation debate
Hansard 5 (col 1818)

(104)

3/3/80
~~2/5/80~~

Vote 4 — 'Defence'

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Chairman, I was a little disturbed—and I hope the hon the Minister will forgive me—by his remark that almost the total amount of this expenditure related to the Beit Bridge exercise because I think that that might create a wrong impression. I should immediately like to ask the hon the Minister of Defence whether he would like to react to that and correct it because my impression is that the R60 million cannot be related in total to the Beit Bridge Exercise. Therefore I think that it is



start that we should correct that at the earliest opportunity. This is the first point I tried to raise. The second question relates to reasons for the increase in the expenditure and I should like to put that on a broad basis at this stage. The third point is that explanation should be given to us of the various payments of which there are four which are included under this heading. I would like to leave my questions at this stage.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Mr Chairman, a far as the question asked by the hon member for the hon the Minister of Finance is concerned I want to confirm that I understood the hon the Minister of Finance to be operational circumstances in general to Beit Bridge in particular. We are concerned here with Beit Bridge the situation which arose from that. In general I just want to say that we can see in general that there are several reasons for the unforeseen expenditure. Firstly, there are the operational obligations which were seen and which arose from the nature of the threat we had to deal with. The nature of the threat is unpredictable and therefore it cannot be found as problems arise. Therefore I cannot provide for a lightning reaction or a general response to a threat which all its possibilities. This is the first reason.

Second reason is that we are faced with arms boycott of which the hon member is aware. In general we also have to contend with a rising inflation rate. The unexpected increases in the prices of certain items may be that while contracts were negotiated at unit A it may subsequently appear that several reasons it is fair and reasonable to provide for an increase in the price of an item. I may come back to that presently when I discuss *et gratia* payments. The exchange rate also falls under this. This is something which it should normally be possible to absorb but when one is faced with problems especially in this climate of a severe attitude towards South Africa in respect of the supply and production of arms, has to take good care of these suppliers, therefore it is right and fair that one would accommodate them in respect of exchange rates, for example something which I shall discuss in detail at a later stage. However it is also true our supply of arms in

this country has been operational and this means that there is better co-ordination and regulation of cash flow. Therefore the result has been that whereas we may in the past have allowed an amount to stand over in the Special Defence Account which is quite in order in terms of the law, such cash flow can now be better controlled as a result of arms acquisition, production etc. We referred to this point as far back as 1977 in a White Paper of that year. The hon member will probably remember that we said we would rather control cash flow, thereby preventing ourselves from having too large an amount of cash on hand something to which we would be entitled. However I shall leave the matter at that for the moment.

I now wish to give detailed replies concerning the *et gratia* payments and I refer to the hon member firstly to the amount of R28 051. I, this respect it is true that a contract was negotiated for 6 500 sleeping bags. The condition was delivery during July 1976. It was to have been completed by that date. However, a large percentage of the material had to be special, imported, since there was no local equivalent for it. In the course of the contract the SABS expressed the opinion that the imported material did not conform to the specifications and the contract was then requested to discontinue their manufacture. Attempts were then made to obtain material from various countries but for the usual reasons these attempts were unsuccessful. After the problem had been solved shipment was resumed and I can now inform the House that the final bags have been delivered. The fact remains however that this resulted in an increase of R28 051 which is mainly due to increased import tariffs. This has been authorized by the Treasury.

The other matter concerns the increase of R26 725. Here we are concerned with batteries which had to be built for some of our large operational equipment. The price as well as the delivery had been fixed, but we began to experience a problem as a result of the arms situation and we found that our people could only manufacture and deliver 15 batteries at R9 200 each. So we had to wait for the outstanding 25, and in the meantime the price of silver which is the biggest single component of the batteries, increased considerably, by 70%. Consequently the price of

the batteries rose by more than R3 000 each. Because of all this the Treasury authorized an increase of R1 069 in the contract price for the manufacture of the 25 outstanding batteries as against the actual increase of R3 214. This concession was possible because the manufacturer was obliged enough to meet the difference in overheads through the sale of stock. As far as the *et gratia* payment of R12 496 is concerned, this relates to a large number of electric bulbs required for specialized equipment. The original price of R2 03 charged by the original supplier shot up to R19,00 and it was then found that the supplier could no longer deliver. Then we entered into a contract with another party and we obtained a much better price than R19,00, but in spite of that, an additional expenditure of R12 496 arose which was then approved on behalf of the Government in such a way that it did not land us in the red.

With regard to the last item I wish to refer to the question of the exchange rate situation. We were concerned here with freight equipment. A very well known supplier in our country found that as a result of delays in delivery, he was faced with an unfavourable exchange rate amounting to R14 138. In this case we were dealing with a friendly supplier whom we shall meet again in the future and consequently the Treasury approved this amount as well.

Mr W V RAW: Mr Chairman, firstly I want to see a little more clarity on the reasons given by the hon the Deputy Minister for the general increases. The hon the Deputy Minister placed particular emphasis on increased prices, price escalation of purchases including importation of weaponry from overseas, etc. but if one examines the situation only R16 million is budgeted for stores and equipment and for the Special Defence Account. The big item here is personnel expenditure. This amounts to R33 million. The hon the Deputy Minister placed all the emphasis on purchases, logistics and price escalation, etc. but placed no emphasis on the major item, which is personnel and administrative expenditure. I would be grateful if the hon the Deputy Minister could give us the other side of the coin of R42 million for personnel and administrative expenditure out of the total additional figure of R60 million.

I wonder whether the hon the Deputy Minister could also deal with the ratio of the expenditure of R42 million under the headings of personnel, administration and other expenditure. If one looks at it in terms of projects R6 million is for command and control and R35 million for landward defence, which I fully understand. Let me say too that this party gives us full support for all the money which is required for this purpose. R2 million is awarded respectively to air and maritime defence. What I would like to get clear is the high ratio of command and control in relation to the actual operational expenditure which is, understandably, R35 million on landward defence.

When the hon the Deputy Minister deals with that I would like him to be more specific, because I do not think he has removed the possible misinterpretation which could be placed on Beit Bridge as was pointed out by the hon member for Yee Poong. I think it is important that it should be clearly specified how little of the R60 million was involved in the Beit Bridge operation, so that the impression does not get formed and cannot be used against us by those who seek to harm South Africa or Rhodesia that we have spent tens of millions of rand on this project. I think it is important that we should emphasize the limited relationship of that one operation to the overall expenditure which I do not want to discuss in detail. The important thing is that we should not allow any misunderstanding to arise in regard to this.

Lastly, can the hon the Deputy Minister give us more information on the R2 million increase on the claims against the State? That is on page 42, where H. Mosewellaneous expenditure—claims against the State.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, I just want to come back to one aspect to which the hon the Deputy Minister has replied but which is of quite substantial concern to me. If we look at the increase in personnel expenditure of R33 million, we see that that represents an increase of more than 10%. If we look at the increase in administrative expenditure of R9 million that represents an increase of more than 20%. What is of concern to me is that I have regarded—and the hon the Deputy Minister must please correct me if he thinks I am wrong—the level of activity which existed during the year 1979 as not

analysed in order to show where the increase has been and what is taking place. Some of the expenditure incurred with transport does not fall under "Administrative expenditure" at all, it falls under different headings. With great respect, I do not think the explanation we have had on the increase of R9 million that it is due to a 20% increase in transport ties up with what the facts are in the main budget. I should like the hon. the Deputy Minister to give the Committee some detail as to what is the transport, to what particular programme he is referring and what is involved because I do not believe it can be right.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE
Mr Chairman, the hon. member surprises me

Mr H H SCHWARZ Yes, I do surprise you because you do not have the answers!

The DEPUTY MINISTER I say that the hon. member surprises me because the headings according to the main division, would cover so many of the items noted below. If we refer to transport under "Administrative expenditure" it may very well form a large part of the logistic support. The transport may relate to either landward defence or training for which there is no item. The additional expenditure may very well fit into either or both those services.

The hon. member will remember that when I replied in detail I said that due to pressure on our transport facilities and because our transport programmes could not, for reasons known to the hon. member, be completed at the figures budgeted for previously we had to arrange for alternative solutions.

If I have to tell the hon. member now what these arrangements were I do not believe I will be doing a service to the country in any way. I therefore ask the hon. member to abide by this reply. The arrangement we made with a view to finding a solution was in the best interests of defence, particularly in view of the pressure on our transport facilities, the reason for which I cannot disclose.

Mr B W B PAGE Mr Chairman I want to ask the hon. the Deputy Minister specifically whether any of the amounts totalling about R6,5 million, as reflected under item 1—"Command and control"—has been expended on the Paymaster-

General's office in an effort to improve the situation as far as back pay is concerned particularly in the case of national servicemen. If this is indeed the case I should like to know whether it is anticipated that the back pay will be brought up to date and that national servicemen will be paid what is due to them.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE
Mr Chairman, we did pay attention to this. For instance we employed extra staff to adjust the situation when it was brought to our attention. I believe the hon. member in Umhlanga can expect a fuller reply to this question when the Defence Vote is discussed later. Nevertheless the hon. member is assured that the reply to his question is a positive one.

Vote agreed to

Ex-Rhodesian officers working for SADF

By MARSHALL WILSON

EX-RHODESIAN officers — including members of the crack Selous Scouts — are being used by South Africa to help train Black units in Natal and the Transvaal.

But when the former commanding officer of the Selous Scouts, Lieutenant-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, applied for a commission in the Defence

Force he was turned down. The SADF would not give the Sunday Express reasons for this decision.

A SADF spokesman confirmed from Cape Town that former members of the Rhodesian Army had been recruited on an individual basis, but not as a group or unit.

"We accepted some of these people — provided they fell into the orbit of

our policy for recruitment in that they met certain basic requirements and had an acceptable military record," I was told.

"We would surely be stupid not to have accepted professional soldiers with the qualifications of some of the Rhodesians who came south and offered their services."

The spokesman dismissed as "pure propaganda" allegations by Zimbabwe

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that South Africa was using former Rhodesian soldiers to train Zimbabwean dissidents to sabotage targets north of the Limpopo.

Mr. Mugabe alleged that Pretoria had not accepted his election win — and had made plans to "redirect things" in his country.

He said he would produce evidence to support his claims that South Afr-

ca was training dissidents to sabotage rail and road links.

The Sunday Express was told that Colonel Reid-Daly was helping the SADF to train Black troops in the Northern Transvaal.

A Defence Force spokesman said: "If that is so, we have no record of him having been accepted for service. It cannot be so."

Conscription a must for SWA, says Viljoen

STAR 3/6/80

254

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A system of compulsory national service was essential for SWA/Namibia and he hoped it would be introduced at the start of next year, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

He announced at a Press conference that a proclamation would probably be issued on July 1 making it a punishable offence to discriminate on racial grounds in SWA/Namibia's public facilities.

Dr Viljoen said compulsory military service for all races in the territory was necessary as soon as possible.

"In principle I sincerely trust that by the beginning of next year compulsory military service will in effect be introduced for as many as the defence force can cope with from all population groups."

He considered it a "high priority" and said there was a need on the part of all members of the population to involve

themselves in the territory's defence effort.

Dr Viljoen said he did not think it would at first be possible for all people qualifying for national service to be trained, and there would have to be a type of draft system as there was in South Africa in the earlier days of national service.

He emphasised that the system would not be another move towards UDI — it did not mean sovereignty. External affairs and the overall control of security matters remained South Africa's responsibility.

When SWA/Namibia's indigenous forces were placed under the control of the Administrator-General, the roles of the South African Police and Defence Force would still be large ones in ensuring the safety of the territory.

Referring to the Act abolishing racial discrimi-

nation in urban residential areas and public amenities, Dr Viljoen said what many people overlooked was that most facilities in the territory were already open to all race groups.

Of the 16 resorts controlled by the Department of Nature Conservation, four were not open to all races. Dr Viljoen announced that nature conservation had fallen under central Government control from Sunday, and that it had been decided with immediate effect to open the remaining resorts to all.

Of the 67 hotels in the territory, only seven were totally closed to all races, and 29 partly closed to all. Dr Viljoen noted that "tremendous progress" had been made in opening facilities, and called on those who had not done so to act immediately.

It was clear to him that a great deal of bitterness

surrounded the issue. But it was in the interests of all to open the facilities to all races.

While there would still be a fine (R300) for those who contravened the law, the proposed jail term (a maximum of three months) would be changed by the National Assembly to a possible withdrawal of the guilty party's business licence.

Neither a fine nor a jail term was enough to stop the practice of discrimination, Dr Viljoen said. "The only way one can effectively put an end to discrimination is by withdrawing the culprit's licence."

Despite all the heat—a chilling silence at Sasol

S-TAR
3/6/80
254

By Colin Thompson

"No smoking beyond the fence" read the sign. Immediately behind the wire fence, a crid, heavy black smoke billowed sluggishly skyward.

Its darkness accentuated by heaving mot-or orange tongues of flame, it rolled from a torn and twisted metal dam-like structure that had once been a Sasol tank. A tank that, only 17 hours earlier, had held billions of litres of fuel....

And, 17 hours earlier saboteurs — only they know how many there were in that gang — had picked their way through the darkness carrying their lethal loads of explosives.

One wonders whether they saw the irony of the "no smoking" sign as they prepared to start their midnight inferno.

Had they hoped, then, that each blown tank would set off the one next to it? And, if

that is what they set out to do, who knows how much success they had.

Certainly four adjoining tanks — three small ones within containing walls large enough to hold the contents of all three and a large one within its own containing wall — had gone up. But nobody knows how many bombs it took to achieve that.

Sasol officials and police said yesterday the heat had kept them away from the blazing tanks. Certainly the white-as-the-driven snow foam sprayed at the blackened tanks to contain the infernos could have hidden the clue they sought.

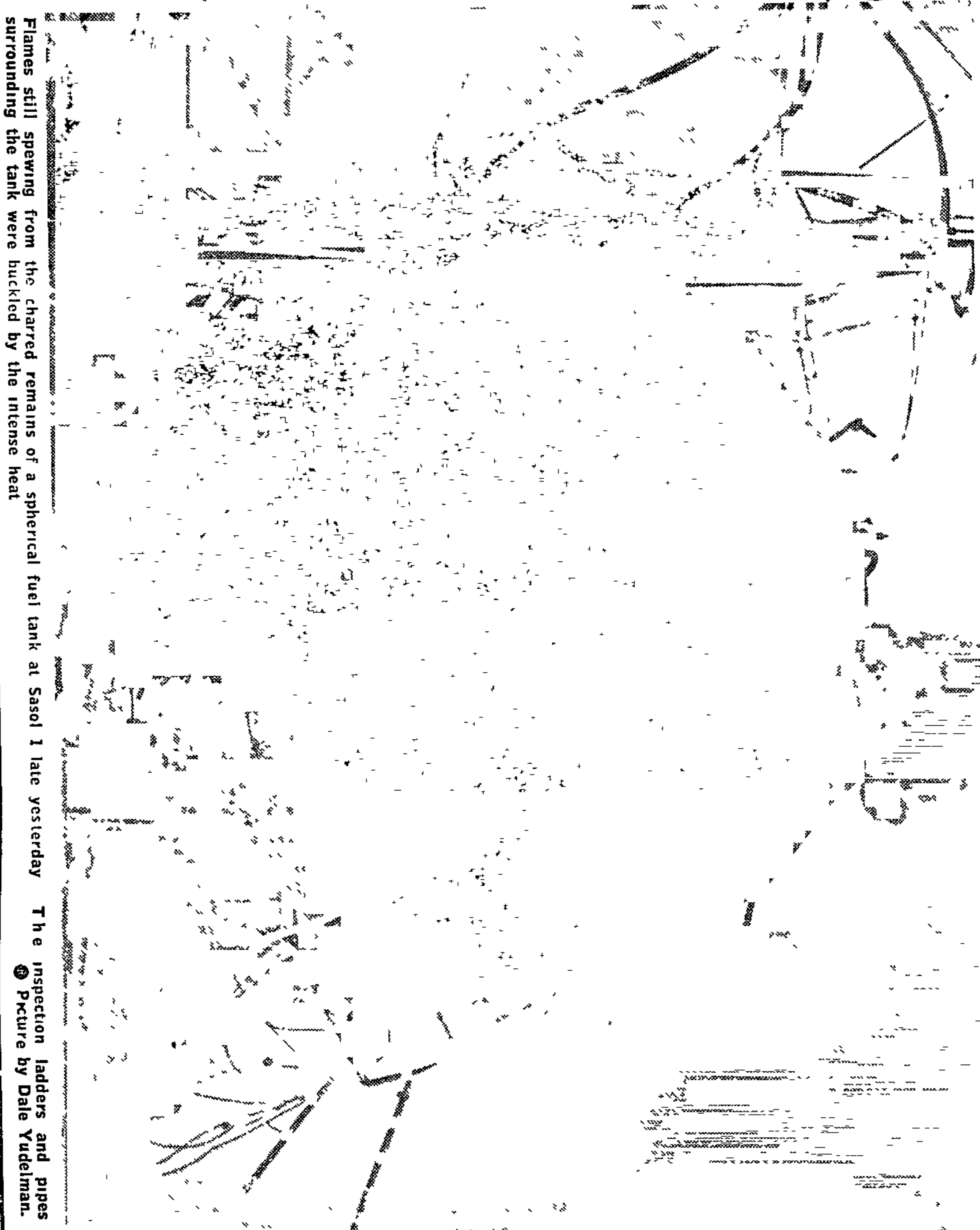
Or, possibly, they just weren't telling. But the flame and the smoke curling from one still-burning tank did nothing to diminish the chill of the Highveld evening. And neither do the other three wrecked tanks nearby, the hiss of the flames, the

crackle of water sprayed at high pressure on to the adjoining tanks to prevent them from blowing too; the fire hoses burnt in two, their nylon ends brown and curling, the ladders which once went over the tanks, now lying like twisted rain-bows without any pots o' gold at their end.

None of these things diminished the chill. They are chilling to see

And there, watching, waiting, hoping, it won't all happen again, are men from the South African Air Force, brought to Sasolburg from Pretoria to contain the blaze, to try to prevent complete disaster.

They — like firemen brought from so many Reef towns — have worked long and hard. They are weary, unshaven, sooty — and proud. Proud of a job well done.



Flames still spewing from the charred remains of a spherical fuel tank at Sasol 1 late yesterday

The inspection ladders and pipes surrounding the tank were buckled by the intense heat. Picture by Dale Yudelman.

'Choose a unit' bribe probe by army

STAR
4/6/80

254

Pretoria Bureau

The South African Defence Force is investigating allegations of corruption against parents who bribed national service clerks to draft their sons to units of their choice.

These "draft graft" investigations could result in charges being laid against parents of national servicemen and against national servicemen who did clerical duty.

It is understood that parents might have given clerks sums of R200 to ensure that their sons were posted to units of their choice.

For example, some might have been posted to administrative units instead of to infantry units.

Such postings might lessen the chances of national servicemen being sent to the operational area.

Ordered

SADF has mounted a full-scale investigation of the corruption allegations which apparently do not involve permanent force staff.

The Defence Force investigations were ordered at top-level and have now taken some weeks.

The investigations have apparently been complicated by the fact that a number of those involved have since returned to civilian life.

A defence spokesman said today that national servicemen could try to be posted to units of their choice without resorting to bribery.

He said drafting of servicemen to units was done by computer, but servicemen could state their preferences by asking to be placed in units of their choice.

Even after they had been assigned to a unit, national servicemen could apply for a transfer to another unit and this would be considered, the spokesman said.

Clerks doing national service were in a position to circumvent this system through corruption.

Probe ^{A/6/80} into 'draft graft' ^{ARGUS} claims ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Defence Force is investigating widespread corruption allegations against parents who bribed national service clerks to draft their sons to units of their choice.

The 'draft graft' investigations could result in charges being laid against both parents of national servicemen and national servicemen who did clerical duty.

It is understood that parents might have given clerks sums of R200 to ensure that their sons were posted to units of their choice.

For example, some might have been posted to administrative units instead of to infantry units.

Such postings might lessen the chances of national servicemen being sent to the operational area.

COMPLETED

Some of the clerks involved in the corruption investigation have since completed their national service and have apparently returned to civilian life.

The SADF has mounted a fullscale investigation into the corruption allegations which apparently do not involve Permanent Force staff.

The Defence Force investigations were ordered at top level and have now taken some weeks.

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PREFERENCES

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Clerks doing national service were in a position to circumvent this system.

Clash on military trials

C. T. 5/6/80 (254) (11/11)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, disagreed here yesterday with Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Ycoville) who said during the third reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill that in every defence force there were those who acted anti-socially and did harm to their country's cause — the test was how the authorities dealt with such behaviour and it was in the country's interests that wherever possible military trials should be held in the open.

Mr Coetsee in reply said that often the offences referred to by the bill occurred in the operational area and often across the country's borders.

The intention is not to expose the SADF's strength,

movements, personalities and officers or their plans to the public.

'In a trial these matters may often be material to the evidence and subject to exposure in cross-examination. It is therefore not in the interest of the individual or for his protection that a trial be held in camera, but in the interests of the country's security and the defence force as a whole.'

The bill was read a third time with opposition support — Sapa

TODAY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Today's business Resumption second reading debate, Republic of South Africa Constitution Fifth Amendment Bill — Sapa

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(254) W.M.
 Schwarz:
 5/6/83
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THE ASSEMBLY - Correcting social and economic imbalances, and creating acceptable constitutional structures was a survival mechanism as necessary as the armed forces, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday.
 Speaking during the Third Reading Debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, he said it was necessary to repeat the maximum that terrorists could not operate successfully in a society hostile towards their cause.
 The Defence Force was not only there to defend the country's territorial integrity, but also certain values.
 In every defence force there were those who acted anti-socially and did harm to their country's cause. The test was how the authorities dealt with such behaviour and it was in the country's interests that wherever possible military trials should be held in the open.
 Replying, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said that very often the offences referred to by the Bill occurred in the operational area and often across the country's borders.
 "The intention is not to expose the SADF's strength, movements, personalities and officers or their plans to the public."
 "In a trial these matters may often be subject to exposure in cross-examination."
 "It is therefore not in the interest of the individual or for his protection that a trial be held in camera, but in the interests of the country's security and the defence force as a whole," he said. - Sapa.

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SADF probes alleged bribes

By CHRIS MARAIS

AN EXTENSIVE investigation into claims of corruption has been ordered by the chief of the South African Defence Force, General Magnus Malan

This is the latest development in what started as a few allegations of corruption concerning parents bribing national serviceman clerks to re-allocate their sons to "safe" units where they would not do border duty

The SADF is presently investigating claims of corruption in the call-up system which allegedly involve bribes of hundreds of rands to national serviceman clerks working at a unit dealing with national service administration

"Claims have been made that clerks have re-allocated servicemen from potential operation units — like various infantry camps — to administrative positions where they will be safe from border duty," an SADF spokesman said yesterday

The re-allocation allegedly takes place once the young men have received their initial call-up papers. Then before they report at the camps they re-

ceive new papers instructing them to go to other, "safer" units

Gen Malan has now ordered that the allegations be investigated "thoroughly and as quickly as possible"

An SADF spokesman said the investigation is proving particularly difficult as neither parents nor the clerks allegedly involved will submit evidence that could incriminate them

"Also, there are a number of clerks allegedly involved who have left national service and there are problems in tracking them down"

The spokesman said initially there had been only a few such allegations but that the investigation had intensified. So far, it showed that no Permanent Force staff had been involved

"It is completely unnecessary for parents to resort to bribery to have their sons re-allocated," he said. "If they want to be posted to other units, they have to apply by letter to the registering office and their cases will be considered"

He said all steps were being taken to ensure no-one succeeded in obtaining a transfer by bribing clerical staff

C. Times 6/6/80
(254) (287) (327)

'Police Year' for Southern Cross

THE Southern Cross Fund, for the welfare of South Africa's men in uniform, has given nearly R6-million to the Defence Force and to the SA Police in the 12 years of its existence — and where the emphasis last year was on the SADF, 1980 is being regarded by the fund as 'Police Year'.

This was announced yesterday by the national president of the fund, Mrs Elizabeth Albrecht, at the Southern Cross annual congress in Goodwood.

The amount collected so far by the fund's 260 branches throughout the Republic carried a message to South Africa's fighting men, she said — 'and that message is that we are concerned about you'.

The money had been used for recreational equipment and gifts to men on the borders, aid to dependants in times of crisis, ongoing support for the maimed and aid to ex-servicemen.

Mrs Albrecht said she wanted to sound a warning against euphoria among South Africans and added that while she did not want to sound pessimistic, 'I think we are heading for hard times, so let us be prepared meet the challenges of history'.

South Africans were "sitting on a treasure-box" on which the eyes of the country's enemies were trained and there should be a greater public awareness of the dangers involved in such a situation.

Mrs Albrecht said it had come as a shock to know that nearly 700 South African servicemen and 67 policemen had lost their lives on the Republic's borders. It was more necessary than ever for public involvement in the efforts being made to provide comforts to and to boost the morale of the men who were defending their country.

It was an acknowledged fact that in the armed forces high morale and a good fighting spirit were even more important than sophisticated weaponry.

Lieutenant-General G J J Boshoff, Chief of Staff, Personnel, of the SADF and chairman of the Defence Force Fund, said the Defence Force's objectives were being so structured as to bring about closer co-ordination of all the efforts being made, including those of the Southern Cross Fund, for the welfare of men in uniform.

C. J. M. 6/6/80
Waring
chairman
of fund

254 Staff Reporter 377

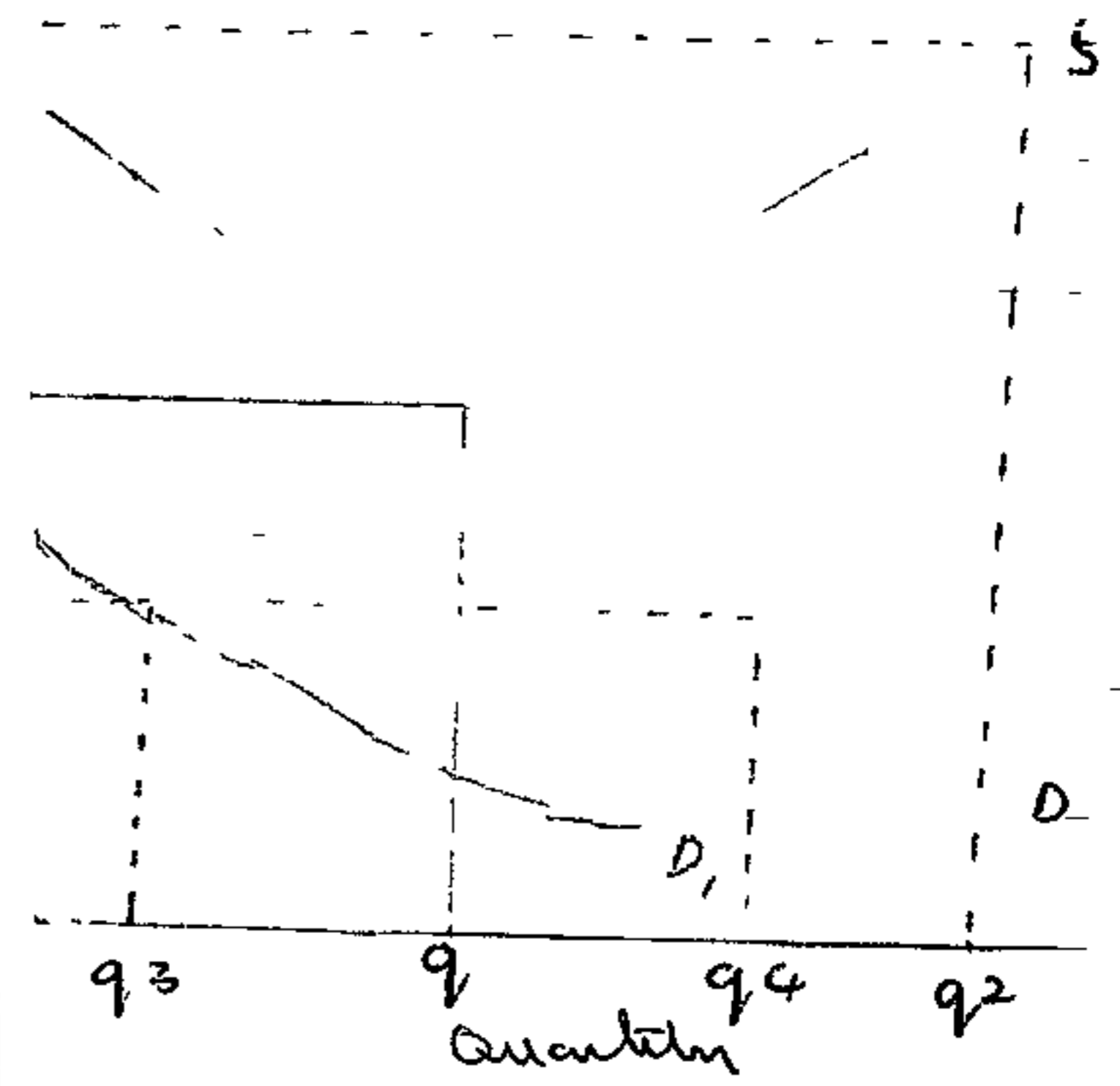
MRS Joyce Waring was appointed chairman of a second branch of the Southern Cross Fund in Cape Town at the Castle this week

The meeting, attended by 50 women, was originally called to elect a new committee for the Cape Town branch of the fund, but a second branch of the old committee indicated that it would continue

The Southern Cross Fund, which has 230 branches nationwide and 91 in the Cape Province, has provided assistance to soldiers since its inception, with projects which have included hampers sent to national servicemen.

"It is up to the two branches to get together and decide how they are going to cover the city," Colonel Robert Blake, the SADF's liaison officer to the fund, said yesterday

Twenty women were elected to the committee yesterday and they will convene again on June 12 to elect an executive committee Mrs A van Jaarsveld was appointed as acting secretary until then



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the House-owners are... prepared to supply at q2... ∴ an excessive surplus of houses... q1 - q2. It is ∴ evident that... a increase... → Rent... above the Maximum level... would have no effect..

But should the Price be decreased... below the Maximum... the effect... would be as follows... Price P2... House owners prepared only to supply q3... while the demand... is q4... The result ∴ being an excessive shortage... q3 - q4.

It is ∴ evident that if the Price is lowered below the Maximum level... it will cause a shortage of houses.

SA is ^{STAFF} 6/6/80
254
accused

of aiding guerillas

The Star's Africa News
Service

South Africa is supporting Mozambican guerillas as part of a strategy to destabilise Zimbabwe and Mozambique, says the official Mozambique news agency, AIM

Quoting Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe and "military sources in Salisbury" AIM says "large numbers" of anti-Frelimo guerillas are currently in training camps in the northern Transvaal, south of Beit Bridge

The goal of the alleged strategy by South African right-wingers is to keep Zimbabwe economically dependent on South Africa, according to AIM

To this end the South African-supported "counter-revolutionary groups" are "preventing normal use" of roads in parts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique of the oil pipeline from Beira to Umtali and of the railway lines linking Zimbabwe to Maputo and Beira

The statement that "normal use" of these facilities is impossible is a rare official admission of the current effectiveness of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM)

AIM concludes that "if South Africa stops substituting Rhodesia in its role as rear-guard to these groups their end will not be very far away"

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said he did not know what AIM "and other sources" had in mind by constantly repeating allegations of this kind

Although the SADF did not wish to reply to unsubstantiated allegations, he said, the SADF wanted it to be put on record once again that, as had been stated by the Prime Minister on a number of occasions, South Africa did not train terrorists to be used against any of its neighbours

Wherever South African soldiers were they were only responsible for the protection of their own people — an example, which, if it were to be followed by everyone else, could only contribute to peaceful coexistence, the spokesman said

Arms in the wrong hands

CAPE TIMES 7/6/80 (254)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — was in the interests of the country

The greatest possible control had to be exercised over the South African arms trade to ensure that arms exports did not get into the wrong hands, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeville) said

He was speaking during the second reading debate on the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill introduced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsse, and taken through all its stages in the Senate

The measure is designed to give the Minister of Defence the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of armaments through a permit system

Provision is also made to protect the armaments industry from unauthorized disclosure of information about its activities

Mr Schwarz said he supported the concept of limiting publication of this nature as it

The strictest control had to be exercised over arms exports "Arms should not be exported until the political and other implications have been studied. We must make sure that they do not fall into the wrong hands"

He had heard rumours that the Polisario Front was using captured South African armoured vehicles in Morocco. Information on how those vehicles operated could be to the disadvantage of the country if it fell into the wrong hands

● Replying to Mr Schwarz, the deputy minister gave an assurance that armaments would not be sold to countries hostile to South Africa

However, it was hardly possible to give a fixed guarantee that armament items supplied to friendly countries would not fall into enemy hands

The bill was read a second time with opposition support — Sapa

254 (circled) (scribble) NDM 7/6/80

Schwarz supports Bill to control SA arms exports

THE ASSEMBLY — The greatest possible control had to be exercised over the South African arms trade to ensure that arms exports did not get into the wrong hands, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday

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The measure is designed to give the Minister of Defence

the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of armaments through a permit system

Provision is also made to protect the armaments industry from unauthorised disclosure of information concerning its activities

Mr Schwarz said he supported the concept of limiting publication of such information as it was in the interests of the country

The strictest control had to be exercised over arms exports

"Arms should not be export-

ed until the political and other implications have been studied. We must make sure that they do not fall into the wrong hands"

He had heard rumours that the Polisario Front was using captured South African armoured vehicles in Morocco. Information on how those vehicles operated could be to the disadvantage of the country if it fell into the wrong hands

Replying to Mr Schwarz, the Deputy Minister gave an assurance that armaments would not be sold to countries hostile to South Africa — Sapa

New moves on military training

Cape Times 10/6/80 Own Correspondent

256



JOHANNESBURG — Government moves to grant white apprentices deferments or remissions from compulsory military training are under way.

If the government gives the go-ahead to such a move, white apprentices could enjoy the same deferment opportunities as medical and other students

Senior government labour advisers have also recommended a top-level probe into "dissatisfaction" caused by the fact that only whites are forced to undergo military training

It is understood that these advisers have recommended that the National Apprenticeship Board, the National Manpower Commission and the Defence Manpower Commission seriously consider deferring the military training of apprentices in vital industries

Military relief on 254 cards for apprentices

WDM 10/6/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

GOVERNMENT moves to grant white apprentices deferments or remissions from compulsory military training are under way

If the Government gives the go-ahead to such a move white apprentices could enjoy the same deferment opportunities as medical and other students

Senior Government labour advisors have also recommended a top-level probe into 'dissatisfaction' caused by the fact that only whites are forced to undergo military training

The Rand Daily Mail understands that these advisors have recommended that the National Apprenticeship Board, the National Manpower Commission and the Defence Manpower Commission seriously consider deferring the military training of apprentices in vital industries

These moves are designed to

counter resistance on the part of white trade unions to the training of black apprentices

The unions argue that whites would be at a disadvantage in competition with apprentices of other races because only they have to undergo compulsory training. This, they believe, would prompt employers not to train white apprentices for fear of losing them to the Defence Force for two years

White union members on apprenticeship committees have been using this complaint to block black apprenticeships

The 'Mail' reported earlier that an investigation into this dissatisfaction was on the cards. This is still the case, but the 'Mail' has learnt that the attention of Government advisors has shifted to the specific question of allowing white apprentices deferments or remissions

They argue that a precedent has already been set for deferments because medical and

other students are granted them until they have completed their studies

They add that such a move would affect the Defence Force's complement of trainees for a limited period only because apprentices would still perform their military training after they had passed their trade tests

If this suggestion is adopted by the Government it will go a long way toward removing stated white union objections to black skills training

White artisan unions initially called for blacks who wished to become apprentices to be compelled to indicate that they would undergo military training 'if called upon to do so'

Other unionists however, argued that the problem could be tackled either by granting deferments to apprentices or by enabling them to undergo their skills training as part of their compulsory period in the Defence Force

CAPE TIMES
10/6/80
Officer
on murder
charge 254

PRETORIA — A general court-martial, with Mr Justice D A Melamet of the Transvaal Circuit Division of the Supreme Court as president, has been convened *in camera* by the State President to try a member of the Defence Force, Lieutenant J A van Tonder, on a charge of murder. Defence Headquarters announced yesterday

Mr Justice Melamet is being assisted by two senior Defence Force officers with legal qualifications

It is the same court-martial which recently tried Sergeant P J Scholz, Captain J J Sadie and Lieutenant F R Strydom on charges of murder. The trial began yesterday — Sapa

11/6/80 ARCMS VN
Plan to boost artisan force
 OOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
0.5	67	
8	62 1/2	
Examiners' Initials		

Political Staff

DEFERMENT of military service and levies on employers to promote training are two of many ideas advanced in Part 2 of the Wiehahn Report to boost the size and quality of the artisan force

The report was tabled in Parliament today. The commission also proposes the sharing of racially exclusive training facilities, the creation of a central training fund and modular or "graded" training for artisans

But none of these proposals takes the form of a clear-cut recommendation

Most of the new recommendations are heavily qualified or left for consideration and investigation by other bodies

One exception is the recommended repeal of the Black Building Workers' Act — a step which the Government has initiated since receiving Part 2 of the report

● The National Apprenticeship Board examine trades with a view to higher admission qualifications and to determine whether any operations should be 'de-skilled' or whether their existence was still justified

Open to all

The commission states bluntly that 'it is essential that apprenticeship training should be open to all population groups'

It notes that resistance from certain trade unions has led to problems with the indenturing of black apprentices

But it fails to make it clear that trade unions are in no position to prevent the indenturing of blacks on racial grounds, since the decision lies with the Registrar of Apprentices or the Minister of Manpower Utilisation

Instead, the commission recommends that the Minister lay down guidelines for the apprenticeship committees which advise the Registrar on the matter

The report calls for the retention of the apprenticeship system which 'constitutes a human resources development with a long history and tradition'

Two new institutions are recommended. One is a trade test committee under the aegis of the National Apprenticeship Board to decentralise trade test centres and look after trade testing

The other is the National Training Board, comprising a broadened National Apprenticeship Board and two in-service training councils

The new board is to coordinate, encourage and facilitate all forms of training

Recommendations

- Among the major recommendations are
- The National Manpower Commission and others encourage a levy system (on employers) to promote and finance industrial training and training in industrial relations
- The possibility of establishing a central training fund be investigated
- Consideration be given to the sharing of existing training facilities (across racial barriers) where no such facilities are readily available to 'certain' apprentices or trainees
- Approved trade testing facilities be utilised for the testing of all apprentices (including blacks)
- Employer organisations devise ways of providing

aper)
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WAF

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accommodation such as hostels for apprentices

● Serious consideration be given to the deferment of compulsory military training for apprentices in key trades

● The feasibility of 'graded' (modular) training for technical workers be investigated, with intermediate and subsequent testing (instead of a single trade test);

aper or other mate-
 examination room
 are so instructed

- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

o disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Tools before guns

254
12/6/50

Labour Report
THE Wiehahn report has recommended that serious consideration be given to the deferment of compulsory military training for apprentices in "key designated trades".

This is one of a number of recommendations made by the commission aimed at easing the military service obligations of white apprentices.

The commission was prompted to make these recommendations because "problems have been experienced with the indenturing of black apprentices on account of resistance on the part of certain trade unions represented on apprenticeship committees," the report says.

Some white unions have been blocking black apprenticeships

arguing that employers will give them job preference because, unlike whites they do not have to serve in the Defence Force and will not be lost to their employer for two years.

The commission has stopped short of making firm recommendations on this issue but has recommended that the issue be taken further through a joint investigation by the National Apprenticeship Board, the National Manpower Commission and the Defence Manpower Board on the effect of military service on apprenticeship training and that 'serious consideration' be given by these bodies to deferments for apprentices.

Consideration be given by the NMC and the Manpower

Board to 'problems and dissatisfaction that arise from the fact that only whites are at present compelled to undergo compulsory military training'.
Consideration by these bodies to the use of military trainees in various civil capacities, with due regard to the military needs of the country and the needs of the economy in general.

In its earlier report last year the commission recommended a system of remission for apprentices. This recommendation was accepted in principle by the Government but was referred back to the Commission for further study.

Although the latest report does not withdraw its recommendation that remissions be granted, it suggests that defer-

'key' apprentices

ments also be considered. It says a precedent for deferment has already been set in respect of students who enrol at universities and that deferments will serve as an incentive.

A deferment system would only affect the intake of trainees into the Defence Force for a limited period since apprentices will be liable for service once they have passed their trade tests and people who have qualified as artisans could be used more effectively and productively by the Defence Force.

The commission also recommended Government support for industrial relations training, with official controls.

These recommendations

could have a severe effect on worker education and training programmes conducted by the unregistered black trade union movement.

The black unions regard their training programmes which are designed to build up worker knowledge of labour law, and trade unionism as essential to the development of a strong labour movement and are likely to react angrily to the proposals.

The report recommends that all training legislation be framed in such a way as to indicate clearly that industrial relations training is included in all references to training.

This would mean that industrial relations training schemes approved by the Government will be entitled to tax concessions, a move which would weaken the effectiveness of other schemes.

It would also subject his training to the same controls and strictures as technical training.

The report also recommends that the proposed National Training Board, whose establishment it recommends, specifically promote industrial relations training and that it be charged with implementing the proposals made by the first Wiehahn report on this issue.

It suggests that National Manpower Commission and the Defence Manpower Board examine means of encouraging a levy system to promote and finance industrial relations training.

12/16/80
Muzzle on news:
fears of 'alarm'

Political Reporter

TWO authorities on South African security laws, reacting to the National Key Points Bill, are concerned over the effect of withholding information from the public even more

Professor A S Mathews, dean of the law faculty at the University of Natal, and Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that proposed legislation would make it difficult for the public to make realistic political assessments

The Bill, published yesterday, prohibits the publication of incidents at key points without the consent of the Minister of Defence — and he will decide what "key points" are

Prof Mathews said "Assuming the Bill tries to — and it seems to — suppress information about terrorist and sabotage attacks, I would seriously question whether it is neces-

sary or desirable I can't see how the Government can argue that it is necessary to keep the public in the dark about what has actually happened In fact, it is undesirable, because if people are not told what is going on, rumours tend to spread, and alarm and despondency can increase "

Prof Dugard said the Bill was in keeping with the present legislative policy of suppressing information about hostile acts directed at the State and strategic installations "The danger of such legislation is that it will conceal information which should be available to the public so that it may form an opinion "

If Government policy led to hostile acts, he said, it was essential that the public was told "so that it can take such information into account in forming its own attitude towards the need for change"

© See Page 5

Key installations must be protected

State steps UP Security control

5 APR
12/6/80

~~SECRET~~
954

Mr P W Botha
national key point.

Heavy penalties under key-point security bill

Cape Times 13/6/80 (254)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Defence will have extensive powers over security arrangements and the safeguarding of strategic places if the National Key Points Bill, published here yesterday, becomes law

The bill was supported in principle by the opposition

In terms of the bill introduced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, anyone who discloses information, without authority, about terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion at key points can be fined up to R10 000 or go to prison for three years

Offences committed at national key points in terms of the Official Secrets Act will be punishable by the penalties laid down in that act

The bill provides that the Minister of Defence may declare any place a national key point if he considers that its loss or damage will be prejudicial to South Africa

Owners of places declared national key points will have to satisfy the minister that there are adequate security precautions. If he fails to comply with this provision the owner shall be liable to a fine of up to R20 000 or imprisonment of five years

The minister may order anyone to furnish him with certain information about any particular key point. If the information is false or incorrect, or if the informant unlawfully discloses to anyone the nature of the information he will be liable to a fine of R10 000 or imprisonment of three years

The powers of guards at national key point to examine people, seize articles and apply reasonable force including the use of arms, will be determined by the minister

Members of the Defence Force and any official of the public service may be called on to help implement the provisions of the bill

○ Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said the opposition supported the bill because it disapproved of violence, terrorism, sabotage, subversion and espionage, but had to ask the question 'Why now? Why not long ago?'

The PFP would bring some amendments during the committee stage — Sapa

254

ISOLATIONS

Border action takes high toll

STAR 13/6/80

Sixteen members of the SA Defence Force have been killed in action, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria today.

"The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, expresses his deepest sympathy — also on behalf of the Defence Command Council — to the next of kin," said the announcement.

"Their deaths were not fruitless, but made a positive contribution to South Africa's cause. South Africa is proud of them and hon-

ours their memories".
The soldiers are Lieutenant Johannes Jacobus du Toit (20), of Bethal, Corporal Paul Kruger (20) of Thomas River, Rifleman Francis John Lello (19) of Maritzburg, Rifleman Elias Hamutenyi (24), of Ovambo, Rifleman Jacobus Hendrik Fomue (20), of Alma district, Rifleman Peter William Warren (19), of Gordon's Bay, Rifleman Stephen Maritz Cronje (19), of Maritzburg, Rifleman Andreas Paulus (22), of Ovambo,

KILLED

Rifleman Roberto Nicola de Vito (19), of Bokshurg; Rifleman Michael Charlens Luyt (19), of East London, Rifleman Andrew John Madden (19), of Be-nour, Rifleman Petrus Josephus Pannetjouw (20) of Rifleman Francois Johann Loubser (19), of Paarl, Rifleman Gert Johannes Van der Merwe (25), of Durban, Rifleman Tobias Harpenzi (21), of Ovambo and Rifleman Gerhardus Johannes Kemp (19) of Warden

Unita claim

In Paris today, says Koster, the Angolan opposition movement Unita, shot down a Soviet-built Antonov-26 transport aircraft in south-western Angola, killing 22 East German soldiers and seven other people on board. Mr Jeremias Chitunda, Unita's secretary for External Co-ordination and Administration, said the aircraft was brought down on June 8 while taking off from Xiamute air-port, 200 km west of Serpa Pinto in Huila province. Mr Chitunda also issued a communique saying Unita forces had captured the south-eastern town of Luenge, described as a key communications centre, after heavy fighting against Cuban-backed government troops.

Angola claim

Angola's MPLA government claims its forces shot down three South African Air Force Mirage jets during an attack on a refugee camp last Saturday, The Star's Africa News Service reports. In a communique broadcast on Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, Angola claimed six Mirages were involved in the raid on the camp, 16 km from Lebango in western Angola and about 400 km from the SVA/Namibian border. The communique claimed two refugees were killed in the attack. A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today he was not prepared to comment on a report which was obviously "nothing but propaganda".

POST 13/6/80

What Bill (254) will mean

THE Minister of Defence will have extensive powers over security arrangements and the safeguarding of strategic places if the National Key Points Bill, published in Parliament yesterday, becomes law

The Bill was introduced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

In terms of the Bill, anyone who discloses information, without authority, about terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion at key points can be fined up to R10 000 or go to prison for three years

Offences committed at national key points in terms of the Official Secrets Act will be punishable by the penalties laid down in the Act — Sapa.

Political Staff

A SECURITY strategist, likely to be a key American Government adviser if Mr Ronald Reagan becomes President of the United States, believes the US should freely supply arms and military technology to South Africa

Dr Joseph Churba, a national security adviser to Mr Reagan, said in Johannesburg yesterday that South Africa's strategic importance to the US should be the "overwhelming factor" in relations between the two countries

He said the US should support the SA Government even if this meant jeopardising US relations with such Third World countries as Nigeria, which met a substantial amount of the United States' oil needs

Dr Churba, president of the Centre for International Security in Washington, is in South Africa for two weeks as a guest of the Department of Foreign Affairs. He has met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, military leaders and academics involved in strategic studies

He explained he was not planning to meet any black South Africans because he was investigating defence and strategic issues and not political questions

He said it was possible he

Supply SA with arms — Reagan adviser

would make a report to Mr Reagan, the Republican candidate in the US presidential elections, but claimed his trip was not aimed at helping Mr Reagan formulate a Southern Africa policy.

Dr Churba lamented that America had become "out-gunned and outmanned" by the Soviet Union and advocated a trebling of US spending on defence

He said SA was invaluable to the US because it guarded the Cape sea route and possessed vital strategic mineral resources

A Reagan administration, he argued, should lift all arms embargoes against the SA Government. It should also help the Government protect Simonstown and "enhance SA's anti-submarine capability"

Asked what attitude Mr Reagan should adopt towards the Government's racial policies, Dr Churba said security issues should be the "overwhelming factor" in relations between the US and SA

The SA Government, he explained, should be expected to draw blacks into the political process, but it should be left to the people of the country to decide how this would be done.

Stiff (254)
~~S.A.F.~~
fines
ADM 13/6/80
for lax
security

THE ASSEMBLY — The National Key Points Bill gives the Minister of Defence extensive control over the safeguarding of strategic installations.

In terms of the Bill, introduced by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, anyone who discloses information, without authority, about terrorist activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion at key points can be fined up to R10 000 or go to jail for three years.

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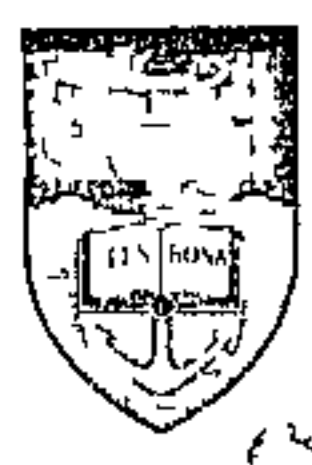
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The powers of guards at national key point to examine people, seize articles and apply reasonable force, including the use of arms, will be determined by the Minister.

Members of the Defence Force and any official of the public service may be called on to help implement the provisions — Sapa

See Book 6 for continuation of Section A - 1 case 2(a)



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

SECTION A

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

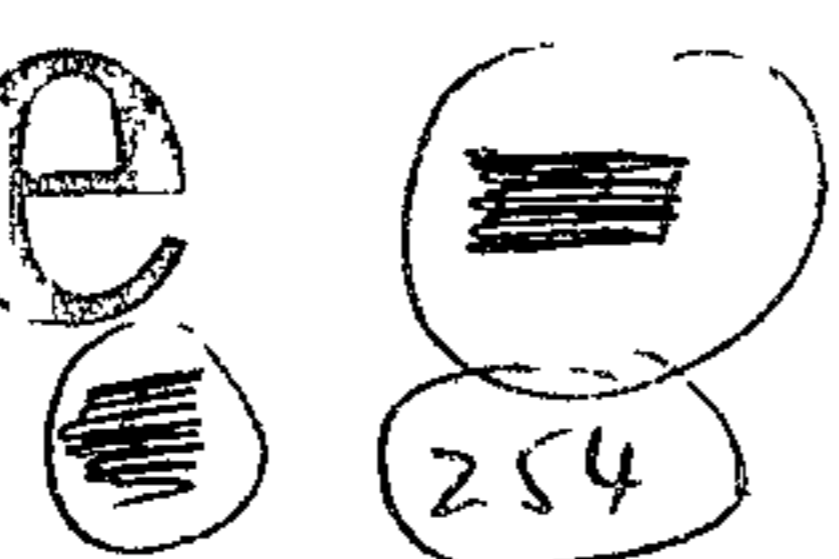
with Micro Answer

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
morning		
Swapo forces appeared to expect an attack to come from the direction of the road which runs through the highly camouflaged camp.		
But the South Africans swung east and avoided the road which was heavily mined		
The South Africans attacked in a three-pronged formation with three separate groups overrunning the huge base. It was about 5 km by 13 km in extent.		
The attack caught Swapo by surprise and resistance began only as the South Africans swept back after their initial burst through the base		
<u>Invisible</u>		
The base was invisible from the air and was difficult to detect from the ground, with only the small openings of underground bunkers visible.		
The Swapo men must have known they were facing superior South African forces and in a conventional situation Swapo would have retreated		
But their stubborn resistance indicated that they were defending the nerve centre of their operations and not an isolated base		
Signs that at least one "political commissar" was based in the camp were found in the form of communist literature, maps of Russia and large posters of Lenin.		
Swapo had learnt the lesson not to have a base made up of huts visible from the air which was the case in 1978 when the South Africans overran the Moscow and Vietnam bases at Cassinga		

All answer books must be numbered

How SA fought border battle

STAR 14/6/80



Pretoria

Swapo fighters died at their guns as their nerve centre was overrun by South African infantrymen this week.

Dead Swapo gunners were surrounded by spent cartridges when they were found by South Africans in mopping up operations at the "smokeshell" in southern Angola this week

Mopping up operations are still continuing and the estimated Swapo casualty figure of 200 is believed to be far lower than the real number of casualties

Many bodies hidden deep in the bush will never be found. There were also signs that Swapo removed some of the bodies in the night

At a Press conference today, two military correspondents, Mr Willem Steenkamp from the Cape Times and Mr Jan van Niekerk of the SABC, gave eyewitness assessments of the battle

It began at 2:25 pm on an undisclosed day this week and carried on sporadically into the night. Mopping up operations continued into the next

each page and in column (1) cover the number of the answering must be used for written a ball point pen is acceptable ink may be used only for diagrams, for to be used ed on each separate sheet here sheets additional to are used ft hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes or material may be brought unless candidate is a candidate or w
- 2 Candidates are candidates or w
- 3 No part of an answer
- 4 All answer book must be handed in to the examination

Signs that at least one "political commissar" was based in the camp were found in the form of communist literature, maps of Russia and large posters of Lenin. Swapo had learnt the lesson not to have a base made up of huts visible from the air which was the case in 1978 when the South Africans overran the Moscow and Vietnam bases at Cassinga

nate-room other invi- om-the

Under the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

More raids if needed - Botlha

S-STAR
14/6/80

The Star's Africa News Service and Political Staff

In the worst six-week period in the history of the 14-year low intensity bushwar on the SWA/Namibia - Angola border, security forces have lost 31 men including those killed in this week's operations

The recent action brings the number of Swapo men killed in the same period to about 371 — including 200 this week — and a total of about 630 since January 1

Security force losses reported this year total 65, nine of them in non-operational accidents, and 16 this week

The Prime Minister has warned Swapo that South Africa will again attack their sanctuaries in Angola should it be necessary

Announcing in the Assembly yesterday the carrying out of the full-scale attack, Mr Botha declared determination to track down and destroy any new Swapo bases

"We will not tolerate terrorists acting from across our borders against us and innocent people whose security is

our responsibility,"

the Prime Minister said. He was aware that joint MPLA / Swapo bases existed and the MPLA should note what they were laying themselves open to

Mr Botha said that the operation, involving ground and air assault, was carried out with speed and surprise. The target was spread over about 65 square kilometres with various strongpoints

The initial attack was over difficult ground and took about six hours. It was resumed the following morning when more than 100 tons of equipment was served

The following members of the Defence Force were killed

Lieutenant Johannes Jacobus du Toit (20) of Clergy Street, Bethal
Corporal Paul Kruger (20) of Ammandale, Thomas Raver

Rfn Francis John Lello (19) of 15 Clydesdale Avenue, Northern Park, Maritzburg
Rfn Elias Hamulenyi (24) of Ovambo

Rfn Jacobus Hendrik Fourie (20) of the farm Knopfontein, Alma
Rfn Peter William Warrenner (19) of 5 Day

Avenue, Gordons Bay

Rfn Stephen Maritz Gionje (19) of Lexdon Circle, Athlone, Maritzburg
Rfn Andreas Paulus (22) of Ovambo

Rfn Roberto Nicola de Vito (19) of 13 Heldzingen Street, Parkdene, Boksburg
Rfn Francois Johan Louber (19) of 10 Second Avenue, Paarl

Rfn Gert Johannes Venter (23) of 38 Silweiblaai Street, Vander Walt Park, Durban

Rfn Tobias Hauptgeni (21) of Ovambo

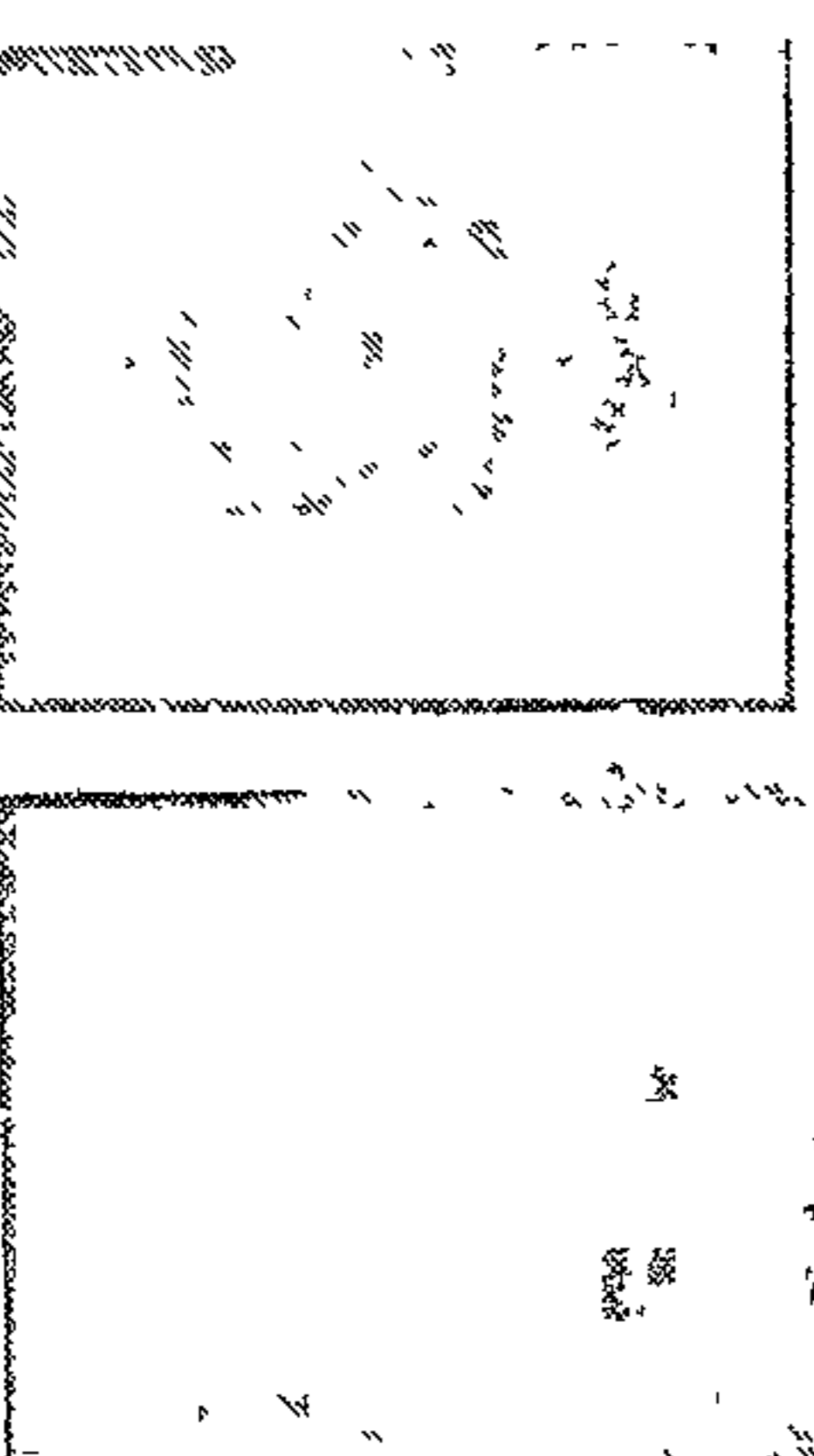
Rfn Gerhardus Johannes Kemp (19) of 33 Beukes Street, Warden

Rfn Michael Clarens Lart (19) of 31 Harrison Street, Cambridge West, East London

Rfn Andrew John Madden (19) of 83 Sixth Street, Northmead, Benoni
Rfn Petrus Johannes Joubert (20) of Makartim Canals, Josini

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, expressed his deepest sympathy — also on behalf of the Defence Command Council — to the next of kin.

Two border dead: friends since Reef schooldays



Friends from their boyhood. Andrew Madden and Robert de Vito, both 19, who were killed on the border on Thursday

The parents of the two 19-year-old East Rand national servicemen killed on Thursday on the SWA/Namibia border will remember yesterday as a tragic Friday the 13th

They learnt of the deaths of their sons, Rfn men Andrew John Madden and Roberto Nicola De Vito, at about 9.30 am yesterday

The men had been schoolfriends and continued to be close

A South African Air Force helicopter comes in to land near a group of soldiers waiting for it in the Angolan bushveld



friends during their basic training in the B company of the 1st South African Regiment

Mr and Mrs R Madden, the shocked parents of Andrew, told The Star, from their home in 11th Street Northmead, Benoni, that their son had been prepared to meet death

"I know he had a premonition that something was going to go wrong this time and

he took a Bible with him," said his mother. "And he is survived by his parents, a grandfather and two brothers, Douglas (20) and Hugh (18) who is to join the army next month"

Two sisters, Paola (21) and Antonette (12) are also mentioned. The text continues with details about the families and the circumstances of the deaths.

Jacobus Fourie, looked forward to going home.

The boys who died... and the loved ones they left behind

Tribune Reporters

STEPHEN CRONJE, 19, of Pietermaritzburg, nearing the end of his border duty with the army, was due to be reunited with his family on Wednesday. But death arrived first.

"We were going to see him again in a few days' time," his grief-stricken father, Mr Ritz Cronje, said yesterday. "Instead, we'll be attending his funeral."

Stephen, head boy at the Gert Maritz High School in 1978, had everything to live for when he was killed in action against Swapo terrorists in Angola this week.

He was planning to go to Stellenbosch University next year after completing his military service.

Behind him was an unblemished school career. He played first team rugby and cricket and won the senior Victor Ludorum for swimming.

"He was a good scholar," said Mr Cronje, "and he had a good sense of humour. He also loved playing the guitar."

Stephen began his national service last year and was due to complete it at the end of 1980. His father said he was a good shot and had been a member of the Free State Bisley team.

His funeral will take place from the Voortrekker Church in Church Street on Tuesday at 11am.

Mr Cronje said his son will be missed by his girl-friend, Hayla Smil, who was very close to him.

FRANK LELLO, 19, of Clydesdale Avenue, Northern Park, Pietermaritzburg, last saw his mom, Mrs Noreen Lello, and his father, Frank, one month ago, when he was down for a few days' leave.

"He said he would fight to keep us safe at home," said Mrs Lello. "His last words were that he would fight to keep them (the enemy) away from me."

Frank matriculated in 1978 from Alexandra High School and went to do his national service in January last year. He was a member of the school's first squash team and played rugby as well.

His mother described Frank as a young man who did not complain when there was cause to and who was very independent.

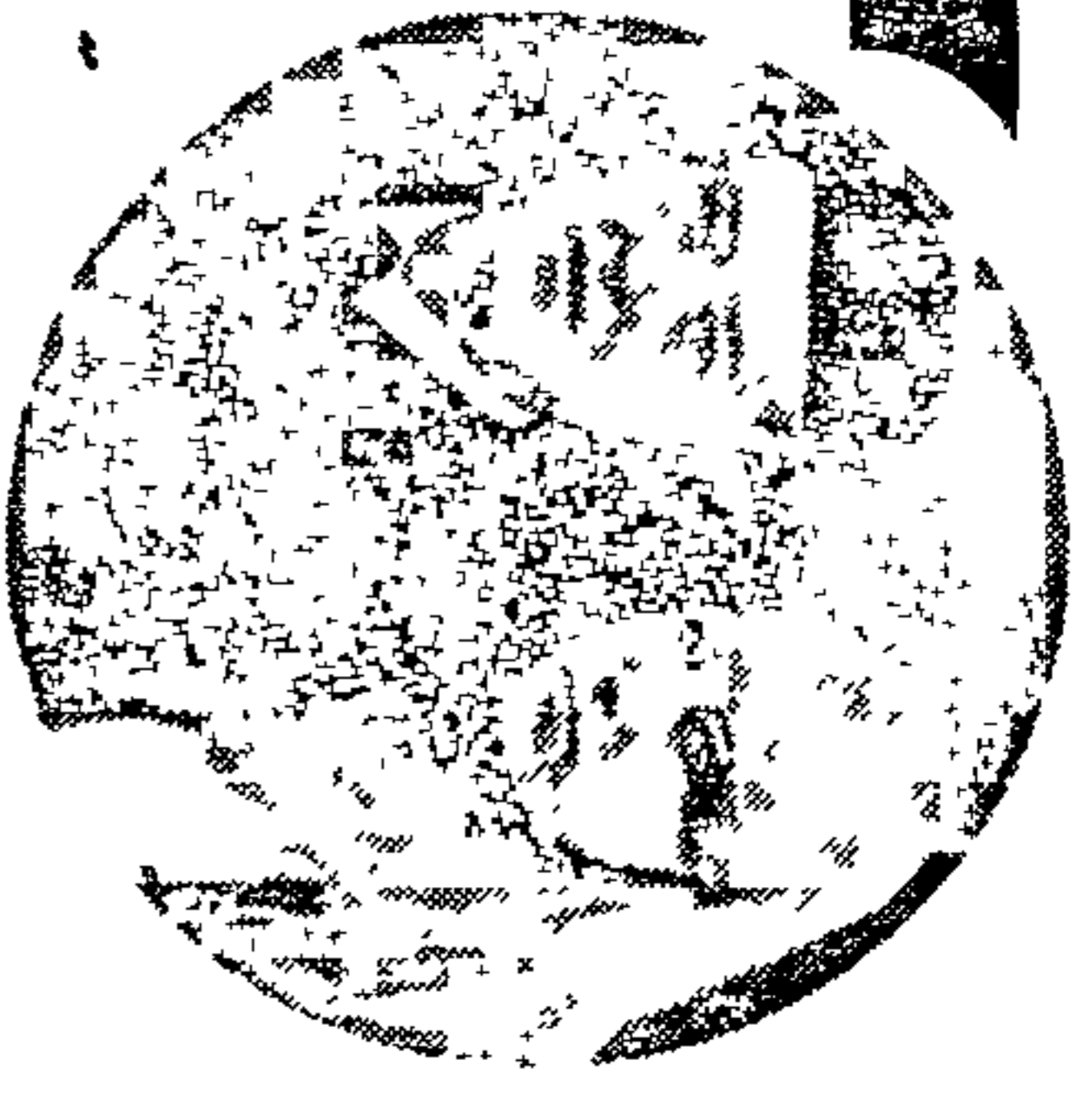
"He lived for his mom and his family," said Mrs Lello. "He was my youngest child. He was home-loving and

'He said he would fight to keep us safe'

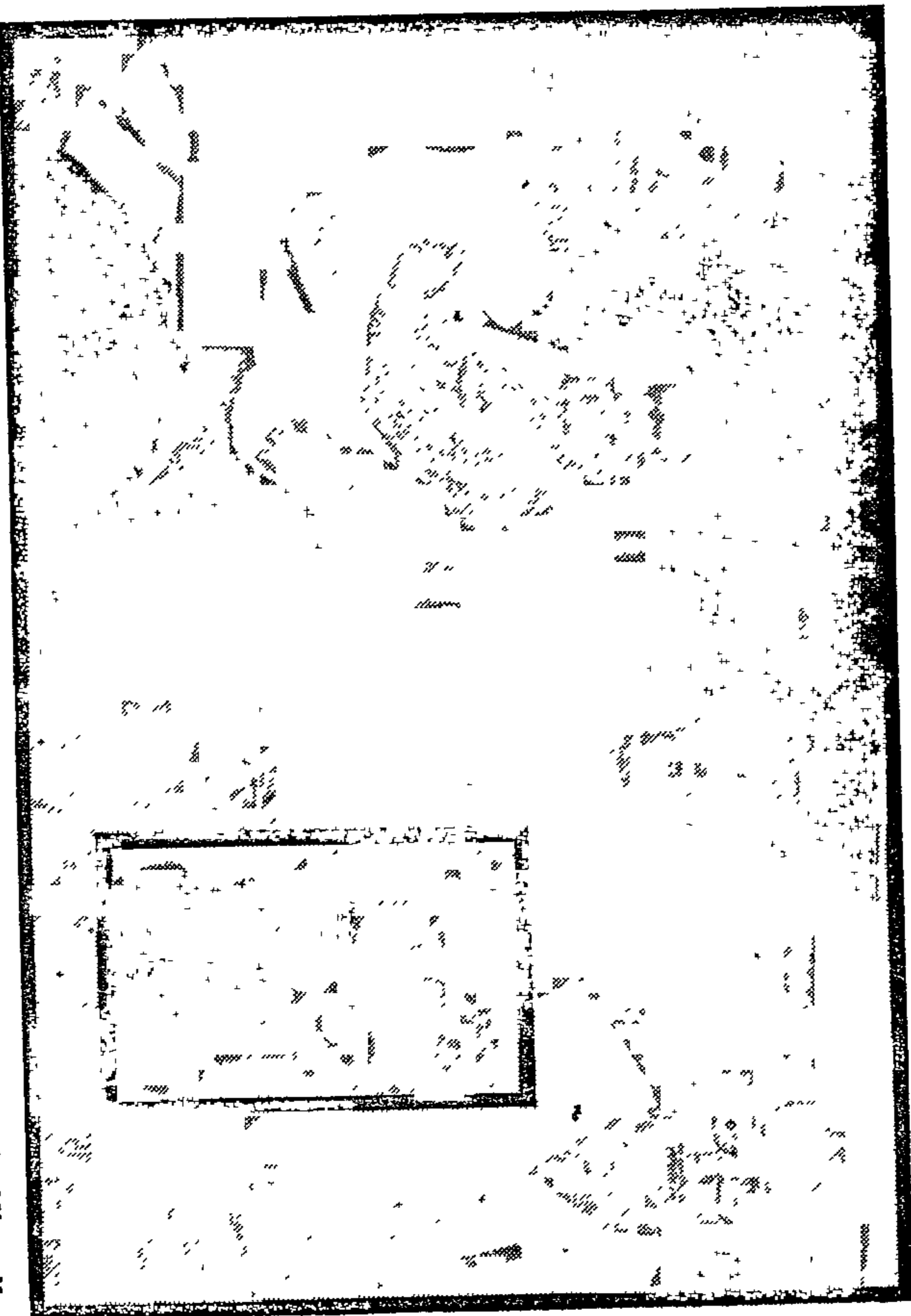
15/6/80 SUP TRIB

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Frank Lello and his sister Jacky... a picture taken at the beginning of the year



Heartbroken Ritz Cronje — "he was due back in a few days" — reads the news of the raid that killed his son Stephen (inset)



Gert Venter's family at their Brighton Beach home yesterday. From left: His wife, Joyce, their daughter, Yolanda, his mother, Mrs Helena Kruger and his step-father Johannes Kruger. Inset: Gert

15/6/80

SUN

Trib

221

GERT VENTER, the Durban rifleman killed fighting Swapo forces this week, had often joked with his family that he would be "coming home in the newspapers"

His mother, Helena Kruger, said she had seen her son last when he was in Durban on a weekend pass in April

"He enjoyed his army service and was very anxious to go back to the border. He laughed and joked about the dangers, and said he would come home in the newspapers"

"Soon after he returned to his base in Bloemfontein, he phoned my sister in Queenstown to say he was leaving for the border and wouldn't be able to say goodbye to us," she said

It was Gert's second stint on the border. He was due to finish his service in December this year.

He leaves his wife, Joyce, and a two-year-old daughter, Yolanda

She said she had received a letter from her husband a week ago "He told me he was happy on the border and would be coming home soon," she said.

ANDREW MADDEN and **ROBERTO DE VITO**, both 19, had been schoolfriends and were still close friends during basic training. They died during their second border stint together.

Andrew's shattered parents said from their home in 6th Street, Northmead, Benoni, that their son had been prepared to meet his death

"I know he had a premonition something was going to go wrong this time. He took a Bible with him", said his mother "He refused to take my rosary because he felt it would never be returned to me."

His friend who died in the same skirmish had also been reluctant to go back to the border, his mother, Ailsa de Vito of Heldzingen Street, Parkdene Boksburg, said. She described Robert as a serious boy, with a "lovely sense of humour"

At the end of army training in December, Robert had wanted to go back to college to work for his N3 Technical Certificate so that he could become a draughtsman

JACOBUS FOURIE, of the Alma district near Nylstroom in the Northern Transvaal, was due home shortly for his 14-day pass

His parents, Mr and Mrs F E Fourie of the farm Knopfontein, received a letter from him on Monday saying he was looking forward to coming home

The former head-boy of Alma Primary School and Naboomspruit High School was to complete his national service as a rifleman in December

'Nujoma could lose face over Angola raid'

254
RDM 16/6/80.

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The code-name of the South African attack on the main Swapo operational base in southern Angola last week is still classified — but it might well be called "Operation Credibility"

The prime aim was to deal a massive crippling blow to Swapo military activities in the operational area. The wider object, however, was to damage or destroy the credibility which Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma enjoys among his main arms suppliers.

The course of political and military events in South West Africa might well be altered drastically by the raid on the sprawling base codenamed "Smokeshall".

According to South African Defence Force intelligence analysts, Smokeshall was the nerve centre from which all Swapo operations in SWA were planned and supplied.

An unofficial but graphic comment I heard from one officer was "Our organisations are slightly different, but this is more or less the equivalent of a Swapo force wiping out Grootfontein and Windhoek".

The raid was not a simple hot-pursuit operation. It was a carefully planned pre-emptive strike which was almost a con-

ventional land battle.

This joint political-military effort took into account not only purely military considerations, but also the likely effect on world opinion, South Africa's neighbours, and the inevitable United Nations reaction.

In the end, the planners decided it was worth it, and unleashed their ground and air forces in one of the biggest South African combined operations since the Second World War, comparable only to the 1978 Cassinga raid and intervention in Angola in 1975/6.

If the raid on Smokeshall achieved its stated purpose, it must be considered a devastating blow to Mr Nujoma.

After more than a decade of "armed struggle", he has achieved so little in real military terms that the communist powers which have been supplying him with arms and equipment are losing faith in his abilities.

This is why the border war is being prosecuted with intensified vigour by the security forces.

Even when the ultimate solution to a given situation is political, the preceding military stage is a crucial one — and a campaign is only as good as its leadership.

That is why South African

soldiers and Swapo members fought it out to the death in the thick, dusty bushland of southern Angola last week.

Sapa-Associated Press reports from the United Nations in New York that Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim is "deeply concerned" over the raid, and condemns the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA issue, one of his spokesmen has said.

A statement issued for Dr Waldheim by Mr Rudolf Stajduhar did not mention Swapo. It said "The Secretary-General was deeply concerned to learn of the recent raid into Angola and of continuing armed action in that country by units of the South African armed forces."

"The Secretary-General has always condemned use of force by any of the parties to resolve the Namibian question. The South African raid constitutes not only a grave violation of Angola's territorial integrity, but a serious heightening of tension and an escalation of violence."

"The Secretary-General urges the parties concerned to refrain from further acts of violence and to create the necessary climate in which the Namibian issue can be resolved speedily and peacefully."



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered) leave columns (2) and

The new SWA strategy ~~221~~ 221

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7

RDM 16/6/80.

IT WAS NOT by chance that the army's big raid against Swapo bases in Angola coincided with the proclamation in Windhoek of a Council of Ministers headed by Mr Dirk Mudge to take over executive powers in South West Africa

The two obviously go together as a combined political-military strategy.

It has been apparent for some time that Swapo was gaining ground politically. This was largely due to the tremendous psychological boost of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe, but it was also due in part to a steady increase in guerrilla infiltrations into SWA and the influence this was having on the local population.

This has put the South African Government in a quandary. If it goes through with a UN election deal while Swapo is politically dominant, then Swapo will win — and it is doubtful whether Mr P W Botha could survive the reaction within the National Party if he were to end up having to hand SWA over to Mr Sam Nujoma.

Faced with this, the Government seems to have decided on the following strategy first, stall for time on an international settlement; second, inflict as much of a military reverse as possible on Swapo in the hope that this will set it back politically too, and simultaneously give the DTA as

much political impetus as possible in the hope that this will enable it to gain the political initiative from Swapo.

Hence the raid, and hence the appointment of the Council of Ministers which virtually sets up the DTA as an internal government with Mr Dirk Mudge as Prime Minister. In effect Mr Mudge is taking over power from the South African Government as represented by the Administrator-General (as we speculate elsewhere, Dr Gerrit Viljoen will probably return soon, perhaps to become Vice-State-President and chairman of the President's Council)

A shrewd-looking strategy — on paper. In practice, however, these spectacular raids have not had the desired effect in the past. The Cassinga raid two years ago didn't knock out Swapo, even though 1 000 guerrillas were killed for a much smaller South African loss than was suffered this time. And the repeated Rhodesian raids into Mozambique and Zambia failed to take the political impetus out of Messrs Mugabe and Nkomo. On top of which, as a white man, Dirk Mudge makes a poor "Muzorewa" in what is essentially an exercise in black politics.

Isn't it time we stopped trying to manipulate the situation there — and expending precious young South African lives — and let the South West Africans decide for themselves what they want?

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- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Less 'draft graft' than was alleged, says SADF

STAR
17/6/80

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Pretoria Bureau

The incidence of "draft graft" in the South African Defence Force is smaller than indicated by allegations, an SADF spokesman said today

He said the SADF investigation into allegations of bribery and corruption was proving to be one of the most difficult cases the Defence Force had investigated

Allegations are that some parents had bribed national servicemen doing

clerical duty, to ensure that the sons of these parents were transferred to units of their choice.

The spokesman said it now appeared that only a handful of people were involved

He said the investigations were "proving difficult as it was a problem to find anyone to incriminate themselves"

The spokesman said that national servicemen were still doing the same clerical duty, although regulations had been tightened to prevent a repeat of the allegations

Some of the servicemen involved had since left the SADF. It is believed that sums of R200 changed hands

Investigations are still continuing despite the difficulties involved

Warfare Still There

6-HOUR BATTLE DRAMA IN THE STRIKE AGAINST SWAPO

An unidentified wounded South African soldier is carried from the battle... he died later

15/6/80 SUN TRIBUNE
By GEOFF DALGLISH

Price of victory

SOUTH AFRICAN troops were still in Angola yesterday following the strike against Swapo's secret headquarters and the fiercest fighting since South Africa's intervention in the Angolan civil war.

Sixteen South African soldiers were killed and an undisclosed number wounded but a defence spokesman said that Swapo's death toll could be higher than the 200 announced by the Prime Minister on Friday.

In the first eye-witness accounts, reporters Willem Steenkamp and Jan van Niekerk describe a dramatic six-hour battle that raged over 65 square kilo-

metres. Photographs showed the aftermath with charred and twisted bodies and wounded South Africans being evacuated from the bush battlefield.

In August, 1978, South African forces killed more than 1 000 terrorists in an attack on Cassinga, Swapo's operation headquarters, but this was chickenfeed, Mr Steenkamp said.

Mr Steenkamp said:

"This was the big show and pretty close to a full-scale conventional battle fought by infantrymen."

Striking with surprise in a three-pronged formation, the South Africans faced an ingenious system of underground bunkers and fortifications that are believed to be masterminded by Soviet, East German and Cuban strategists.

"This was not a strike

TO PAGE 31

A wounded South African rifleman is helped back to base by his comrades

sun TRIB.
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15/6/80

Angola — the full story

disorientated after a while but the commanding officer seemed to have a compass in his head"

After sporadic fighting in the dark Mr Steenkamp's group settled down to wait out the night Dawn brought the full impact of the battle

The troops began finding bodies, concealed bunkers and ammunition deposits

One uninjured Swapo member was discovered sitting surrounded by South Africans — "he either had very cool nerves or was scared witless."

It is understood that a number of prisoners were taken but defence officials have given no details

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is "deeply concerned" at this week's South African raid into Angola and condemns the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA/Namibia issue, a spokesman said today

The statement, issued for Dr Waldheim by Mr Rudolf Stauduhar, did not mention Swapo It said "The Secretary-General was deeply concerned to learn of the recent raid into Angola and of continuing aimed action in that country by units of the South African armed forces

"The Secretary-General has always condemned use of force by any of the parties to resolve the Namibian question The South African raid constitutes not only a grave violation of Angola's territorial integrity, but a serious heightening of tension and an escalation of violence.

"The Secretary-General urges the parties concerned to refrain from further acts of violence and to create the necessary climate in which the Namibian issue can be resolved speedily and peacefully"

against Swapo; this was a strike against communism in Southern Africa," a defence spokesman said.

Along with the estimated 100 tons of military hardware seized were found posters, literature and plans pointing to the guiding hand of Warsaw Pact countries.

Unlike the first strike, where Swapo's headquarters were concentrated in a small area in conventional buildings, here South African troops faced a camouflaged underground network of bunkers stretching over an area 13 kilometres long and five kilometres wide.

The initial strike force concentrated on the nerve centre commanded by a political commissar.

"We burst out of the bush at about 2.25 and the fighting kept on until after dark," Mr Steenkamp said

"The attacking force went in, over-ran the base and then there was intermittent fighting in the mopping up.

"They stood and fought and many died at their guns. One officer said they wouldn't have fought so hard if this was just a training base. This was their nerve centre."

Mr van Niekerk, an SABC reporter, said "I don't think the death toll on Swapo's side will ever be known because of the nature of the terrain."

To escape aerial and ground detection the brain centre was spread over a series of irregular areas without checkpoints or boundaries

This necessitated an infantryman's war with air support

I recall that some of the heroes of the show were the helicopter pilots who evacuated some of the wounded within an hour of the battle starting I saw a chopper slam into the ground with a 14.5, a really vicious weapon, pounding away and pull the wounded out with traces following it," said Mr van Niekerk.

"It was very confusing terrain. The whole place was as flat as a table top with clumps of bush and open spaces. I became

New Venda unit helps protect South Africa

By CHRIS FREIMOND
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE addition of an anti-insurgency unit to the Venda National Force (VNF) has added a fifth regional military unit to the defence of South Africa's vulnerable north-eastern border.

The VNF is separate from the Venda battalion under training by South African Defence Force officers at Madingo in the newly "independent" state.

Earlier this year, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha announced the formation of "ethnic" military units for Venda, KwaZulu, Gazankulu (Shangaan) and KaNgwane (Swazi).

They were established to assist in the defence of the borders, mainly in their homeland areas.

The VNF, which is responsible for all law and order in Venda, including prisons, police duties and traffic control, has begun 'anti-terrorist activities and border duties', according to a report by the force's commander, Brigadier T R Mulaudzi. The report was tabled in the Venda Parliament at Thohoyandou.

In an interview, the brigadier, a former South African security policeman, said he was confident that the VNF, in conjunction with the SADF, could counter any possible guerrilla incursions from Zimbabwe or Mozambique.

The authorised strength of the force has been increased by 23% to 537 since its formation in September last year, and the budget of R3 400 000 for the coming year is up 88% on the previous budget.

There is a South African "buffer zone" of about 5km between Venda and Zimbabwe, and a corridor of between 20km and 50km separating the region from Mozambique. The areas are remote and undeveloped, providing ideal guerrilla infiltration routes.

Transkei and Bophutha-Tswana also have SADF-trained "ethnic" armies.

At least two black leaders have so far rejected the concept of regional military forces which have been described by military strategy experts as a logical extension of the "homelands" policy.

The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has refused to be associated with the 'Zulu Battalion'.

The Chief Executive Councillor of KaNgwane, Mr M J Mabuza, has also opposed what he sees as ethnic armies.

Blacks train to be parabats

CAPE Times 18/6/80

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JOHANNESBURG — Thirteen black soldiers are undergoing rigorous training at 1 Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein hoping eventually to wear the hallowed "wings" of the Parabats, the SA Army newspaper, Uniform, reports

The 13 were chosen from 21 men of 33 and 34 Battalions who were sent on a preliminary selection course

The chief instructor, WO1 J H Kieser, said the men selected had done extremely well on the selection course

"They work hard and they are tough," he told Uniform. "The men we choose are the pick of the crop. Either they reach our standards or they don't — there are no compromises" — Sapa

Why we struck into Angola

18/6/89

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IT is an enduring theme of South African foreign policy, a pervasive belief, that military and economic power generally outweigh other factors circumscribing South Africa's relations with the African continent.

And vice versa. There is a view that in the final analysis realpolitik counts for more than moral considerations of apartheid and other ideologies, even Marxism.

There is much to be said for this view.

Realpolitik is the name of the game and perhaps this is the reason why it is so difficult to escape the impression that a climate of acceptance in South Africa for a possible eventual Swapo election victory in SWA/Namibia and a South African withdrawal from the territory is being generated at present.

This is the pragmatic construction which can be placed on the recent security force raid into Angola which destroyed the PLAN operation headquarters and which went a long way towards answering the question of whether Mr P. W. Botha's Cabinet would ever countenance a Swapo government.

The answer of course is yes, it would. Pretoria has never said it would not accept the democratic choice of the Namibian people in a free and fair election. Power through the barrel of a gun? No, with a capital N. But through elections — why not?

Mr Botha's problem is how to extricate himself, his Government and South Africa from the whole costly Namibian saga as politically pathlessly as he can. International pressures are piling up on all sides and the end of the Namibian road for South Africa is in sight. It has now become a question of cutting one's losses as honourably as possible. No doubt Mr Botha, realpolitik practitioner *par excellence*, recognises the

danger for South Africa inherent in the situation and his definition of an honourable retreat therefore must be one that he can sell to his Rightwing.

The Rightwing in turn can only be placated if the settlement in sight is orchestrated in such a way that it appears to be the handiwork of all the people of Namibia — not only Swapo and the UN. South Africa has always maintained that it is the people of the territory themselves who must determine their own destiny and if the consistency of this approach is maintained the Rightwing will have little option but to fall into step and accept the outcome of UN-supervised elections — even if Swapo should win.

Hence the raid, which appears to have been designed to accomplish a multiplicity of military, diplomatic and political objectives. Intended to restore the sagging credibility of the DTA-dominated assembly, it may at the same time have been a device to persuade Mr Sam Nujoma to embark on round-table Lancaster House-type talks with South Africa and the "internal" parties.

Mr Nujoma has already said he is prepared to have round-table talks with Pretoria. One must even assume that the two camps are already talking through intermediaries. But this is not the central problem. The real fly in the diplomatic ointment is that Swapo will insist any "internal" Namibian delegation to such talks must be part of the South African delegation. This would of course be unacceptable to Mr Botha. The situation is entirely analogous to Lancaster House where the Patriotic Front only eventually agreed to accept Bishop Muzorewa's and other delegations as separate from the British negotiating team. Mr Nujoma however is under tremendous pressure from the Frontline States to be more

By DAVID WILLIERS
formerly of the
Department of
Foreign Affairs

flexible and conciliatory. The argument is that since Mr Nujoma is an historical winner anyway why not give the South Africans the concessions they need to proceed with elections? Even if these concessions should extend to all-party talks is the unspoken implication now that PLAN has received such a sound drubbing with the strong possibility that it could happen again, Sam Nujoma is unlikely to prove too obdurate in the matter of all-party talks.

South Africa — and Mr Botha — must have an honourable retreat. This is widely recognised by the West and the Frontline States. Ergo — if the remaining obstacles to the implementation of Resolution 435 can be overcome at a round-table conference comprising Swapo, the "internal" parties and South Africa then Mr Botha can legitimately argue that the Namibian people would have resolved their problems themselves.

Such negotiations ought not to be overly complicated. South Africa, talk of a "creeping UDI" notwithstanding, remains committed to the implementation of Resolution 435. The basic framework for an agreement is already in place. The negotiations these past three years have not been all that difficult in concept — they have principally been concerned to identify and neutralise inhibiting factors to a free election under UN auspices. The DMZ proposal itself is merely a device to effectuate such a neutralisation and it can be made effective if the necessary determination is shown. The raid has also highlighted

Pretoria's latest attempts to bolster the internal forces in Namibia, a thankless task to say the least. Quite apart from the absolute failure of two successive Administrator-Generals to reconcile the white political factions, South African attempts to encourage a centrist accommodation with the DTA have been undercut by the hostility of both the NNF and Swapo-D to the recently announced moves to give the National Assembly power over security matters. Namibia's 32 political parties are falling out among themselves as well, with all the explosive force of a fragmentation bomb.

Pretoria probably hopes that the military muscle deployed in Angola last week will emphasise the new potential of the DTA-dominated National Assembly to wound Mr Nujoma and thereby impress fence-sitting Ovambos.

"As a result of the events in Rhodesia, the DTA has come to the conclusion that nice guys don't win elections in Africa therefore they have not only got to show that they be as tough as their opponents but more importantly they must have the power to get things done", a member of the Administrator-General's office is quoted as saying. The DTA, which has not exactly fulfilled the electoral promises it made during the 1978 general election, badly needs to win greater credibility.

Participation in international negotiations on an equal footing with Swapo could give the DTA some kudos, even though similar advantages didn't help Bishop Muzorewa overmuch when it came to winning elections. However this may largely be immaterial because negotiating parity will satisfy Mr Botha that the fairness and impartiality which Pretoria has always sought in the negotiations will have been achieved. Recognising this, even Dr Waldheim

may bend over backwards to try to accommodate Mr Botha's apprehensions about the linkage between Swapo and the UN.

Although many people doubt whether Pretoria is prepared to agree to UN-supervised elections as long as there is a chance that Swapo might win, the costs of continued involvement in Namibia may outweigh this risk quite apart from international sanctions, the South African "Spanish ulcer" — the steady haemorrhage of young South African lives on a distant and hostile frontier for an uncertain cause — could become politically damaging to the National Party. And despite the traditional strategy of the military to meet the enemy as far away as possible there can be not a few tacticians at DHQ who feel it would be more militarily expedient to do so on the banks of the Orange River. Besides, the boys are needed at home to guard "key points".

With Zimbabwe gone unexpectedly to Robert Mugabe, Namibia is South Africa's last "external option". But the constellation of states ideal is simply not viable with one of its two most important regional props missing from being a valuable buffer state, Namibia has become a liability for South Africa.

The one thing the USSR has always welcomed is the South African delay in Namibia because it gives the Soviets the pretext they need to really dig in.

The MPIA moderates desperately want a Namibian settlement in order to mop up a then logistically weakened UNITA, reduce the Russian presence, stabilise the country, attract Western investments and get the Benguela line working again.

Perhaps the realpolitician in Mr Botha recognises this as well. If so Pretoria may soon be singing "Hello Sam, goodbye

green ink may be used for emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Swapo denies

SA raid claims

LONDON — Swapo yesterday denied that South African forces had destroyed its operational headquarters and killed 200 guerrillas in last week's raid into southern Angola.

"South Africa's claim is completely untrue," said Mr Peter Manning, Swapo's information officer for Western Europe.

In a statement, he said "South Africa's present gross exaggerations regarding Swapo's losses are reminiscent of the claim in 1978 to have 'destroyed Swapo militarily', followed by complaints three months later that the activities of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had escalated sharply.

"The regime's pretentious statements are indicative of its need to make its own losses of men and armaments acceptable to its supporters and to boost the waning morale of its armed forces illegally occupying Namibia" — Sapa-Reuter

• A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria last night it was not SADF policy to "comment on Swapo propaganda", but pointed out that two members of the South African news media accompanied the troops on the raid and that statements made at a Press conference on their return corroborated information released by the SADF.

Soldiers' spree: 3
injured

CAPE TIMES 19/6/80

WINDHOEK — A soldier was shot in the leg and two civilians slightly hurt in an incident involving members of South West Africa's 41 Battalion who went on a drinking spree near Grootfontein on Monday.

A court of inquiry will investigate the incident, a SWA Command spokesman said in Windhoek.

He said the civilians were hurt when they went to aid a woman who was being molested by three 41 Battalion soldiers at Umlunga near Grootfontein late on Monday.

A soldier fired a shot into the ground and the civilians, Mr Ludwig Karaseb, 26 and Mr Alex Guidoaseb, 24, were wounded by flying stone particles. They were treated for minor injuries.

More members of 41 Battalion arrived and shots were fired in the air. Police arrived, aided by an army task force from Grootfontein.

A 41 Battalion soldier was shot below the knee after he ignored an order to put down his rifle and turned to face the task force. A second soldier was arrested.

NUCLEAR ARMS

Fm

254 (S)

No purpose

20/6/80

There would be no purpose in SA developing nuclear arms, Dr Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, argues in the institute's latest strategic review

He says the country would obtain limited strategic and few political advantages from such arms. In fact, he adds, unless circumstances change, the country will benefit more from keeping options open in

this regard, by neither manufacturing nuclear weapons nor signing the non-proliferation treaty

Hough says nuclear weapons are not going to prevent insurgency, currently the most important question facing SA. "In the conventional field the South African deterrent is more than adequate in a regional and continental context," he writes. "Only an invasion by a major power could create problems for SA and here it is conceded that any such action by any great power or group of powers would have to be a largescale operation. To nullify threats of this kind, SA would have to possess the ability to threaten the territories of the great powers which naturally requires a great deal technologically."

Only if the threat should increase to a degree that there was no other choice, would it appear sensible from a strategic point of view for SA to develop nuclear weapons

Such weapons will not advance SA's political acceptability, adds Hough. Little credence will be accorded to SA's role in this connection as a bulwark against Russian or Cuban intervention. And at international level there would be much sympathy for the African states should SA manufacture nuclear weapons herself, because these countries would feel more threatened, Hough says

STAR 21/6/80
**Three army
men die** (256)

Two national servicemen died and three were injured last night in separate accidents on Johannesburg's Golden Highway. The names of the dead men were given by police at the Mondeor police station, as Lance-Corporal J. Engelbrecht and Rifleman R. Wynne.

Lance-Corporal Engelbrecht was reportedly killed in a multiple pile-up near the Viking garage. Rifleman Wynne died in a hitchhiking accident on the Golden Highway.

Rifleman van den Berg (19) of Vanderbijlpark was fatally wounded on Thursday afternoon when his patrol engaged a Swapo group in the operational area. Four guerillas were killed in the skirmish.

Border fighting: 'No sign of bias'

Staff Reporter

WHY is the list of border dead almost exclusively composed of Afrikaans-speakers? This question was raised yesterday in the letter columns of the Burger.

The writer, using the *nom-de-plume* "n Paar Vrae", wrote: "Something I have long noticed when lists of those who died on the border are published is that it is almost exclusively Afrikaans-speakers who are being killed.

"Although we pray that no one should die, the persistent question remains: What has happened to the others who share in this country's prosperity..."

"Why do hostile journalists have access to this country in order to assist in the cutting of our

throats? Just look at the English press. How much sympathy did it show towards the young policeman who was stabbed to death by rioters the other night?

"This press would sooner ensure that a photograph of a stone-thrower being tackled with a baton reaches their front pages so that the outside world can lap it up..."

● The Cape Times Defence Reporter replies: Whoever wrote that letter needs to think again.

In the course of many visits to the operational area I have yet to notice any sign of bias in the selection of who does the fighting.

The night before the recent attack on Smokeshell I had the pleasure of chatting a

while with a Jewish officer from Cape Town and a young Dopper dominee from Pretoria, who were not only room-mates in the base camp but were both going on the raid.

The crew of the Ratel in which I went into the heart of the fighting consisted of two Afrikaans-speakers (the officer and the gunner), one English-speaker from Natal (the driver) and an intelligence corporal who made nonsense of the sort of ethnic analysis "n Paar Vrae" seems to favour by speaking English as his mother-tongue while sporting a resoundingly Afrikaans surname.

I also became friendly with a black soldier who spoke Kwanama and Afrikaans (but no English) and answered to the name of Willem.

How would "n Paar Vrae" have classified him? As a black? As an Afrikaans-speaker?

If there had been any coloured soldiers involved (none happened to be taking part in that operation) "n Paar Vrae" would have been in a pickle. How would he have listed an Afrikaans-speaking coloured soldier named Smith?

By the grace of God all the men I have mentioned survived the attack on Smokeshell. Some of their mates didn't — but they didn't die by ethnic or cultural percentages.

And incidentally, the Cape Times carried a front-page photograph in colour yesterday of the funeral of the policeman who was killed by a rioter.

Five die in operational area

CAPE TOWN 21/6/80 (254) (254)
PRETORIA — Defence Headquarters here announced yesterday that Rifleman Jacobus Frederik van den Berg, 19, was killed in action in the operational area

He was the son of Mr and Mrs J P van den Berg, of Yeats Street, Vanderbijl Park

The Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuys, also announced from Windhoek that a patrol of the security forces had engaged a Swapo group encountered while on a routine patrol, on Thursday afternoon

In the exchange of fire, four insurgents were killed and an unknown number wounded. Rifleman Van den Berg was fatally wounded during this engagement — Sapa

Call-up here to stay, general warns employers

STAR 25/6/80

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By Neil MacLucas

South African industry and the private sector would have to accept that many of their employees now had dual professional roles to play, as military call ups made increasing demands on their lives

This prediction was made yesterday by Lieutenant General G J J Boshoff, Chief of Staff, Personnel, of the South African Defence Force, at a seminar on the problems of personnel management and the returning soldier

General Boshoff said the Citizen Force call-ups were here to stay and firms

should not discriminate against employees who were absent on border duty

At the same time he said, the Defence Force tried to take into account the manpower shortages in key sectors where staff were often away on military service

"While we stress the requirements of the SADF, we cannot neglect the rightful expectations of the individual. Tests are being conducted to determine a system which would give credit for, and distribute more equally, the burden of service," General Boshoff said

Mr A J Badenhorst, a local businessman and officer in the Citizen Force's Directorate of Orientation Services, said it was hoped the private sector would become more involved in study and guidance services for men doing their initial two-year stint

"Many of the young men doing their national service have a lot of leisure time and this could be used for career and study purposes," Mr Badenhorst said

Firms could also assist employees away on border duty by providing financial as well as employment security, he said.

Angolans

down

SA

helicopter

STAR
26/6/80

Sergeant J D Cilliers.

A South African helicopter was shot down by Angolan troops in the operational area and the flight engineer was later killed when he and the pilot were attacked by a company of Angolan soldiers, the SA Defence Force announced in Pretoria today.

The crew escaped unhurt from the helicopter, the Defence Force said, but were later attacked by Angolan soldiers "of approximately company strength".

The Pretoria announcement said the pilot fought his way through the attackers and reached safety, reports Sapa.

The flight engineer, Sergeant Jacobus Daniel Cilliers (23), was fatally wounded during the attack. Sergeant Cilliers is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D H S Cilliers of Zeerust.

The helicopter was taking part in an attack against southern Angolan positions north of the SWA/Namibia border, the Angolan news agency Angop said today.

Angop said one crew member of the Alouette had been killed and his body, dressed in South African army uniform, had been shown on Angolan television.

Troops

A Defence Ministry statement released in Luanda said the helicopter had been shot down last Monday as it landed troops near the town of Kangongo in the southern Kunene province.

An Alouette helicopter similar to the one the Angolan news agency claims was shot down by Angolan forces this week.

Angop did not say what troops were being landed.

The Guardian News Service reports that more than 120 Angolans have been arrested for alleged involvement in bomb blasts in Angola over the past 18 months.

The Angolan Interior Ministry has accused South Africa of infiltrating the country and supplying the explosives.

Thousands heading back for Civvy Street

STAR
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Pretoria Bureau

The demobilisation of thousands of men who have completed their two-year national service is under way, a Defence Force spokesman said today

The task of reinstating them into civilian life had gone smoothly, and the vast majority already had jobs and studies lined up, the spokesman said

He said the actual number of demobilised servicemen was "classified" information, but thousands were involved

The improved economic position of the country had made more jobs available for ex-servicemen compared with two years ago, when special committees were formed in all major centres to help find work for them

TOO HIGH

The spokesman said that less than 10 percent of returning men had not yet found work

These would be helped by the Department of Manpower Utilisation and by local committees for the reinstatement of national servicemen

Many with only a Std 6 education had not yet found work as they were aiming "too high" at careers such as surveying, he said

The task of the Department of Manpower Utilisation was to "bring them down to earth" and find employment suited to their education with employers, such as the Post Office or the Railways.

PUBLICATIONS

The spokesman said a further reason for the improved job situation was the higher standard of education of the men compared with two years ago, when 48 percent had only Std 8 or less

Publications such as "Civvy Street" "National Serv

had been distributed three months before demobilisation to help them choose future employers

Many of the returning men were nervous and uncertain about resuming civilian responsibilities, again, said Mr John Charles, secretary of the Johannesburg Committee for Reinstatement of Servicemen.

"These young men need guidance and we try and help them with interview techniques and generally give them some self-confidence," he said

CONFIDENT

"Our biggest problem is attracting enough applicants. Too many young men associate us with the military, and after two years of regimented discipline they are seeking a clean break," he said

"I just wish we could get the response from servicemen that we have had from the business community."

About 2 000 job-seekers will be released into Johannesburg alone and, despite the large number, Mr Charles is confident they can all be successfully absorbed into the labour market.

There appeared to be a new awareness and acceptance in the private sector about the military situation, and many firms now realised that apprentices, for example, could begin only at 20, rather than 18.

"A whole restructuring of the economy is now under way," Mr Charles said.

Information on the Reinstatement Committees is freely available from all town clerks

Angola: Did SA forces go on

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

IF last night's "invasion" accusations from Luanda — as yet unsubstantiated — are to be believed, this would be the largest and most serious South African incursion into Angola since the 1975-1976 intervention.

From such information as is available, it would appear possible that the force which raided the Swapo operational headquarters complex code-named Smokeshell a fortnight ago did not return to its base south of the border, but simply carried on to other objectives in the west.

If, in fact, a more or less on-the-spot decision to carry on was taken, it might be that this was done on the basis of information obtained from documents or the prisoners captured at Smokeshell or elsewhere in the previous fortnight.

It is possible that in such an event, if the stakes were thought to be high enough, the South African Government might decide to throw caution to the winds and inflict as much damage as possible on Swapo's Angolan operation — even though the original Smokeshell operation was nearly cancelled on at least one occasion for fear of political and overseas diplomatic repercussions.

Till now South Africa has been careful to avoid inflicting casualties on Angolan soldiers and installations. If the Luanda figures are to be believed, however, it would appear the South Africans are not allowing themselves to be deterred by the presence of Angolan soldiers in or near Swapo positions.

While the Angolan allegations and estimates of the men and weaponry involved have yet to be confirmed, there is no doubt South West Africa Command has the resources and infrastructure to mount an operation of this size.

From a military point of view this is the best time for campaigning in Angola. It is now the middle of the dry weather, which means that vehicles are not road-bound by marshes and vast sheets of water — in the 1975-1976 intervention, which spanned the rainy season, much of the hardest fighting took place at bridges and various crossroads.

○ The Angolan Government is probably overstating the case in describing the affair as an invasion. Invasions are usually aimed at permanent or semi-permanent occupation of foreign territory — as in Afghanistan — whereas a pre-emptive "shoot-and-scoot" strike into another country is strictly temporary in nature and would be more accurately described as a raid or incursion, even when it involves fairly large forces.

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Secrecy Over

are contained in a short Defence Ministry statement released in Pretoria yesterday and an even shorter item released by Angop in Luanda.

The Pretoria statement said Angolan ground troops fired at and hit the helicopter. The pilot crash-landed and he and Sergeant Chilliers emerged unhurt, only to be attacked by a company-sized group of Angolan soldiers.

Sergeant Chilliers was fatally

wounded in the shooting that followed, but the pilot fought his way through the attackers and reached safety.

The Angop statement identified the helicopter as an Alouette and said it had been hit as it landed troops near the town of Cangongo during an attack on southern Angolan positions.

A number of questions raised by the two statements remain unanswered:

● Where exactly is Cangongo?

If it is in the southern part of the relatively small Cunene province, it is comparatively close to the border — certainly not more than 150km, and probably a good deal less.

● If the helicopter was attacking a base, as Angop alleges, what sort of an establishment was it?

Since it is no secret that in its pre-emptive raids into

SA Pilot's escape

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By WILLEM STEENKAMP



An Alouette helicopter

Angola and Zambia the South African Government has long been at pains to attack Swapo and avoid inflicting damage on the host country's forces, installations or infrastructure, it must be assumed that the base, if there was one, was a Swapo concentration which also happened to have Angolan troops in or near it.

● Were there soldiers in the helicopter, as Angop claimed? If the helicopter involved

was, in fact, an Alouette, Angop's statement is of doubtful value. Alouettes are the smallest helicopters in SAAF service, and at most can carry only three passengers apart from the crew — hardly a unit of any tactical significance. An attack force would be more likely to use larger helicopters capable of carrying a section or platoon of troops each.

● If, in fact, there were soldiers in the helicopter, what

part did they play in the ensuing shoot-out with the Angolan troops?

Angop's statement — the only one of the two to say the helicopter had other occupants — makes no further mention of their activities after the crash.

● How exactly did the pilot reach safety?

Presumably he was picked up by members of a rescue force sent to the scene, or friendly troops who happened

to be in the vicinity. Here again there is no clarity about the events after the crash.

● What sort of ground fire brought the helicopter down?

Quite likely it was an automatic weapon of some sort and not a rocket, since the latter would have inflicted severe damage on the helicopter, or even destroyed it, while the evidence available makes it clear that both the pilot and Sergeant Chilliers were unhurt till the ground shoot-out began.

It is possible the helicopter crash-landed because a few stray bullets had damaged fuel or hydraulic lines without seriously damaging the machine itself.

STAR 28/6/80

New system ²⁵⁴ for SA Navy

CAPE TOWN — The South African Navy is to decentralise management of all the areas under its control by placing a senior officer in charge of the three areas at which there are naval bases—Walvis Bay, the Cape Province and Natal

Previously the commanding officers of all the Citizen Force units based in South Africa's harbours were responsible to Training Command, Simonstown.

Under the new arrangement they will be responsible to their area commander who will be answerable to the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards.

The new commanding officers for the naval commands of the Cape, Walvis Bay and Natal, are:

Commodore J C Ferris (previously Naval Officer in Command, Simonstown), Commander H J Grimbeek and Commodore A P Putter, respectively.

In the Cape Province the revised management programme will affect four Citizen Force naval bases SAS Unietie (Cape Town), SAS Yselsten (Simonstown), SAS Donkin (Port Elizabeth and SAS Port Rex (East London).

The Cape Regional Command will be the biggest of the three new command areas. The new arrangement affects only one Citizen Force base in Natal and one in Walvis Bay.

Decentralisation became necessary, naval headquarters said today, with the change in emphasis on the navy's commitments

NGK attacks SACC

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on national service

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) has been attacked strongly by the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) for its stand on national service

This follows the SACC's response to terms set by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for talks with church leaders. Mr Botha had challenged the council to dissociate itself from undermining national service

The SACC said it did not undermine national service and said all South Africans of all races had an obligation to perform national service as "citizens of one country"

But it insisted on the right of conscientious objection to military service and that citizens be allowed alternative forms of national service

In its official journal "Die Kerkbode", the NGK also said young South Africans had to "sacrifice their lives" to prevent a take-over by "terrorist forces" which "demolished churches and killed clerics", as was the case in Zimbabwe

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the SACC's general secretary, yesterday said "Let the NGK attack us — we won't allow anyone to jeopardise our crucial meeting with Mr Botha."

And the Rev Rob Robertson, convener of the SACC's commission on violence and non-violence, said young men who wanted to "attempt a pacifist way" of meeting violence should be allowed to do "peace corps-type" work instead of being imprisoned and subjected to solitary confinement

"Die Kerkbode" expressed disappointment and concern at church leaders and church meetings in South Africa which propagated the idea that the "sacrificing of South Africa's sons" could not be justified

"Against the background of the highly successful attack and cleaning-up operation by Security of the strong Swapo base in Angola, there are church leaders and organisations trying to discredit military service, to vilify it, and to discourage young people from undergoing training to defend their country," it said

The editorial asked what the situation would be like if South Africa's security forces did not act against terrorists and if the "enemies of our country" were allowed to play their part as they wanted to play it

Referring to "numerous destroyed churches and killed clerics" before the end of the struggle in Zimbabwe, it said there was much uncertainty

over the future of Christians — "just as in Mozambique, where the spirit of anti-Christian Marxism is rampant"

"This could be the situation in South West Africa and South Africa should the enemy forces take over," the editorial said

In a statement released this week, the Zimbabwe Christian Council greeted the fact that "we have just emerged from a situation of political domination of over 6-million indigenous blacks by 250 000 settler whites.

"The struggle for liberation, which demanded a high degree of self-sacrifice, and resulted in a lot of suffering for our people — thousands were killed, countless numbers were maimed, and there are large numbers who were left displaced, dispossessed and homeless — was realised by the blacks' determination"

But, the statement added, "the hard-won victory" was also sustained and reinforced by the co-operation and support — materially, morally and spiritually — given by the Zimbabwe Christian Council and its member churches

"In the midst of this conflict, the churches in Zimbabwe were awakened and rose to identify their role as sufferers with the people," the statement said

SA rejects Angola invasion claims

CDM 28/6/80.

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By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night rejected Angolan claims that South Africa had deployed several brigades in the raid on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

In a letter sent to the president of the United Nations Security Council, Mr Botha said allegations that about 3 000 South African troops with air, armour and artillery support had invaded Angola were ludicrous.

At the UN yesterday, Angola's ambassador charged "this is war" and asserted his country would call for outside military help if its forces were unable to repulse a "massive invasion" by South African troops.

The Angolan Government claimed on Thursday that hundreds of civilians were killed or wounded and several villages occupied in the action.

Mr Botha said "At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties they presumably resulted from the civil war which is continu-

He reiterated South Africa's commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the creation of peace and stability in Southern Africa

"The Security Council is now engaged in a debate on allegations of 'aggression' by South Africa against Angola. South Africa emphatically rejects this accusation. South Africa harbours no aggressive intentions against Angola and its people."

Mr Botha said it was Swapo which should be condemned

"I also urge you, Mr President, and the Security Council, to prevail on Swapo to cease its campaign of violence against the people of South West Africa/Namibia."

Richard Walker reports from the UN that the Angolan Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said yesterday that South African forces were in Angola to establish Unita power in the south and force a direct role for Unita in UN negotiations over SWA

The council was last night edging towards a vote on a draft resolution which condemns "the racist regime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions" of Angola and the use of SWA as a springboard for attack

Mr De Figueiredo warned that if the "massive" occupation force remained, Angola would "definitely" seek outside help

The only casualties involved were Swapo personnel or people involved in Swapo activities

He said only a small combat group with some air support was involved

The combat team started its return to base some days ago and the withdrawal would be completed within the next day or two

Mr Botha said that at no time did South Africa act against MPLA (Angolan Government) forces, except on June 23 when, in the action against Swapo, a South African helicopter was fired on and damaged by MPLA forces

He said South Africa had always been and remained in favour of dialogue in resolving differences. In the case of Angola this aim had been severely hampered by the continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by Swapo

Mr Botha said South Africa was responsible for the security and protection of the people of South West Africa and their property. In the exercise of this responsibility South Africa could not stand idly by while Swapo sought to impose its will on the people of the territory by force of arms, murder and abduction

RDM 28/6/50

Steyn to head media inquiry

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By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

THE Government yesterday appointed a commission of inquiry into the mass media, raising Opposition fears that the move was the beginning of an attempt to harness newspapers to the Prime Minister's "total strategy" policy.

The latest investigation of the Press was announced by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schibusch, who claimed the Government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed new controls over newspapers.

Mr Schibusch said the commission would be asked "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media, meets the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and if not, how they can be improved".

Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator General of

South West Africa, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission — just two months after he completed his inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

He advocated that as much information as possible should be published, but the Government responded to his report by introducing the Police Amendment Act prohibiting publication without the Minister's permission of information about the movements or methods of the police.

According to the noted authority on newspaper law, Mr Kelsey Stuart, the Act is the 100th restriction on the Press.

Mr Stuart said of the Press commission last night "One wonders whether there is room for any further control of the Press short of news manipulation".

With Mr Justice Steyn on the new commission are Dr Dirk "Das" Herbst, director of the SA Forum, and Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, a deputy

State Attorney, who both served on the inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

The two other members were surprise appointments — Mr Basil Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation mining house, and Mr James Hulett Hopkins, a Natal educationist who was also appointed vice-chairman of the board of the SABC yesterday.

Mr Landau, who is known for his strong conservative views, is said to have called for harsh measures against the Press during private discussions between the Prime Minister and businessmen last November.

He is also said to have suggested to businessmen that they should withdraw advertising from newspapers which did not show more restraint in their reporting.

He was on his way to the United States last night and

To Page 3

Govt's new inquiry into SA mass media

could not be reached for comment

Mr Justice Steyn said last night he hoped to complete his report by January next year. He said he would call a Press conference next week after meeting his commissioners in Johannesburg.

The leader of the official Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said last night the Government move appeared to be "an attempt to begin to harness the Press into its total strategy".

According to General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force and a confidant of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, "total strategy" is a "national reorientation aimed at survival".

Dr Slabbert asked "Is this really necessary? Already, the Government has a myriad of laws and regulations which enables it to exert almost total control over the Press for any specific purpose it wishes to".

He added "I cannot understand why we need another inquiry into whether the Press meets the needs of society, whatever that means".

"What would be better is an inquiry into whether the laws relating to the Press do not hamper the effective flow of information which is necessary to prepare us all for the changes that have to come about if we are to avoid confrontation and instability".

"What would be best, of course, would be to leave the badgered and beleaguered Press alone so that it can get on with its job".

From Page 1

Announcing the appointment of the commission, Mr Schlebusch said the Newspaper Press Union, which represents newspaper proprietors, had not responded to what he described as "matters outstanding" between the NPU and the Government.

He did not detail the "matters outstanding", and the chairman of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman, was on holiday and could not be reached for comment.

Mr Schlebusch claimed that in discussions with the NPU, the Government had stressed that "members of the public and organisations were constantly lodging serious complaints about the way in which information was being handled by the Press, and that the Government also had cause to complain about this".

Mr Schlebusch said he had "put forward certain suggestions for improving this state of affairs" during a meeting with the NPU at Skukusa in September last year.

According to reports on his speech, Mr Schlebusch envisaged a tougher Press Council empowered to suspend, even indefinitely, the publication of any newspaper if it regarded any report as being harmful to the "security of the State".

In his report earlier this year on Press reporting of police and defence matters, Mr Justice Steyn urged that as much information as possible should be made available to the

public

He said it was vital that the "watchdog" role of the Press should be retained and that attitudes could not be suppressed by law.

Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink "Das" Herbst is a former news editor of Die Transvaler, who obtained his doctorate in communications studies with a thesis on the "Dilemma of the Press".

He said yesterday he had argued in his thesis that newspapers were subjected to social, economic and political forces which wanted to use the Press for their own purposes. The Press, however, had to have a type of "sovereign independence" with the right to make its own decisions on what it published.

He said he would be "very happy" if he could play a role in "creating more understanding about the Press".

Mr Klaus Peter Constantin Otto von Lieres und Wilkau is a deputy State Attorney in the Transvaal who has specialised in commercial cases, but has also prosecuted in a number of political trials.

He said yesterday he did not wish to comment on how he saw his role.

Mr James Hulett Hopkins is a great grandson of the founder of the Hulett's sugar empire and has been a member of the board of the SABC since 1976.

He is vice-chairman of the University of Natal Council and a retired headmaster of Kearsney College.

He also said he did not wish to comment on his role.

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WE SADF silent on Angola operations since big strike

WONT TELL

THE South African Defence Force is maintaining silence on the nature of operations in Angola following the massive strike against Swapo more than a fortnight ago.

A Defence spokesman referred to Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha's rejection of allegations that about 3 000 South African troops, with air, armour and artillery support, had invaded Angola.

In a letter sent to the President of the United Nations Security Council on Friday, Mr Botha said action against Angolan forces was limited to a single clash on Monday. Then an Air Force helicopter pilot had

single-handedly taken on MPLA troops and killed several of them after he force-landed.

The flight engineer was killed, bringing to 18 the number of defence personnel known to have died in contacts since the start of the strike into southern Angola.

Mr Botha's letter said that combat teams engaged against Swapo began their return to base some days ago, with advance elements crossing the SWA/Namibian border on Thursday afternoon.

The withdrawal would be completed within a day or two, he said. The letter arrived at the UN as the Security Council edged towards a

vote on a resolution condemning South Africa for "sustained armed invasions."

Angola's Ambassador, Mr Eliso de Figueiredo, said his country would call for outside military help if its forces were unable to repulse a "massive invasion" by South African troops.

Mr Botha said: "The allegations that South Africa employed force levels of several brigades are ludicrous. In fact, a small combat team with some air support was involved in action against Swapo."

Responding to Angolan claims that more than 620 civilians were killed and several villages occupied, he said:

"At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians. If there were any civilian casualties they presumably resulted from the civil war which is raging in the area.

"Such casualties as resulted involved only Swapo personnel or persons involved in Swapo actions."

He maintained that South Africa had always been and remained in favour of dialogue resolving differences but said this aim had been severely hampered by "continuing acts of violence perpetrated from Angolan territory by Swapo."

On June 13 the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, told Parliament that a South African raid had smashed the main

Swapo base in Angola and that Swapo bases would continue to be destroyed.

In the raid security forces destroyed an intricate network of underground bunkers stretching across an area the size of central Johannesburg.

South Africa lost 16 men but more than 200 Swapo members were killed in what is seen as the most successful action since the August 1978 destruction of Swapo headquarters at Cassinga.

Since then the Defence Force has announced a death of the helicopter pilot and the death of a member of SWA/Namibia's multi-ethnic 41 Battalion in a contact.

Malan repudiates 'scurrilous' pamphlet

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Star
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Pretoria Bureau
The South African Defence Force has clamped down on further information concerning a politically honed pamphlet which has been distributed among the Defence Force.
An earlier statement by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, repudiated the document and has vowed

that steps will be taken against the people responsible for its distribution. The pamphlet highlighted many delicate points such as the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island, detention without trial, political party affiliation and black citizenship.
The document came to light this weekend by a Sunday newspaper which published full details of

what the pamphlet contained. General Malan repudiated the pamphlet which is entitled "The Reason Why" and said both he and the top management of SADF rejected the publication as unacceptable. They dissociated themselves from contentions in the pamphlet and said they do not approve of the manner in which it was presented. General Malan also said those responsible for the pamphlet should be im-

mediately and severely disciplined to prevent further occurrences of this nature. Because this is an internal matter the SADF will more than likely take internal disciplinary action against whoever was responsible.
Among the various delicate points brought up in the document are statements such as "those who are satisfied with the new rule in Rhodesia have obviously forgotten the incident of the Viscount air-

liner shot down by PF terrorists and the survivors brutally murdered".
The SWA/Namibia question must be "seen in the light of the recent Rhodesian election results then it can be expected the RSA will once again be used as a scapegoat".
On black SA citizenship and representation in urban areas "Significant representation through the Community Council has been established for the black man in urban areas," the statement said.

It added: "That the black man should also have citizenship in the RSA is totally absurd." White RSA citizens cannot be homeland citizens as well as RSA citizens.
The Defence Force must not become a divisive force in South Africa through "scurrilous pamphlets," the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said today, reports The Star's Cape Town Correspondent.
Dr Slabbert today wel-

comed the fact that General Malan had reacted strongly.
"This is the second time this kind of thing has happened this year and it is an alarming and disturbing trend."
"We cannot allow the Defence Force to become embroiled in party political conflicts or to promote ideological positions which can bedevil black-white relationships.
"Any such developments should be stamped on immediately, otherwise the Defence Force could become a divisive factor in our society, rather than one which unites all the people," Dr Slabbert said.

CAPE
Tel
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SADF pamphlet: 'Steps to be taken'

STEPS will be taken against the individuals in the South African Defence Force responsible for drawing up a pamphlet which blamed the failure of the government's constitutional proposals on "extremist elements", according to the Sunday Times.

The pamphlet, called "The Reason Why", was compiled and distributed contrary to an SADF directive, according to the newspaper yesterday. General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, has promised to take action against those responsible.

The document:

- Called black demands for citizenship "totally absurd".
- Defended the homelands policy and said blacks were adequately represented on government-created community councils in urban areas.
- Defended detention without trial.
- Attacked calls for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.
- Claimed Rhodesia's whites had given in to "terrorists' demands".
- Blamed the failure of the government's constitutional plans for South Africa on "extremist members of our community".

The pamphlet was issued in spite of a SADF directive which said all Defence Force instructions, directives, letters and staff papers dealing with party politics and SADF policy had to be submitted to the chief of the armed forces before they could be distributed, the newspaper report said.

It is the second such document to be officially repudiated by the SADF this year. A document uncovered in March, signed on behalf of General Malan by the then Director-General of Civic Action, Major-General P. Pretorius, issued instructions to military departments to "nullify the Opposition's attack" on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate.

General Malan issued a statement on Friday repudiating the latest document, saying it was contrary to SADF policy, and that action would be taken against those responsible for issuing it, the newspaper said.

Malan vows action after pamphlet row

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RDM 30/6/80.

Political Staff

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, has repudiated a newly-disclosed SADF document dealing with political issues, and has pledged that "steps will be taken" against those responsible for it.

The document is a pamphlet, said to have been distributed anonymously by the army, which deals with contentious questions such as detention without trial, black citizenship, the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and the party political affiliations of national servicemen.

Details of the pamphlet and Gen Malan's repudiation were published in the Sunday Times yesterday.

Defence Force spokesmen would not comment further.

The latest controversy over army documents drew a sharp response yesterday from the leader of the Official Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

Welcoming Gen Malan's "strong reaction" to the pamphlet, he said "It reflects a very disturbing trend which has to be nipped in the bud if the Defence Force is not going to be dragged into party politics and black-white disputes.

"It is not the function of the Defence Force to propagate partisan political points of view or to indoctrinate its soldiers for any particular ideology."

He added "Those responsible for this scurrilous pamphlet

should be immediately and severely disciplined to prevent any further occurrences of this nature."

According to the Sunday Times, the pamphlet, entitled "The Reason/WHY", has been distributed anonymously by the Army. The report does not indicate to whom it has been distributed.

Dealing with South West Africa, the pamphlet says that in the light of the recent elections in "Rhodesia", it could be expected that South Africa would once again be used as a "scape-goat".

But it adds "Those persons who are satisfied with the new rule in Rhodesia have obviously already forgotten the incident of the Viscount airliner shot down by PF terrorists and the survivors brutally murdered."

Dealing with citizenship of blacks in South Africa, the pamphlet says "significant representation" has been established for the black man in the urban areas.

It continues "That the black man should also have citizenship in the RSA is totally absurd! White RSA citizens cannot be homeland citizens as well as RSA citizens!"

On the Government's constitutional proposals, it says a solution has not yet been found. This is not due to the Government's inability, it says, but the "action of extremist members of our community" who continually reject Government proposals so that discussions



GENERAL MALAN
... rejects document

are always "miscarried or ruined."

Dealing with the "free Mandela" campaign, the pamphlet reminds readers he was part of the Rivonia plot and an active member of Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) "that planned terror."

Dealing with party political affiliations of national servicemen, it argues that opposition parties believe a person's po-

litical affiliation should not deter him from doing national service.

The pamphlet also defends detention without trial.

In this statement, Gen Malan acknowledged the pamphlet had been distributed by the SADF.

Its compilation and distribution was not authorised in terms of Defence Force policy and was contrary to it, he said.

"I and the top management of the Defence Force reject this publication as unacceptable and dissociate ourselves from the contentious statements therein.

"We also do not approve of the manner in which it was presented," he said.

Steps would be taken against those responsible for its compilation and distribution.

A Defence Force spokesman yesterday acknowledged the Sunday Times report was "correct" and that Gen Malan had issued the statement.

But he would not comment further and emphasised that neither Gen Malan nor any other spokesmen would add anything to the statement.

The pamphlet is the second controversial Defence Force document dealing with political issues to be disclosed this year.

Earlier this year, Gen Malan repudiated a document, signed in his name, which contained instructions to military departments aimed at "nullifying" the Opposition attack during the Budget debate.

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Soldiers (254)
are fined (1021)
for rape

UMTATA — Four members of the Transkei Defence Force, including a commissioned officer, were yesterday each fined R100 or 100 days after they were found guilty by a Regional Court magistrate of raping a 26-year-old woman.

Lieutenant Sweldumile Vava (25) of Ngqeleni, Corporal Sonwabo Mntlaka (22) of Libode, Cpl Temba Hlomendlini (23) of Umzinkulu and Cpl Mongezeli Mpofu (27) of Tsomo, all attached to the Naval Unit at Port St Johns, were convicted of raping a woman on November 17 last year. The four pleaded not guilty before Mr D. B. Muir — Sapa.

Slanted Defence pamphlet aimed at the young

SUN EXPRESS

6/7/80

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THE astonishing politically-tainted army pamphlet, which defended detention without trial and described Black claims to citizenship as "totally absurd", was compiled for the exclusive attention of the thousands of young White South Africans undergoing their military training.

Copies of "The Reason Why" reached thousands of national servicemen, but were withdrawn just before the contents were disclosed in the Sunday Times last week. However, many copies are still circulating among servicemen.

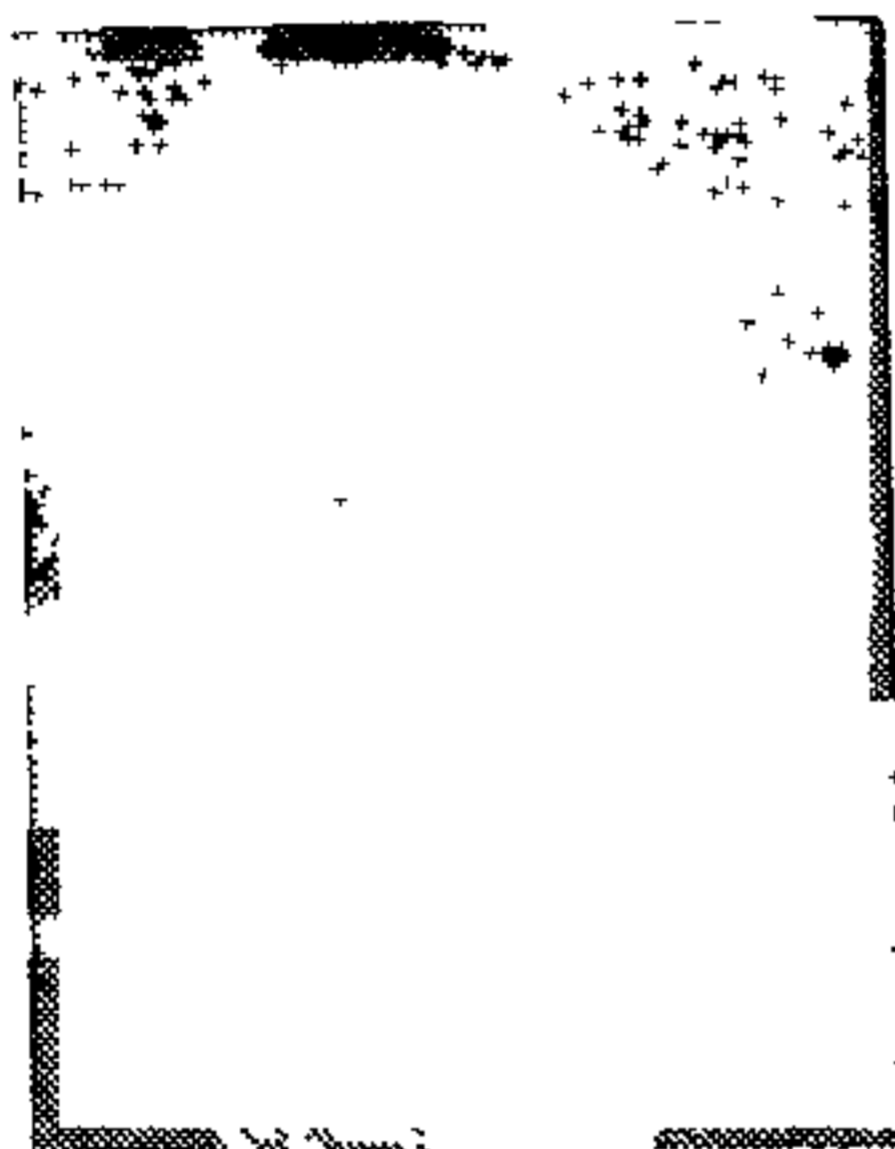
This emerged in a Sunday Express investigation this week into the circumstances of the publication and distribution of the pamphlet — and it prompted Harry Schwarz, PFP chief spokesman on Defence, to make an urgent request to the Prime Minister to initiate an independent inquiry — not a departmental SADF one — into the publication.

Mr Schwarz said the results should be made public, and added "The fact that the pamphlet was designed to influence national servicemen is shattering as it shows a clear endeavour to involve young people in party-political connotations.

"It throws a serious light on the whole question of political activism in the SADF — and I have no hesitation in demanding that Mr Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, appoint an independent body to investigate the entire matter."

The pamphlets, distributed anonymously by the army, also rejected the merit of releasing former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, defended the Government's homeland policy and community councils, blamed the failure to find a new constitutional system on extremists, and said satisfied with the new rule in Rhodesia had obviously forgotten how PF terrorists had shot down a Viscount airliner and murdered the survivors.

ROOKIES GIVEN POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION



● Harry Schwarz
...demanding inquiry

By KITT KATZIN

Chief of the SADF, General Magnus Malan, immediately repudiated the pamphlet, saying it had not been authorised by the Defence Force, and that he and top SADF officers disassociated themselves from its contentious statements. He said steps would be taken against those responsible for its publication and distribution.

Mr Schwarz, however, said Gen Malan should have known about the pamphlet and must accept responsibility. "The public," he said, "is entitled to know who issued the pamphlet."

This week the Sunday Express found the answer.

It was compiled and distributed by the Command Information Section of the South African Army. It was apparently written by a junior officer, but it is not known who initiated the project.

The army's information section functions independently of the SADF Directorate of Public

Relations, headed by Colonel Kobus Bosman, and the navy and air force publicity sections.

Mr Schwarz said "This makes no difference to my view that Gen Malan should accept overall responsibility for all contentious publications."

Senior SADF officers are known to be particularly concerned about at least two of the subjects referred to in the pamphlet. One is the reference to Black claims to South African citizenship, the other representation in urban areas.

The pamphlet says "Significant representation through the Community Councils has been established for the Black man in the urban areas."

"That the Black man should also have citizenship in the RSA is totally absurd! White RSA citizens cannot be homeland citizens as well as RSA citizens!"

Concern has also been expressed about comments on Rhodesia and references have been made to difficulties that could arise as a result of delicate diplomatic initiatives between Robert Mugabe's new Government and South Africa.

On people who disagreed with the views expressed in the pamphlet "The aim of this piece is to make you think and to annoy you — because when you are annoyed, you at least say something."

• The pamphlet is the second controversial SADF document to hit the headlines this year.

In March it was disclosed that the SADF's Civic Action Directorate had issued a "political action" programme in which it was suggested that attempts should be made to nullify the Opposition attack on the Prime Minister during the

Defence Force Budget Debate in Parliament

It was issued by Major-General Phil Pretorius, then Director-General of Civic Action, on behalf of General Malan.

One way of neutralising the Opposition, the document said, was to get the mass media, including TV, to project sabre-rattling features on the SADF's different divisions and to record their achievements in a positive light.

As a result of this propaganda ploy the Sunday Express disclosed that SABC TV producers revolted and refused to be party to any of the features subsequently shown on TV.

Mr Schwarz said yesterday he was determined to put an end to "party politics" in the SADF.

"I will make every effort to achieve this if party political connotations continue to be featured in official publications, we'll end up with a divided Defence Force — the very last thing South Africa can afford."

7/7/80
Jailed ARGUS

objector
to fast
SACC man

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The conscientious objector, Mr Peter Moll serving his ninth two week period of solitary confinement, is to stage another three day fast in protest, a South African Council of Churches official said yesterday.

As in a fast he staged over Easter, Mr Moll will take only liquids for three days from July 16 to 18, said Rev Rob Robertson of the SACC justice and reconciliation division.

Mr Moll was sentenced last year to 18 months' imprisonment for refusing on religious grounds to do military service. This was reduced to 12 months but he has also been sentenced to the solitary confinement for refusing to wear the military prison uniform supplied.

SUBMISSIONS

'On April 30 a military review council rejected two submissions that could change Peter's situation' Mr Robertson said.

They were rejected as not possible as the law now stands and no move was made during the past session of Parliament to change the law.

The submissions were

⊗ That he is recognised as a conscientious objector doing what his church teaches that is that he refuses to fight in a war he honestly believes to be unjust.

In that case he would be sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, be allowed a blue overall, not military uniform and would not be punishable with solitary confinement. He could not be sentenced again.

DISCHARGE

⊗ That he be committed to civilian imprisonment where the uniform issue would not arise and where after serving his sentence he would be discharged from the Defence Force with ignominy.

'Peter is not protesting at his imprisonment which he is prepared to bear just as other men must bear the hardship of military service,' said Mr Robertson.

'He is protesting specifically at the solitary confinement which amounts to a double penalty.'

STAR 7/7/80 254

Fast planned over 'double penalty'

A conscientious objector, Mr. Peter Moll, serving his ninth two-week period of solitary confinement, is to stage another three-day fast in protest, a South African Council of Churches official said yesterday.

As in a fast he staged over Easter, Mr Moll will take only liquids for three days from July 16 to 18, said the Reverend R Robertson of the SACC justice and reconciliation division.

Mr Moll was sentenced last year to 18 months' imprisonment for refu-

sing, on religious grounds, to do military service

This was reduced to 12 months but he has also been sentenced to solitary confinement for refusing to wear the military prison uniform supplied.

"Peter is not protesting at his imprisonment which he is prepared to bear just as other men must bear the hardship of military service," said Mr Robertson "He is protesting specifically at the solitary confinement which amounts to a double penalty."

Moll must repay his bursary

Mr Peter Moll, the conscientious objector, serving a 12-month prison sentence, will be forced to repay a R5 145 Old Mutual bursary on his release due the end of this year.

He was dismissed by the company this year "on purely commercial, contractual grounds" having been jailed for refusing to do military service and was therefore not able to complete his contract.

He had been a trainee actuary with Old Mutual and the bursary had allowed him to continue his studies for a University of Cape Town degree.

Friends are now rallying to collect the outstanding R5 145 and a letter of appeal has been sent out by Mrs D. Scott-Sadlington of Rondebosch, Cape Town.

In the letter she says: "We feel it is important that we start accumulating the amount now."

At the time, Mr Frans Davin, joint managing director of the Old Mutual in Cape Town, said: "He was dismissed because of his inability to fulfil his contract."

"The fact that Peter Moll is a conscientious objector was not the reason for dismissal."

He left SA to 9/7/60 save his marriage 254

By Neil MacLucas

Apartheid has turned a young family man's longer-for return home into a nightmare

Mr Liam Keeley of Westdene, Benoni, brought his wife and their two Japanese-born children to South Africa, his country of birth, in April for a working holiday, and six weeks later was called up for military service in the operational area

The fact that he is now an Irish citizen has not impressed the Defence Force and he has now applied to the Pretoria Supreme Court for an order to have his call-up set aside

Mr Keeley's problems began when he went abroad after completing his military service and graduating from the University of the Witwatersrand

"I visited Japan because of my interest in karate, and while there I met and married my wife, Toshi. Unfortunately, as a South African, I was not allowed to work there and returned home to make arrangements for Toshi to join me here"

"We were separated for 10 months while I fought a running bat-

tle here with the Department of the Interior for permission for my wife and newly born daughter to join me. I eventually realised I was wasting

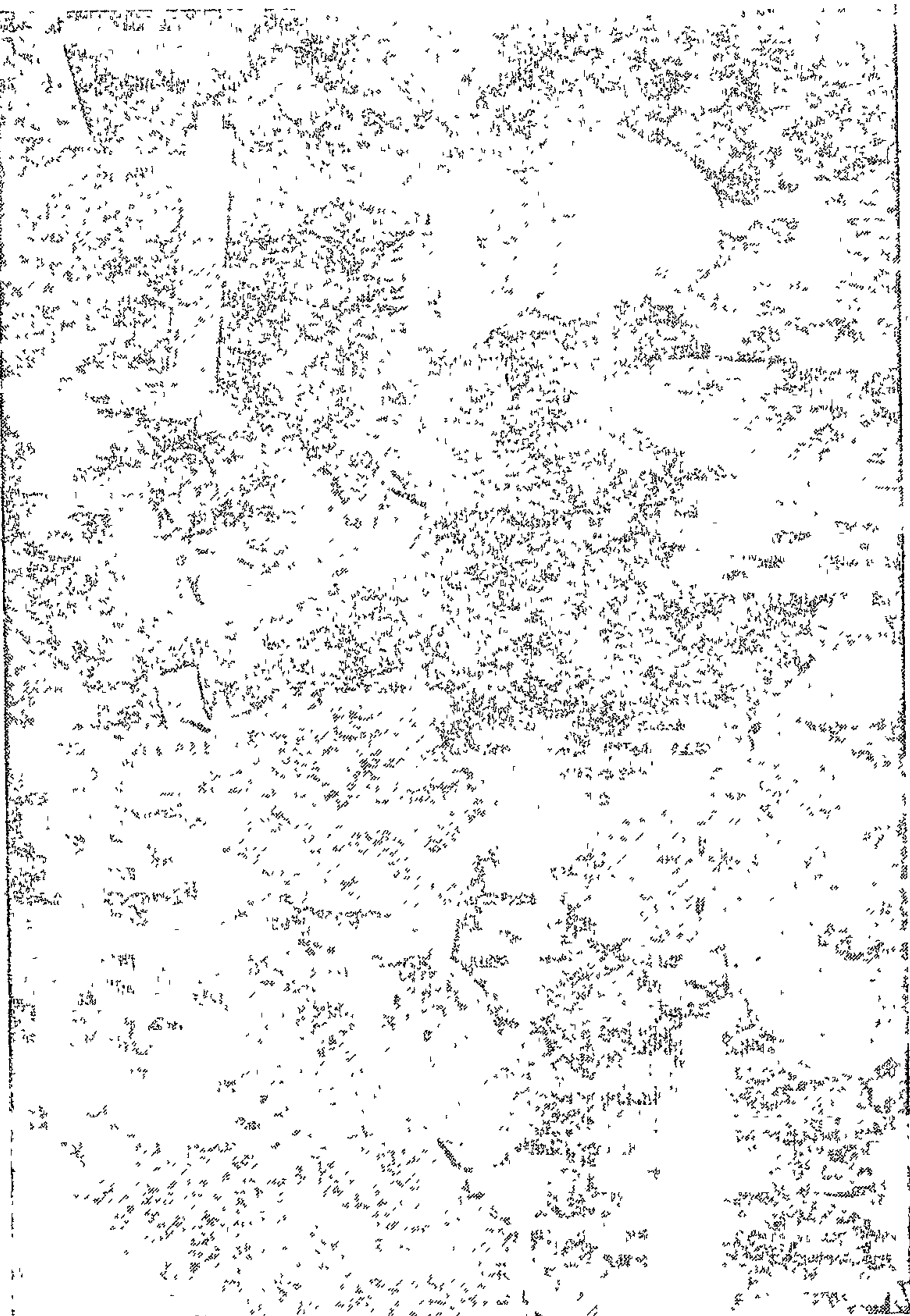
my time and that if we wanted to continue as man and wife I would have to renounce my citizenship and settle in Japan," he said. Mr Keeley returned to Tokyo where he ap-

plied for and was granted an Irish passport. He has been teaching English at a Tokyo university for four years. The area of his family estate in-

After an other long wrangle, his wife was granted a "funny visa" for one year. The SADI refused to exempt Mr Keeley on the grounds that he

was a Citizen Force member, regardless of his nationality. Mr Justice Curran, in a judgment given last week, pending a

Mr Liam Keeley with his wife Toshi and daughters Rina (5) and Mayr (4 months), at his parents' home in Benoni. Picture by Dale Yudelman.



9/7/80 ARGUS

Apartheid turns exile's dream into a nightmare

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — What was to have been a dream return home for a young family man who has been in involuntary exile in Japan for five years has been turned into a nightmare of nerves and indecision by South Africa's apartheid laws

Mr Liam Keely, of Westdene, Benoni brought his wife and their two Japanese-born children to South Africa for a working holiday — and was promptly called up for military service

Because he is now an Irish citizen he has applied to the Supreme Court for an order to set aside his call-up

Mr Keely's saga began when he went abroad after completing his military service and graduating from the University of the Witwatersrand

GOT MARRIED

'I visited Japan because of my interest in Karate and while there I met and married my wife Toshi. Unfortunately as a South African I was not allowed to work there and returned home to make arrangements for Toshi to join me here,' he said

'For 10 months I fought a running battle here with the Department of the Interior for permission for my wife and newly-born daughter to join me

I eventually realised I was wasting my time and that if we wanted to continue as man and wife I would have to renounce my citizenship and settle in Japan'

GRANTED VISA

Mr Keely returned to Tokyo where he applied for, and was granted, an Irish passport for the past four years he has been teaching English at a Tokyo university

But the dream of returning home to see his family lingered and eventually, after another protracted wrangle with the authorities, his wife was granted a visa for one year

'We arrived back in April and six weeks later I was called up for a three-month border camp'

The SADF refused to exempt Mr Keely on the grounds that he was a member of the Citizen Force regardless of what nationality he held

Another hunger strike by Moll

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Peter Moll, sentenced to a year's detention for refusing to serve in the army, is to go on another hunger strike for three days in protest against his repeated spells in solitary confinement

This will be Mr Moll's ninth stay in solitary at the detention barracks in Voortrekkerhoogte. He has spent 104 days in solitary since December.

Mr Moll went on a three-day hunger strike with his cousin and fellow objector, Mr Richard Steele, at Easter. The new strike will be from July 16 to 18.

A statement issued by the Rev Rob Robertson of the South African Council of Churches said Mr Moll was not protesting against his sentence but against repeated periods of solitary confinement for refusing to wear a uniform.

The statement said that Mr Moll refused to wear a uniform as it identified him with a war in which he refused to fight as he believed it to be unjust.

His periods in solitary started when, on December 3, his sentence was confirmed and he was given a uniform to wear which he refused to do. He has been put in solitary on all nine occasions for repeatedly failing to obey this order.

When Mr Moll's sentence is served he will still be eligible for call-up, and if he refuses he can be jailed again. This can go on till he reaches the age of 65.

On April 30 a military review rejected two submissions that could change his situation.

Ignominy

These were: That he is recognized as a conscientious objector doing what his church teaches — to refuse to fight in a war he believes to be unjust. And: That he be committed to civilian imprisonment where the uniform issue would not arise and where, after serving his sentence, he would be discharged from the Defence Force with ignominy.

The statement said the new hunger strike was to express Mr Moll's appeal for humane treatment for himself and others.

Mr Robertson urged communities to share the fast with Mr Moll, to hold vigils and prayer meetings for him between July 16 and 18. He urged people to send telegrams and write to him in the detention barracks and to members of Parliament, bringing his plight to their attention.

POST WOMAN

Destitute child minder

By SINNAH KUNENE

WIDOWS who live far below the bread-line can apply for a maintenance grant for their children from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

This call was made by the Commissioner of Child Welfare at the Johannesburg offices, Ms Jane O'Connor. She said the monthly grant is R7,60 per child, and is payable up to the age of 16. It is, however, not payable to more than five children in a home.

The applicants should be registered job-seekers if unemployed according to Ms O'Connor. She said those who are employed and can't make ends meet can, through the help of their local West-Rand Board social worker, submit detailed reports from their employers. For those with school-going children, a school report must be submitted.

Ms O'Connor said the applications take about two months before they are replied by their Pretoria office, but if there is a delay — the applicants would be

be taken to an institution as she was too old to look after them

The case ended with the children running away from the court and the hysterical granny being charged with contempt of court. The Children's Act prohibits the granny to be identified

She took up the matter with the Pretoria offices

and on May 1 this year her application was approved

Another old woman from Naledi, Soweto who also applied for the grant, woefully told about her "ups and downs" at the offices, ending up with an unfruitful attempt

The Child Welfare Society is at the same time struggling to place

hundreds of children into foster care or for adoption.

Attracted by the foster grant, hundreds of pensioners volunteer to take care of the children, the social workers say

The supervisor for adoption at the Johannesburg Child Welfare Offices, Mrs Dorcas Ngcobo, says there are

very few young couples coming to their offices to adopt children

Asked to comment, the public relations officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr J Jonker said the Orlando grant's case was being given serious consideration. He added that she can re-apply for the maintenance grant.

Guardians can apply for grants

arrears.

Desperate widows should contact their local welfare social workers — who will then investigate their home circumstances and refer them to the probation offices in town

The same applies to old pensioners, who are widowed and have to maintain grandchildren. They automatically qualify for the foster grant — which is about R24 per month for each child.

They have to pass through the children's courts, where the commissioner decides whether they qualify to apply for the grant and whether the old woman will be able to care for the children.

Several poverty-stricken widows and grandmothers who had applied for the maintenance grant from the probation office however, claim in earlier reports that "we've got to sweat for it, and sometimes you lose both your grandchildren and the grant"

The maintenance grant procedure took a drastic turn about for a year ago for a 60-year-old granny from Orlando East, Soweto who nearly lost custody of her three grandchildren because "she could not look after the children at her age"

She was advised by a local social worker to apply for financial assistance to raise her late daughter's children. At the court, the then commissioner for welfare ruled that the children

EX-SA man contests border call-up in court

Cape Times 10/7/80 (254)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A man who renounced his South African citizenship because his Japanese wife was refused entry to the country, has refused to court rather than perform a border call-up issued while he was visiting his parents in South Africa.

He has submitted an affidavit to the Pretoria Supreme Court contesting the South African Defence Force's interpretation of the Defence Act that he is liable for a military camp although he forfeited his South African citizenship in 1976.

In his affidavit, Mr Keeley said he was born in the country and performed military service here between April 1969 and January 1970. Being a karate expert, he wished to visit Japan and left the Republic on his South African passport in 1973.

In Japan he met Toshi Ohashi, whom he married in February 1975. He was unable to work in Japan on his South African passport and returned to South Africa where he tried in vain to obtain an entrance visa for his wife between March and December 1975.

He returned to Japan, where he applied to the Irish Embassy for a passport on the grounds that his father's father was Irish. He was told he could only have Irish citizenship if his South African passport was cancelled.

On February 5, 1976, his South African passport was cancelled and he assumed Irish citizenship. Earlier this year his wife was granted a visa to visit South Africa and they decided to visit his parents so they could get to know his wife and two children.

"I arrived in South Africa in mid-April and towards the middle of May I received call-up papers from the SADF to attend a three-month military camp in one of the operational areas," said Mr Keeley.

He wrote to the SADF, advising them that he was no longer a South African citizen, but was informed by the Chief of the Defence Force that their interpretation of the Defence Act was that Mr Keeley was liable for military training.

Mr Keeley said, "Through the country's race laws I have been forced to leave the Republic and

forfeited my citizenship. I am now an Irish citizen and my wife, family and I are visiting South Africa for a maximum period of one year and I do not regard myself as being liable for further military training."

Mr Keeley was due to be called up on July 17, but Mr Justice Curlewis ordered the deferral of the date and postponed the matter to August 26.

Mr L. T. C. Harris, instructed by Savage, Jooste and Adams, appeared for Mr Keeley.

Karate expert Liam Brink Keeley is on holiday with his wife and two children at his parents' home at 13 Willow Terrace, Westdene, Benoni

SA a big exporter of arms — report

254 Defence Reporter

Apple Times 11/7/80

SOUTH AFRICA is the largest importer of arms in sub-Saharan Africa, followed by three black Marxist states, according to the 1980 brochure of the authoritative Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri), entitled "Armaments or Disarmament?"

But it is a two-way trade. Sipri claims the Republic has now also become one of a group of "largest Third World exporters of major arms" — the others being Israel, Brazil, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Singapore and Argentina — which began to emerge in the 1970s.

The brochure paints a depressing picture of an impoverished Third World absorbing massive quantities of ever more expensive and sophisticated weapons' systems — fed by an international arms trade which has accounted for most

of the arms used in Third World conflicts which have killed 25 million people since World War II

During the 1970s, Sipri says, the United States was the biggest arms supplier to the Third World (45 percent), followed by Russia (25 percent), France, Britain, Italy and West Germany. After them, came the Third World group in which South Africa was included

Of the various Third World regions the Middle East absorbed most foreign arms between 1975 and 1979 — 48 percent — and the Far East 16 percent

Ten percent of the arms exported went to sub-Saharan Africa, the largest exporter being Russia, followed by France, the US and Britain
South Africa imported 24 percent of all the arms flowing into Africa, Sipri says, with France as its largest supplier

The next largest importers were Ethiopia (13 percent, with Russia as the main supplier) * Angola, and Mozambique (nine percent each, mainly from Russia), the Sudan (six percent, mainly from France, and Nigeria (five percent, mainly from Britain)

Sipri says that between 1975 and 1979 the average imports of arms by Third World countries increased by 25 percent every year, and there were no signs that this was likely to slow down

"On the contrary, the early 1980s will see increased investment in conventional weaponry, which sooner or later will enter the arms market"

Not only was there a growth in the arms trade, an increase in the number of importing countries and a demand for more sophisticated weapons' systems during the 1970s, but the num-

ber of countries producing major weapons "is growing rapidly. Today some 56 countries produce major weapons and 24 of these are in the Third World . . .

"Two-thirds of the global arms-trade involves transfer of weapons to the Third World, a good part of which suffers from under-development, starvation and disease"

Sipri added the international arms trade could not be curbed unless the two largest exporters, the US and the USSR, agreed to take "decisive measures", although this would be difficult due to political factors.

However, Sipri warned, "there is always a danger that both the US and USSR could be drawn into a regional conflict, which could thus escalate into a world war. And this is more likely if these powers are the main suppliers of the weapons used in the original conflict"

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Submarine on show

Not for the elderly, frail or fat

Defence Correspondent
AS A special Navy Week attraction, the South African Navy submarine SAS Johanna van der Merwe would be open to visitors today and tomorrow, the vessel's captain, Commander Braam Steyn, said in Durban yesterday.

She will be moored at G-H shed in the docks between 2 pm and 4 pm today, and from 10 am to noon and from 2 pm to

4 pm tomorrow. The other naval ships will be open to visitors for the last time from 2 pm to 4 pm tomorrow.

Because thousands of visitors are expected to want to see the Daphne Class submarine, the visit will be a quick walk-through instead of a conducted tour, he added.

And because of the very steep vertical ladders that have to be climbed on en-

tering and leaving the submarine, frail and elderly people are advised not to attempt it. Very fat people may have difficulty getting through the narrow hatches.

No photographs will be allowed to be taken inside the vessel and visitors are asked not to touch equipment.

Visitors will, however, be able to see the conditions and confined spaces

in which the officers and crew live and work.

Cdr Steyn said that because of the confined conditions all men underwent a psychological test.

Three men share two beds — not really a problem as one of them is always on duty — and this applies to all ratings, from seaman to chief petty officer.

Shifts are four hours on duty and eight hours off

During off periods the men organise entertainment for themselves, including variety concerts.

Necessity being the mother of invention, the men collect water from the airconditioning units' condensation on the bulkheads to wash in because water to bathe in is a luxury.

Afraid

Yet nothing deters the intrepid submariners from the daily dangers that lurk beneath the depths.

Cdr Steyn summed it up by quoting his French instructor 'If you're as scared after 10 years as you were when you began, you'll make a good submariner'.

And, after 11 years, Cdr Steyn readily admits that he's still afraid.

Chief of Navy thanks 'generous and warm' people of Durban

Defence Correspondent
DURBAN had responded generously and warmly to a request from the Chief of the Navy to open its hearts and homes to navy personnel stationed at Durban Naval Command at Salisbury Island, a Navy spokesman said yesterday.

Speaking at the official opening of Navy Week, Vice-Admiral Ronme Edwards said that during the week it was the Navy's intention to 're-introduce the people of Durban to the South African Navy — your Navy — and by doing so build up the friendship and co-operation that has

always existed between the peoples of this great harbour city and those whose task it is to guard our shores'.

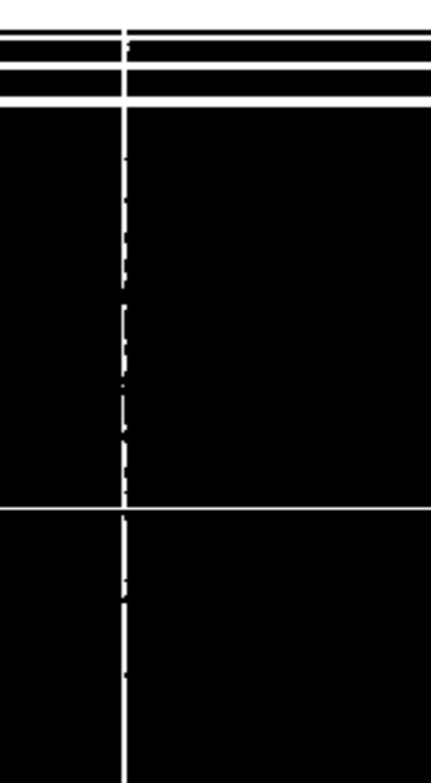
The admiral said he considered it essential that the Navy should regain all its old connections and friends. He was sure that the sincere effort the

Navy was making to meet the people of Durban would be well received.

'We come to you in a spirit of friendship, aware that friendships are not available on demand, they have to be earned and nourished.'

'If we can add more

names to our list of friends, find more men and women from Durban to join our Navy and Citizen Force and find a greater awareness of the role and responsibilities of the Navy in Durban, then we will be satisfied that Navy Week has achieved its aims,' he said.



Marais Steyn must resign, says Eglin

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~~257~~

WM
12/7/80

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday demanded the resignation of the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, for suggesting that there would be bloodshed if returning servicemen found coloured people living in "white" areas.

Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on community development, said Mr Steyn should bow out before "the damage he is doing to race relations becomes irreparable".

Mr Eglin made his attack as Mr Steyn came under increasing pressure for his attitude towards the growing number of coloured and Indian people forced to live illegally in "white" flats because of the shortage of accommodation in zones allocated to them under the Group Areas Act.

Two leading lawyers, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Jules Browde, SC, have already referred to the Attorney-Gener-

al some of Mr Steyn's remarks which, they believe, may constitute contempt of court.

The Nationalist newspaper, Die Transvaler has also criticised Mr Steyn for other remarks he made at a meeting of white residents in Jeppe, Johannesburg, this week.

Mr Eglin said Mr Steyn's warning that there would be bloodshed if returning national servicemen found coloured and Indian people living in white areas was an insult to "every serviceman who has served SA on the border".

"In the operational areas, white, coloured and Indian — and, at times, black South Africans — have stood shoulder to shoulder," said Mr Eglin.

"For these young serving South Africans, there has been no apartheid. How dare Marais Steyn suggest that these young men share his prejudices and racial bigotry?"

"His statement is disgraceful: It is inflammatory. It reeks of racism."

Mr Eglin said Mr Steyn was not fit to be in charge of such a sensitive portfolio as Community Development. He should apo-

logise to national servicemen and bow out of public life.

Die Transvaler said in a leading article yesterday it was a "pity" that Mr Steyn had reinforced his requests for coloured people to leave Jeppe, with a threat that the Government could be forced to act against them "with full force".

The newspaper said coloured and Indian people had sought refuge in "white" areas because they were unable to find accommodation elsewhere.

Die Transvaler argued that until more accommodation was made available, threats should be withheld.

The decision by Prof Dugard and Mr Browde to seek a prosecution against Mr Steyn comes after his remarks at the meeting that the Government would clamp down hard on illegal residents in "white" areas as soon as two Group Areas eviction cases before the Appellate Division had been handled.

Prof Dugard and Mr Browde are involved in the cases, and believe Mr Steyn's remarks constitute contempt of court.

Vigils to support army objector

SIAK
16/7/80
254

Vigils at churches are to be held in Cape Town and Johannesburg today, supporting the conscientious objector, Peter Moll (23), in a three-day fast he is staging to protest against continual periods of solitary confinement.

Sympathisers will pray and go without food.

Mr Moll is facing his 10th two-week period of solitary since he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment last December.

He is in the Voortrekkerhoogte military detention barracks.

He was convicted of refusing to report for military duty and has been confined to solitary imprisonment because he also refuses to wear the detention uniform.

He is to take only water until Saturday to protest the imposition of this punishment, which could stretch into eight months of the one-year sentence.

Moll to begin ^{CAPG} 3-day ^{Times} protest ^{16/7/80} fast ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Peter Moll, who recently completed his ninth spell in solitary confinement at Voortrekkerhoogte for refusing to wear a uniform, will today start another three-day protest fast.

Moll, who was sentenced to a year's detention for refusing to undergo national service, went on a three-day fast with his cousin and fellow objector, Richard Steele, at Easter.

He has already served 104 days in solitary confinement for refusing to wear a uniform.

The Rev Rob Robertson, of the South African Council of Churches' justice and reconciliation division, said Moll was not protesting against his sentence, but against the repeated terms of solitary confinement.

"He is fasting to express his appeal for humane treatment for himself and others," he said.

Mr Robertson has urged communities to share the fast with Moll and hold vigils and prayer meetings for him from today to Friday.

He also called on people to send telegrams or write to Moll in detention and to members of parliament to bring his plight to their attention.

"This is not a campaign of any sort. It is simply being urged out of concern for the persecution of Moll," Mr Robertson said.

Moll, who will still be eligible for call-up when his sentence is completed, may again be jailed if he refuses to serve in the army. This could continue until he reaches the age of 65.

Accused 'was rejected by SA Army'

334
254
NDM
22/7/80

Staff Reporter

AN ACCUSED in a Terrorism Act trial told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday that he had unsuccessfully applied to become a soldier in the South African Army.

Mr Elias Sana Nkumbi, 21, was giving evidence before Mr J L de Villiers, in a trial in which he and his brother, Mr Watson Nkumbi, 18, are charged under the Terrorism Act.

The State alleges that at the beginning of 1979 Elias tried to recruit his brother, Watson, and others to undergo training which could endanger the maintenance of law and order in South Africa.

Both are also charged with trying to recruit six others to undergo military training outside the Republic. They have pleaded not guilty.

Mr Nkumbi, under cross-examination from Mr A Hattingh, for the prosecution, said that he was forced to leave school because his working mother had also to pay for the schooling of his brothers and sisters.

He told the court he started working in January last year, but left work after two weeks because of a reduction of staff. He said when he continually failed to find work he applied to the South African Army at the Lenz Military Camp, and then to Pretoria where his ap-

plication was unsuccessful.

Mr Nkumbi said he spent R5 buying a record from a man at the Kiptown Railway Station. He told the court he bought the record because he loved all types of music.

Replying to a question from Mr Hattingh, Mr Nkumbi said he only realised when he started playing the music that it was not "Springbok Hits" as the label said. Some of the tracks contained love songs while others were freedom songs.

Two of the tracks were titled Nantsi Indoda Emnyama Verwoerd ("Beware Here Comes The Black Man Verwoerd") and Bahleli Bonke Etirongwem ("They Are All Locked Up In Jail"). He said he interpreted the first track as sounding a warning to whites to beware the black man in the game of soccer.

He said the latter track spoke of Nelson Mandela who had been incarcerated for his activities in the African National Congress (ANC).

Under cross-examination from Mr C R Mailer, for his brother, Mr Nkumbi said he took the half raised clenched fist as a sign of Orlando Pirates Football Club. He said any soccer follower would agree with him because the sign was well-known.

The hearing continues today.

Few blacks receive war pensions

Defence Reporter

CAPE TOWN (254) 29/7/80
FEWER THAN 900 black South Africans are receiving war veterans' pensions — although more than 80 000 volunteered for military service in World War II.

By comparison, a total of 7 639 coloured ex-servicemen (out of a total of 45 000 volunteers) receive military pensions.

This has been reported by Mr Edgar Rowston, chairman of the Black Welfare Committee of the South African Legion, in the latest edition of the organization's monthly magazine, "Springbok".

"As the great bulk of these volunteers, we understand, came from homeland areas, these figures point to a critical situation", Mr Rowston's report said.

It was a regrettable fact that the awarding of black war veterans' pensions "lag far behind other ex-service groups".

Figures given by Mr Rowston showed that the majority of black war pensioners — 539 — were living in "white" South Africa, the homeland figures ranging from KwaZulu (84) to the Swazi home-

land, Kangwane (3).

"Regrettably, we have found a lack of knowledge by officialdom in both urban and rural areas of the provisions of the (1978) Department of Plural Relations and Development circular instructions covering social aid schemes for blacks . . .

"Unsympathetic handling of ex-servicemen by officialdom has also been prevalent, and there is great ignorance among ex-servicemen (particularly in the homelands) of the provisions of the regulations".

However, the report added that a newspaper and radio campaign drawing attention to war pensioners' entitlement had been carried out.

Personal investigations conducted in townships and homelands "has thrown up a new problem — widows under 60 years with schoolgoing children — currently a subject of much thought".

The report said that the government "has agreed they will progressively work towards the closure of the gap between white and black pensions, also including coloureds"



UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION

SA raids

Angolan

village:

27 killed

CAP-Times
31-7-80



All answer books must be numbered

Number of books handed in

1975-6 Angolan intervention will be remembered as a disaster. The town crowded with refugees

Picture, page 2

black soldiers and civilians stresses a lesson learned during the sequel to Smokehill. To a Swapo member, an MPLA camp does not mean automatic safety any more.

In the past, security forces raiding over an international boundary went to great lengths to avoid contact with the host country's troops, stressing the fact by means of pamphlets or verbal declaration that they had no quarrel with the local civilians or soldiers but were only seeking members of Swapo.

Yesterday's raid was a sequel to the mortar bombing by Swapo insurgents of the town of Ruacana in the early hours of Sunday.

In the mortar attack, nine civilian buildings and three buildings inside the army camp were hit.

A military spokesman said the mortars were fired from a distance of 2.5 km and it is believed four mortar pipes were used.

He said the Swapo infiltrators had moved south and the security forces were hot on their trail.

The security forces were unable to give an exact account of how many of the dead were Swapo and how many were MPLA because they wear the same uniform.

Brigadier Bosman said he would be treated at Oshakati Hospital and allowed to return freely to Angola.

He said MPLA buildings had also been destroyed because MPLA forces had assisted Swapo.

As the journalists flew out of the captured town, the MPLA headquarters and barracks were blown up.

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. -- A small elite force of about 80 South African troops yesterday captured the Angolan town of Chitudo near the SWA/Namibian border, destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Helicopters dropped the crack force near Chitudo, 25 km west of Purucani and 5 km inside Angola near the border of Kunene and southern parts of the border.

In the battle to capture the town, 27 Swapo and MPLA men were killed.

There were no South African

or SWA/Namibian security-force casualties.

Only hours after the town was seized, South African and SWA/Namibian troops were flying there to bolster their forces.

Speaking from Chitudo, the second-in-command of SWA/Namibian troops said

Brigadier Dieter Bosman, emphasized that the town was not aimed against Angola but against Swapo.

Shortly before the South African raid, about 1000 Swapo fighters were dropped from the air, exploding the majority of their pipes.

The pamphlets in Portuguese and English said South African police and West African security forces are helping Swapo terrorists. We have no fight with Angolans.

My Angolan will be just people that we do not get involved in. We are not Swapo forces. We are not Swapo forces. We are not Swapo forces. We are not Swapo forces.

During the morning of Sunday, the South African and SWA/Namibian troops of the town were met by a detachment of Swapo forces at the end of the town which many veterans of the



SA and SWA/Namibian forces killed 27 MPLA soldiers and captured the town yesterday.

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Afrika

Any dishonesty will result in disqualification

Helicopter

(254)

raiders

COM 31/7/80

hit Swapo

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A small elite force of South African troops yesterday captured the Angolan town of Chitado near the South West African border, destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Helicopters dropped the force near Chitado, 65km west of Ruacana and 5km inside Angola near the border with Kaokoland soon after first light yesterday.

In the battle to capture the town 27 Swapo and MPLA men were killed.

There were no South African or SWA Security Force casualties.

Hours after the town was seized South African and South West African journalists were flown there by helicopter from Huacary.

Speaking from Chitado the second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Peter Bosman, emphasised that the raid was not aimed at capturing the town but to destroy the Swapo base.

Thousands of leaflets were dropped from the air explaining the motives of the raiders.

The pamphlets, in Portuguese and English, said:

South African and South West African security forces are fighting Swapo terrorists. We have no fight with Angolans.

No Angolans will be hurt provided they do not fire at security forces or assist Swapo terrorists in any way. We will destroy Swapo bases and buildings wherever they are as long as terrorists attack innocent civilians in Namibia.

Yesterday's raid was a sequel to the mortar bombing, by Swapo, of Ruacana early on Sunday morning.

In the mortar attack nine civilian buildings and three

buildings inside the army camp were hit.

The decision to capture Chitado came after observations that Swapo incursions into Kaokoland were often preceded by considerable activity in the town.

One of the people who accompanied the journalists to the captured Angolan town was one of the Van der Merwe brothers of the Himba tribe in Kaokoland.

Two of his brothers had been killed earlier this year in Swapo raids.

The captain who led the raid told the Mail Africa Bureau it had taken about 25 minutes to gain control of the town.

We were very surprised to find Swapo bases and buildings in the town. We were also surprised to find that the Swapo were using the town as a base for their operations. We were also surprised to find that the Swapo were using the town as a base for their operations.

The journalists also noted how many of the dead were Swapo and how many were MPLA because they wore the same uniforms.

Only one civilian, a teenage boy, was wounded in the raid, he said.

Brig Bosman said he would be treated at Oshakati Hospital and allowed to return to Angola. MPLA buildings had also been destroyed because MPLA forces had assisted Swapo.

Only armed men who assisted the attack were shot at, he said.

As the journalists flew out of the captured town the MPLA headquarters and barracks were blown up.

About an hour later the strike force was flown back to their SWA base.

254



STAATSKOERANT
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol 182]

PRETORIA, 1 AUGUSTUS 1980
AUGUST

[No 7166

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No 131, 1980

OORDRAG VAN GESAG AAN DIE ADMINIS-
TRATEUR-GENERAAL MET BETREKKING
TOT DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN SEKLERE BE-PA-
LINGS VAN DIE VERDEDIGINGSWET, 1957, IN
SUIDWES-AFRIKA

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38
van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika
1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in
die Bylae vervat

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Een-en-
dertigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-
tagtig

M VII JOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

S P BOTHA

BYLAE

Woordomskrywings

1. In hierdie Proklamasie tensy uit die samehang
anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in
die Verdedigingswet toegeskryf is, die betekenis aldus
daaraan toegeskryf, en beteken—

(i) "gebied" die gebied Suidwes-Afrika, (iv)

(ii) "Regeringsdienswet" die Regeringsdienswet, 1980
(Wet 2 van 1980) van die Nasionale Vergadering van
Suidwes Afrika, (ii)

(iii) "Suidwes-Afrikaanse Gebiedsmag" die eenhede
van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag kragtens die bepa-
lings van die Verdedigingswet ingedeel in en as die
Suidwes-Afrikaanse Gebiedsmag en genoem in Goewer-
mentskenarrewing AG 105 van 1980 in die *Official
Koerant* van die gebied op 1 Augustus 1980 gepubliseer,
soos van tyd tot tyd by soortgelyke kennisgewing gewy-
sig, (iii)

(iv) "Verdedigingswet" die Verdedigingswet, 1957
(Wet 44 van 1957) (i)

288—A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No 131, 1980

TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTRA-
TOR-GENERAL IN RELATION TO THE ADAMI-
NISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957, IN SOUTH WEST
AFRICA

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the
South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of
1968) I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic
of South Africa at Pretoria on this Thirty-first day of
July, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M VILJOEN State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

S P BOTHA

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Proclamation unless the context otherwise
indicates, any expression to which a meaning is assigned
in the Defence Act, shall have the meaning so assigned
to it, and—

(i) "Defence Act" means the Defence Act, 1957 (Act
44 of 1957) (iv)

(ii) "Government Service Act" means the Govern-
ment Service Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), of the National
Assembly of South West Africa, (ii)

(iii) "South West African Territory Force" means the
units of the South African Defence Force organised
in and as the South West African Territory Force under
the provisions of the Defence Act and specified in
Government Notice AG 105 of 1980 published in the
Official Gazette of the Territory on 1 August 1980, as
amended from time to time by similar notice (iii)

(iv) "Territory" means the Territory of South West
Africa (i)

7166—1

SWA Ministers back raid on Swapo base

254 RDM 1/8/80

WINDHOEK — The SWA Ministers' Council said in Windhoek yesterday that it associated itself fully with the attack on Wednesday by South African and SWA forces on the southern Angolan town of Chitado.

It warned that it would support any action against Swapo — "wherever it might take place" — adding that running away and hiding would not save the terrorist organisation from vengeance "for its murderous attacks on innocent people".

Twenty-seven Angolan soldiers and Swapo terrorists were killed in the attack on the town, which is understood to have been used by Swapo forces as a transit camp for incursions into Kaokoland in north-western SWA, and at-

tacks on the border town of Ruacana.

Referring to Swapo as "petty racists" who could not even maintain peace and order in their own ranks, the Ministers' Council said in a statement that by its "cowardly" attack on Ruacana a few days ago, the organisation had once again shown that its "bloodthirsty attacks are aimed at the common citizens of this country".

It seems the ineffectiveness of Swapo's mortar attack on Ruacana was because the terrorists tried to beat a hasty retreat immediately it was launched.

The statement said Swapo had also displayed this tendency when confronted in its "hiding places" by South African and SWA security forces during

recent attacks on its bases in Angola.

"At no stage did they attempt anything to prove that they are the brave fighters they give out to be."

The Ministers' Council said that it trusted that the United Nations — which supplies Swapo with most expensive military equipment — would condemn the organisation's "deeds of provocation".

"It is also trusted that Mr Don McHenry, the American Ambassador to the UN — while he accuses others of delaying negotiations (on the independence of SWA) — will reprimand Swapo for actions like these which bedevil the chances of a peaceful settlement being reached" — Sapa.

Defence changes for SWA announced

ADM 2/8/80 (254)

THE Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has announced that control over certain specific defence functions in South West Africa has been handed over to the Administrator-General of the territory

In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, he also announced that a territorial force for SWA had been instituted as part of the South African Defence Force

The full statement read, "Since the Government has already declared itself prepared to transfer the security forces of SWA to the control of a body in South West Africa which can rule effectively, as I said in a statement in Parha-

ment on May 1, this year, it is now announced that:

"In consultation with the Administrator-General of South West Africa, the control over specific defence functions in South West Africa is transferred to the Administrator-General with effect from August 1, 1980, and details of the functions thus transferred are contained in a proclamation published by the State President in the Government Gazette today

"A territorial force for South West Africa has been instituted with effect from today as part of the SA Defence Force and details of its composition will appear in today's issue of the

South West Africa official gazette

"The responsibility for the security of South West Africa remains vested in the South African Government and there will be no withdrawal of RSA troops deployed in the area

"The implementation of specific defence functions in South West Africa will also be planned on a mutual basis, together with the Administrator-General and the chairman of the Minister's Council

"The South West Africa territorial force will therefore now be able to fulfil an increasingly more important and effective role in the combating of terrorism in the territory" — Sapa

Viljoen's ²⁵⁴
tribute to
ADM 2/8/80-
army chief
in SWA

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday paid tribute to Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the Defence Force in SWA, who has been promoted to Pretoria

Gen Geldenhuys had one of the sharpest intellects he had ever come across, Dr Viljoen said

Gen Geldenhuys will leave SWA/Namibia in October to take up a position at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria

'All of us in SWA are disappointed that Gen Geldenhuys will no longer be our commanding general

'But such are the pressures generated by a top position such as that of Gen Geldenhuys that it could understandably not be expected of him to stay on indefinitely

It was proof of Gen Geldenhuys' abilities that he had been able to hold the command position twice in SWA

'I personally hope that he will not be promoted to such an extent that he will be unavailable for a third term here,' Dr Viljoen said

Gen Geldenhuys was an excellent planner of future operations and strategy

Although a South African, he had identified himself with the people of the territory and had an excellent grasp of the political situation there

Gen Geldenhuys had also played a leading role in the diplomatic field, especially in negotiations with the United Nations, Dr Viljoen said

He had been indispensable in the wider application of his military knowledge on the diplomatic front — Sapa

Slow 12/80

MP seeing general over army solitary confinement

SP 12/80

By John Murray

Solitary confinement was a "sadistic punishment" imposed on conscientious objectors, and Defence Force officials are to be asked to have it abolished, a leading MP supporting the mother of an objector said yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Musgrove, and Mrs Beryl Moll, mother of Mr Peter Moll who has been in solitary for 118 days this year for refusing to

wear military detention uniform, have taken up the matter with the authorities.

Mr Moll and others have written to General Malan and Mr Swart is to see the general a week today at the Voortrekkerhoogte military headquarters in Pretoria.

Mr Swart said from his Durban home last night "It is preposterous that solitary confinement be imposed for this reason in modern day South Africa."

He will be "making representations" to General Malan to have solitary confinement abolished.

Mr Moll (23) was sentenced to 18 months, later reduced to 12, last December 4, for refusing on the basis of what he called strong Christian principles to heed a 19-day army call-up. This was his third conviction.

During this detention he has spent 118 days, nine periods each of 10 to 14 days, in solitary confinement for refusing to wear the military detention brown uniform symbolic of the army.

Mrs Moll said "Peter will presumably serve well in excess of another 100 days."

She pointed out that in 1977 the Department of Justice laid down that in criminal cases solitary confinement could be imposed only on two days in a week and over a maximum period of six months (Government notice 1352 of 1959).

"However, the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977 omitted all reference to solitary confinement, in other words it has been abolished."

Asked by The Star if any change regarding the treatment of Mr Moll was considered, a Defence Force spokesman said, "No."

Father to probe 'wrong' diagnosis on son

Staff Reporter

A NAVY midshipman walked around for three days unaware he had broken his neck in a rugby match in Walvis Bay, after a local doctor allegedly diagnosed his injuries as bad bruises.

Upset at what he believes was negligence on the part of the doctor, the midshipman's father, Mr John Stewart, who is the Cape editor of the Financial Mail, plans to leave for SWA/Namibia soon to conduct his own private inquiries into the matter.

Hugo Stewart, 19, who has served one year of his national service, was injured in a tackle while playing rugby for his Defence Force team against a local town team on July 19.

He was carried off the field and allegedly checked over by a civilian doctor who indicated he was just badly bruised. In the bath later in the day, Hugo blacked out from the pain.

No sleep

When he could not sleep on Sunday night, he reported to a military doctor the following morning, and worried that something might be seriously wrong, the doctor arranged transport to the State Hospital in Windhoek by tram, after an aircraft was unobtainable for the purpose.

Hugo was immediately placed in traction after the orthopaedic surgeon examined X-rays of his neck and discovered it was broken. This was on Tuesday, three days after the rugby accident.

"He could have died," Mr Stewart said last night. "He could have turned his head one way — one little bump and he could have been dead."

Mr Stewart believes the treatment of his son was "negligent."

"He should have been immobilised as soon as the incident occurred and X-rayed. Surely in a town the size of Walvis Bay there must be equipment to X-ray someone?"

Hugo, who fractured a bone in the first vertebra, will remain in traction in the State Hospital for the next six weeks.

**Schwarz calls
for additions
to SA Navy**

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on defence, has called for more frigates — built in South Africa — to be added to the strength of the South African Navy.
Speaking in Simonstown, Mr Schwarz said the Navy's new strike craft would add to its strength, "and no doubt we will have further additions in the future, many — if not most — of substantially South African manufacture"

"I would like, however, to make an appeal today for additions to the larger ships, and I believe the time is more than ripe that additional frigates should be added to our fleet and that such frigates should be the product of our own ship building industry"
A Navy's real substance lay in its personnel, he said
"Anyone who has seen, on board ship and on land, men working together — irrespective of their race, colour, religion, politics, language or culture — cannot but be filled with hope that our people can and will work together in the interests of South Africa"

Referring to Mr John Wiley's criticism of two retired senior naval officers who are helping the PFP candidate in the impending Simonstown by-election,

Mr Schwarz said people had been shocked at disclosures about documents emanating from military sources which took a party political stance

He said the chief of the Army had assured him steps were being taken to prevent such an occurrence

"But while party politics must stay out of the Defence Force, individuals have the vote and are not only entitled, but in my view should, exercise it, and obviously have personal views which, while not propagated in the Defence Force, affect their decision on how to vote"

"These views, whatever they are, I respect"

"In days gone by, I can remember retired soldiers, sailors and airmen were more than welcome in the political party to which Mr Wiley and I both then belonged. In fact, he was champion of such men obtaining public office"

"Why now Mr Wiley should object to retired — not serving — naval personnel having a political view and expressing it is not understood, except that he would prefer it to be expressed in his favour"

"No person retired from the forces should be intimidated from expressing his political views," Mr Schwarz said

(Report by W P Steenkamp 77 Burg Street Cape Town)

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NOTE C

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
5	57.	
6	59.	
Exam- ners' Initials		

NG

- 1 Enter the question page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

SADF chaplain spells out policy

Pretoria Bureau

The Chaplain General of the South African Defence Force, General J A van Zyl, today said there was no racial discrimination in churches in the operational area of SWA/Namibia

This follows an incident in which a coloured soldier was not allowed to attend a Nederduitsch Hervormde church communion service at Otjiwarongo last week

The service was conducted by Professor A D Pont, who is apparently a rightwing theologian in the church.

General Van Zyl said he could not comment on the incident because it happened at a civilian church.

He added that in the operational area there were not enough ministers to provide for all the denominations and, when a minister preached in English or Afrikaans, church members of the two languages attended the services.

It is not possible for each denomination to have a minister in the

operational area but at home bases each soldier has the opportunity to attend the church of his denomination.

Professor J A Loader, a lecturer in theology and a minister of the Hervormde church said the action of Professor Pont could not be defended. He added that a church loses its credibility when it preaches Christian love but does not apply the principles.

He said this does not apply to all the ministers of the church

The annual general meeting of the Hervormde church discussed in March Section 3 of the church policy which is known as the "Apartheid Policy" He said that a commission which has been operating for two years deliberated on whether or not to delete the section which states that only whites may be members of the church.

This section can be interpreted in two ways as far as special services such as funerals are concerned.

8/8/80 AR CUS
25A

Solitary confinement sadistic—Swart

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Solitary confinement was a 'sadistic punishment' imposed on conscientious objectors, and top Defence Force officials are to be asked to have it abolished, according to a leading member of Parliament, and to the mother of an objector.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party member of Parliament for Musgrove, and Mrs Beiyi Moll, mother of Mr Peter Moll, who has been in solitary for 118 days this year for refusing to wear military detention uniform, have taken up the matter with the authorities.

Mrs Moll and others have written to General

Malan and other top officials and Mr Swart is to see General Malan personally at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Mr Swart said from his Durban home 'It is preposterous that solitary confinement can be imposed for this reason in modern day South Africa.'

He said he will be making representations to General Malan to have solitary confinement abolished.

Mr Richard Steele, at present in detention in Bloemfontein, has also served periods of solitary confinement for the same reason.

Mrs Moll said Peter will presumably serve well in excess of another 100 days before being pleased at the end of this year.

She pointed out that in 1977 the Department of Justice laid down that in criminal cases solitary confinement could only be imposed on two days in a week and over a maximum period of six months (Government notice 1352 of 1959).

'However, the Criminal Procedure Act No 51 of 1977 omitted all reference to solitary confinement, in other words it has been abolished for the worst of criminals,' she said.

She also pointed out Jewish, Arab, Witness, get preferential treatment in cases of objection by virtue of Section 126(A) (2) of the Defence Act whereas the Baptist Church, of which Mr Moll is a member, does not.

The section states that those of a church forbidding members in its tenets to fight in a war can be exempted.

'Neither body has any written tenets to this effect yet Peter is punished and the Witnesses are not,' said Mrs Moll.

Asked if any change regarding the treatment of Mr Moll was considered, a Defence Force spokesman said, 'No.'

Row over SADF newsletter

col 10/80
C. T. S. M. S.
254

Fourth row over SADF documents

Political Correspondent

THE latest row about allegedly political Defence publications follows controversies about three other military documents this year. In two cases Defence Headquarters took action against the officers concerned. The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, ordered an investigation in March into a Defence plan to "nullify" the opposition attack during the parliamentary debate on the Defence portfolio.

A board of inquiry found there had been "serious errors of judgment" by those who drew up a document which could be interpreted as encroaching on party-political terrain. No wilfulness or negligence warranting disciplinary steps was found, and administrative measures were instituted against those involved.

Further controversy arose in April because *The Warrior*, an

official army publication for blacks, said the premises and objectives of present policies were the only ones which would ensure self-determination for all peoples in South Africa.

The publication criticized the World Council of Churches, Amnesty International and the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu.

In June a Defence Force pamphlet entitled "The Reason Why" blamed the failure of the government's constitutional proposals on "extremist elements". It called black demands for citizenship absurd, attacked calls for the release of Nelson Mandela and defended detention without trial. The head of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, repudiated the document, saying it was contrary to Defence Force policy and that action would be taken against those responsible.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg St, Cape Town)

Mr Schwarz also objected to the document's concluding comment, included in previous Information literature on constitutional change. The President's Council is described as "the new platform on and from which the various groups will participate in the highest decision-making process".

• The document includes a covering letter from the Chief of the Defence Force stating that the Public Service Commission has started a newsletter which will be published by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information.

"The primary aim is to inform members of the Public Service of certain decisions which are often misinterpreted by the public. If at least those in government employ are informed, it might contribute to the fact that misinterpretation of messages be stamped out," it says.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg St, Cape Town)

By MICHAEL ACOTT

OPPOSITION SPOKESMEN are accusing the Defence Force of political bias because of an internal newsletter which ignores opposition objections to the President's Council and other constitutional changes.

The controversial document, setting out the new constitutional dispensation, was issued by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. A copy sent to naval personnel in Simon's Town — not marked restricted or confidential — has been given to the Cape Times.

This is the fourth time in recent months that Defence Force documents have led to accusations that it is involving itself in party politics.

The newsletter is apparently part of a campaign by the Commission for Administration (formerly the Public Service Commission) to ensure that all public servants are kept abreast of developments. It is based on an Information newsletter which, in spite of controversial comments, faithfully records the attitudes of all parties which served on the Schlebusch commission of inquiry on the constitution.

The Defence Force version quotes extensively only from National Party recommendations on the establishment of the President's Council, the creation of a vice-state president, the nomination of members to parliament and the abolition of the senate.

Minority reports submitted

It does not even refer to the fact that the then three opposition parties did not agree with all aspects of the report and that two of them submitted minority reports.

A Defence Force spokesman confirmed yesterday that the document was among "Information papers" issued to the navy.

"For practical reasons only the part of the report which was accepted by the government and which had already resulted in legislation was distributed, and that in an abbreviated form," he said.

The chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said it appeared that biased party political information was being issued and he would take up the matter.

"I have no objection to factual information being conveyed to members of the Defence Force, provided it is accurate in the sense that it is complete and no information is isolated to serve a particular point of view."

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said it would have been just as easy for the Defence Force to distribute the full Schlebusch commission report. He was particularly distressed that PFP objections to the President's Council and the exclusion of blacks from it had been deleted.

Described as 'the new platform'

Gen Malan calls for war on inflation

Own Correspondent

The public and private sectors should make a concerted effort to implement an anti-inflationary strategy, the chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said today

Addressing the annual meeting of Volkskas group in Pieteria, he said the economy was "one of the major battlefields in the total onslaught upon South Africa"

Despite efforts by the State and private sector, inflation remained higher than 10 percent.

The disruptive effect of inflation on the allocation of resources and on economic growth was all too familiar. Curbing inflation was a prerequisite for long-term economic growth.

The public and private sectors should make an effort to fight inflation effectively as soon as possible.

General Malan said the Defence Force had an important contribution to make. Together with the increasing threat to security, inflation had, during the 1970s, contributed strongly to defence expenditure.

The Defence Force tried, however, to keep inflation in check by increasing effectiveness and efficient management.

A "virtually unbridled" population growth demanded the creation of about 250 000 job opportunities a year. More than R10 000 was needed to create a single job.

General Malan said the shortage of skilled labour, led to unemployment among the unskilled.

254

13/3
12/3
11/3

S. T. A. R.
8/8/80

9/18/80
Objector
AUGUS
Moll to 254
be freed 26
from DB

Weekend Aigus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Army trainee Peter Moll, 23, who has been in solitary confinement for more than 120 days for refusing to wear military detention uniform, has been declared a conscientious objector and will be given due privileges, his mother said today.

Mrs Moll said her son would be released from detention barracks and would be issued with the objectors blue uniform. He would be given the rights afforded Jehovah's Witnesses and do gardening work.

BREAKDOWN

'Solitary confinement was driving him towards a nervous breakdown as all the time there has been pressure on him to take part in normal military activities to get out of suffering,' she said.

'We feel extremely happy. I don't think he could have taken much more.'

'I went to visit him about two weeks ago and he put on a brave face, but I could see how tense he was.'

'Although the army has decided to declare him and another boy conscientious objectors, I am sure they don't want this to be an open door to draft dodgers and will screen potential objectors thoroughly in future,' she said.

Army relents on objector

Star 9/18/60
724 254

Army trainee Peter Moll (23), who has been in solitary confinement for more than 120 days for refusing to wear military detention uniform has been declared a conscientious objector and will be given the relevant privileges, his mother said today

Mrs Moll told The Star that her son would now be released from detention barracks, issued with the objector's blue uniform and would do gardening work while serving his term in the Defence Force

5

MOLL

WINS

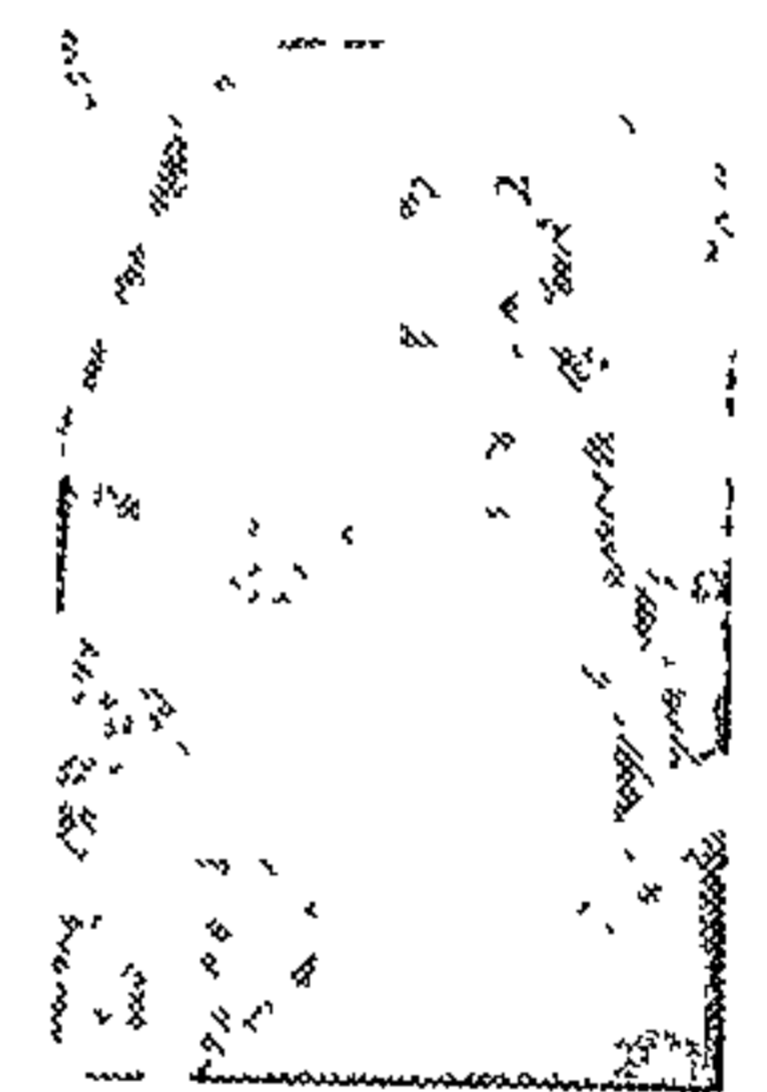
THE ²⁵⁴

RIGHT

NOT ²⁵⁴

TO <sup>10/18/80
SUN 10/16</sup>

FIGHT



The Army
relents
over
conscientious
objector . . .

By DARYL
BALFOUR

ARMY trainee Peter Moll of Cape Town has won the only battle he ever intends to wage . . . his fight to be recognised as a conscientious objector.

He has spent more than four months in solitary confinement for refusing to wear military detention uniforms

Yesterday his elated mother, Mrs Beryl Moll of Umtata, confirmed that she had been contacted by the Defence Force with the news about her son and fellow objector Richard Steele.

Admiral H P Botha phoned to say the two trainees would now be accorded the same treatment as Jehovah's Witnesses and be allowed to wear blue, non-military overalls

"My husband and I are very, very happy and very thankful to the Lord for this miracle," Mrs Moll told the Sunday Tribune

"We now expect Peter to be out of detention and home with us on December 2 we'll be able to spend Christmas together again," she said

The turn around by the Defence Force is believed to have taken place after a meeting in Pretoria early this week

Both Peter Moll and Richard Steele have refused to undergo further military training because of their religious beliefs as Baptists. The military authorities did not accept this as they do with Jehovah's Witnesses, as the Baptist church leaves the decision to individual members of the faith

Mrs Moll said Peter and Richard will now spend their time in detention occupied with non-military activities such as gardening

"I've been so concerned about both these boys I was terrified Peter would crack up and have a nervous breakdown. He has been under tremendous strain and constant pressure to change his mind about the army

"He's been in and out of solitary confinement and I'm sure that if he didn't have such a steel will he would have broken down by now," Mrs Moll said.

10/8/80 SUN TIM

A mother prays

4/11 254

AND NOW PACIFIST SON WILL BE FREED FROM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

By GHERHARD PIETERSE

A MOTHER'S "sincere prayers" were answered this week when her son was taken out of solitary confinement and recognised as a conscientious objector by the South African Defence Force.

"This is the best news that I have ever heard," an overjoyed Mrs Beryl Moll, mother of military detainee Peter Moll, said yesterday.

"We have prayed sincerely that the army would recognise the fact that Peter is a totally committed Christian and recognise him as a conscientious objector. The fact that they have done so is in direct answer to our prayers.

Peter has now served a total of 125 days in solitary. Both my husband and I are overjoyed that he will be allowed to wear the blue uniform of the conscientious objectors and that he will not have to go back to solitary confinement.

The SADF decision was announced yesterday after the Sunday Times had passed a letter from Mrs Moll to defence headquarters.

An SADF spokesman said it had been decided to give Mr Moll "the benefit of the doubt" and that he would henceforth be treated as a conscientious objector.

"One or two Christian denominations are totally opposed to military service.

Leaders of these churches entered into an agreement with the authorities which led to their members either serving in non-combatant capacities in the SADF or being sentenced to a period in detention.

Not member

"Peter Moll is not a member of any of these churches. He claimed, however, that he was a conscientious objector as opposed to a radical politically inspired service dodger.

This could not easily be verified by the defence authorities and he was therefore treated the same as any member who refused to do military service or who contravened detention-barrack regulations.

"After months of careful investigation and observation it

was decided to give him the benefit of the doubt and he will therefore be treated as a conscientious objector for the rest of his term in detention, provided that he fulfils all obligations and actions required from a bona fide conscientious objector.

Mrs Moll visited her son in detention barracks about two weeks ago.

He was putting up a very brave front but he was quite obviously under severe strain," she said.

"My husband and I were afraid that the long spells in solitary would affect Peter's mind.

"It is for that reason that we are deeply thankful that he will now be allowed to join the ranks of other conscientious objectors."

In gardens

She said her son would work together with other objectors in the gardens at Voortrekkerhoogte and assist with the upkeep and maintenance of sportsfields in the military complex.

She expected her son to be released during December and he would probably go overseas to study theology, Mrs Moll said.

"If he is expected to do further stints in detention barracks, he will most certainly return to South Africa to fulfil his obligations. He will not run away or turn his back on South Africa.

"Although he does not want to be part of the system that has landed him in detention barracks, he will return because he wants to be part of the solution."

Her son was at present studying theology through the University of South Africa and would probably continue his studies overseas, Mrs Moll said.

"A major problem he will have to face when he gets home is the repayment of about R5 000 to the Old Mutual who sponsored him through university."

Army rebel wins biggest battle

10/1/80
 254
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MILITARY rebel Peter Moll has won the biggest battle of his life: the Army has officially recognised him as a conscientious objector — and he's out of solitary confinement.

His father Mr Arthur Moll, crying with joy, confirmed that a senior Defence Force officer had told him the good news this week.

Peter Moll, a Baptist, had spent a total of 118 days in solitary confinement for refusing to wear a brown military overall.

Last week the Sunday Express reported that, for ideological reasons, he had turned down an offer made by senior military personnel to make his life easier and end his solitary confinement.

The army had offered him jobs as an orderly in a military hospital or as an assistant to a military padre.

He refused both because he believed this work "would be equivalent to a non-combatant position" which had previously been offered to him.

This week's decision by the military authorities means Mr Moll can now wear a blue overall and will receive the same treatment as other recognised conscientious objectors — which in effect exempts him from any military-type pro-

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR STATUS FOR PETER MOLL

By **BARRY LEVY**

grammes such as marching with a gun or shooting one.

His daily work programme will now consist mainly of gardening and generally clean-up work.

His parents were told about the good news by Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel, Rear-Admiral H P Botha who phoned them personally in Umtata.

Mr Moll, sentenced to a year in detention barracks for refusing to do a three-week military call-up last year, spent at least 118 days in solitary confinement.

According to Mrs Moll this also means that no more "heavy persuasion" will be used to get Peter to participate in military-type programmes.

His refusals always landed him in solitary confinement.

Mrs Moll said that Rear-Admiral Botha had told her husband that one of the reasons in waiting to give Peter official

conscientious objector recognition was because "so many people used religion as a way of avoiding military call-up".

Peter Moll is a past chairman of the Students' Christian Association at the University of Cape Town.

Before this call-up he had served a year in the army and had done one three-week camp. Before being sentenced to his present year in DB, Peter had twice been convicted for earlier refusals. His DB sentence was due to end in December.

Mrs Moll told me that after her husband, a regional magistrate in the Transkei, had received the call from Rear-Admiral Botha, he had told her "I have the best news you could ever receive right now".

Mrs Moll guessed immediately and her husband burst into tears.

In principle neither of them had disagreed with Peter's DB

sentence, but they had been growing increasingly angry and worried about the time he had to spend in solitary confinement.

Because of their refusal to accept these conditions, Mrs Moll travelled the country speaking to officials and even pleaded Peter's case in a letter to the Prime Minister.

PFM MP, Mr Ray Swart, on hearing of the news about Peter for the first time yesterday through the Sunday Express, said he regarded this step by the military officials as "very significant".

He said that "it opens the way for changing the existing definition pertaining to conscientious objectors".

"Under that definition," he said "people who have been tied to practicing sects, or the tenets of religious groups like the Jehovah's Witnesses, get automatic recognition as conscientious objectors".

"The Moll case was different because he was an individual who had problems and objections to the military call-up. The existing definition does not cover individuals who object".

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Civil Liberties, told the Sunday Express yesterday "The whole thing has just been too appalling".

A spokesman for the SADF declined to comment.

Subsiding barriers, at what level do you do it. — How do you establish objectives maximum also of barriers. — etc et al objectives not clearly specified why not. — How do some keep of barriers compared with others

No further 'solitary' for jailed objectors

STHR
254
11/8/80
B227

By John Murray

Two men serving 12-month sentences for refusing to do military service have been recognised by the Defence Force as conscientious objectors, leading Members of Parliament, churchmen and relatives of the men were told yesterday

The conscientious objectors, Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele were serving their sentences in Pretoria and Bloemfontein respectively and will now be treated as recognised objectors

This means they will be issued with the blue overalls, denoting them as non-combatants and will no longer be subjected to 10 to 14-day periods of solitary confinement for refusing to wear the brown army detention uniform

The Deputy Chief of Staff (Personnel), Rear-Admiral H P Botha, telephoned the men's parents personally with the news. Both men are objecting to military service on the basis of "Christian principle"

During his sentence Mr Moll has been in solitary confinement for a total of 125 days. Mr Steele served about half this time in solitary confinement

General Magnus Malan, head of the Defence Force, is to be asked today by Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament for Musgrave, to review the whole question of solitary confinement and conscientious objection

Mrs Jenny Beck, Mr Moll's sister, visited him in detention barracks yesterday. She said, "He told me this was the biggest personal victory of his

life. He was looking thin and pale but very happy"

Mr Moll first refused military duty when called up for border duty in December, 1977. He requested non-military national service instead and this was turned down

He would not attend the three-month camp and was sentenced to three months' detention suspended for five years. The trial took place in a civilian court

He was called up again in June, 1979, and refused to attend training. On September a military tribunal fined him R50

In December, 1979, he received a further call-up and when he refused to comply was sentenced to 18 months' detention, reduced to 12 months when the sentence was reviewed

Mr Steele was called up for the first time at the beginning of this year and on February 25 was sentenced to 18 months' detention by a military tribunal, six months suspended for three years

Defence Force to rethink on conscientious objection

STAR 12/8/80 254

The Defence Force is re-considering the question of solitary confinement and conscientious objection, and reforms are likely to be made according to Mr Ray Swart, the opposition MP who yesterday had a meeting with General Magnus Malan, Chief of the SADF.

"The army will have to consider alternative forms of national service," Mr Swart said "They do allow for non combatant service within the mili-

tary, but totally committed COs argue that even this is still within the army"

Mr Swart's meeting came only days after the announcement from Voortrekkerhoogte that Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele, both serving 12-month sentences for refusing to do military service, had been recognised as COs

"General Malan gave me the impression that a great deal of reconsidera-

tion is being given to the whole question of objection," said Mr Swart

During the half hour meeting General Malan confirmed the recognition of the two men as COs and that this would mean they would not be subjected to solitary confinement and would be allowed the blue overall denoting their status

Mr Moll served 125 days in solitary confinement and Mr Steele about 50 days

13/8/80
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No change in law on objectors says Army

Conscientious objectors are tested to the limit for genuineness before being given the benefit of the doubt by the South African Defence Force, a Defence spokesman said today.

He was speaking after Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele, both serving 12-month sentences for refusing military duty were recognised at the weekend as conscientious objectors.

While in detention the men had already spent 125 and about 50 days respectively in solitary confinement for refusing to wear even the brown army detention uniform.

Asked by The Star what had brought about the army's change of mind regarding the status of Mr Moll and Mr Steele, the spokesman said: "Moll specifically has been under observation and it was decided to give him the benefit of the doubt."

INDIVIDUAL

"But this was no change of mind or new departure from present policy. Moll's case was treated on a strictly individual basis."

Asked if there would be any change to the written law which states that only members of so-called "peace churches" which forbid their members to fight in a war would be recognised as objectors, the spokesman said: "This is a case for the Minister of Defence alone."

He also said that the institution of a non-military form of national service "was not for the SADF to decide but is left to the Minister and the Government."

Cabinet thwarts the King's join-up plan

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The KwaZulu Cabinet has turned down an application by King Goodwill to become a soldier in the South African Defence Force.

The application was referred to the Cabinet after King Goodwill made his request to the magistrate at Nongoma. The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said

I do not think it is in the interests of the King's own na-

age, or that of KwaZulu's for that matter, for His Majesty to train as a soldier.

He said the Cabinet had forbidden the King to join the army as it was against KwaZulu's decision to be involved to such a degree with the SADF.

It has been made clear that if the King forced the issue the Cabinet would have to share the responsibility with the KwaZulu Assembly — the final authority in KwaZulu.

11/15/50
C
The general in banking

JUST as serving members of the defence force should abstain from party political involvement, so should they be careful not to allow their military positions to be used for commercial advertising. The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, came close to it this week when his portrait, in full military regalia, topped a newspaper advertisement containing the chairman's address and General Malan's own address, as seconder, for the Volkskas Group. The

circumstances were mitigated by General Malan's explanation that his late father had been chairman of the bank, and that he had a personal tie with the current retiring chairman, Dr J A Hurter. Nevertheless it remains undesirable for South Africa's most senior soldier to ally himself so closely with a particular financial institution and to use its annual general meeting as a platform to talk, albeit in economic terms, about the defence force.

SINK (254) (244)
15/8/80

No free travel for servicemen

Free rail or air concessions to national servicemen to travel home on leave would not be granted, the Minister of Transport, Mr Heunis, said today.

Mr Heunis said the South African Railways, which was already operating at a loss of R484-million a year, had to be kept as viable as possible.

Mr Heunis was commenting on the reaction to the death of a young

national serviceman in a car accident this month. The serviceman's mother had earlier written to the SAR asking for free travel for national servicemen because of the number of them involved in road accidents.

Mr Heunis said, free concessions for some people would mean that the general public would have to pay higher fares to keep the Railways viable.

Conscientious objector seeks asylum

Melanie Gosling

A DURBAN university student and former national coordinator for a disbanded conscientious objector organisation, Mr Andrew Smail, has fled South Africa to avoid doing military service and is seeking political asylum in Amsterdam

Speaking to the Mercury from Amsterdam yesterday Mr Smail said: 'I did not leave because I was chicken.'

Mr Smail said he left soon after getting his call-up papers at the end of May. It is believed he has been granted the status normally given to refugees in Holland

When he spoke to the Mercury he had not heard whether his asylum plea had been successful.

'In the meantime I can't work or study'

Mr Smail left without telling anyone — not even his mother — because he felt it was in the 'interests of all concerned'

In a letter to Mr Paul Graham, general secretary of the Durban-based Christian Education and Youth Department, he said he had become a victim of the problem he had devoted himself to tackling.

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NM 13/8/80

'I am a conscientious objector and an exile. I seriously entertained the possibility of prison but after seeing how Richard Steele and Peter Moll were treated that is no longer an option. Like them I am prepared to do some alternative non-military form of national service.'

Steele and Moll were held in solitary confinement by the authorities which did not recognise them as religious conscientious objectors. However, Moll was granted recognition last week.

Mr Smail's mother, Mrs E C Smail, did not want to comment on her son's actions or beliefs

Mr Smail said he hoped to return to Africa some day. 'But with the present regime I stand a good chance of being thrown into prison the moment I set foot back in South Africa'

Under the Section 126A of the Defence Act if an exile returns to South Africa he is liable to prosecution in a civilian court, prosecution in a military court if he returns within three years of call-up, or prosecution for desertion.

SADF smuggling integration - HNP

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STAR

Political Staff

The Defence Force has been accused of using army chaplains to smuggle integration into the church.

"The Defence Force has been used to bring integration in at Defence level and now to extend it to churches," says an editorial in today's issue of "Die Afrikaner," mouth-piece of the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

It refers to the row that

broke out when a coloured soldier was not allowed to worship in a white Afrikaans church in the border area.

"We would like to know when it became Defence Force policy not to discriminate on the grounds of race or colour.

"If you cannot refuse to allow blacks into the church on what grounds can you refuse them entrance to polling booths? the editorial asks.

Moll decision a ^{S. Express} strict exception, warns the SADF

Sunday Express
Reporter

THE battle won by Peter Moll to be recognised as a conscientious objector after he had spent 118 days in solitary confinement is strictly an exception to the rule.

This was spelt out clearly to the Sunday Express this week by a senior SADF spokesman

Mr Moll was given official military recognition as a conscientious objector last week

He was sentenced to a year in Detention Barracks in December for refusing to adhere to a three week call-up. His mother had travelled throughout South Africa to plead his case to the authorities, but Peter would not bend on his stand until he was legitimately recognised as a conscientious objector

The spokesman emphasised "Based on what Moll said and the evidence we had on him, the Defence Force decided to give him the benefit of the doubt

"We still have our doubts concerning him and it was never a question of proving if he was sincere or not — we merely gave him that benefit."

The spokesman said the SADF did not want to give anyone the impression that they could pose as conscientious objectors "and then — after simply spending some days in solitary confinement — receive official recognition".

"That is definitely not the case."

Asked whether there would be a reappraisal of the Defence Act in regard to conscientious objection, he said any changes would be made by Parliament.

"Moll had to fulfill all the obligations and actions expected from a conscientious objec-

tor on religious grounds."

The Defence spokesman would not detail these but did say "everybody has to do national service"

"There is no such thing as political objection — not in a democratic country such as ours is"

According to the Defence spokesman, the only two religious sects which have recognised status as conscientious objectors are the Jehovah's Witnesses' and a group known as the Christian Delfins

The SADF spokesman's comments were in sharp contrast to that of PFP Opposition member Mr Ray Swart, who met Defence Force boss General Magnus Malan this week.

Mr Swart emerged from the meeting with some optimism and hope that there would be a reappraisal by the Defence authorities on the question of conscientious objection

Mr Swart was allowed to visit Mr Moll after meeting General Malan

He said Mr Moll was greatly relieved that he no longer had to do any more time in solitary confinement

"Peter Moll is a young man with a very tough spirit."

In a letter to the military authorities shortly before he was sentenced to 12 months last year, Peter Moll made his stand clear.

Among the reasons for his refusal to do military training were:

○ In terms of Christian moral standards, South African society is fundamentally unjust.

○ The insurgents are generally not foreigners, but South African citizens — that the situation is one of civil war.

○ This makes him question very seriously what he is required to fight and die for.

Border duty to be spread more evenly

STAR

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21/8/80

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent
DURBAN — The Government is reassessing the military commitment of national servicemen and Citizen Force members to spread the load of border duty call-ups more evenly.

This was announced yesterday at the National Party's Natal congress by Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, in replying to resolutions criticising the spreading of border duty.

As a first step the Government would from next

year withdraw the dispensation granted to people holding classified key positions

From next year exemptions would be granted only to people in key posts while they were doing their apprenticeship. Thereafter they would have to undergo military training

Mr Coetsee said the dispensation had been misused by many people including those in responsible positions

As a result there were thousands of people who

had not done any training at all. The position of these people was also being reviewed and alternative forms of training for them were being considered

He said this did not necessarily include the two-year basic training period

Referring to the controversial crediting of only 30 days to a serviceman's commitment for a 90-day border duty stint, Mr Coetsee also announced that a committee had been appointed to investigate the entire commitment is-

sue

But he defended the system saying that by law people had to do 30 days' training a year after their two-year basic training. The 90 day service was not training but "war service" which was a different matter

He said a number of steps had now been taken to relieve the burden on some people and to spread the load more evenly. The involvement of people holding key posts was one of these steps.

People doing administrative jobs in the back line were being reduced to a minimum to make more people available for border duty

He said in future no soldier would be called up within nine months of his initial two-year basic training. Then his first camp would be only for 30 days and not for 90 days

It was also being attempted to ensure that a person did border duty only every alternate year.

© Page 11: More congress reports.

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Government is reassessing the military commitments of national servicemen and Citizen Force members to spread the burden of border duty more evenly.

This was announced yesterday at the National Party Natal congress by Mr Kobié Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, in a reply to resolutions criticising the system of border duty.

As a first step the Government would from next year withdraw the dispensation granted to people holding classified key positions.

From next year exemptions would be granted only to people in key posts while they were apprentices. Thereafter they would undergo military training.

Mr Coetsee said the dispensation had been misused by many people, even those in responsible positions.

As a result thousands of people had not been trained at all. The position of these people was also being reconsidered and alternative forms of training were being considered.

He said this did not necessarily include the two-year basic training period.

Referring to the controversial credit of only 30 days to a serviceman's commitment for a 90-day

Burden of border duty to be spread evenly

21/8/80 ARGUS
254

stint of border duty, Mr Coetsee also announced that a committee had been appointed to investigate the issue.

However, he defended the system, saying that by law people had to do 30 days training a year after their two-year basic training. The 90-day service was not training but 'war service'.

In addition, people in administrative posts in the back line were being reduced to a minimum to make more people available for border duty.

He said that in future no soldier would be called up within nine months of his initial two-year basic training period. Thereafter his first camp would be for only 30 days, and not for 90.

He hoped that troops would only be assigned to border duty every alternate year.

Sasol bomb

Mr Coetsee said the bombing of Sasol 2 could be compared with the attack on Pearl Harbour.

In reply to resolutions in which the Government

The conflict in the northern areas of South West Africa/Namibia has escalated into real war, with all its ghastly human toll.

The military situation has intensified with more casualties on both sides, with more officially described "incidents" and all the grim realities of armed conflict.

The regular publication of army releases on deaths and incidents in the operational area, and the details of raids on Swapo bases in Angola, tend to blur the true nature of the war

This is particularly the case for people, like those in South Africa, who are remote from the battle zone

But for one who last visited the Owambo-speaking areas of the territory five years ago, the transformation of the situation is shattering. Indeed, frightening

While the possibilities of a political settlement of the conflict drag on in an apparently hopeless mire of negotiations, international manoeuvring and diplomatic leaks, the security situation in the area has deteriorated markedly

In 1979, the number of incidents involving insurgents increased by 100 per cent over the previous year, according to General Jannie Geldenhuys, and landmine incidents increased by 105 per cent.

This year, with more than 600 incidents already, the situation has intensified yet again

Today, there are curfews at night, guarded convoys, security controls and real fears about mines.

Before one leaves on the long and dry 800-kilometer trip to Ondangwa and Oshakati, Windhoek-based journalists will joke about the possibility of mines and the other dangers of a war zone.

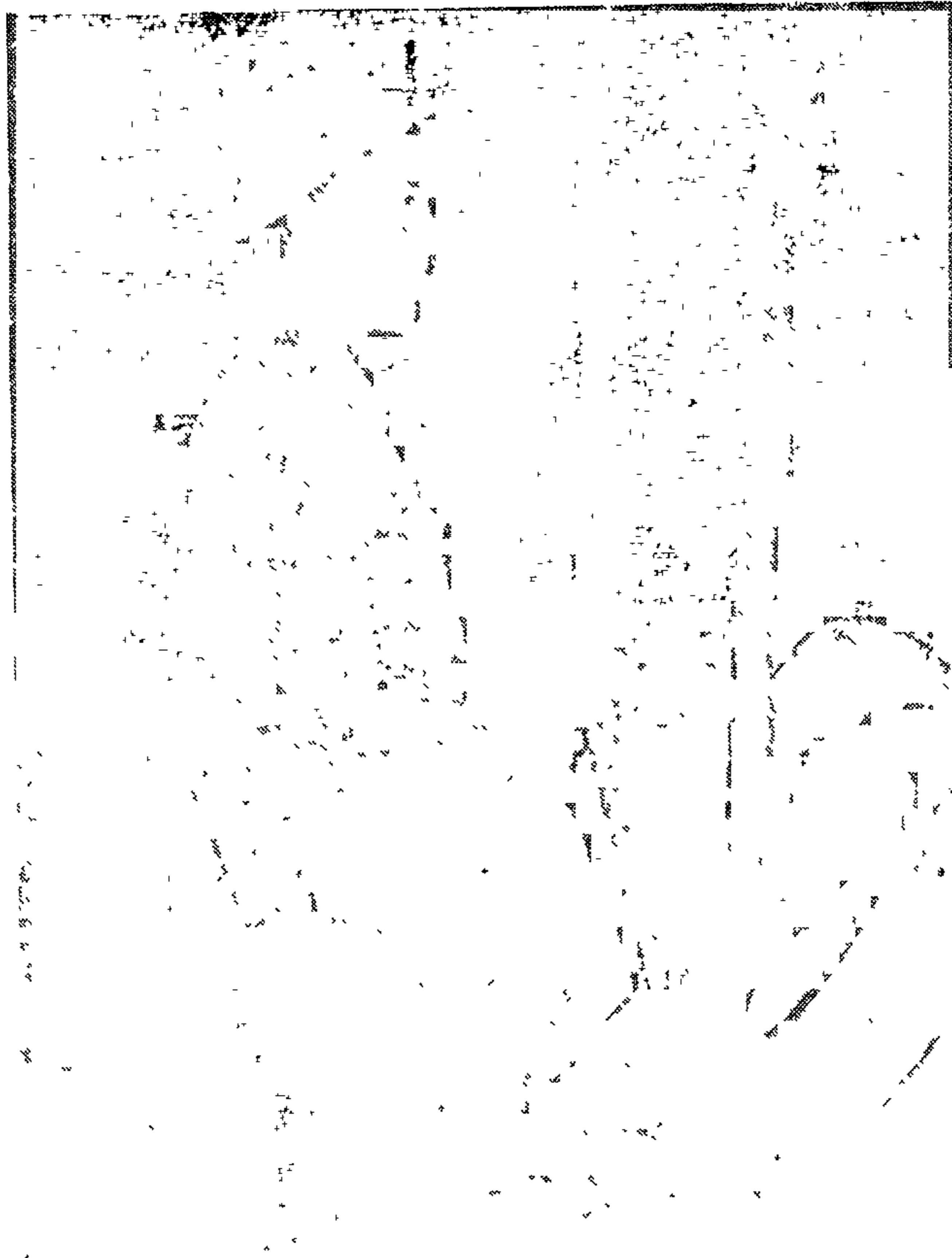
In their joking, however, they are making a serious point which you soon begin to appreciate: there is, in fact, real danger.

And that danger is re-emphasised when specific areas where there have been actual incidents are pointed out as you move further north.

Even in the 36-kilometer stretch of road between Oshakati and Ondangwa, the most populated area in the north, four civilian vehicles have been mined.

You are soon told about another civilian mining incident. Owambo Minister

It's grim on



A soldier, with his light machinegun, stands guard behind barbed wire and sandbags.

of the Interior, Mr Daniel Shooya, his wife, two of their children and another woman, were blown up when their Ribbok, a reinforced vehicle used by civilians, hit a mine and then caught fire. The two children became the latest innocent victims of the war and Mrs Shooya is critically injured

The leader of the Swapo-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, later talk about a "population of cripples" in relation to those who survive the mines and the shooting incidents.

He also outlines the pain of those who are caught in between the insurgents and the army if Swapo orders local inhabitants to give them

food, the security forces will follow up the next day to interrogate them about the harbouring of terrorists. If they refuse to provide Swapo insurgents with food, they may be shot

On the other hand, Mr Shipanga says, if the security forces go to a cafe for refreshments, the proprietor will be in line for victimisation, probably killing, by the insurgents.

"That is an unbearable situation for the people living there," he said

And when you leave the area, you ensure that you are out of the danger zone well before the sun goes down to avoid the possibility of being shot at because night is the time

when the insurgents are active. Darkness gives them time and cover to escape the follow-up operation

These are the realities, and tragedies, of war. It is not conventional or declared, but it is war.

While the intensification and military confrontation is obvious and openly admitted, and while the trend seems likely to continue, the army is confident of containing the situation.

And on their figures of the numbers of guerillas captured or killed, it is difficult to see how Swapo will be able significantly to extend its field of operations in the foreseeable future

General Geldenhuys es-

the border

2/18/69 254 DD

estimated publicly earlier this year that there are 8 000 to 10 000 Swapo members under training, but a figure of 15 000 has been speculated

Whatever the actual number is, the focus of the war, at this stage at least, seems likely to be restricted to the northern areas

Although there have been hit-and-run attacks on farms and other remote areas, which may coincide with the rainy season in summer, the area of war is in the remote northern regions

This is not always appreciated. Two South African tourists said they had considerable difficulty finding out where it was safe to travel in the territory and whether the spectacular Etosha game park was in or out of the "operational area"

Clearly, the vagueness of some military communiqués is in itself functioning to convey a degree of insecurity

However, even if the army is able to contain the situation in the northern areas, it will not be able to do more than that because of the removal of the basic sources of the conflict is not in their hands.

"Anyone who thinks in terms of military solutions should go to a psychiatrist," Mr Shipanga puts it graphically.

And while the politicians continue to prolong the negotiations, and dilly-dally while trying to gain petty advantages, the war will continue, taking its terrible toll.

Young men, 20 per cent of them black, will continue to spend at least two years of their lives in the dust and sand trying to contain the situation

Other young men, all black Namibians, convinced that violence is the only way to produce change, will try to make the jobs as difficult as possible

In particular, they will make those black people who associate with the system of control the targets of attack.

Mr Shooya was luckier, in a sense, than some of his colleagues, but even then two of his children died and his wife is maimed for life — if she survives the massive burns she received.

Before him, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, Minister of Health and Welfare, and Mr Thomas Shikongo, the

Minister of Works, were killed

In 1975, Chief Filemon Elifas, the Owambo Chief Minister, was assassinated.

According to the present Chief Minister, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, who carries a pistol on his hip for protection, ten members of the Legislative Assembly have been killed also

The message to the surviving members of both the Cabinet and the Legislative assembly must

Political correspondent, BARRY STREEK, visited South West Africa this week and found the transformation of the situation since he last saw it five years ago, "shattering".

be very clear

In 1979, 18 headmen were abducted or killed by insurgents

This year, at least 70 civilians have been killed in what are described as enemy-inflicted incidents, and 60 South African soldiers and South West African soldiers, have died in action

On the other hand, there have been claims that the controversial armed home guard in Owamboland have been running riot

Mr Shipanga described the home guard as "undisciplined" and accused them of robbing, killing and raping the local population

He had reason for bitterness: One of his party organisers was killed by the home guard and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Zakariah Shikomba, was wounded when a home guard bullet grazed his head after the car he was in was stopped

The extent of the deterioration of the situation has been reflected by

a decision not to hold second-tier elections in Owambo this year because of the security situation

Just two years ago it was considered possible to hold elections in Owambo when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance swept the polls in the internal elections for the National Assembly

Mr Shipanga believes that the elections this year were postponed because of the increasing unpopularity of the government

Whatever the reason, in political terms this decision means that nearly 50 per cent of the people in the territory — there are almost one million people in Namibia — will not have voted for a second-tier government, undermining one of the bases of official policies

It also underlines how the war has intensified, as far as the government is concerned

The horror stories, of which there are many, can be continued, but where is it all heading?

It seems clear that unless there is an international settlement which is accepted by Swapo, the South African Government and the DTA, the war is going to continue. Hit-and-run terrorism in other areas is likely to continue sporadically also

If that is the case and if the plan for national military service is implemented so that everyone will be liable for call-up, it seems inevitable that the war will intensify because every male will be



The officer commanding SWA Command, Maj-Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, at a defence position on the Zambesi river.

forced to make a decision for one side or the other. Mr Shipanga claims many are saying they would rather leave than be conscripted

Clearly, in these circum-

stances, any decision to maintain the status quo is hardly a desirable option

Even worse would be the unlikely adoption of the solutions advocated by the National Party of SWA, which wants a reinstatement of the effective white veto, or the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which wants a repudiation of the whole Turnhalle process and reversion of SWA to a fifth province of South Africa

In any event, any of these three alternatives is essentially a bad solution because it will prolong violence and death.

The only realistic way the war can be ended is for South Africa and Swapo to reach an accord in terms of which an acceptable formula for elections can be held

The danger for both sides, and possibly the main reason for the extensive procrastination in the negotiations, is that they will lose

But if Swapo is in fact the majority party, this is surely a reality that has to be accepted — and a reality that is preferable to the extension of a debilitating war

If Swapo is not the majority party, then it is difficult to understand why there should be any fears in Pretoria about a SWA election

The DTA's Dirk Mudge says from public platforms that "you can't have peace and elections with thousands of armed men around." He was referring to Swapo, but his statement applies equally in regard to the South African troops

Surely, however, within these limits some more peaceful alternative to the present solution can be found, even if it involves compromises on both sides

The finding of that compromise is now urgent. War, like it is, even more so if it is intensified, is that ghastly alternative Mr Vorster once talked about

Border service every second year

2/18/80

BN

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Political Correspondent

DURBAN. — Good news was announced yesterday for the boys on the border and other servicemen. In future, they will go to the border operational area only every alternate year and not every year.

This was announced yesterday by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, at the National Party's provincial congress here.

He was replying to discussions about military service commitments and spreading the load.

A delegate had complained that men were being called to do border service and were then not being properly employed, and that some had been three successive years.

Mr Coetsee said it was understandable that all men on the border did not know all the details of why they might be called on to man artillery for several days and then not fire a shot. They could be there to provide back-up for an operation far away that they did not know about.

However, in order to spread the load of border duty, servicemen in other wings of the Defence Force were being seconded to the army, and certain units which were prepared for conventional warfare were also being trained for the unconventional terrorist war.

(News by M Acott, 77 Burg St, Cape Town)

515K 22/3/80
News 'manipulation' of foodlift upsets chief

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — A controversy has flared up in kwaZulu over Defence Force involvement in the distribution of food for drought relief, with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi accusing some news media of "manipulating" coverage in such a way that it is stirring up racial hostility.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said he strongly deprecated the "manipulation of coverage in such a way that it stirs up hostility between the races."

He added, "There is already enough friction in this country without more being created by manipulating sensitive issues like the distribu-

tion of food to suffering people.

"We are deeply grateful for the food being given and I have been amazed by the generosity shown towards my people."

He was reacting to reports giving the appearance that he was refusing to accept food.

Chief Buthelezi said he did not wish to go into detail about the events surrounding the Defence Force involvement in the distribution of the food "because we have enough problems in this country already."

It is understood that the controversy arose after arrangements were made for the military to deliver food

donated by the Northern Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative and the Indian community of Tzaneen.

The kwaZulu Government was not consulted, and it is understood that the Chief Minister personally forbade his staff to receive the food because he regarded it as a ropaganda exercise.

He was apparently particularly upset by suggestions that the food should be handed out by Zulu soldiers of 121 Battalion.

It is understood that the food is now at Jozini and that arrangements are being made for it to be distributed by the Red Cross.

Massive arms

output as SA

'gears for war'

paper claims

STAR 22/8/80

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The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa is now the largest arms producer in the southern hemisphere, surpassing even Brazil and Australia, and the tenth-biggest this side of the Iron Curtain, says the Financial Times in a major feature on the Republic's armaments industry.

Bernard Simon in Johannesburg and Simon Henderson in London write today that "Pretoria now possesses a daunting panoply with which to counter threats to its security."

The authors quote "Military Balance," published by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, as saying that South Africa is able to build

- Advanced aircraft, including engines and armaments

- Helicopters

- Chassis and engines for armoured vehicles, with a version of laminated armour

- Hulls for patrol boats, although the engines and armaments have to be imported

Along the way, says the article, headlined "South Africa gears itself for war," the Republic "has also become a substantial arms exporter, but the authorities refuse to name their customers."

AFRIKAANS

"The guerillas of Polisario, fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, have captured armoured cars with Afrikaans writing on them from the Moroccan forces."

The writers say that about 23 000 people work for Armscor and its eight manufacturing subsidiaries, compared with 15 000 three years ago.

"Subsidiaries, which operate under innocuous names own 14 factories, mostly in the Johannesburg and Cape Town

The authors quote an Armscor executive as saying "we never duplicate any manufacturing facility in South Africa."

600 FIRMS

About 600 local companies are said to be Armscor suppliers.

Clues to some of South Africa's suppliers have been made public, the authors say.

"For instance, Armscor

officials and senior Defence Force officers have been decorated by the Taiwan Government. Several South American governments have also publicly honoured south Africa's military leaders.

"The United Nations and others have claimed that companies in Italy, Israel and West Germany, among others, have sold military equipment to Pretoria."

26/8/80 ARCA 254

Committees 'a farce'

By Hugh Robertson

MORE than 200 coloured and Indian management committees throughout the country have formally requested the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to scrap the system and give all South Africans equal representations on town and city councils, irrespective of race

They made the demand at a meeting with Mr Steyn over the weekend when a six-man delegation, representing the Association of Management Committees, warned that they would pursue

the matter — possibly seeking a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha — if there was no acceptable response

Mr Steyn was told bluntly that the management committee system had become a farce in the eyes of most coloured and Indian people. Nothing short of the non-racial administration of South Africa's towns and cities would satisfy them

The meeting took place in 'a cordial atmosphere', though Mr Steyn was given 'a sharp, clear image of our attitude', a member

of the delegation said today

'He was left under no illusions and appeared to sympathise to some extent with what we had to say

'We left him with a lot to think about, and we arranged to see him again on this matter in the near future. We made it clear that we would pursue the issue relentlessly

'Nobody wants the management committees. We are only keeping them alive to give ourselves a platform from which to make our views known'

When the management committee system was

introduced in 1963, the Government indicated that the bodies would be given increasing powers in the administration of local affairs most intimately involving coloured and Indian communities.

ADVISORY

But 17 years later, they remain largely advisory appendages to white town and city councils, with almost no executive powers. There have been persistent complaints that they are ignored on many issues affecting the lives

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

System a 'farce'

(Continued from Page 1)

of coloured and Indian residents

Although the Government has hinted at increased powers for the committees and a thorough overhaul of the system, this is unlikely to satisfy any but the most rural of management committees.

'It's far too late for reform. It might work in a few country areas where the people are isolated and have no other means of making their views known. But the whole system is so discredited in the eyes of the people in larger areas that nothing short of its dismantling will satisfy us,' a member of a Cape Town area management committee said today.

'TRAGEDY'

Management committees are like the Coloured Representative Council became before it was disbanded — constitutional wreckage alongside a road which could be leading us all to tragedy

The Government, according to members of the delegation who saw Mr Steyn, is unlikely to make any fundamental change to its present policy until the President's Council has been able to review basic constitutional issues.

'That was the gist of Mr Steyn's message to us, but I think he forgets that we have also rejected the President's Council,' a member of the delegation said

(News by H.S. Robertson 122 St George's Street Cape Town)

Viljoen favoured to succeed Malan

KOM
254
28/10

Staff Reporter

THE oft-mentioned rumour that the Chief of the South African Army Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen, 49, wants to retire and go farming, can be safely scotched.

Informed military sources believe that Gen Viljoen is "the undoubted" successor to General Magnus Malan as Chief of the South African Defence Force.

General Malan, it was announced on Tuesday, is to be the new Minister of Defence.

"It is traditional that a head of a military branch is appointed to head the SADF and, in view of this, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, recently-appointed Chief of the Navy, and Lieutenant-General Mike Muller,

Chief of the South African Air Force, can be ruled out" an informed military source told the Rand Daily Mail.

Gen Muller was recently appointed head of the SAAF and is not as experienced as Gen Viljoen, who was appointed Chief of the Army in 1976.

Admiral Edwards another possible successor to Gen Malan, was only recently appointed as Chief of the Navy and, in comparison to Gen Viljoen, has limited experience as an officer in command of one of the three arms of the services.

There are several parallels in the careers of both Gen Malan and Gen Viljoen which point to the latter's possible appointment as next Chief of the SADF.

Both rose rapidly through the ranks in what are described as "brilliant military careers"

Both, in their rise through the ranks, by-passed senior colleagues

Neither spent more than a few years in each rank

And although the names of several other high ranking officers are being bandied around in military circles as likely candidates for the plum post of Chief of the SADF they are not considered as serious contenders for the position.

Lieutenant-General Andre van Deventer, 49, is considered the most likely contender for the post, should Gen Viljoen not be appointed.

Military observers point out that Gen Van Deventer has had

'good all round experience in all branches of the force'

He is, however, secretary of the State Security Council and informed sources say the Government is highly satisfied with the job he is doing.

Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, Chief of Staff Operations is another possible candidate although informed sources have ruled him out.

These sources also feel there can be no doubt Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys will succeed Gen Viljoen as Chief of the Army.

Although Gen Geldenhuys is younger than some of his colleagues, it was pointed out that he has done an "excellent job" as General Officer Commanding the SWA-Namibia Command.

Judgment in case of non-citizen's call-up reserved

(254)

STIR
28/8/80

Judgment was reserved yesterday in the case of a former national serviceman who, after renouncing his South African citizenship and marrying a Japanese woman, is fighting his call-up for border duty.

In papers before the Pretoria Supreme Court, Mr Liam Keeley said he

returned to South Africa for a visit this year and received his call-up papers for a three-month camp in the operational area.

After doing his military training between April 1969 and January 1970, and then attending an army camp and Saturday parades with his regiment, the Transvaal Scottish, he

left South Africa and married a Japanese woman in 1975

Because of his South African citizenship he could not obtain work in Japan.

On his return to South Africa he tried in vain from March to December, 1975 to get a visa for his wife to visit the country.

He then went back to Japan and acquired an Irish passport after his South African passport was cancelled and he was informed he was no longer a South African citizen.

Earlier this year South African authorities granted a visa for his wife to visit the country but in May he received his call-up papers.

ABSURDITIES

He was supposed to report for the camp on July 13 but decided to take legal action.

Mr Keeley's counsel, Mr E Bertelsmann, yesterday told the court that he found it "untenable" that his client be expected to do Citizen Force training when he was no longer a South African citizen.

He said it would lead to "manifold absurdities" if a person who had given up his South African citizenship was still liable for army training.

Mr J van der Merwe, appearing for the Minister of Defence, contended that once a man had become a Citizen Force member the importance of his subsequent citizenship fell away.

The double life every man must lead

NM
29/8/58
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Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

EVERY South African man must realise that he has two careers — military and civilian, said Maj-Gen Philip Pretorius, Defence Force chief of Special Assignments (Operations) here yesterday.

He told the Chamber of Commerce: 'We have to adapt to the escalating threat of communism in the face of a manpower shortage in the army.'

'Our most precious current asset is the national serviceman who has done a year's training. Our Permanent Force forms the nucleus of our vast army, which, even with the Citizen Force camps in attendance, is short-staffed.'

'The shortage of manpower was the factor behind the extension of national service to two years,' he said.

There was no talk of extending the present length of service.

'We realise that the army call-up disrupts a man's job and home life. We can see that his role in commerce is disrupted, but also need him to fill top positions in the army.'

'The only way we can solve the problems this creates is by consultation and mutual adaptation between the economic sector and the Defence Force,' he said.

So far, Russia had taken advantage of grievances and growing radicalism in South Africa to try to create a revolutionary climate.

In the struggle for survival the public and private sectors would have to unite.

'This war cannot be fought by the military alone,' he said.

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Even though S.P. can fluctuate over time in the real time
the are average by other means by which to measure the
economy so as to gain a better picture of the growth of
the economy. One of the other means which are necessary
through that other means of production and
force on P.I. 1991 is another way by which to
overcome can be measured and the whole system of
measuring an economy is a concept called National Accounting.

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Mr Liam Keeley, his Japanese wife Toshi and their daughters Rina, 5, and Maya
Picture: HERMANN PAINCZYK

'Call-up' man awaits decision

S. Times
3/18/80 (254)

FORMER South African citizen Liam Keeley has to sit tight and wait before he can make a decision about his family's future.

Judgment was reserved this week in the case in which he is opposing military call-up.

Mr Keeley, 28, returned to South Africa in April with his Japanese wife, Toshi, and their two children to visit his parents in Benoni.

"I still have no idea of what the future holds for me or my family."

"At the moment it's a question of just wait and see what judgment is handed down and crossing the appropriate bridges after that. Everything depends on the decision," Mr Keeley said.

Six weeks after his arrival

By DOUG KUZMAK

Mr Keeley, now an Irish national, received call-up papers for him to do a three-month camp from July. Mr Keeley completed his Citizen Force training before his first trip to Japan.

Absurdities

Counsel for Mr Keeley, Mr E Bertelsmann, told Mr Justice Charl Theron in the Pretoria Supreme Court that "manifold absurdities" would arise if a person who had relinquished his citizenship was still liable for military service.

He said that only in cases where foreigners volunteered, had been permanently domi-

ciled in South Africa for not less than five years, or if he was still under the age of 25 was he liable for Citizen Force training.

Mr Bertelsmann said none of this applied to Mr Keeley.

Mr J van der Merwe, for the Minister of Defence, said once a man had become a member of the Citizen Force the importance of nationality fell away. He said that these obligations did not end once one stopped being a South Africa citizen.

Because of "bureaucratic red tape" regarding the entrance of his wife, Toshi, to South Africa in 1975 and his inability to work in Japan on a South African passport, Mr Keeley relinquished his nationality in favour of Irish citizenship.

Karate

After graduating from the University of the Witwatersrand and completing his Citizen Force training Mr Keeley went to Japan on a cultural visa to further his interest in karate.

While there he married, but after one and a half years his visa expired and it was impossible for him to get a work visa.

He returned to South Africa in February, 1975, and was separated from his wife for 10 months during which time his daughter, Rina, was born.

"This was an incredibly frustrating time when I was unable to get a visa for my wife and child to come to South Africa and I could not get a work permit for Japan."

"Finally I decided to return to Japan, where I filed for Irish nationality which would allow me to work," he said.

Crucial SA war can't be won by Army, says Kaunda

STAR
25/4
1/1/60

The Star Bureau
LONDON — South Africa's powerful military machine cannot save the country because the crucial engagements will not be fought on any battlefield, according to President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia
"The minority regime,"

he writes in a book 'Kaunda on Violence,' to be published by Collins on Thursday, "will start to lose the war when ordinary white citizens are no longer able to enjoy their stay in Paradise because they have lost their sense of security
"How did the whites in

Rhodesia end up? Their homes were like armed fortresses and they could not go about their daily business without weapons at the hip

POLICE STATE

"Their national wealth, instead of providing a better life for all, was in-

creasingly eaten up by the war machine and the lives of the young people were disrupted by conscription in order to fight a war they could not win even if it lasted a thousand years"

Mr Kaunda adds "I dread the prospect of a similar fate overtaking the

whites in South Africa, though, I fear that much of the apparatus of a police State at war is already in place

"Far from banging some militarist drum and preaching the inevitability of violence, I continue to pray and work for any reconciliation with South Africa on the basis of justice for all its people"

Almost any price is worth paying to avoid the risk of Africa's ultimate war — "except one. We will never, never, never rest until Africa is wiped clean of the foul stain of apartheid"

Because Zambia had not failed to condemn dictators like Amin and Bokassa it had earned the moral right to speak about South Africa

"Man's right to be human cannot be negotiable in return for supplies of uranium and precious metals or even the chance to play against an excellent rugby team"

PW wants more ^{sure} people ^{please} in defence

Mr F W Botha Minister of Defence today hinted at plans to involve more people in the defence of South Africa.

Mr Botha told the National Party Transvaal congress, that there was a serious shortage of manpower in the Defence Force with many units under strength.

But he did not think the solutions to the problem were to extend the period of basic training or the further commitment of national servicemen.

A committee appointed by the Government which was working with the Manpower Commission was looking at other methods to bring units up to strength.

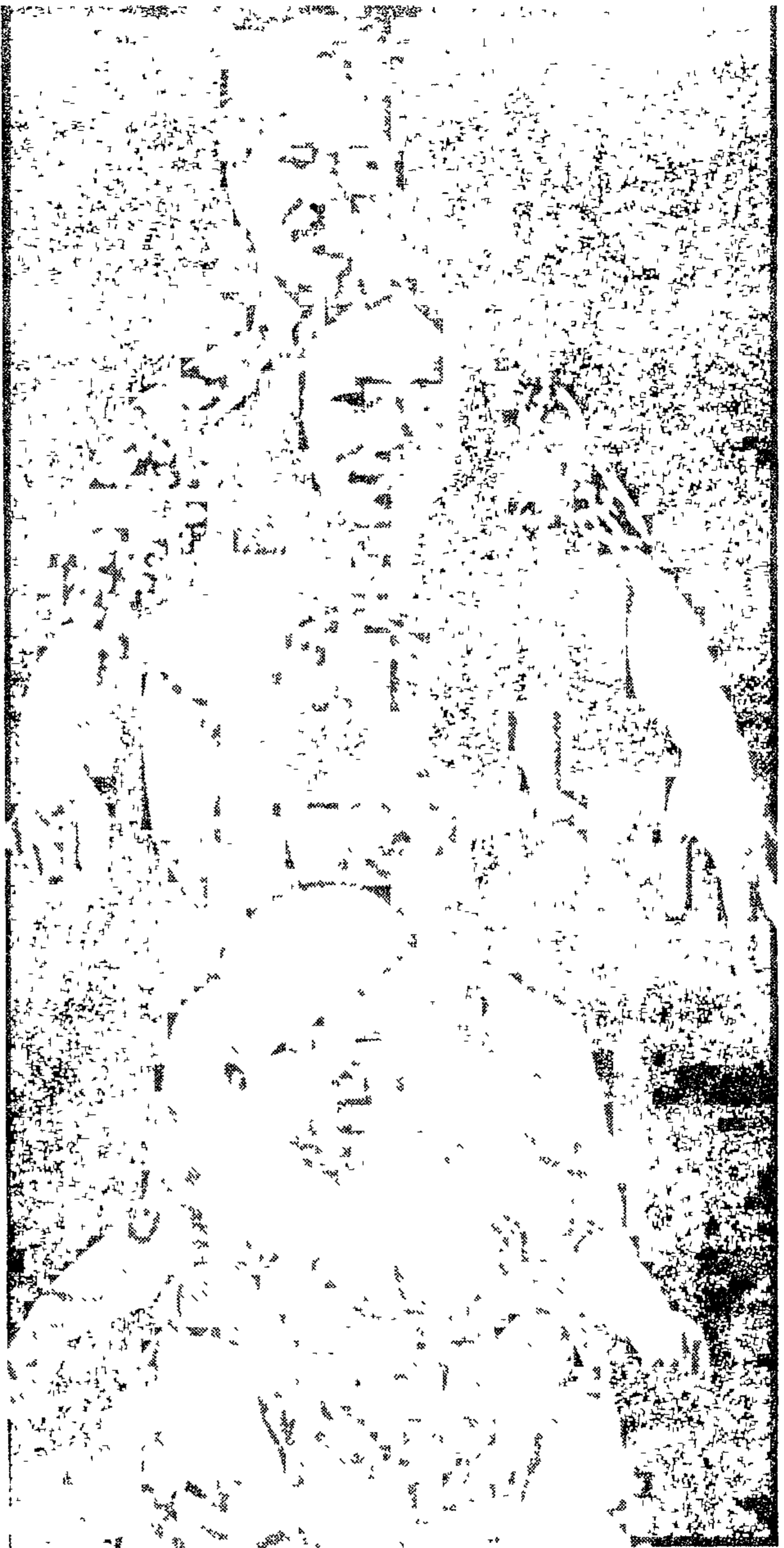
Mr Botha thought the involvement of more people would be the solution.

He hoped that patriotic people of the country would be prepared to make a contribution.

People should go to the memorial at Fort Klapperkop and read the names of those people who had died during the past 11 to 15 years and they should then ask themselves "What can I do to preserve the security of my country?"

Mr Botha also explained to the congress his reasons for appointing a chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan to the Cabinet as Minister of Defence.

He said he had great trust in Magnus Malan as had the people serving in the Defence Force.



South African-born Mr Liam Keeley with his Japanese wife and their children

Liam's anxious wait

STAR 2/9/80 254

East Rand Bureau
As Mr Liam Keeley waits anxiously for a decision on whether he must exchange his civilian clothes for SADF uniform, his wife is "getting to know his parents better"

For South African-born Mr Keeley, now an Irish citizen, married to a Japanese and living in Japan, his return to his land of

birth has not been a happy one

What was intended as a quiet visit to his parents in Benoni has turned into what he terms a "frustrating time," as a court ponders his request for exemption from military service

From his temporary workplace in Benoni, he said at the weekend. "Naturally I am a bit worried It

has been a frustrating time

"But we hope to get a decision soon; we expect it within a week

"Although my wife is also married, she is happy to be in South Africa and to have the opportunity to get to know my parents"

Mr Keeley's wife was given only a one-year visa when she entered the country

Magnus quotes ^{TAK} ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ Churchill's creed 4/9/80

Pretoria Bureau

New, unconventional strategies to counter the threat against South Africa have become urgently vital, General Magnus Malan the Minister of Defence-elect said in Pretoria last night.

General Malan, the Chief of the Defence Force who will join the Cabinet on October 6, was addressing the institute of strategic studies at the University of Pretoria.

"The free world has failed to adjust its strategic thinking and terminology to suit the changed milieu of aggression.

"Even we who stand at the focal point of this

communist-inspired assault, still often tend to see and approach this unconventional threat in conventional terms.

"New, unconventional strategies to counter the threats against our security have become urgently essential," he said.

General Malan quoted Winston Churchill who told the British Parliament in 1940: "You ask what is our aim? I can answer in one word... 'victory.' Victory at all costs. Victory in spite of all terror. Victory, however long and hard the road may be. For without victory there is no survival."

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SADEF 'short of men'

3/1/60 (254)
PRETORIA — South Africa's Defence Force was short of men to bring certain units up to full strength, the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

Addressing the Transvaal National Party congress for the last time in his capacity as Defence Minister, he said measures were to be taken to involve people who escaped the call-up net.

He said a special Defence Force committee was reviewing the entire system of national service to see how more people could be involved.

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He said, however, that the government was aware of the problems of farmers, who could not always be away from their farms for long periods, and one-man business undertakings.

He said that the manpower shortage was being eased by training women to do certain jobs which would otherwise have to have been done by men. Coloured people had also been taken into the navy and the army, and black units had been formed, but there were still units below strength.

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(News by O. Pollock, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Viljoen is SA's new military chief

Pretoria Bureau

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in Pretoria last night that Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen, 46, has been appointed Chief of the South African Defence Force. He has been promoted to the rank of general.

General Viljoen will take over from General Magnus Malan, who was appointed Minister of Defence last week.

It has also been announced that Mr Danie Hough, Transvaal MEC, has been selected by the Government to succeed Dr Gerrit Viljoen as Administrator-General of South West Africa.

General Viljoen's appointment takes effect on October 7 — the day after General Malan assumes his role in the new Cabinet.

General Viljoen is known — while in command of the army — to have broken with tradition and visited troops in the frontline.

Though SADF spokesmen are tight-lipped about his reputation for "mixing it" with troops, it is known that he personally spearheaded some of the major raids on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

He was once heard to remark "You never really feel that you are a soldier until you hear the clank of tanks going into battle."

A source told the Rand Daily Mail that on a number of occasions General Viljoen had placed himself in danger by heading offensive operations against Swapo.

"These acts of courage have made him one of the most loved and respected soldiers in the army," the source said.

Mr Hough, who was elected to the Transvaal Provincial Council in 1967 for Pietersburg, is regarded as an efficient administrator. He became an MEC in 1974, and mayor of Pietersburg the same year.

The deputy leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Sam Moss, said Mr Hough had been approachable and scrupulously fair in the handling of his provincial portfolios, which included local government.

But Mr Moss saw Mr Hough's new appointment as heralding the end of the provincial system of government.

He said the National Party in the provincial council was now without a head — and if the Government was not intending to abolish the provincial council system then Mr Hough would not have been given the South West African post.

Geldenhuis

is SA's ^{S. Tr. R. 4/19/80} new Chief of Army (254)

Pretoria Bureau

South Africa's new Chief of the Army will be Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis, former Officer Commanding SWA Command.

He will also be promoted to Lieutenant-General.

His promotion is one of several involving senior officers after the appointment of Lt General Constand Viljoen (45) former Chief of the Army, as Chief of the Defence Force.

He will be made a full general when he takes over the post, vacated by General Magnus Malan when he assumes the Defence portfolio on October 7.

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria today announced the promotion of Maj Gen R F Holtzhausen, Maj Gen P W van der Westhuizen and Maj Gen W J Bergh, to the rank of Lt General as of December 1, this year.

Five other officers will also be promoted to within general ranks. They are Brig A P Roux, to Maj General with the post of Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel, Commodore A P Putter to Rear Admiral with post of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, and Brig J M Craford to Maj Gen as Deputy Chief of Staff Finance.

Brig G I Meiriny is promoted to Maj Gen as Chief of Army Staff Logistics and Brig M J du Plessis to Maj Gen as Inspector General of the SA Army. The promotions take effect on January 1 1981.

Maj General J F J van Rensburg has been transferred and will take up the appointment as Deputy Chief of Staff Operations, and Maj Gen P Pretorius will become a Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel.

General Viljoen is known for his no-nonsense attitude, and it is felt that a clearer distinction will be made in the political and defence aspects of a low intensity bush war.

It is felt that Gen Viljoen is a believer in leaving politics to the politicians, and fighting to the soldiers.

He was born in Standerton in the Eastern Transvaal.

Viljoen new SADF chief

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen, 46, has been appointed chief of the South African Defence Force.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria last night. General Viljoen takes over as chief of the SADF from General Magnus Malan — recently appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of Defence — and has been promoted to the rank of general.

It is known that while he was in command of the Army, General Viljoen often broke with tradition by visiting the troops in the frontline.

General Viljoen's appointment takes effect on October 7 — one day after General Malan assumes his new role in Mr Botha's new cabinet.

Although defence spokesmen are tight-lipped about General Viljoen's reputation for "mixing it" with his troops on the frontline, it is known that he personally spearheaded some of the major raids on Swapo bases in southern Angola.

C. A. S. 1960

Geldenhuis is new army chief

PRETORIA — The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, yesterday announced the appointment of Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis, former general officer commanding South West Africa Command, as Chief of the Army. He succeeds Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen, who has been appointed Chief of the South African Defence Force as from October 7, in the place of General Malan, who was appointed Minister of Defence last week.

General Geldenhuis will take up his new post on October 7 — at which date he will also be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

General Geldenhuis was one of nine general and flag officers whose promotions were announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Three other major-generals — Major-General F Holtzhausen, Major-General P W van der Westhuizen and Major-General W J Bergh, will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General on December 1.

General Malan announced these promotions on behalf of the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

Five other officers are to join the ranks of the generals and admirals.

They are the officer commanding the South African Air Force Training Command, Brigadier A P Roux, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, personnel, the officer commanding Natal Naval Command, Commodore A P Putter, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, intelligence, the Deputy Quarter-master-General, Brigadier J M Crafford, who has been appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, finance, the officer commanding Witwatersrand Command, Brigadier G L Meiring, who has been appointed Chief of Army Staff logistics, and the officer commanding Orange Free State Command, Brigadier M J du Plessis, who has been appointed Inspector-General of the SA Army — Sapa

2-11-60

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Top SADF men move higher up the ladder

THE chief of the SA Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, yesterday announced the appointment of Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis, former General Commanding Officer, South West Africa command as Chief of the Army.

He succeeds Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen who has been appointed Chief of the South African Defence Force as from October 7 in the place of Gen Malan, who was appointed Minister of Defence last week.

Gen Geldenhuis will take up his new post on October 7.

Three major-generals, Major-General F Holtzhausen, Major-General P W van der Westhuizen and Major-General W J Bergh, will be promoted to the rank of lieutenant general on December 1.

Five other officers are to

join the ranks of the generals and admirals.

They are the Officer Commanding the SAAF Training Command, Brigadier A P Roux who has been appointed as a deputy chief of Staff Personnel, the Officer Commanding Natal Naval Command, Commodore A P Putter, who has been appointed as Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, the Deputy Quartermaster General Brigadier J M Crafford who has been appointed as Deputy Chief of Staff Finance, the Officer Commanding Witwatersrand Command, Brigadier G L Meiring who has been appointed as Chief of Army Staff Logistic, and the Officer Commanding OCS Command, Brigadier M I du Plessis, who has been appointed Inspector General of the SA Army — Sapa

Soldiers convicted of border rape bid

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two South African soldiers were ordered yesterday to pay R100 each to a 14-year-old girl they tried to rape while they were on border duty in Caprivi.

John Anthony Bessinger, 19, of Bloemfontein, and Daniel Philip Pearson, 20, of Pretoria, pleaded guilty to attempted rape.

They were also sentenced to three-year jail terms conditionally suspended for five years.

The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice Badenhorst, said in passing judgment in the Windhoek Supreme Court that the rape attempts probably failed because the men were drunk.

He told the convicted pair, "I appreciate you were defending our country, but that does not give you the right to molest any women."

The court found that on the night of May 20 the two soldiers seized the girl while she slept in her home village near Katma Muhlo and took her to an army vehicle.

They drove to a secluded spot where both tried twice to rape her. They later took her to another spot and again attempted to rape her. All the attempts failed.

Other inhabitants of the little village in north-eastern SWA later found the girl abandoned in the bush. She was not seriously hurt.

'Draft graft' bribes taken

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A lance-corporal and an ex-national serviceman, who accepted bribes to arrange for unit transfers for army recruits, have been convicted of corruption

The 'draft graft' case follows an investigation after information had been received that parents had bribed national servicemen doing clerical duty to transfer their sons to certain units

Yesterday, in the Pretoria Regional Court, Neil Rabinowitz, 20, and Steven Griffiths, 20, were fined R240 (or 240 days) and R1 000 (or 100 days) respectively.

R900

Rabinowitz, who had completed his military duty, pleaded guilty to four counts of corruption between July 1979 and March 1980 in which R900 was involved

Griffiths pleaded guilty to a count in which R100 was exchanged. The other counts were dropped against him

The State, represented by Miss H van der Merwe, accepted the plea and no evidence was led

Commandant Sigurd Hansen, of the South African Army, said in mitigation that Rabinowitz was an outstanding clerk. He worked in the registration department

The defence counsel, Mr J J A Borman, from Johannesburg, said the people who had given money for the bribes were known to Rabinowitz.

TEMPTED

When they received their call-up papers they tempted him with money to arrange for transfers

In all probability, he said, if they had gone through the correct channels, they would have got transfers

Before sentence the magistrate, Mr P Mullen, said the offence of corruption was serious

The maximum sentence for a corruption offence is five years imprisonment or R2 000 or both

operating on the mines, most important of which is the White Mine Workers' Union. Nevertheless, it can be inferred from some of these figures presented that conditions for labour as a whole are not very satisfactory with respect to ARD's. In some areas, e.g. compensation, it can be seen that there is substantially better remuneration for white labour. But the overall context is that of a weak and divided labour situation with uneven organisation of mine labour as a whole.

Most research activity is done by the State and industry. There is no independent or union-funded research into these matters. Not even the White Mine Workers' Union representatives sit on the research bodies' editorial boards, although they do get to participate in commissions of inquiry.

The penalty for infringement of the regulations under the Occupational Diseases in the Mines and Workers' Act, 1973, is a maximum fine of R400 which is a small sum of money.

D.1.1.1.1 MANUFACTURE : LEVELS OF EXPOSURE

The position with respect to asbestos exposure is complicated in manufacture. Exposure at the workplace is covered by two acts of parliament. Asbestos workers fall under the list of scheduled processes in the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act No. 45 of 1965. An air pollution control officer attached to the Department of Health is responsible for setting guidelines for asbestos fibre levels and for enforcing this limit. The level is agreed upon by the factory owner and the officer and applies both inside and outside the factory and is a condition for issuing a certificate of registration in terms of the act. The principle of the 'best practicable means' of reducing pollution is applied to the determination of the asbestos level. The cost to industry in reducing pollution is taken into account when determining the 'best practicable means' and this highlights the arbitrary nature of exposure levels from the point of view of health and safety.

People who live in the vicinity of found to experience a higher risk of construction, demolition work and integration of asbestos products in people. 21c Those living in the v also have an increased incidence of were used to make roads and school of over 100 cases of mesothelioma almost all were connected with the Cape asbestos fields. 23 In some for a period of days or weeks.

Rock which is being mined for other with asbestos resulting in exposure public. Then there is a large range hairdryers and toasters, which emit fibres. The use of asbestos filling of contamination in the home.

In the U.S.A. elevated levels of asbestos been demonstrated on motorways. W cement pipes may contain low levels however, there are few satisfactory levels of exposure are, and as environmental difficult to quantify or document, be said about it.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No 1893

12 September 1980

AANSTELLING VAN 'N DIREKTEUR VAN DIE KRYGSTUIGKORPORASIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA BEPERK

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens subartikels (2) en (4) van artikel 5 van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet 57 van 1968), soos gewysig Jacobus Wynand Louw de Villiers as 'n direkteur van die Krygstuigkorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk, vir 'n tydperk van drie jaar aan te stel

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No 1893

12 September 1980

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF THE ARMAMENTS CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

The State President has been pleased in terms of subsections (2) and (4) of section 5 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968) as amended, to appoint Jacobus Wynand Louw de Villiers as a director of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited for a period of three years

WAAROM IS MY SOLDY ANDERS? VRA SOLDAAT

14/9/80

Rapport

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Van Johan Strydom

WINDHOEK

TROTS, met sy valskerm-kenteken aan sy bors, staan boesman Josef Jakki die week in Windhoek. Hy is 'n valskerm-soldaat in Suidwes se nuwe gebiedsmag. Hy weet die terroriste-oorlog gaan baie van hom eis en vra nou: **Waarom betaal die Weermag hom, omdat hy 'n boesman is, net R45 per maand?**

Dit is die eerste keer in sy vyf jaar as soldaat dat hy met 'n buitestaander oor sy soldy praat. Hy kla nie, hy vra net.

Na die boesman se geld word nou gekyk sê die Weermag in Windhoek toe Rapport oor valskerm-soldaat Josef Jakki se R45 navraag doen.

Die Boesman as soldaat het so ontwikkel dat sy soldy opnuut aandag moet kry.

Dieselfde salaris vir dieselfde kundigheid, kwalifikasies en produktiwiteit, is Weermag-beleid.

Witman, Kavango, Owambo en Kleurling wat dieselfde werk in Weermag-uniform doen, kan dus dieselfde soldy verdien. Maar net die boesman is dit anders.

Die Weermag het in 1974,

Terwyl ander soldate van sy naasbestandes losgemaak kan word vir die lewe in uniform, verg die boesman se leefwyse dat sy mense by hom moet wees, sê kol Linford.

Die Weermag betaal die boesman-soldate min, maar vergoed hom dan ruimskoots op 'n ander manier.

Die jong soldate — van hulle nog seuns, soos Josef Jakki, wat vyftien was toe hy Omega toe is — is in hul eerste jaar R5 per maand betaal. In hul tweede jaar wanneer hulle met vuurwapens opgelei word, is hulle R10 per maand betaal. In die derde jaar R15 per maand. In die vierde jaar, die jaar waarin hulle die eerste keer as volwaardige soldate beskou is, is hulle R30 per maand betaal.

... Omdat hy 'n Boesman is!

Die week, op die eerste militêre parade na die Suidwes-gebiedsmag verlede naweek seremonieel tot stand gekom het, is Suidwes-vleuels aan hom toegeken. Saam met hom op die parade, waar die Suidwesters van hul nuwe bevelvoerder, genl-maj Charles Lloyd, offisiers- en onderoffisiersrange gekry het, was sewe ander bruin en swart soldate en dertig wittes.

Jakki is twee maande gelede getroud.

Die Weermag weet dat die waardes van die boesman wat sy pyl-en-boog vir moderne oorlogstuig verruil het, dramaties verander het. Daar word nou gekyk na hul soldy, sê offisiere by Bastion, Suidwes se Weermaghoofkwartier in Windhoek.

Boesmansoldate se vergoeding sal vir eers bly soos dit is. Die waarskynlike salaris-aanpassings sal 'n „goue mid-deweg wees tussen versorging van die soldate se naasbestandes en hul soldy”.

R45 per maand vir Josef

14/9/80

RAPPORT

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toe die Boesman-eenheid tot stand gebring word, besluit om met hulle anders te werk as soldate uit die ander tien etniese groepe in Suidwes

'n Boesmansoldaat word toegelaat om van die eerste dag van sy basiese opleiding al sy naasbestaendes — vrou, kinders, ouers, grootouers en die res — met hom na die basis te bring, waar die Weermag hulle kan versorg

Kol Delville Linford, die man wat in September 1974 die boesmans se basis, Omega, in die noorde van Suidwes gestig het, sê die agtergrond, omstandighede en behoeftes van die boesman verg 'n ei-soortige vergoeding

Die boesmans het in 1974 'n geringe waardebesef van geld gehad. Deur hom dieselfde geld as die gewone Staandemag-soldaat te betaal, sou hom verwar het

Die bedrae het intussen verander, maar die Weermag mag regtens 'n staatsdiensbepaling nie sê hoeveel dit nou is nie

Skutter Jakkı is, 1977 in Bloemfontein as valskerm-soldaat opgelei en het daar sy valskermvleuels verwerf

JOSEF JAKKI

Boesman-soldaat se soldy onder die soeklig

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RDM 16/9/80

Four killed on border

FOUR members of the SA Defence Force had died in action in the operational area, Defence Headquarters announced yesterday. Twenty-nine terrorists were killed.

The statement said about 70 terrorists and a patrol of SA and SWA forces were involved in a firefight at point blank range in dense bush.

A follow-up operation was started immediately.

The four men are Corporal Daniel Johannes Deyzel 20, Lance Corporal Avri Jewaskiewitz 19, Rifleman Christoffel Jacobus Mijburgh 20 and Rifleman Johan Calitz 20 — Sapa

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few x 10 MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon (e, p, alpha, n, gamma). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider separately.

Race relations: Armies partly 'at mercy' of govts — officer

Defence Reporter

MILITARY authorities engaged in building healthy inter-racial relationships are, to some extent, "at the mercy" of the governments they serve, because their efforts "might be ineffective if the country's government frustrates the growth of good relations in the outside community"

This is the opinion of Lieutenant A Shaw, in an article on multi-ethnic armed forces which was published recently in Militaria, the official journal of the South African Defence Force

No direct reference is made to the SADF, which is now more multi-racial than at any other time in its history

In any multi-ethnic military force the question arose of how much separation there should be between members of the various groups, Lieutenant Shaw said

In segregated units, he said, ethnic ties could be exploited to encourage internal unanimity, *inter alia* by associating the ethnic group's reputation with that of the unit, an example being the Gurkha regiments

There was also less of a problem with communication and relationships among the rank and file because of the cultural homogeneity, and consequent lack of conflict between different language values

There were, however, several serious disadvantages. Among them were

- The necessity for separate facilities for accommodation, training and recreation could lead to unnecessary expense and duplication of effort

Under-utilization of manpower

- There could be an under-utilization of manpower, because a soldier best suited for certain duties might not be used for them because such duties were handled by soldiers of another ethnic group

- Some groups might see segregated units as depriving them of the right to "belong", especially in an ethnically "pure" unit of which the senior posts were filled by members of the dominant ethnic group. This was "undoubtedly one of the main reasons which led to the poor performance of many black units in the US forces during World War II"

- Such units might even be seen as being of questionable loyalty if there were a grievance against the dominant ethnic group

A policy of integration had implications that extended outside the boundaries of military life, Lieutenant Shaw pointed out

Lieutenant Shaw added "A policy of integration presupposes a willingness to accept members of other ethnic groups as friends, which in turn leads to consciousness of a wider society outside a specific ethnic group". In countries like Malaysia and Israel the armed forces were seen as a factor which served to further national unity

He conceded that there had been various incidents of unrest in integrated units in the past 30 years, among them in the US and Nigeria

Impartial application of discipline

Impartial application of military discipline and justice was one approach, and it often happened when a unit was integrated there was a period of intensified ethnic tension, which then improved so that relations "most likely would be better than during the time when the groups were segregated"

Lieutenant Shaw said a survey of US infantry platoons during World War II showed 77 percent of the white soldiers in the platoons had a favourable attitude towards integrated platoons after they and blacks had fought side by side

Educational programmes aimed at improving inter-group relationships could be instituted. Such programmes were based on the principle that ethnic tension in the military context was the result of attitudes stemming from the community outside, and where these attitudes were negative, individuals had to be educated to change their views

The experience of the US armed forces had shown, however, that the mere removal of discriminatory regulations was not

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{Az} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{Az}/A)



versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A = 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A > 120$) can be attributed to

4.8 Fission and Fusion



Fig. 23 Example of a fission

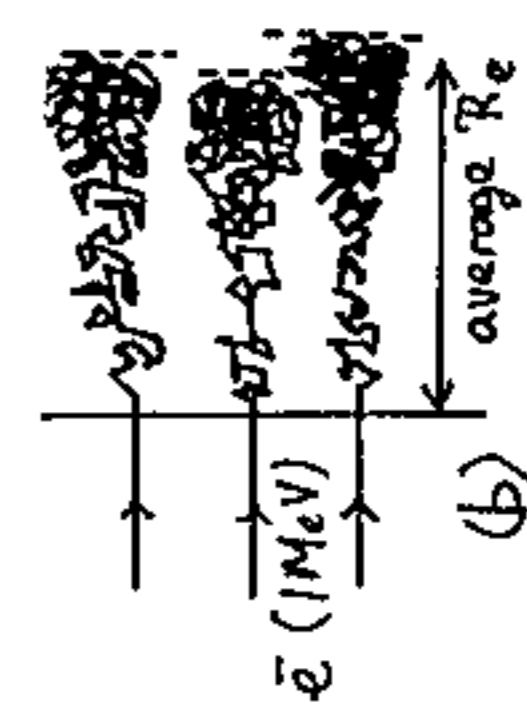
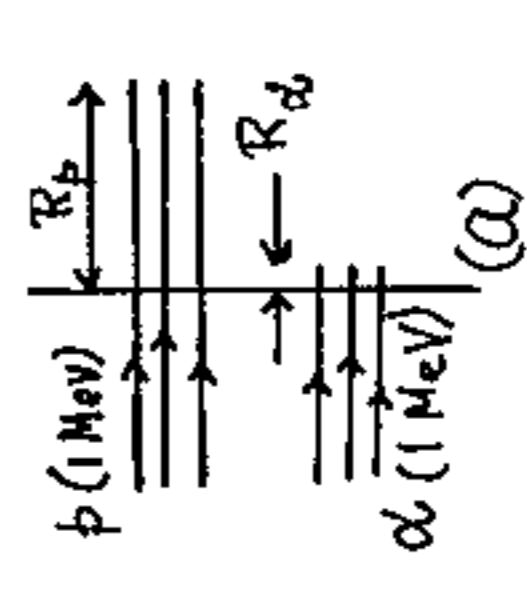


Fig. 24

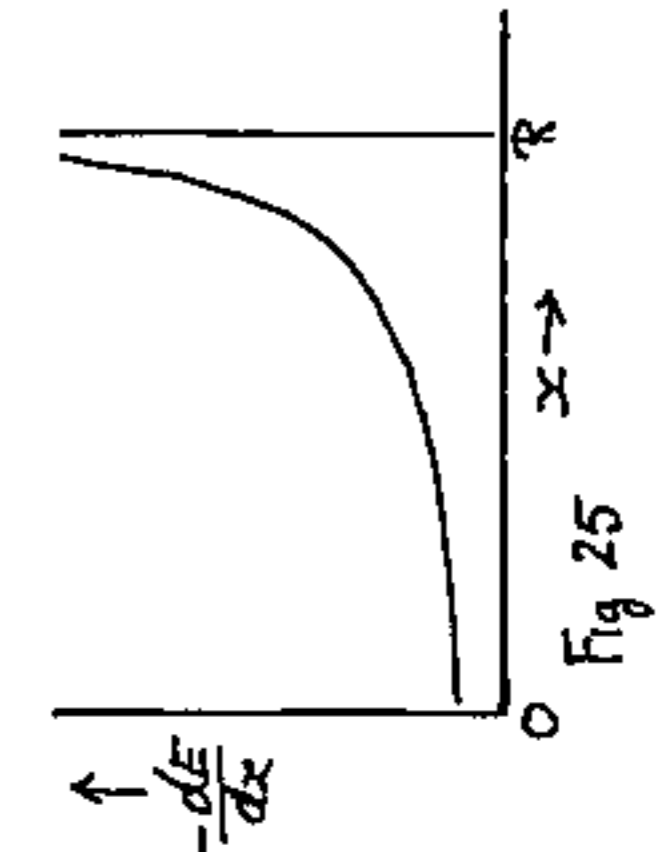


Fig. 25

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enough, in c there might be some progress in strengthening regulations, unwritten traditions might ensure the continuation of prejudice, and it might be difficult to win over the outside community from unreasonable attitudes

The answer here included courses in human relations and the institution of permanent sections inside the military which were solely concerned with the furthering of equal opportunity

Ethnic quotas 'undesirable'

Lieutenant Shaw added that while the application of ethnic quotas to recruitment or promotion "might be handy as a temporary measure to right the most serious imbalances", but in the long run was undesirable because a quota system would negate one of the main advantages of an integrated system, namely freedom of movement, and in some circumstances would "become the instrument of reverse discrimination"

Summing up, Lieutenant Shaw said he wished to emphasize "one of the underlying themes of this article — the intimate connection between the ethnic situation in a community and that prevailing in the armed forces which serve it" From this relationship three consequences emerged

- To a certain extent military authorities were "at the mercy of the government" concerned when it came to building healthy relationships within the armed forces, because "steps in the direction of improved relationships within the military context might be ineffective if the country's government frustrates the growth of good relations in the outside community"

- If an army was non-sectional, it was unwise to use it to implement policies apparently aimed at benefitting one tribe or section of the community

- Since each country's ethnic situation was unique, the military policies of one could not be directly transferred to another. But "experience gained elsewhere can give an indication of probable problem areas, and policies carried out in other countries can offer alternatives which can be considered in terms of their applicability to the country in question"

THE STRONG OPIUM

South Africa still packs the biggest punch

London Bureau

WITH AFRICA'S immense military strength, compared with other African countries, is underlined once again in *The Military Balance*, 1980, published today by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Between them Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Botswana have 142 050 men under arms, against South Africa's total mobilizable force of 434 500 and its armed forces strength of 36 050.

The three sub-Saharan countries with large armies are Ethiopia (429 500), Nigeria (146 000) and Somalia (61 550).

If these figures are deducted from the total armed strength of sub-Saharan black Africa, the armed strength of the remaining 31 black countries is 344 900 men.

South Africa's total mobilizable strength, therefore, exceeds the total of these 31 States by 59 600.

In addition, South Africa's armed forces are better trained and better equipped, in spite of the arms embargo ordered by the Security Council of the United Nations.

Also, about 19 000 Cubans and 2 500 East Germans operate aircraft and heavy equipment with the Angolan forces and there are about 200 Soviet technicians and advisers.

Chinese, Cuban, East German, Romanian and Soviet advisers are reported to be with the Mozambican forces, according to *The Military Balance*. Cuba also has an estimated 16-17 000 men in Ethiopia.

The publication reveals there is no slackening of demand for weapons of all kinds, sophisticated and unsophisticated, in the developing world.

Of the 10 largest permanent military establishments in the world, no fewer than six are in the developing world. China (4 453 000 men), India (1,130 000), Vietnam (1 000 000), North Korea (678,000), South Korea (600 000) and Pakistan (438 000).

The other big military establishments are in the Soviet Union (3 700 000), United States (2 000 000), Turkey (567 000) and West Germany (495 000).

The *Military Balance* paints a gloomy picture of international tensions and general rearmament.

It says the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan contributed substantially to the 'general sense of international concern'.

The defence debate in the United States according to the publication, 'is focused largely on deficiencies in nuclear strategic forces, rather than on the more disturbing shortcomings in conventional strength'.

There is growing concern over Soviet technological improvement which is seen as threatening US land-based missiles.

The Soviet Union is also deploying large numbers of newer, and significantly more accurate, long-range missiles.



SA arms

industry

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can cope

Augus 18/9/80

- expert

Argus Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's military self-sufficiency has been noted by international experts presenting their annual military balance here

Mr Bob Elliot, spokesman for the International Institute for Strategic Studies, told reporters here this week that South Africa's 'fairly comprehensive' arms industry easily had the capability to deal with the anti-guerrilla problems faced by the authorities.

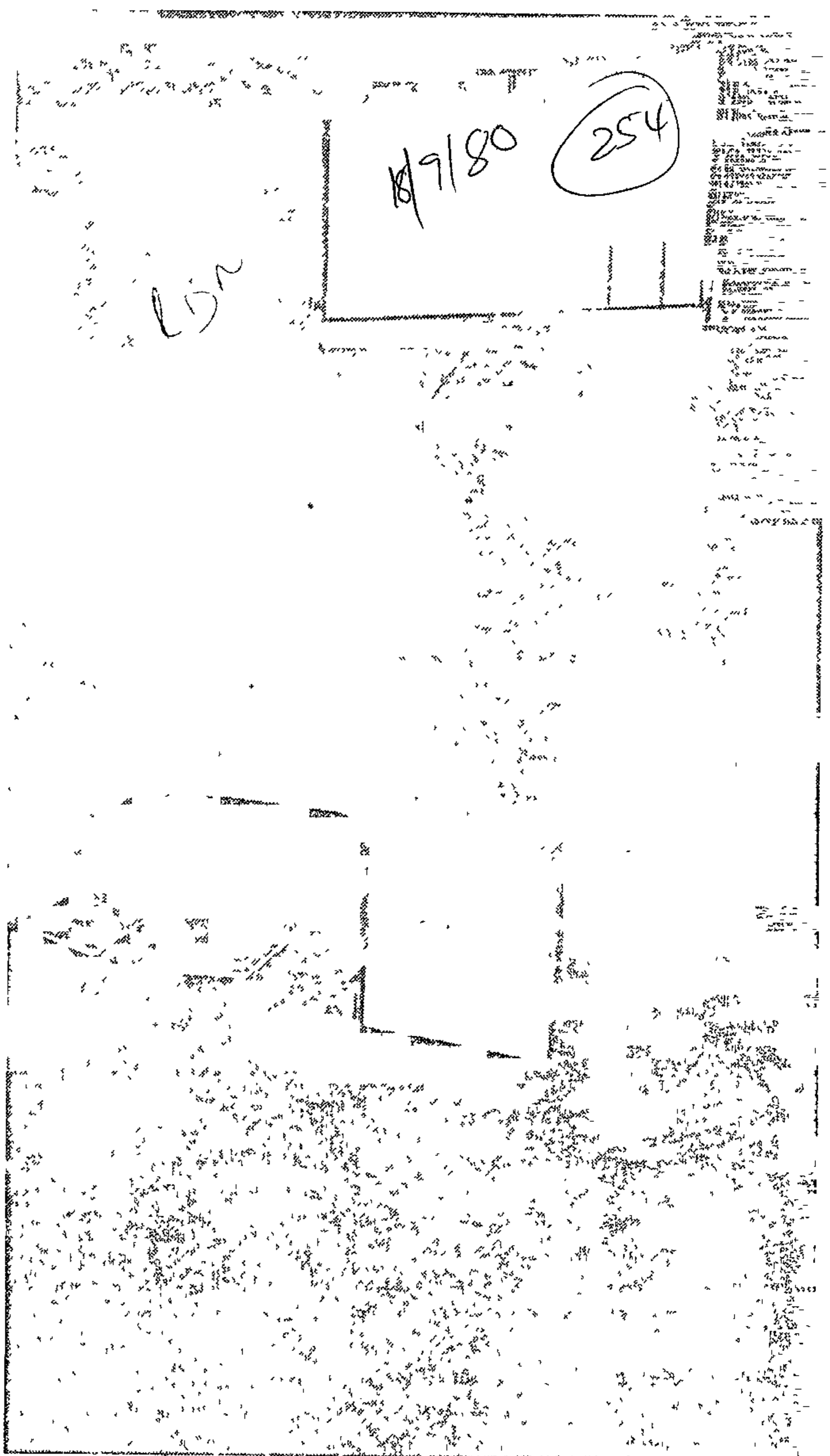
'I'm not sure how well they have managed to pick up the more sophisticated bits. But then, of course, you must look at what their military requirements are,' he said.

PURCHASES

'If you look at their local problem, there is not much need for them to get out into the high technology, high sophistication electronic field that you need for a deep sea operation'

The study reflects no substantial additional military purchases by South Africa since last year.

The military balance is an annual 'photograph' of the state of forces worldwide which does not take into account the dynamics. Details are gleaned from the institute's own sources and from official government responses to the questionnaire it submits.



The DB cell — a study in sparseness

Pictures NOEL WATSON

A FORTNIGHT ago, there was at least one soccer score that didn't make the sports pages of the daily papers

The match was played on a dirt field behind barbed wire and the Jehovah's Witnesses crushed the national servicemen 4-0

Then they all went back to their cells to clean up for supper

It was just another Wednesday sports parade at the military detention barracks in Voortrekkerhoogte near Pretoria, where 93 Witnesses who want nothing to do with war are being kept

It seems a rather calm arrangement. Jehovah's Witnesses who are opposed to involvement in any part of South Africa's military operations give up three years of their lives and go to detention at the

various DB centres around the country

At Voortrekkerhoogte, they are kept in a special cell-block. Nearby on the lawn is a large sculpture of a man beating a sword into a ploughshare.

The inscription reads: "And they will have to beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning shears."

The figure was sculpted by a Jehovah's Witness, and the military have let it stand, perhaps as a symbol of the understanding reached between the Government and the Witnesses.

Pictured behind the sculpture is one of the DB walls, topped with barbed wire.

And although the DB is not exactly Alcatraz Prison, it's no rest and recuperation centre either.

I remember Herman Charles Bosman writing about 'die

bloubaadjies" in his "Cold Stone Jug". They were the habitual criminals who wore blue prison garb to separate them from the others in jail.

The Jehovah's Witnesses also wear blue, but not to identify them as criminals. The SADF makes the point clear that Jehovah's Witnesses are in no way to be branded as such.

Admiral H P Botha, Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel in the SADF, told the Mail in an interview:

"A few years ago, the Jehovah's Witness community approached the Government and said their religious doctrine was totally opposed to warfare.

"An agreement was reached whereby anyone wanting to claim this sort of right would have to be identified by his community leader and then do three years of detention."

After that, the men would be

Detained for other ideas

rom 18/1/80
25/1/80
MBZ



The long walk — the Jehovah's Witness cell block, at Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks

**"AND THEY WILL HAVE TO
BEAT THEIR SWORDS INTO
PLOUGHSHARES AND THEIR
SPEARS INTO PRUNING
SHEARS"**

— (ISAIAH 2.4)

This inscription, on a statue of pacifism in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte near Pretoria, is the Jehovah's Witness dictum. The Rand Daily Mail was granted an interview with Witnesses in detention, and taken on a rare visit through the cell blocks of South Africa's main DB. **CHRIS MARAIS** reports.

free No more camps or call-ups

The "Mail" was allowed to visit the DB near Pretoria

We were asked not to identify the men by name or by published picture

So let's call one of them John

John is 30 years old and has been in DB since mid-December last year

On our way to the Jehovah's Witnesses cell block, I noticed how the other DB inmates sprang to ramrod attention at the sight of military rank. But when we approached John, he maintained his casual stance and stood at ease

My first thought was that trouble, in the form of swift officer recrimination was on the way. But no one seemed to think it strange that John spoke with easy affability to the officers around

"It is part of our belief and conviction not to be identified with the military in any way. I wish to be neutral concerning Government affairs," he said. "Here, we also prefer to maintain a bare minimum of contact with the regular offenders."

And the officer commanding the DB, Major Martinus Krige, accepts this fact as part of the peculiar arrangement between the South African Government and the Jehovah's Witnesses

"I can't order him to show respect for my rank," said the major.

Ironically enough, John was an army lieutenant when he first did his national service. He became a Jehovah's Witness only in later years.

John's wife has settled in Pretoria so she can see her husband once a month.

"She has found herself a job in Pretoria and supports our child of three," he said, adding wryly.

"I have five months and eight days left here."

John falls under the old 18-month sentence system. Only Jehovah's Witnesses who have not done military service now have to do three years in DB.

John's daily routine begins at 5am.

Roll-call at 5.45am is followed by breakfast. Then the inmates form work groups and spend the day in sports fields, bowling greens and other outdoor centres around Voortrekkerhoogte.

They knock off at 4pm and after the evening's shower parade they have supper.

By 7pm, the inmates of Voortrekkerhoogte are locked up in their cells. John spends the two hours before the 9pm "lights

out" working on an established routine centred around the reading of the Scriptures.

His cell is Spartan. A bed, mattress, five blankets, steel cabinet and latrine pot total the furnishings. The only belongings to personalise it are little display photographs of John's wife and child.

Apart from the fact that he is not allowed copies of Watchtower, the group's official magazine, and would like to be allowed more visits from his wife, there seems to be no bitterness in John.

"We're well treated here. The food is good and there is very little interference. Most Jehovah's Witnesses coming here realise why they are here and accept the sentence with as little fuss as possible.

"Most of us have come to terms with ourselves.

Once a week the Jehovah's

Witnesses are allowed a one-hour religious meeting. On Sundays, a visiting speaker comes to see them.

Another category of conscientious objector is the man who is prepared to serve in a non-combatant role.

According to this arrangement, the Seventh Day Adventists are dispatched to camps throughout South Africa, where they are employed in clerical roles or basically any job where they won't have to carry weapons.

Admiral Botha said the objectors, after being called in, have to report to their units. They then put their cases to the officer commanding, who will "treat every case on its individual merits."

Of course, the officer commanding will argue the case for serving in a combatant role.

RDM
18/9/80

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The pacifist symbol of the Jehovah's Witnesses in detention at Voortrekkerhoogte — barbed wire and a beaten ploughshare

but there are a number of posts open to genuine conscientious objectors in the SADF

"If there are no non-combatant vacancies open at the objector's specific unit the man will be accommodated at another unit

It is interesting to note that the conscientious objectors have varying political views, ranging from ultra conservative to liberal

Jehovah's Witnesses are initially court martialled in Pretoria. At the court martial, the man's local community leader will give evidence that he is a bona fide religious objector. He is then sent to a detention barracks

At the DB, the Jehovah's Witnesses form an insular little group. They have a liaison committee which acts as a go-between for the inmates and

the military Provost authorities

In recent years a number of anti-apartheid organisations have formed groups internationally to aid young South Africans who want to leave the country to avoid doing military service. Many of these men have strong convictions about the moral justification of defending the political system in South Africa

Recently, Baptist Peter Mol was reported to have been granted conscientious objector status by the SADF and taken out of solitary confinement

The SADF spent months investigating his case, to determine whether he was a genuine objector or a politically motivated draft dodger

Last month, they decided to "give him the benefit of the doubt"

Not SA citizen, but still in army

STAR 19/9/80 254

Own Correspondent

A young South African man who relinquished his citizenship when he married a Japanese woman will have to do military border duty, according to a judgment handed down in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

Mr Liam Brian Keeley brought an application against the Minister of Defence earlier this year. He said he was born a South African citizen of South African parents. He did his military training between April 1969 and January 1970 after matriculating. He also did an army camp and attended Saturday parades.

In 1973, he travelled overseas on his South African passport and went to Japan where he met and married Toshi Ohashi in February 1975.

As a South African, Mr Keeley could not get a working visa to stay in Japan and he returned to South Africa where he tried in vain from March to December, 1975 to get a visa for his wife to visit this country.

Mr Keeley then returned to Japan and applied for an Irish passport on

the grounds that his paternal grandfather was Irish. This was granted only after his South African passport was cancelled.

Earlier this year Mr Keeley, his wife and two children came to South Africa to visit his parents after his wife was finally granted a visa.

Mr Keeley told the court a few weeks after he arrived he was served with call-up papers from the South African Defence Force for a three-month camp in one of the operational areas.

He said in an urgent application that as he was not a South African citizen he was not liable for border duty.

Mr Justice Charl Theron dismissed his application with costs, saying in his judgment that the provisions of Section 21 of the Defence Act applied to all persons whether citizens of South Africa or non-citizens. The loss of Mr Keeley's citizenship was irrelevant.

Mr Keeley said he was "very disappointed. I thought I had a good case."

He said he was considering an appeal.

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No 182, 1980

DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP KRYGSTUIGONTWIKKELING EN -VERVAARDIGING 1980 (WET 86 VAN 1980)

Kragtens artikel 6 van die Wysigingswet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging 1980 (Wet 86 van 1980) verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalinge van genoemde Wet met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan in werking sal tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyftiende dag van Augustus Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tachtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. W. BOTHA

No 182, 1980

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION AMENDMENT ACT, 1980 (ACT 86 OF 1980)

In terms of section 6 of the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Act, 1980 (Act 86 of 1980), I hereby declare that the provisions of the said Act shall come into operation on the date of publication hereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this fifteenth day of August One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M. VILJOEN, State President

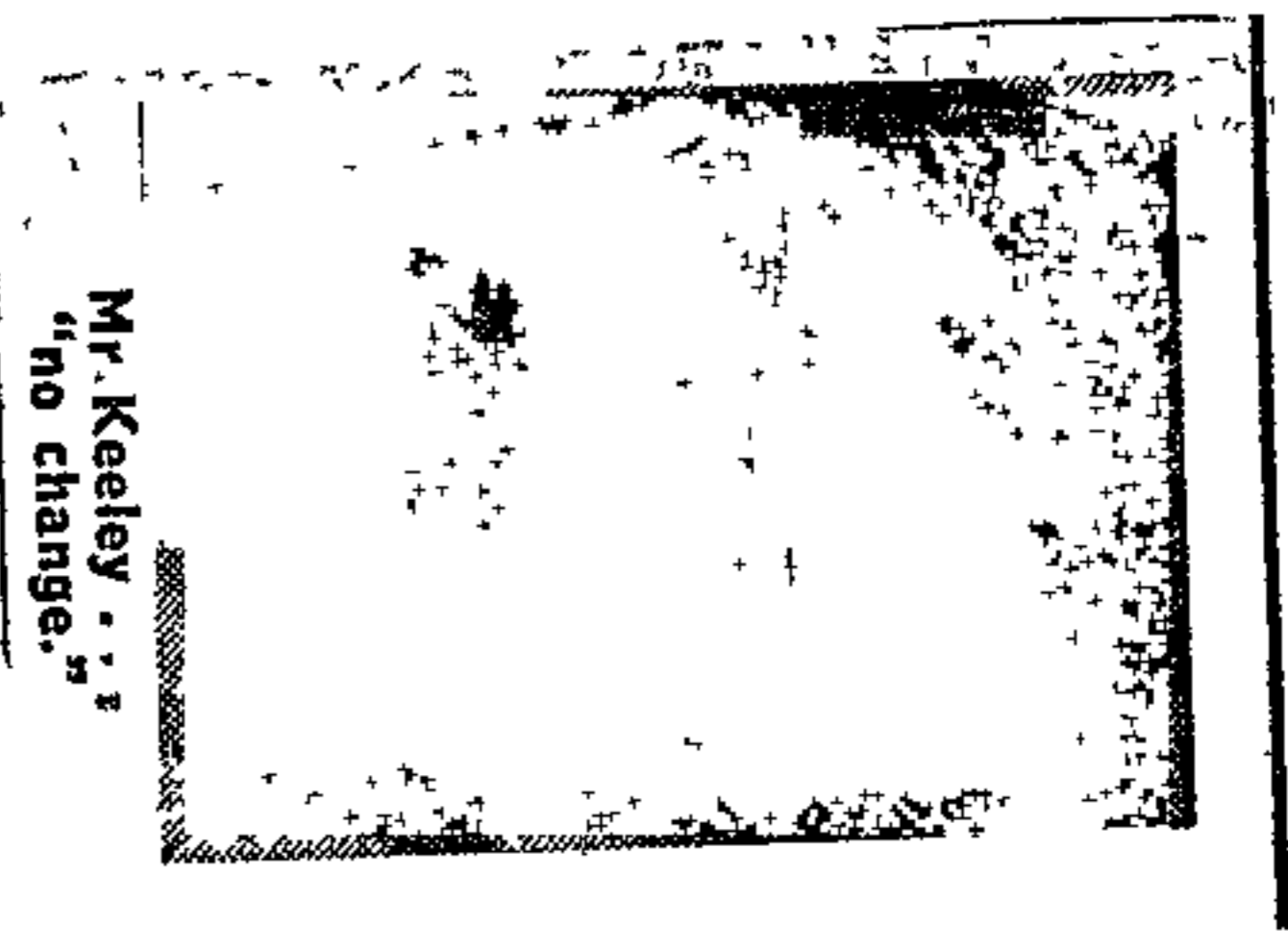
By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. W. BOTHA

Call-up delay 'changes nothing' for Irish citizen

STAR 20/9/80

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Mr. Keeley - "no change."

The South African Defence Force's decision not to call up Irish citizen Liam Brian Keeley for army duty during his current visit in South Africa did not alter the situation, Mr Keeley said today.

The SADF announcement was made hours after a Pretoria Supreme Court judge dismissed Mr Keeley's application for exemption on Friday. He was served with call-up papers in May.

The SADF yesterday said that after considering the circumstances, it was decided not to call Mr Keeley for duty during his current visit. He would be called up in April 1981.

"This concession should not be interpreted as future policy," said the SADF which welcomed the court's ruling on Mr Keeley (29), a member of the Springs Regiment.

Mr Justice C D F Theron found that once a person became liable for national service, his liability was not affected by a change in citizenship.

Mr Keeley, speaking from Benoni, said the concession did not alter the situation. His visa would expire before the April call-up. His wife's visa, which had to be renewed every three months, was also due for renewal soon.

He said he did not have time to speak to his lawyer about a possible appeal against the judgment, but "we will obviously discuss it".

One of the reasons Mr Keeley gave in his application, was that he had changed his citizenship. He gave up his South African rights when he married his Japanese wife in 1975. They have two children.

After hearing the court decision Mr Keeley's first reaction was "It's rather like expecting a visiting Lions rugby team to do border duty."

"I knew when I married Toshi that I could expect some problems from the South African authorities. But I thought my application for Irish citizenship would solve all that. Apparently it has not."

Mr Keeley completed his nine-month army training in January 1970 and attended one three-week camp before leaving for Japan. He struggled to get a visa for his Japanese wife.

He is teaching karate and weapon systems in South Africa while on holiday for a year.

en

Army let-off as man loses call-up fight

By JAYNE LA MONT

AN IRISH citizen, Mr Liam Brian Keeley, will not have to don a South African military uniform despite a Pretoria Supreme Court ruling yesterday that he is still liable for service.

Hours after Mr Justice Charl Theron dismissed with costs Mr Keeley's application for exemption, the Defence Force decided he could continue his visit to South Africa without a spell in the army.

When told of the SADF decision, Mr Keeley's father, Dr K J Keeley of Benoni, was "astounded", and asked: "Why could they not have made this decision before?"

Dr Keeley said "We have all gone through a terribly worrying few months. If this decision had been made earlier it would have saved us all a great deal of heartache."

Mr Keeley, a member of the Springs Regiment, relinquished his South African citizenship when he married a Japanese woman in 1975.

He brought an urgent application against the Minister of Defence earlier this year when, a few weeks after he returned to South Africa for a visit, he was served with call-up papers for a three-month camp.

He said he was by birth a South African citizen of South African parents.

He did his military training between April 1969 and January 1970 and subsequently attended an army camp and Saturday parades.

In 1973 he travelled overseas on his South African passport.

In Japan he met and married Miss Toshi Ohashi in February 1975, but as a South African, could not get a work permit to stay in Japan. He was also unable to obtain a South African visa for his wife.

Mr Keeley returned to Japan and applied for an Irish passport on the grounds that his paternal grandfather was Irish. This was granted only after his South African passport was cancelled.

Earlier this year, after his wife was finally granted a visa, Mr Keeley brought her and their two young children to visit his parents.

A few weeks after he arrived he was called up for a camp in one of the operational areas.

In his urgent application, he said that as he was not a South African citizen he was not liable for border duty.

But Mr Justice Theron found that the loss of Mr Keeley's citizenship was irrelevant.

He said Section 22 of the Citizens Act said that if a person ceased to be a South African citizen, this did not discharge him from his obligations.

Because Mr Keeley was a member of the force on or before December 31, 1973 he remained liable for military training for 10 years, or until such time as he finished his service.

As he had not completed his training he remained liable to do so.

But last night a spokesman for Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria said that it had been decided not to call up Mr Keeley during his stay.

The deferment applied only for his present visit and should he return to the country again before 1983 — the year his liability for call-up ceases — he would still qualify for military service.

However, the spokesman warned that this concession should not be interpreted as an indication of future policy.

He added: "The SADF welcomes the court's ruling and will consistently apply the principles arising from the ruling."

"After consideration of the particular nature of Mr Keeley's practical circumstances, the SADF has decided not to call him up for military service during his current visit, until April 1981, in the Republic."

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Rom 20/9/80

End the nonsense about Mr Keeley

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THE facts about Mr Liam Brian Keeley's problems with the law and the Defence Force are straightforward — if that is the correct word to use about a human situation bedevilled by apartheid mores.

After marrying a Japanese woman, Mr Keeley found they were in limbo: his own country, South Africa, would not accept her because of her colour; her country would not accept him because of his South African citizenship. So he did the sensible thing and obtained an Irish passport, and in the process had to renounce his South African citizenship.

Then, after finally and belatedly obtaining a visa for his wife, and while on a visit here to his parents with her and their children, the South African Defence Force called him for duty on the border.

His application for exemption was dismissed by a judge — whereupon the SADF said he would not be called up after all, but would still qualify for service should he return to this country before 1983, when his call-up period expires.

We would have thought that once Mr Keeley's own country made it impossible for him to live a normal life here, it would be grossly unreasonable to demand military service of him. That a judge has found the law does not release him from service, even though he is no longer a South African citizen, points to an absurdity which exists in the law and which needs to be rectified.

The SADF's attitude has added to that absurdity. Whatever the law says, the SADF should have had the good sense not to pursue Mr Keeley.

Its generosity in not applying the judge's finding is soured by its late decision. As Mr Keeley's father says, "If this decision had been made earlier it would have saved us all a great deal of heartache."

Even at this late stage, let's now have an end to the nonsense: the SADF should tell Mr Keeley it will leave him alone. That can be at least one small way of making official recompense to him for having driven him, and his family, away from South Africa.

SA 'owes army objectors a debt'

Augus 23/9/80

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Religion Reporter

THE country and the Christian church owed a debt to Mr Peter Moll and Mr Richard Steele for their courage and commitment as conscientious objectors, it is said in a report to the general assembly of the Congregational Church, which is meeting in Cape Town

The Church and Society Department of the Congregational Church said in its annual report that the church had consistently affirmed the right to conscientious objection under the Word of God.

It was concerned at the experiences of Mr Moll and Mr Steele, who had refused to become members of the Defence Force

on grounds of conscience, and were sentenced by courts martial and subjected to repeated punishment for not wearing army uniform

RECOGNISED

On August 8, the SADF decided to recognise them as conscientious objectors instead of 'call-up defaulters'

Until then, Mr Moll had spent 125 days in solitary confinement, with his present sentence due to end of December 2, and Mr Steele had spent 50 days in solitary confinement, with a sentence due to end next February 24

The Congregational Church report said the SADF recognition would

presumably free the two men from recurring sentences

Up to now, the State has recognised five religious denominations as having tenets by which their members may not participate in war — Jehovah's Witnesses, Christadelphians, Plymouth Brethren, Suppliant Faithists and Seventh Day Adventists

'The real need is for a revision of the law to provide a clear and comprehensive procedure for the testing and recognition of conscientious objectors and it is surely the job of conscientious objectors, and others concerned to assist the State in formulating this'

25/9/80

SAAF accused of bomb raids deep into Angola

LONDON. — A Luanda Radio broadcast monitored by the BBC yesterday said South African aircraft bombed an area of Cunene province in southern Angola on two days last week, killing four people and wounding 17.

The report said the bombing took place around N'Giva, near the South West African border. Quoting a Defence Ministry communique, the report said a civilian was killed and nine wounded on August 19.

On August 20, South African Air Force planes bombed troop positions near N'Giva at

9 30am, causing no damage, the broadcast said.

About 8pm the same day, three people were killed and eight injured, including civilians and soldiers, in further bombing around N'Giva.

The radio said South African aircraft had also increased high-altitude, reconnaissance flights over Angola, penetrating more than 200km.

The radio said the flight showed South Africa was planning to hit strategic and economic targets in the provinces of Mocamedes and Huila in sur-

prise air raids.

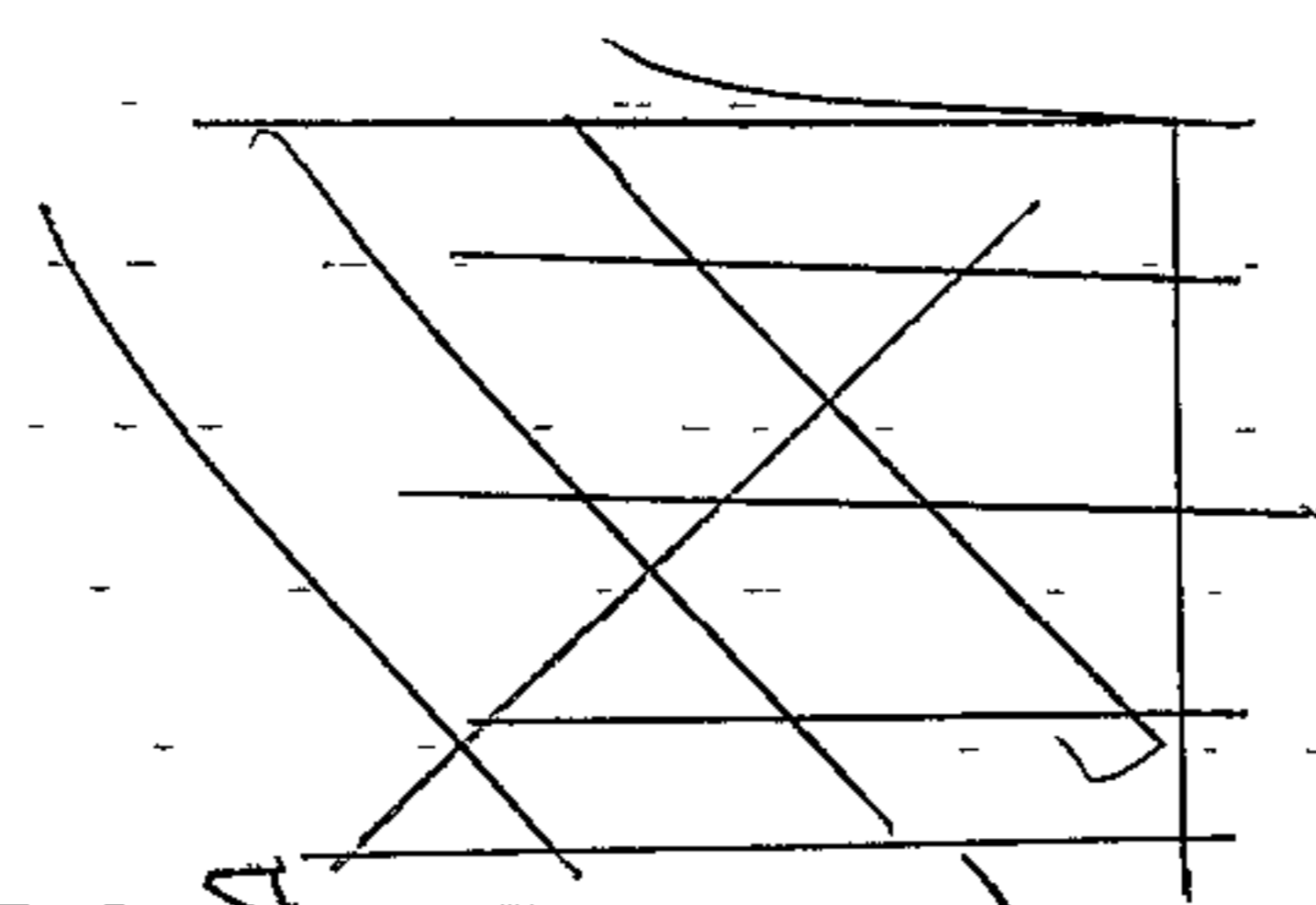
It added that South Africa was continuing its policy of trying to stop Angola from backing Swapo.

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said there had been numerous unfounded accusations of this kind against South Africa in the past. The likely reason for such claims by the Luanda Government was to explain away to the local population regular attacks on southern Angolan towns by the dissident Unita forces led by Dr Jonas Savimbi. — Sapa-Reuter.

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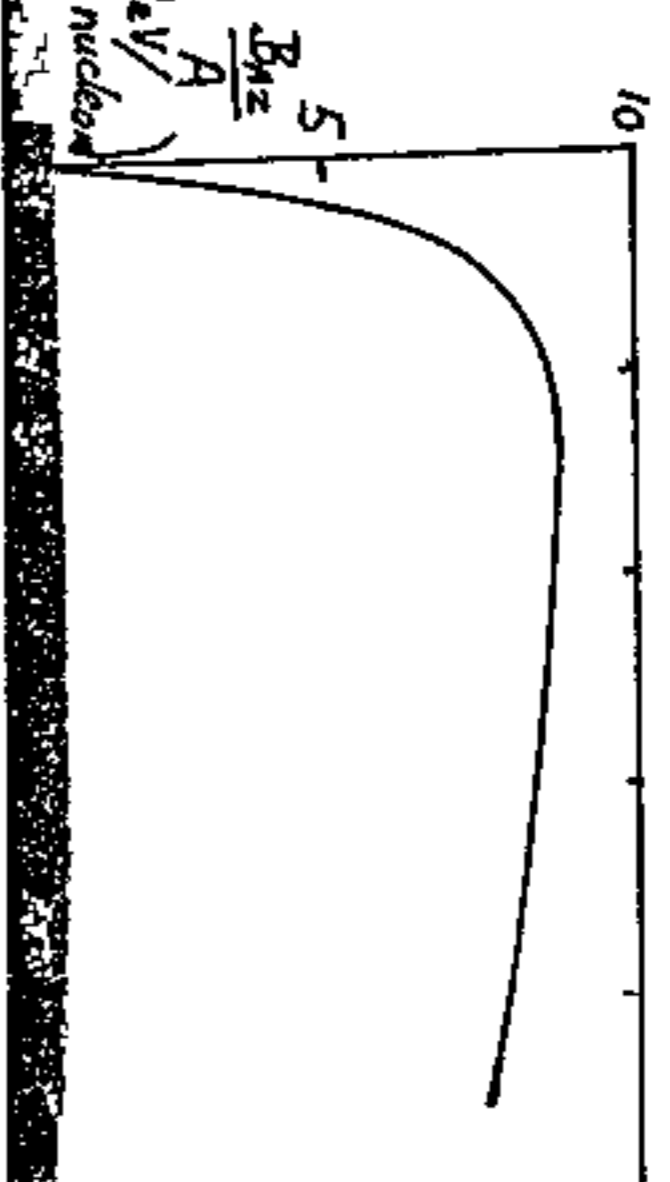
considering unproven as the more workers
by state interference so that wages
workers would probably not see as



of all the more restricted labour
industrially perfect competition would
lead to great amount of the business
labour.
The wage rate normally would
increase competition amongst the
wages bidding for the labour.
However the supply of
more workers in SA is artificially high
due to political & economic

4.8 Fission and Fusion

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy B_{nuc} increases as the nucleon number A increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio (B_{nuc}/A) versus A in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and reaches a maximum of ~ 8 MeV nucleon⁻¹ for "medium" nuclei ($A \approx 40-120$). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to enhanced 'nuclear surface tension'. The lower values for heavy nuclei ($A \approx 120$) can be attributed to



SADF ^{25/9/80} (254) integration questioned

Pretoria Bureau

Members of the conservative South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) made it clear yesterday that they opposed the idea of a racially-integrated Defence Force.

Several questioners at the Sabra congress in Silverton were applauded when they voiced doubts about the SADF's policy of including all races.

One questioner asked whether black soldiers might not use their weapons to turn against South Africa.

Another suggested that more emphasis be laid on homeland armies

Defence Force spokesmen at the congress replied that South African whites could not defend the country on their own. The Defence Force had no choice but to include other races.

"NO ALTERNATIVE"

One spokesman conceded that it was a risk to include blacks in the SADF, but he said there was no alternative

He added that blacks in the former Rhodesian Defence Force had remained loyal and had not turned against the army.

One SADF representative, Colonel A A Kotze, said that some parents had said they would refuse to send their sons to the border if they had to fight side-by-side with blacks.

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between ~ 0.1 MeV and a few $\times 10$ MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and $(\beta, \gamma, \alpha, n, p, \nu, \bar{\nu})$. Within these the charged particle group or subset which it is convenient

to consider are the electron, proton and alpha particle. These interact predominantly with matter. Their interactions with matter are, in comparison, at the energies of interest, very rare. The interactions lead to the ionization of the atoms in matter in a process as a series of collisions between the electron, proton or alpha particle and the electrons of the atoms. The particle loses kinetic energy in these collisions and carries on until it is stopped. The distance travelled by the particle is called the range of the particle in that particular medium and is denoted by R .

fragments) produced exhibited a range of A values, average $A \approx 117$, and product nuclei are usually unstable in their ground states and therefore radioactive. Two or three neutrons are also released in the fission process and these are important in the production of self-sustaining fission chain reactions. Most of the energy released in each fission (~ 200 MeV) appears as the kinetic energy of the fission fragments.

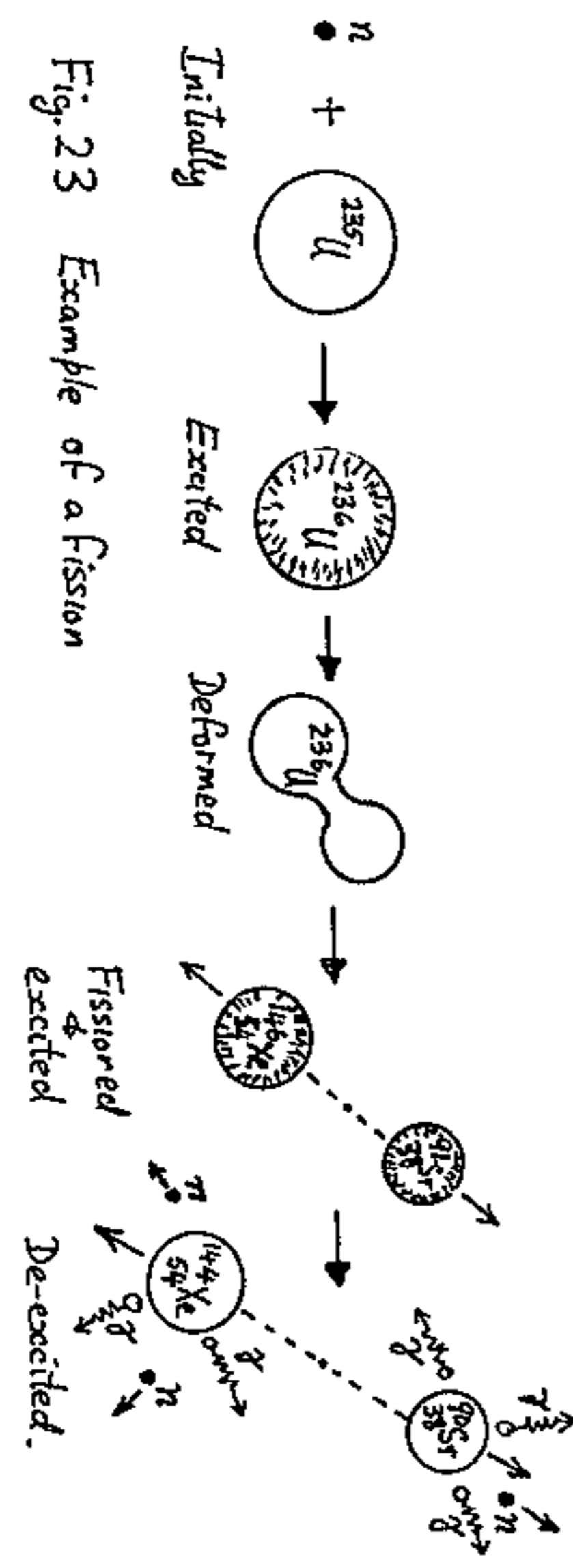


Fig. 23 Example of a Fission

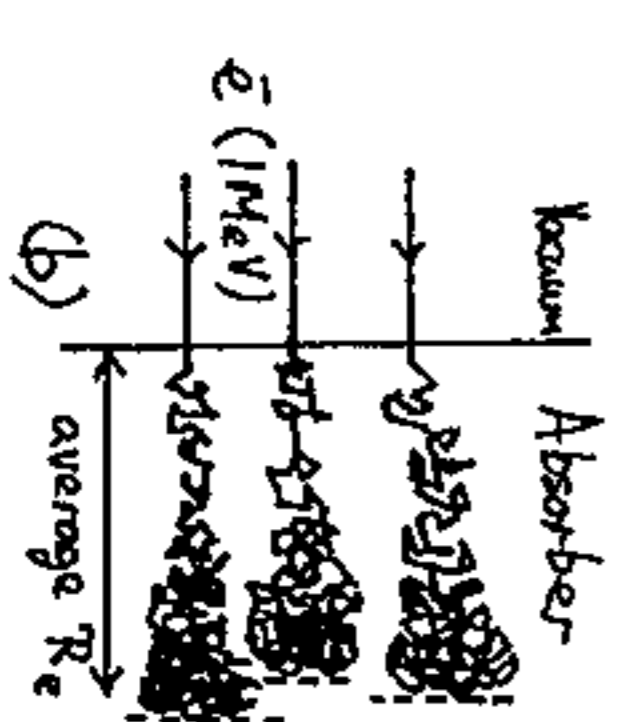
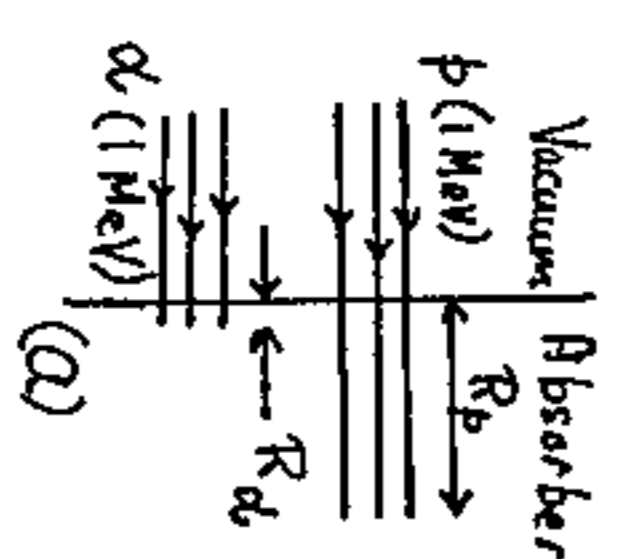


Fig. 24

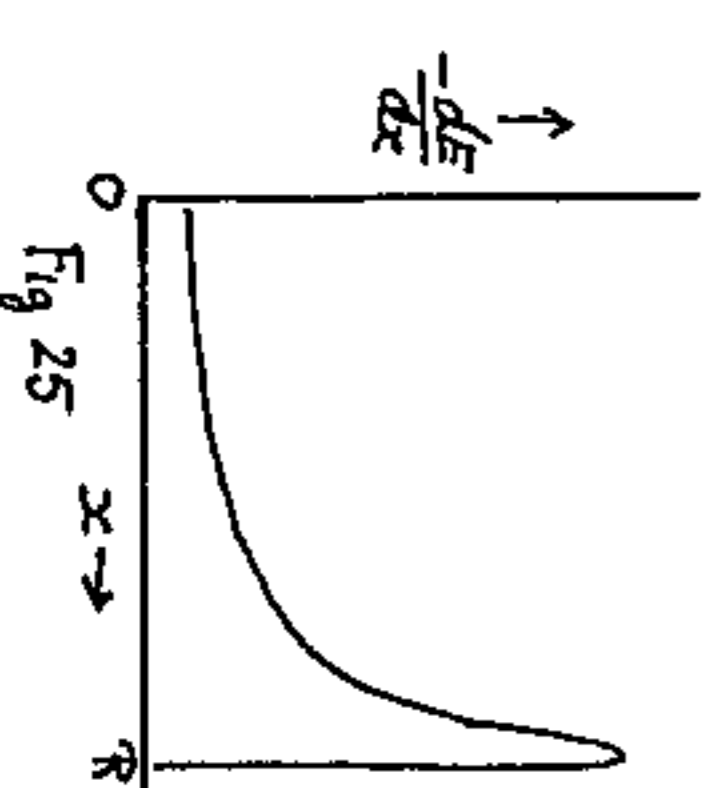


Fig. 25

The range of the particle therefore depends on the rate at which it loses energy along its path of travel, that is on the energy loss per unit distance $(-dE/dx)$ along this path. The energy loss $(-dE/dx)$ depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example, the alphas have a higher charge and (owing to their larger mass) a lower velocity. Therefore, in a given medium, $(-dE/dx)$ is larger for alphas than for protons of the same energy and the alpha range is less than the proton range for the same incident energy (see tables below and fig. 24(a)). Furthermore, for either particle, the velocity decreases, and hence $(-dE/dx)$

Plea for new call-up deal for apprentices

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Pretoria Bureau

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has requested that apprentices be given the opportunity to decide whether they wanted to complete their apprenticeship before or after military service

In a statement released in Pretoria today the AHI said concern was shown at the shortage of qualified tradesmen, especially in the motor trade

With the end of the 1980 school year in sight

many young men will be completing their education and it is felt that apprentices should be given the same opportunity as would-be university students in deciding when to complete their national service

This standpoint comes about because, among other things, there is an oversupply in certain fields of graduates while there is a shortage in technical personnel and tradesmen

The AHI said that allow-

ing tradesmen to complete their apprenticeship first would not only be of help to commerce and industry but it would also help the Defence Force because these trained men would be able to be productive in their trade while doing their military service

A Defence Force spokesman today said the Exemption Board is "an autonomous body" set up by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation in cooperation with the Minister of Defence. Each case was dealt with on merit.

INDIVIDUAL

The Board made decisions which were dealt with on an individual basis and in the best interest of the country

If the AHI felt strongly about the position of motor mechanics it was suggested they make a submission to the Manpower Board which in turn could make a recommendation to the Exemption Board, the spokesman added

Call-up plan may extend to over 40s

STAR
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Pretoria Bureau

It is inevitable that the system of national service would have to be extended to men in their thirties and perhaps even forties to provide for the needs of the Defence Force, the police, their reservists and the Civil Defence, the outgoing Deputy Minister of Defence warned yesterday.

Talking at a revue parade in his honour at Voortrekkerhoogte, Mr H J. Coetsee, said that the national service system will have to be revised and have its base broadened

Army plan for girls, claims Jaap

Pretoria Bureau

General Magnus Malan, who becomes Minister of Defence next month, is planning national service for white girls born after 1965, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party said last night

Mr Marais was addressing a rally attended by about 1 000 people at the start of the HNP congress in Pretoria North

He challenged General Malan, who is currently chief of the Defence Force, to deny that such a national service scheme was being envisaged

Mr Marais said this would mean that white girls would serve under blacks as the defence force insisted all people serve on an equal basis

He asked what sanitary conditions would prevail in the operational area with white girls, black men and white men serving there

"The awareness among

whites that they are being sold out is becoming stronger and stronger," he said

"The HNP is an army on the political level waging a campaign so we can get rid of the government which stands between us and the enemy, and so we can talk to the enemy in the language he understands"

He said there must be a military victory over black enemies

"Then the black agitators in South Africa will know who is baas in white man's country"

● A spokesman for the Defence Force today said "As far as is known, Mr Marais has never been involved in the planning and execution of Defence Force policy. It is not clear on what grounds he based his fictitious statements about women being drawn into national service".

A basis of conscription and otherwise "gentle compulsion" might be used where the spirit of volunteering no longer prevails

A system must be devised to

● Provide manpower from all population groups for the Permanent Force, Strike Force, Citizen Force and Commandos as well as the police, their reservists and civil defence

● Ensure manpower for the economy and various strategic institutions, however well trained in matters of security and defence, and part of the local defence system

● Make it unnecessary for the public and private sectors to compete with the security system for manpower

● Leave no room for discrimination by employers against men and women who have security or military commitments to fulfil or who volunteer

● Leave no room for an unequal distribution of security and defence responsibility.

● Make it possible for a man or a woman no longer fit for border service to render service with a local security or defence system

Mr Coetsee said everyone drawn into the security system would have to work harder to make a proper contribution to the country's economic lifeline.

He added that it was a total involvement which must be objective and done with the co-operation of every household and employer

Mr Coetsee becomes Minister of Justice next month

White homeland has HNP backing

Pretoria Bureau

Most Herstigte Nasionale Party branches throughout the country have expressed support for the idea of a white homeland. The idea will be discussed at the HNP congress beginning in Pretoria today

This places the HNP close to the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra) which propagates the ideal of a white fatherland

HNP support for the idea could embarrass the Sabra chairman, Professor Carel Boshoff, who was recently elected head of the Voederbond which is believed to play an essential role in the National Party

Only one motion at the HNP congress criticised the white homeland ideal

The Witbank divisional council of the HNP opposed the white homeland idea because this could imply "abandoning the rest of white South Africa"

But other party branches expressed strong support for the Sabra plan which proposes that the white homeland be initially formed around the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam on the Orange River

SA defector seeks asylum

S-7AK
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Own Correspondent

BULAWAYO — Cort Erasmus Muller (20), a South African Army defector, was found guilty in the Bulawayo Magistrate's Court yesterday of entering Zimbabwe illegally. He was remanded until October 2 for sentence.

The prosecutor, Mr R Oldridge, had earlier led evidence that Muller passed through Beit Bridge from South Africa last November, using a passport belonging to another South African, Mr Bert van Loggerenburg.

He had dyed his hair and worn tinted contact-lenses to resemble Mr Van Loggerenburg's pho-

tograph.

Muller, who had been absent without leave from the South African Defence Force, was arrested by Zimbabwe authorities in March.

During the trial, Mr P. Mahlangu (Lazarus and Sarif), for the accused, said Muller had decided to leave the South African army as he "no longer believed in the cause he was fighting for".

He had sought asylum in Zimbabwe.

Mr Oldridge said yesterday that no decision had yet been made by the Ministry of Home Affairs on Muller's application for asylum.

Nothing can stop us, says general

Pretoria Bureau

If necessary, South African forces could hit any target in Africa and nothing could stop them, the outgoing Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

General Malan, who becomes Minister of Defence next month was handing over as SADF Chief to Lieutenant-General Constant Viljoen, at a ceremony at Voortrekkerhoogte.

General Viljoen will be acting Defence Force Chief until October 7. General Malan is due to be sworn in as a Minister on October 6.

General Malan said South Africa's own weapons, supplied by Armscor, were of the best in the world.

But because the world and South Africa's enemies held its capabilities in awe, they did all they could to undermine its formidable war machine.

"We must be aware of this undermining and do our best to prevent it," he said.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who was present, relinquishes the Defence portfolio to General Malan.

Lieutenant-General Viljoen becomes a full general with his promotion, and Major-General Jannie Geldenhuis becomes a lieutenant-general and Chief of the Army.

SA has built up 'respected' war machine

20m 2 Halsu (252)

SOUTH Africa had built up a war machine that compelled the respect of its enemies and the admiration of its friends, the retiring Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Speaking at a farewell function terminating his leadership of the SADF, Gen Malan paid tribute to the members of the force. "Each member of the force contributes his or her part and so makes the wheels run smoothly, thus creating a war machine that compels the respect of our enemies and the admiration of our friends."

"It was with justification that General Sir Walter Walker of Britain, who recently visited the Republic, wrote 'I doubt if such strong men, high leadership and sheer professionalism can be matched by any other country in the world today.'"

General Malan said "Should it be necessary, our fighters could invincibly proceed to any objective in Africa. Our own armaments, which Armscor has put at our disposal, are of the most exceptional in the world. But because the world, and especially our enemies, are taking note of our capabilities with respect, for that very reason they will harness their forces and concentrate on try-

ing to undermine this formidable war machine.

"Let us continuously, and to the utmost, guard against this. We must not allow that our power and success undermine our motivation."

Gen Malan said because of the particular function which South Africa's Defence Force had to fulfil, the demands on the individual's morale and motivation were high. It was at all times and in all circumstances expected of each member of the defence force that he or she be motivated. Without morale, the best qualified defence force would be like men without arrows in their quivers.

Motivation was rooted in the attitude of the people. It was of fundamental importance that every member of the defence force knew why and for what he was fighting.

"I wish today, therefore, to call upon each and every one of you to ensure that your mental preparedness and that of your companions is at the same level as your willingness to fight. Cultivate a spirit of 'I want to, I can, I will,'" he advised.

"Victory demands faith — faith in the Supreme Being, the faith of the soldier in himself, his leaders, his companions, his equipment, and above all the goal for which he is fighting," Gen Malan said.

Prison officer killed himself after probe

By JOHAN BUYS

A FORMER commanding officer of the Nigel prison drove to a pan behind the prison and shot himself in the head after a departmental inquiry had started into allegations of assault on prisoners

This was lead as evidence before a Nigel magistrate, Mr L. I. Bester, who was conducting an inquest into the death of Lieut Jacobus (Kobie) Krause, whose body was found in the pan on April 19 this year

Mr Bester found Lieut Krause, 37, a father of two, had committed suicide. The inquest findings were released yesterday

Captain Hendrik Alberts, of the Modder Bee Prison, Benoni, told the magistrate in a

written statement that he started investigations into 14 allegations of assault at the Nigel prison in March

One of them allegedly involved Lieut Krause

"The investigations had already been completed and the evidence sent to headquarters for consideration. Not one of the members involved in the allegations had been told what my findings were," Capt Alberts said

A warder, Mr Albert William Rodgers, said in a written statement that Lieut Krause seemed normal when he went off duty on the afternoon of April 19

"I saw him driving in his car to the pan at the back of the prison and thought it rather unusual

"At 9.30 his wife arrived and asked where he was. I told her I saw him going to the pan and I offered to send someone to go and look for him, but she told me to rather leave it to avoid problems," Mr Rodgers said

He added that he telephoned Lieut Krause's wife later and then sent one of his men to the pan to search for him

He accompanied Sergeant Frederick van Heerden to the pan where they found Lieut Krause's body floating in the water

His 6,35mm pistol was recovered from the pan the next day at the spot where the body was found

Sgt Van Heerden said in a statement that Lieut Krause's glasses, watch and sandals were found at the water's edge

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Military build-up — Newsweek writer replies

FOR every action, I seem to remember from my school days, there is an equal and opposite reaction. This has certainly been the case with the item "Newsrubbish" in last week's column, in which I took to task Mr Holger Jensen, southern African bureau chief of Newsweek magazine.

Mr Jensen took great umbrage at what I wrote about his story on "South Africa's Military Build-up". His reply is "I have been accused of writing a 'tour de force', displaying 'childlike ignorance of this complicated subject', demonstrating 'all-encompassing ignorance of the Namibian war and indulging in 'heavy breathing'."

I would respectfully suggest that all these choice descriptives apply equally well to the rantings of Mr Steenkamp. He sounds like a spoilt child, enraged that someone should have the temerity to write about a subject on which only he is the true 'expert'.

Mr Steenkamp is regarded by many of his journalistic colleagues as the SADF's 'tame hack' — ie he writes only what the South African military establishment want him to. For this he is rewarded with information and facilities which more objective journalists, both local and foreign correspondents, have to do without.

Mr Steenkamp doubtless possesses a vast store of knowledge about the SADF which the

rest of us can only guess at, but it's a pity he's so selective about sharing it with his readers. One can only assume that his masters in Pretoria keep him on a very short leash.

Perhaps it's just as well, since Mr Steenkamp demonstrates a remarkable inability to read printed English while displaying more paranoia than one would expect from a South African 'journalist', even one who has long ago lost the respect of his peers.

He accuses me of not knowing the difference between a battalion and a brigade. Does Mr Steenkamp? He objects to my calling the operational area a 'parched wasteland'. Most of it is certainly more parched than the Mojave desert. He seems to think Grootfontein is in the operational area. It isn't, it's just outside the southern boundary.

He says I credited the Navy with an air arm it doesn't have. I didn't. I merely pointed out that the Air Force assist the Navy in such things as maritime patrol and coastal defence. He accuses me of misspelling 'one of the best-known names in international aviation'. Which one? And he says I referred to South Africa's missile gunboats as 'cruisers'. I didn't.

Mr Steenkamp, I am not trying to prove what swine you South Africans are' (your words, not mine). I have a lot of respect for the SADF and what it has accomplished in its crash military build-up — I say 'crash' because defence spending has tripled since the Marxist takeovers in Angola and Mozambique.

Nor do I say your servicemen are dupes. I found that they have the same hopes, fears and sense of commitment that young men have anywhere else in the world when they find themselves suddenly put in uniform, and most of them buckle down and do the job well, whether they like it or not.

As for whether your prime minister is a 'crypto-liberal' as you put it or a diehard verkrampte in verligte clothing, that still remains to be seen. Only you South Africans can be the judge of that.

Enough said. I stand by my story and the opinions expressed therein. On another

topic — just to satisfy my curiosity about one of my most ardent critics — is it true that Mr Steenkamp plays with toy soldiers and calls his children 'private' and 'corporal'?

Knuckle sandwich
● NOW THAT'S what I call a knuckle sandwich! Allow me

see fit to feed me. As far as I can see I must chafe under the restrictions of the Defence Act. Just like any other military correspondent in this country. The only "exclusive" information and facilities I have had in a long time was being nominated (by the newspaper groups) to go on the

and without enjoying the unfettered freedom of the American newspaperman I have not noticed my colleagues, here or in Johannesburg, spitting on me or showing other signs of disrespect. It is true that some readers have called me a fascist, a racist and a tool of the government. I have also been condemned as a communist, a liberal and an enemy of South Africa. No doubt some of my fellow-journalists entertain similar views.



ON PARADE
by
WILLEM STEENKAMP

roll with the punch and answer Mr Jensen's statements. I am a "spoilt child, enraged that someone should have the temerity to write about a subject on which only he is the true 'expert'."

I might add that much of what I write about defence matters consists of analysis of available facts, from which I am able to draw certain conclusions because I have some background knowledge of the places involved and the way armed forces work.

● I am an illiterate paranoiac so-called "journalist", and am rewarded by exclusive information and facilities such as my "masters in Pretoria" as long as Mr Jensen has —

And, he says, "South Africa's sailors (have) a small air force of helicopters and Albatross planes". Does that sound like the SAAF assisting the Navy or a naval air arm? The latter, I think.

The misspelt aviation name is "Macchi". Mr Jensen's version is "Maccl".

● South Africa builds other countries' weapons under licence, then claims they were locally invented and developed without foreign help.

What about a weapon which resembles the "parent" externally but has undergone far-ranging modifications?

● I must admit Mr Jensen's reading of the SWA/Namibian war is 'a matter of opinion'. Yes, I admit that freely. I just think my opinion is somewhat better-informed than Mr Jensen's. In the past seven years I have made perhaps 10 or 12 trips there. I have also been called up (like thousands of other South Africans) to spend a number of long, weary and mosquito-bitten months in the field as an ordinary soldier, not a privileged war correspondent.

● I question Mr Jensen's competence. I don't question his technical competence. But I do feel his background research was inadequate for this particular story.

It's not so difficult getting a low-numbered registration-plate for your car. But a sword? WO1 C H "Black John" du Plooy, of Voortrekkerhoogte (left) managed it recently when he won number 9 of 300 inscribed swords especially made by Wilkinson of London for last year's tricentenary of the Castle of Good Hope. Mastermind behind the sword competition was WO1 Bill Nell (right) Command Sergeant-Major of Western Province. Command Vowed the winner "This sword will be passed from generation to generation in my family

unworthy but nevertheless precious (to me) skin only in three southern African countries. Therefore I have no medals to show for it, my work has also been recognized here and there but nothing is as dead as yesterday's story.

Mr Jensen has seen a lot of armies in action but I have seen a lot of this army in action. I am not writing about Hong Kong or the Middle East. I am writing about southern Africa.

Quite right! I have risked my life in the field as an ordinary soldier, not a privileged war correspondent.



It's not so difficult getting a low-numbered registration-plate for your car. But a sword? WO1 C H "Black John" du Plooy, of Voortrekkerhoogte (left) managed it recently when he won number 9 of 300 inscribed swords especially made by Wilkinson of London for last year's tricentenary of the Castle of Good Hope. Mastermind behind the sword competition was WO1 Bill Nell (right) Command Sergeant-Major of Western Province. Command Vowed the winner "This sword will be passed from generation to generation in my family

SA has many new weapons — book

CAPL Times 6/10/80 254

Defence Reporter

THE REPUBLIC has acquired large numbers of new heavy weapons — including tanks, helicopters, self-propelled medium artillery and strike craft — in spite of the virtual world-wide arms boycott, according to figures in the latest edition of the authoritative handbook, The Military Balance 1980/1

The book, published annually by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, credits South Africa with the acquisition of new weapons and increased numbers of others already in service

SA Defence Force spokesmen would not be drawn on the IISS claims. One said "Although the IISS and The Military Balance are regarded as authoritative sources, all their figures are not necessarily accurate. Therefore, in terms of SADF policy, we have no comment".

Comparison of the figures in The Military Balance with those in the 1978/9 edition show startling changes in some SADF weapon categories. Among them are the following

● **Tanks.** The Republic's total supply of Centurion battle tanks is up by 100, to a total of 250. Only three other countries in sub-Saharan Africa can match or equal this figure — Angola, which has 235 heavy and 50 light tanks, Mozambique, 350 heavy and 50 light tanks, and Ethiopia, 650 heavy tanks

The IISS credits the Republic with 40 Sherman tanks for the first time in several years. Shermans have long been obsolete, but in some countries they have been modernized into effective weapons by fitting new guns and engines, and have been used as a basis for self-propelled artillery

● **Helicopters.** The IISS figures for SAAF strengths remain the same for helicopters known to be in service — but it claims that South Africa has acquired 25 Agusta-Bell 205s

According to "Jane's All the World's Aircraft", the AB-205 is a multi-purpose utility helicopter, a licence-built Italian version of the United States Air Force Bell UH-1D and UH-1H of Vietnam War fame. It can accommodate a pilot and 14 passengers and can be used for troop or equipment transport, tactical support, casualty evacuation and rescue or other missions,

and it and the original Bell version are used by several foreign countries

● **Strike craft:** Two years ago the IISS credited South Africa with owning three of the Minster-class multiple-missile gunboats, which it describes as "fast attack craft (missiles)". Now South Africa is credited with six such FAC(M)s, with another six on order

The IISS claims that the SAN has since acquired six single-missile Dvora-class FAC(M)s, each armed with a single missile and built in Israel. According to Jane's Fighting Ships, the Dvora-class boats are 23 metres long, with a maximum speed of 36 knots and a range of 700 nautical miles at 27 knots. They are not known to be in service with the South African Navy

● **Heavy mortars.** South Africa now has 200 120 mm heavy mortars, says the IISS — a weapon category which received only a passing mention two years ago

● **Artillery.** In addition to its 88 mm (25 pounder), 140 mm (5.5 inch) and G-5 155 mm guns, the IISS says, South Africa now also has 15 M-7 105 mm self-propelled guns and 40 155 mm towed and 50 self-propelled M-109A1 howitzers

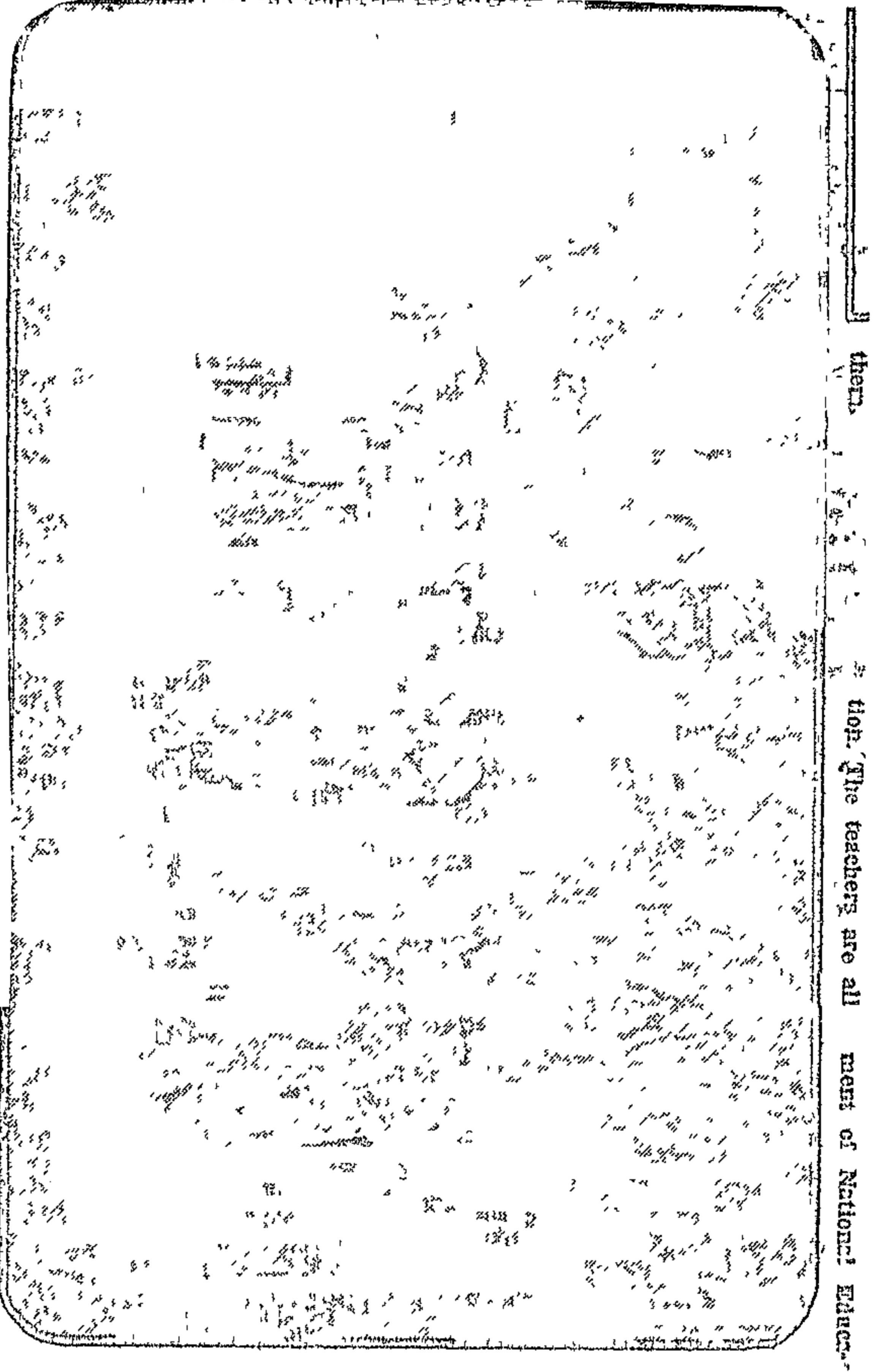
No indication of the national origin of these guns is given. The only 155 mm SP gun designated M-109A1 that can be found in Jane's Weapon Systems 1979/80 is one which is in service with the United States Army. It has a range of 18 km and has been in production since 1970. It is a modification of an earlier SP gun which is in service in a number of other countries

● **Ratel infantry fighting vehicles.** Two years ago South Africa was said to have 280 Saracen armoured personnel carriers and locally-developed Ratel infantry fighting vehicles. Now the IISS gives the figure as 280 Saracens and 1 000 Ratels. This is probably due to the fact that when the 1978/9 figures were collated the Ratel had only just gone into production

● **SADF manpower.** According to the IISS, South Africa's "total mobilizable strength" — which can be achieved only by placing the country and its economy on a full war footing and calling up all active military and paramilitary reserves — remains at 404 500, but the strengths of each individual have changed

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(254)



top. The teachers are all part of National Educ-

problems is trying to involve menfolk more actively.

"Traditionally the man here is in heaven. The only thing he does is plough fields. The women do all the work. It's taken years to teach the man to do his part. But, we are gaining. We do it through school — agriculture is a compulsory subject," he explained.

And for those who decide to study further there is the incentive of higher salaries in an agricultural line.

But while teaching the Bushmen new skills, the army is concerned that he should not lose his traditional skills. So, on four or five days of every month the children are sent into the bush with some of the older Bushmen to learn folklore and bushcraft.

Some critics feel the Defence Force is to be deplored for making soldiers out of the Bushmen, whose numbers are low.

On the other hand, there are those who feel the Defence Force has, by feeding and housing the Bushmen, in fact saved them as a tribe from extinction.

In support of this argument Commandant Hall quotes the mortality figures for Bushmen children. When the unit started seven to 10 were dying each week. Now, with the medical services provided, only two or three die a month.

AT THE OMEGA BASE — Bushmen pupils sing under the guidance of their National Servicemen teachers for the visiting women.

WOMEN'S PAGE

There's a thing visit to the operational area of the group of South African women.

A few days they had thousands of women, visiting army bases to see defence operations and to see how they help the local population through its civic action programme.

The women — all leaders in their fields or the wives of leading South African men — were seen off at Valeriano air base by Mrs Margaret Mahan, wife of General Magnus Mahan, former chief of the Defence Force and now minister of Defence. Mrs Mahan and her husband had been leading men to the border for some time to see for themselves what was going on here. She recently suggested that women should go too and asked Mrs Mahan to help organise a visit.

The group flew first in a DC 4 to Rundu in Kwango where they were briefed by military experts on the situation in the area and visited 202 Battalion. This battalion is made up of recruits drawn from the local populace. The women saw a display of parade ground drill by the troops. The Kwango soldiers are natural songsters, singing while they marched. They performed a number of songs for the women, including one about how pleased they are to be soldiers.

Other centres the group visited included Omega, Mpacha in the eastern Caprivi and Katima Mulilo.

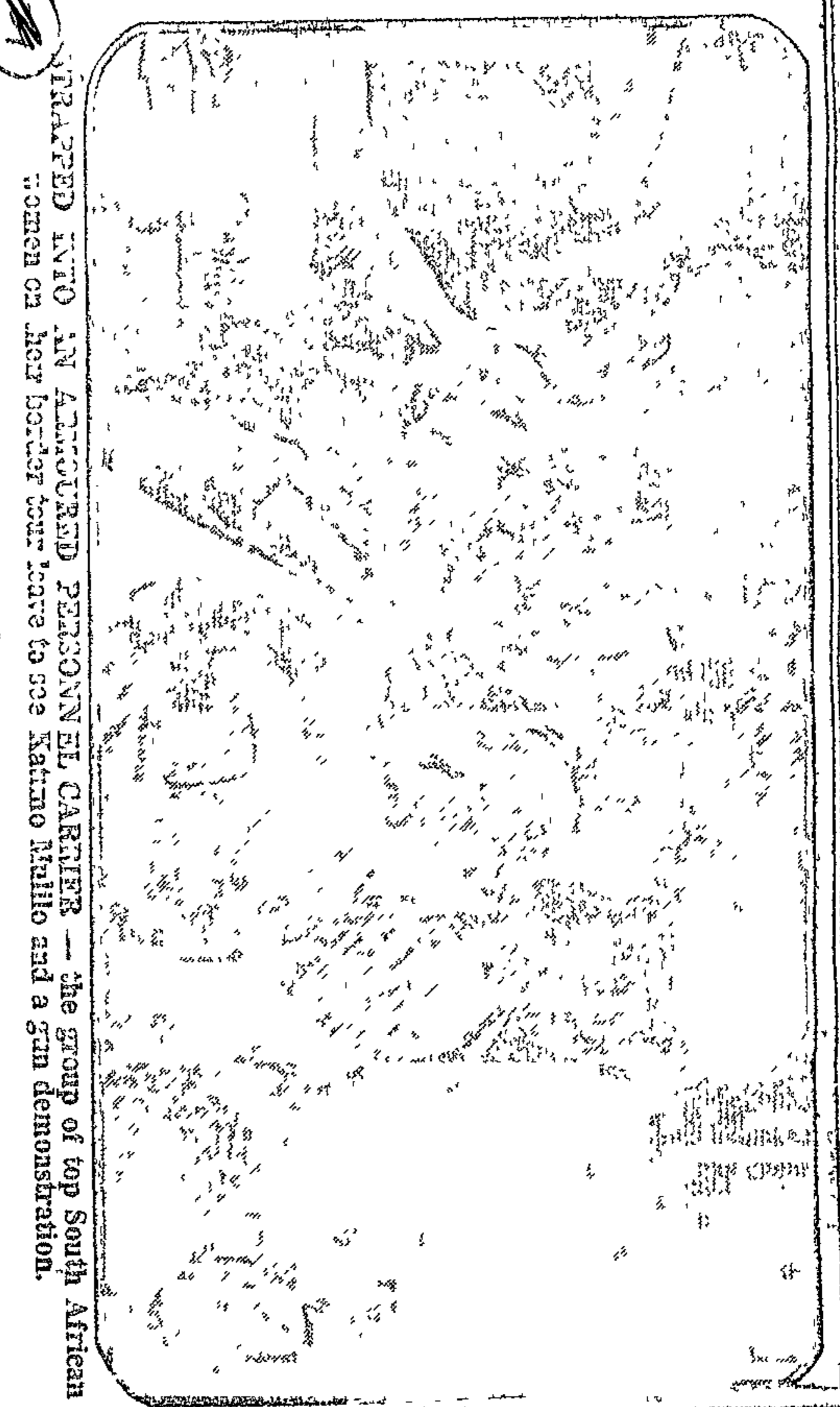
Take a

LOOK FOR YOURSELF, said the army

There's no rushing off to the shop around the corner to buy a missing ingredient for the women in the operational area.

Their husbands may be the professional soldiers but it's the women who have to run their households with military-like precision, planning carefully to make sure they don't run out of necessities.

Some of the women are "luckier" than others because they are in less isolated areas. The women in Mpacha and Katima Mulilo are able to buy fresh milk, for instance —



TRAPPED INTO AN ARMOURD PERSONNEL CARRIER — the group of top South African women on her border tour here to see Katima Mulilo and a gun demonstration.

Leading South African women were taken to the border for the first time by the South African Defence Force recently, where they were shown what life is like for the men and their wives and families.

DIANA FRYLINCOT accompanied the tour, something which is not obtainable at Omega. But none of the women met on the tour complained about the lack of facilities and services that we city-dwellers take for granted.

In fact, when it comes to the end of their husbands' three-yearly stints in the operational area, most of them are reluctant to return to normal life.

Take Teresa Vasser and Elsa de Lange, for instance. Both women lived through the missile attack on Katima Mulilo in the early morning of August 23, 1978. The missile attack itself lasted only 10 minutes, but for hours they had to crouch with their children in the national servicemen.

A needletown centre has also been established. Here Bushman women are taught by the wives of the Defence Force officers to make clothes which are then sold in the camp's shop.

They also repair the national servicemen's uniforms. Material for the clothes is provided by the Department of National Education.

When you ask if they carry guns with them wherever they go and if they are at all afraid, they have adapted remarkably well to their unusual way of life and don't let the threat of danger affect them unnecessarily.

Lynn Gowes, whose husband is at Mpacha, explained their attitude. "I remember my first weekend here we went across to Katima for supper and we were driving home at night, about 11.30. I was petrified. I thought we'd be killed, that there was a terrorist behind every tree."

"But I soon got used to it and I don't worry about it any more. If you did you'd go mad," she added. The children at Katima Mulilo have been drilled as a precautionary measure, to react for a bomb shelter whenever they hear a warning siren. And there are unannounced drills to keep Defence Force personnel and their families on their toes.

Every family has its own bomb shelter. The women in the operational area are extremely house-proud — even though their homes are often only mobile caravans.

The Caprivi has a natural, lush vegetation but the wives have made their homes attractive with subtropical shrubs. To grow anything in the area, while sand covers the area must be dug out, the work that requires patience, but during our visit the bougainvilleas were blooming in profusion and the lawns were an emerald green.

Yes, the women have certainly made the best of their situation. They'll even tell you that there are advantages to living in a mobile caravan rather than the Defence Force houses. The caravans are, after all, air conditioned!

REPORTS BY DIANA FRYLINCOT

The highlight of the women's tour to the operational area was undoubtedly their visit to Omega. This is a base established in the Western Caprivi by the Defence Force for a battalion made up of Bushmen. Since the establishment of the base at the end of 1975 hundreds of Bushmen have joined up bringing their families with them.

There is a primary school which falls under the South African Department of National Education.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. 2065

9 October 1980

**APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF THE
ARMAMENTS CORPORATION OF SOUTH
AFRICA LIMITED**

The State President has been in terms of subsections (2) and (4) of section 5 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), as amended, to re-appoint Johannes Bernardus Maree as a director of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited for a further period of three years. Mr Maree's present term of office expires on 30 September 1980.

Ge. 7255 9/10/80
SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No 2065

9 Oktober 1980

**AANSTELLING VAN 'N DIREKTEUR VAN DIE
KRYGSTUIGKORPORASIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
BEPERK**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens subartikels (2) en (4) van artikel 5 van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet 57 van 1968), soos gewysig, Johannes Bernardus Maree as 'n direkteur van die Krygstuigkorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie jaar aan te stel. Mnr. Maree se huidige ampstermyn verstryk op 30 September 1980.

UN funds draft dodgers body

JOHANNESBURG — The overseas-based Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr) which aids South African draft dodgers is now being funded by agencies of the United Nations, police said yesterday

Brigadier, Johann Coetzee, chief of the South African Security Police said that apart from these agencies, there were also organisations such as the International Defence and Aid Fund assisting Cosawr.

He said that Cosawr, founded about two years ago, has offices in London, New York and Holland.

"But the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva which secretly funded Cosawr in 1978/9 has, since its exposure by South African police and subsequent internal reorganisation, not given further financial support"

Brig Coetzee said police were aware that the organisation was still posting its monthly magazine at random to various addresses in South Africa

"These magazines have been sent to military establishments and newspapers in South Africa, for example"

A Sunday newspaper

DD 13/10/80
said that seminars had been conducted for South African draft dodgers by men such as Mr Brian Bunting, the South African Communist Party's leading theorist.

His link was disclosed in documents obtained by the South African police spy, Captain Craig Williamson, when he worked for the IUEF.

In the documents, a report explains how deserters and draft dodgers who arrive in Britain are helped, lectured, drawn into anti-apartheid organisations and made part of an anti-South African Defence Force network — DDC

By John D'Oliveria,

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The West should supply South Africa with all the maritime equipment she needs

As Editor of the authoritative J'a-res Fighting Ships, Captain John E. Moore, is respected by top defence brass throughout the world

Captain Moore made it clear that he believed South Africa was vital to Western interests because of the contribution "perfectly strategically-placed Simonstown" could make to a Western effort to match and monitor Russia's fast-expanding sea power.

He believed it was "an absurdity" that the North Atlantic treaty organization should stop at the Tropic of Cancer

"This was sensible enough when NATO started and the Russians did not have very much capacity to move outside this area but now they are a world-wide nav-

One of the world's leading experts on naval warfare believes vigorously that Simonstown should be an integral part of the West's ocean defence system.

Simonstown: why the West should face up to reality

al power and the West must also become a world-wide naval power."

In pursuit of this goal, the West should make use of the facilities South Africa offered in Simonstown and it should resume supplying South Africa with the naval equipment she needed

"This would be good, honest self-interest. On the one hand we would get export orders and on the other we would get a more efficient outfit down in Simonstown to help keep tabs on the Soviets," he writes

He did not believe that Simonstown's main value

lay in protecting the oil route round the Cape — "I have never viewed the sanctity of the oil route as being the main point at issue"

"The sanctity of the spigot is much more important. If the spigot can be turned off, there will be no need to interfere with the oil routes. . . and I believe that we have lost the battle of the spigot for the time being through political and diplomatic ineptitude"

However, if there was war, Simonstown would be "absolutely vital" for the protection of the shipping lanes around the Cape

Captain Moore said that, in peacetime, effective surveillance of the Soviet Navy was of prime importance, not only because of intelligence needs but as a deterrent

"If you want to do something nasty and you see a policeman, no matter how small, hovering behind you, eager to report on what you are doing, you are rather less likely to do it than if he had not been there"

Satellite surveillance was a help, but it did not provide information about what was happening on the Soviet ships.

"Aircraft surveillance is

the most cost-effective way of doing it but you still do not have the continuous surveillance that you need. You don't have the knowledge of how they operate their ships, their standards of training, what their levels of readiness are . . . for these things you need ships"

How does Captain Moore rate the South African navy? "Very good, except that they do not get enough practice with other fleets."

And for ships, bases like Simonstown were needed because the levels of surveillance he believed were necessary

could not be managed by deploying ships from the United States or Europe. Bases like Mombasa were valuable but were "certainly no substitute" for Simonstown because Simonstown was situated at a point where the shipping lanes "funnelled" round the Cape.

Captain Moore said that the South Africans had built up an intelligence and communication system that was of "enormous value" to the West — and something the West should not be denying itself.

"I have had arguments with politicians in my own country over the double standards one finds for South Africa."

"When I raised this issue with one fairly senior politician, I spoke to him about the Soviet Union where colour problems are even more acute than they are in South Africa and where repression of the population is not even in the same ballpark

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Exile group rejects SA spy's claims

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RDM 13/10/80

By IAN HOBBS
London Bureau

LONDON — The South African War Resistors Movement yesterday said the former Bureau for State Security spy, Craig Williamson's claim that they were under communist control was "laughable".

A spokesman for the group, which has bases in London and Holland and helps South African Defence Force deserters and draft dodgers, said they were confident that Mr Williamson had very little knowledge that could be damaging to their members.

He said Mr Williamson's claim that they received funds from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Switzerland was accurate, but that this had never been a secret.

"We did receive a small amount of financial aid from the IUEF, but there is nothing strange about that. Many of our members are students re-establishing themselves abroad and it was the function of the fund to help people like them."

"But anyone could have found that out so it doesn't exactly make Williamson look like a spy in the Bond class."

"A few of our people had contact with Williamson in his job with the IUEF but the warning that he was a suspect character had already been put out internationally and he did not learn much, if anything, of consequence."

"In fact, I believe that War Resistors helped to force him out of his job and expose him for what he was — a pretty nasty type who is now trying hard to justify himself."

The spokesman for the War Resistors — who do not like their names published — said Mr Williamson's suggestion that they were under the influence, or control, of Commu-

nists including Mr Brian Bunting, the exiled and banned South African, was "a laughable and embarrassing claim".

"We have absolutely nothing to do with Mr Bunting and he certainly had nothing to do with the help we got from the IUEF, or any other similar international body we approached for funds or help."

"A few of us may have met Bunting and he once addressed a meeting of ours, but that was all."

"We are not a political party and our members represent a wide range of political views, some of them are pretty conservative."

"Our common view is that we are not going to go to war with our own countrymen to prop up apartheid."

"If we fell under Communist control we would not be able to function as a group helping draft dodgers."

"And we don't have to do anything to undermine disaffection in the SADF. It is already there and growing by the day. People like Williamson are responsible for it."

The spokesman for the War Resistors, whose main sponsor in the British Parliament is Mr Bob Hughes, the Scottish Labour MP who is also chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said they would not bother to seek questions in Parliament about Mr Williamson's activities on his visits to Britain.

"He is not really worth bothering about. He is preaching to the converted back in South Africa, that's all."

"But our function and our activities are quite open. All they (the South African Department of National Security — Dons) could do is to try and intimidate individuals members," he said.

'Dodgers are funded by UN'

RDM 13/10/80 (254)

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

THE OVERSEAS based Committee on South African War Resistance (COSAWR), which aids South African draft dodgers, is now being funded by agencies of the United Nations Organisation, police said yesterday.

Brigadier Johann Coetzee, Chief of the South African Security Police, said yesterday there were also organisations such as the International Defence and Aid Fund assisting COSAWR.

He said that COSAWR, founded about two years ago, has offices in London, New York and Holland.

"But the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva which secretly funded COSAWR in 1978/9 has, since its exposure by South African police and subsequent internal reorganisation, not given further financial support."

Brig Coetzee said police were aware the organisation

was still posting its monthly magazine at random to various addresses in South Africa.

"These magazines have been sent to military establishments and newspapers in South Africa, for example."

He confirmed that at one stage COSAWR sent anti-military pamphlets to youths about to qualify for military training.

"COSAWR then got its hands on a postal list of such youths — but this was not a full list," Brig Coetzee said.

A Sunday newspaper report said yesterday that seminars had been conducted for South African draft dodgers by men such as Mr Brian Bunting, the South African Communist Party's leading theorist.

His link was disclosed in documents obtained by the South African police spy, Captain Craig Williamson, when he worked for the IUEF.

In the documents a report explains how deserters and draft dodgers who arrive in Britain are helped, lectured, drawn onto anti-apartheid organisations.

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DN 14/10/80

Draft dodgers' body denies it's communist

LONDON — The South African War Resisters' Movement has denied it is under communist control.

A spokesman for the group said a claim that they received funds from the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF) in Switzerland was accurate, but this had never been a secret.

"There is nothing strange about that. Many of our members are students re-establishing themselves abroad and it was the function of the fund to help people like them."

The spokesman for the war resisters, who do not

like their names published, also said that they had nothing to do with Mr Brian Bunting, the exiled and banned South African

"A few of us may have met Bunting and he once addressed a meeting of ours, but that was all

"We are not a political party and our members represent a wide range of political views. Some of them are pretty conservative

"Our common view is that we are not going to go to war with our own countrymen to prop up apartheid" DDC-SAPA.

Recruit who fainted blames the sun at NCOs' trial

Two Permanent Force instructors have been charged in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court with misusing their authority against recruits.

Corporal Lucas Andries Swanepoel (21), of Magdalena, Williers, Kilner park, and Corporal J. W. van Achtenberg, of the School for Technical Training, Voortrekkerhoogte, pleaded not guilty.

They are charged with misusing their rank and/or allegedly assaulted and/or mishandled them by giving them improper physical exercises and/or kicking them and dragging them over the ground and/or making them stand in the sun for long periods and/or refusing them drinking water.

The alternative charge is that they did not obey

orders from a higher officer concerning the training of conscripts.

Mr Peter John Guthrie, Mr Frans Petrus Fouche and Mr Joseph Nienaber said they were approached for police statements nearly six months after the alleged incident.

They were not aware if they had been approached because of the death of Private Eugene Martin

Three instructors were subsequently convicted of culpable homicide.

Mr Guthrie said he was in a group of men on January 10 last year. They had been ordered to wait outside the orderly room and were doing so when Corporal Swanepoel came out and told

Mr Guthrie said they were made to run, do push-ups and Jackknives, and then taken back to wait outside the orderly room.

He and other men fainted. When he recovered consciousness, Corporal Swanepoel told them to do more push-ups but Mr Guthrie said he could not

Under cross-examination Mr Guthrie said Corporal Swanepoel did not have an aggressive attitude and he did not have any bad feelings towards him. The exercises were given he supposed to show the recruits some discipline.

He had fainted probably because he had not eaten that day.

POS 7 24/10/80
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Guerilla chaplains - church's role

THIS week's Methodist Church decisions on providing military chaplains to forces fighting the Government are a significant step in the struggle of churches to define their role in the Southern African conflict

The changes to church chaplaincy structures approved at the annual conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, and its call for an urgent investigation into ways for providing chaplains to guerillas, follow a long controversy

The chaplaincy debate in the country's multiracial churches has its origins in sharp questioning of uniformed chaplains in the South African Defence Force, particularly by black churchmen who have objected to what they have seen as church identification

Last year, a Soweto clergyman strongly criticised the presence of a chaplain in SADF uniform at a local church synod

In 1978, the Methodist Conference resolved to provide "effective ministry" to those "serving on the other side" But the move never got off the ground

The conference mandated a committee to "Urgently investigate the possibility of establishing a chaplaincy ministry. It also calls for a volunteer to become a chaplain to the other side"

In its resolution changing the existing chaplaincy structure, the conference confirmed last year's decision to withdraw from a joint church body co-ordinating SADF chaplains for the Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches

The conference cited two reasons for new structures:

- The creation of defence forces other than the SADF in the Church's area — which includes independent homelands and Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique
- The involvement of chaplains serving on "the other

TV film reveals SA's 'secrets'

CAP T 1128
21/10/80
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Defence Reporter

MILLIONS of British television-viewers last night watched a documentary film alleging arms complicity between Israel and the Republic — but no details of the allegations made in the film will be published in South Africa for at least several days.

The government yesterday invoked security legislation to clamp down on descriptions and discussion of the film's contents till military experts had had an opportunity to view the production. A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday "We cannot comment on the reported contents of the film till we have had an opportunity of viewing it" This, he said, would be done as soon as possible.

The hour-long documentary, one of the highly-regarded "World in Action" programmes, is said to have cost the equivalent of R500 000 and taken more than a year to prepare by an investigative team of Granada Television.

In addition to Israeli-South African collaboration, the film alleges there has been large-scale sanctions-busting.

British TV viewers were last night regaled with an array of claims and interviews with members of the arms trade. Names were freely named — weapons factories, major arms dealers, the middle-men indispensable to any clandestine arms deal, the governments allegedly involved. Footage shown included some apparently shot in South Africa.

Latest in a series

Sources believe that if the allegations contained in the film can be substantiated they will cause an outcry in the West, which is still South Africa's most important market and source of supply.

The Granada film is the latest in a series of allegations made about under-the-counter South African arms deals in the past few years — none of them ever confirmed from official South African sources.

The government has always taken the attitude that it will neither confirm nor deny stories of arms exports or imports.

One of the programme's informants was Colonel Jack Frost, a former high-ranking American intelligence figure, who is now a Brussels-based arms dealer.

A major contributor to the programme was Mr John Stockwell, the former CIA chief in Angola during the war there in 1975.

Granada TV said Israel and South Africa had formed a marriage of convenience — "a pariah's alliance" — that was publicly displayed when Mr John Vorster visited Jerusalem in 1976.

Indeed the results of the 1931 regulations were only to become manifest after a long time lag. In 1947, 14% of all deaths in which asbestosis was mentioned were due to lung cancer, and by 1969 the figure was over 60%.²⁹ And asbestos workers still experienced 10 times the expected death rate from cancer of the lung. Workers in an asbestos mill belonging to Cape Industries (formerly Cape Asbestos UK) at Hebden Bridge which operated from 1939 to 1970, experienced high incidences of the ARD's and marked excess mortality. It was no longer sufficient to abide by an arbitrary improvement in working conditions as the passage of time since 1932 had unmasked the ill effects of asbestos that survived the 1932 improvements.

B.2.1.1 A NEW APPROACH - THE THRESHOLD

The example of another factory in the U.K.³¹ owned by Turner Brothers (UK) at Rochdale demonstrates the new approach to the hazards of asbestos taken at the end of the 1960s. This was to be that of the safe level of exposure or threshold below which there was no hazard to health.

In 1968 a study of workers employed for at least 10 years since 1933 showed little evidence of excess deaths. (See Table V). In this table results from this group of workers in the years 1966 and 1974 are given to illustrate the argument. Information from this study was used by some of the researchers as the evidence on which the British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) standard was based. This standard was in turn enshrined in the new Asbestos Regulations of 1969 which came into effect in 1970.

The BOHS assumed from the Rochdale study that there were no excess deaths from asbestosis or cancer of the lung or mesothelioma to be expected from levels of exposure since 1933 and that the only problem was clinical asbestosis. Having reconstructed the levels of exposure in the period since 1933 (i.e. 13f/cc from 1933 to 1950 and 5f/cc after 1955), and worked out individual exposures, they related these to the incidence of asbestosis in

No. 198, 1980

PROCLAMATION TO EXTEND IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA LIABILITY FOR SERVICE IN TERMS OF THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Seventh day of October, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P W BOTHA

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17/10/80

(JSL)

Jan Jule
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No 198, 1980

PROKLAMASIE OM IN SUIDWES DIFNSPLIG INGEVOLGE DIE VERDEDE WET, 1957, UIT TE BREI

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidw 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby di die Bylae vervat.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Se van Oktober Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-ta

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rae

P W BOTHA

of the Department of risk rating of the mines to the However, this does not a maximum risk rating Table VIII shows the South African mines. (greater than 5 micr is used. It must be fibres and particles submicroscopic parti components to long f other varieties.⁷³ is visible under the

The current guideline 5 long fibres per cc. underground. The sur a concession to the a after December 1981. and it is claimed tha Casella personal samp reading. (Variation

All these figures are processes, especially much greater exposure generally within the not when measured by measured by the Casel many of the major mine underground levels abe in industry and among some of these mining

5/11/50 21/11/50
**Press ban
on British
probe into
SA arms** 254

The South African Defence Force has barred the publication in South Africa of details of an investigation into the country's arms capability and arms deal screened on British television last night.

The one-hour programme, seen by millions was screened by the commercial network, Granada TV, and titled "South African Bomb Shell" It appeared on Granada's regular documentary slot, "World in Action," and followed months of research.

The programme dealt with the alleged "nuclear" flash spotted in the South Atlantic by American and Russian satellites and which led to American accusations that South Africa had tested a nuclear device there.

It also concerned a variety of other matters about South African defence already published a number of times abroad and in this country.

These included aid to South Africa by other countries and supplies of shell casings to South Africa by Canadian and American concerns which later led to a company in America being taken to court by the US authorities.

It is not yet known when, if at all, the SADF will give the South African Press permission to publish all or part of the information in the documentary

Report restricted

The ban on publication has been imposed in terms of the Defence Act and the Armscor Act

Church to minister to anti-SA forces

By John Allen, Religion Reporter

Welkom

The Methodist Church has approved changes in its structure to enable it to extend its system of military chaplains to Methodists in "guerrilla forces" over the country's borders.

The church has also agreed at its annual conference to accept financial responsibility for posting chaplains outside the country — in spite of strong objection from one white delegate.

A spokesman for the Chaplain-General of the South African Defence Force, Major-General J A van Zyl, said today the Defence Force still had no objection to chaplains of a church ministering to both sides in a conflict situation.

But the SADF spokesman stressed today that should a minister want to cross the border from the operational area to preach to insurgents he would have to obtain a letter from his church relieving the SADF of responsibility for his safety and for caring for his family should he be killed.

A call was also made at the conference for Methodist ministers to volunteer as chaplains to "guerrilla forces".

The conference decided that the church's coordinating committee on military chaplaincy should investigate how a 1978 decision to provide ministry to Methodists "serving as guerrillas on the other side" should be implemented.

The Reverend Fremont Louw, chairman of the Northern Transvaal District of the church, said the 1978 resolution "never got off the ground" because of various difficulties.

Exception

East London businessman Mr Robin Midlane,

said he took strong exception to church money collected in South Africa from relatives of "boys on this side" being used to send a chaplain to the sons of other Methodists "actually fighting against us."

Mr Louw replied that the decision to continue ministering to SADF men had been taken on the basis that ministry would be extended to those "on the other side."

"There is no way in which we as a church can escape funding this work," Mr Louw said.

The Methodist Church has in the last year renegotiated its status in the SADF.

It has decided to pull out of the United Board of Free Chaplains — a joint body which provides chaplains to Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist members.

Conflict

The church will now take direct control of its chaplaincy system in the SADF.

The conference decided that new structures were necessary because "Methodist members are involved in military conflict serving on the other side" and because defence forces other than the SADF fell within the church's boundaries.

The Rev Simeon Nkoane, Dean of the Anglican Cathedral Johannesburg, said the Anglican Church "will have to give very serious consideration" to following the Methodist example.

STAR
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Army men build Zulu bridge

254

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3/11/80

African Affairs Reporter

A BRIDGE designed and constructed by two young South African Defence Force national servicemen for Kwazulu's Department of Agriculture was officially opened at the weekend by Chief L. G. Dlamini, Minister of Agriculture at Umvoti Valley in the Mapumulo district.

The R149 999 Nsuzi Bridge was designed by Lt L. D. Nielsen. Lt L. Furstenburg supervised the construction under the guidance of consultants. The two army engineers also played a leading role in the construction of the road and minor works associated with the project. The road and the bridge

cost R1 664 000 and was described yesterday as the biggest undertaking yet by the Kwazulu Department of Agriculture. The project produced 180 job opportunities to local tribesmen and has opened up 13 000 ha of land for sugar production.

Chief Dlamini said the new road was 31 km long and ran from Glendale up on to Newspaper Plateau and had shortened the route from Stanger to Pietermaritzburg by 60 km.

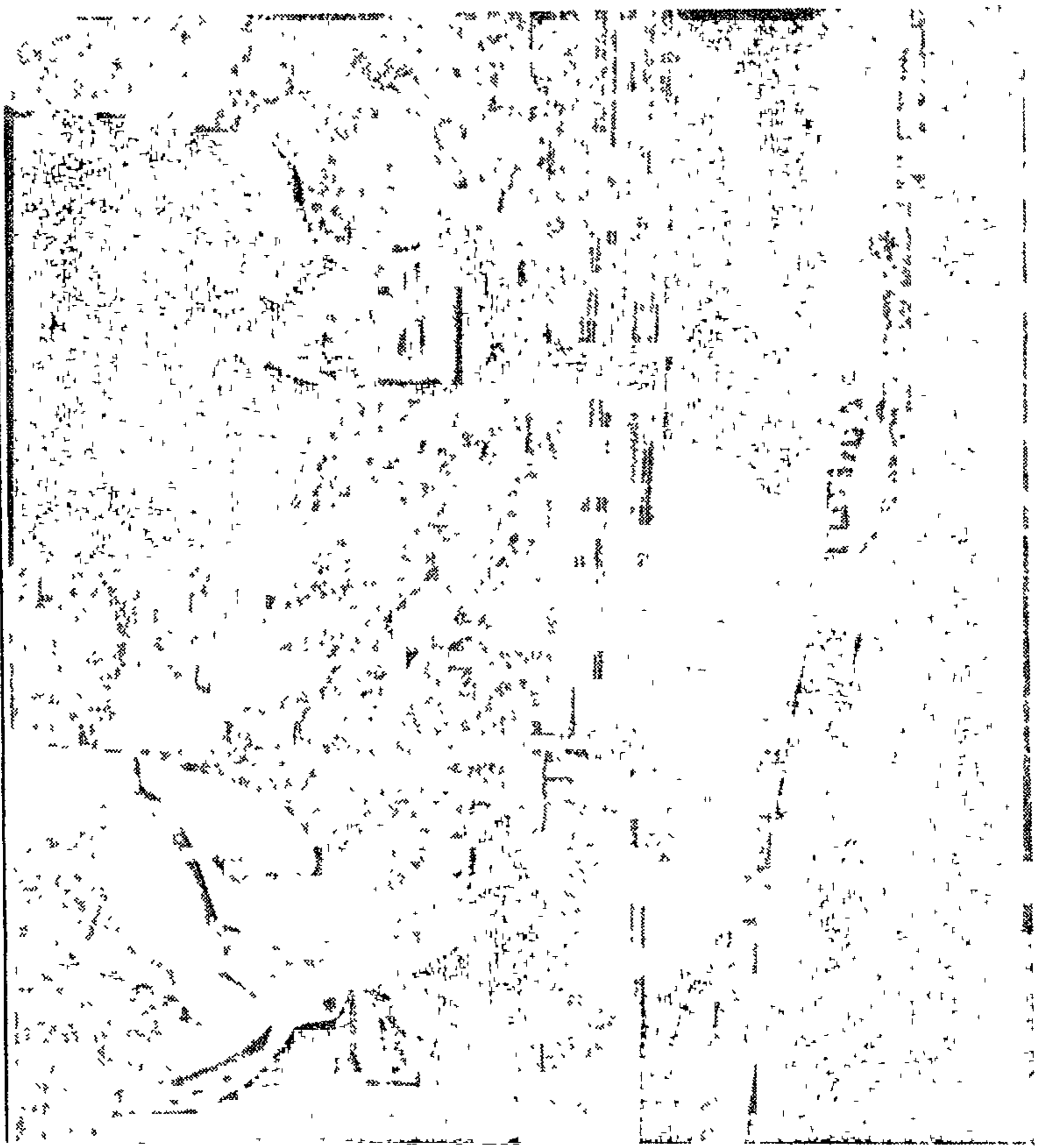
He said that communication was always a top priority when plans intended for development were being drawn up in developing countries.

Chief Dlamini said the opening of the bridge had coincided with the signing of the Buthelezi Commission in Durban.

Let us not forget that the Buthelezi Commission is looking into the important area of building a bridge between the peoples of Natal and perhaps South Africa, Chief Dlamini said.

Mr H. S. M. Ferreira, Kwazulu's Secretary for Agriculture, said the building of the bridge should have been undertaken by the Department of Works but the department did not have sufficient funds. It was therefore decided that the Department of Agriculture should build it.

RIGHT are the two SADF engineers who designed and built the Nsuzi Bridge, Lt L. D. Nielsen (left) and Lt L. Furstenburg



L, Tuesday, November 4, 1980

Soldier ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ appeals ^(pm) against ⁽¹⁸⁰⁾ conviction ⁽⁶⁾

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A young national serviceman, who killed another soldier during a shooting exercise last year, appealed against his conviction in Bloemfontein yesterday

Andre Rademeyer, 19, of Noel Street, Johannesburg, was sentenced in the Kroonstad Regional Court earlier this year to 2 000 hours periodical jail for culpible homicide

Mr P G Kuhn sentenced Rademeyer on March 14 after finding him guilty of causing the death of another national serviceman, Mr Colin Rees, near Bossiespruit in the Kroonstad district on August 30 last year

The court heard that Rademeyer, then a corporal, was in charge of a group of national servicemen using live ammunition during a shooting exercise

Mr Rees was shot in the back of the head while sitting behind a tree

Rademeyer, originally charged with murder, said in his plea that he was negligent at firing a shot (which killed Mr Rees) in that he failed to ensure there were no person (or persons) behind the tree

His counsel, Mr J N S du Plessis, submitted that shots were fired during the exercise "to frighten the rookies" Rademeyer was not grossly negligent There was gross negligence on the part of the superior officer. — Sapa

COLOUR BUDGET FOTO

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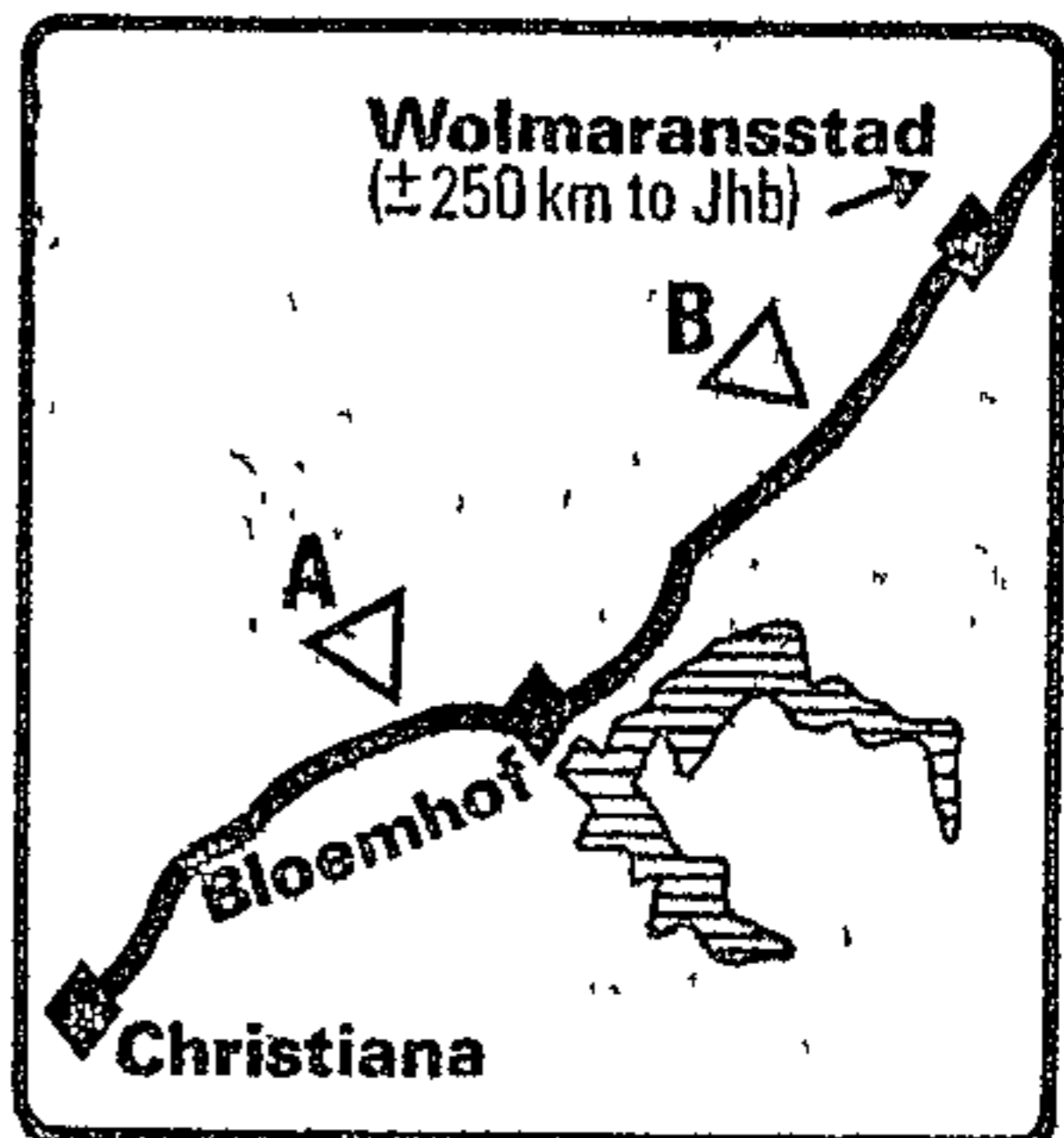


20c (Including GST) ****

Killer soldier fires on children

(254)
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STAR
7/11/80



The area in which the shooting occurred. The dead child, aged 9, was found at A, the rifle at B. The second child, aged 13, is in critical condition in the Klerksdorp Hospital.

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Watched by his friends, a national serviceman opened fire with an R1 rifle on a group of black schoolchildren in the Western Transvaal yesterday — killing one and critically wounding another.

Military Police have arrested an army officer and a private in connection with the shootings.

The arrests were made at a military base on the Witwatersrand. The men will be taken halfway to the Western Transvaal where they will be handed over to the police.

The officer holds the rank of second lieutenant. Both men are attached to the 1 Maintenance Unit in Kimberley.

They are due to appear in court on Monday.

Other soldiers who were apparently onlookers to the shooting were questioned by police and

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released
The shooting, which police describe as completely without motive, occurred at about 3 pm yesterday 15 km from Bloemhof on the national road to Johannesburg.

Soon afterwards police found three of the on-looters and they are now hunting the other three and the man who did the shooting. They have all their names and addresses in the Witwatersrand area.

Seven national servicemen on weekend passes from No 1 Maintenance Unit at Kimberley were travelling to Johannesburg in two cars.

Taunts

Colonel J A du Preez, Divisional CID officer for the Western Transvaal, said today the schoolchildren were walking home from the Wildehoender Primary School when the two cars stopped next to them.

The seven soldiers all in uniform, got out of the cars and began taunting the children.

One then fired four shots at them with his Rifle, hitting Petrus Makwaba (9) in the side and killing him, and wounding Chrisjaan Thripe (13) in the right shoulder.

Chrisjaan is now in Kierksdorp Hospital, where his condition is described as critical.

The cars then sped off in the direction of Johannesburg. One broke down in Wolmaransstad and police interviewed three national servicemen, establishing that they were not involved in the actual shooting.

Later, police found an RI rifle hidden in thick bush near Wolmaransstad. It had, apparently, been left to be picked up on the way back to Kimberley.

Colonel du Preez said the other car continued towards Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said the shooting was a police matter, but added "we will conduct our normal investigation."

People who have done national service say it is most irregular for national servicemen to take weapons and ammunition with them when going off on passes.

3 soldiers to appear on murder charge

By Josie Brouard

BLOEMHOF — Three young national servicemen are to appear in court here on Monday on charges of murder.

This follows a shooting incident on Thursday in which one child was killed when shots were fired at a group of children with an R1 rifle. Another youth was critically wounded.

Petrus Makwaba (9) was shot in the stomach and hand and died on the way to hospital, while Chrisjan Thipe (13) is in the intensive care unit of the Klerksdorp West Hospital, but is expected to live.

The Investigating Officer, Captain J Strydom, of the Lichtenburg Police, said two men would appear on a charge of murder while a third would appear as an accomplice.

Captain Strydom said the men would appear briefly on Monday in a Bloemhof magistrate's court, but the case would be remanded to a Supreme Court, probably in Klerksdorp or Lichtenburg.

The shooting occurred on the "troopie trail" thoroughfare between Kimberley and Johannesburg.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau report that national servicemen are not permitted to take their weapons with them when they go on leave.

It is even more so concerning ammunition because rounds are normally taken from troops once they have completed any shooting at military practice ranges.

Normally a safety drill is carried out once the shooting for the day is complete. A soldier has to solemnly declare that he does not have any live ammunition or shells in his possession.

Physical checks by instructors are also carried out.

In general it is an offence for a National Serviceman to take his



weapon out of the camp unless on official duty requiring a weapon

Two candles light the coffin of nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba who was shot this week. Observing a vigil are Petrus's grandmother Sophie, his friend Elizabeth Thipe (14) who was with Petrus when he was shot, and his brother David. Picture by Chris Dehon.

The day a small boy died. Why? Why?

5 MAR 8/11/80

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At 215 pm on Thursday, nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba packed away his schoolbooks and, like any jubilant schoolboy, looked forward to an afternoon of play

It is unlikely Petrus knew why he died, or that he was aware his friend Chris-Jan Thipe (13), had also been shot, once in the chest and once in the side

VICTIMS

His happiness was to be shortlived. Less than an hour later, he was shot in the stomach and hand, about one and a half hours later, on his way to hospital, he died, still clutching his hands to his blood-stained shirt

Petrus and his friends, grieving family said today, were on their way home, when suddenly, two cars stopped, men jumped out and shots were fired. No words were exchanged. Just shots, four or

five in a row, and the men left, leaving behind them two little victims

In a small bare room lit by candlelight on a farm location about 15 km from Bloemhof, grandmother Sophie speaks of the child, now dead, she had reared for a number of years

Petrus's parents, both live and work in Johannesburg and are presently making their way home to attend their son's funeral. Mother Alice last saw

Petrus a month ago, Petrus's father (name unknown) last visited the Holfontein farm location about four months ago. The family and friends, who have gathered in the dark to share Sophie's grief, chuck quietly and shake their heads.

OBEDIENT

Sophie speaks. Petrus was as bright as a button, good and sweet, loved school, obedient, a little small for his age, and always laughing and smiling.

Petrus's brother, David Makwaba (11), is unsmiling now. He does not say a word, but remains wide-eyed and stern. All he knows is that he has lost a brother and playmate, and he's not sure why

Elizabeth Thipe (14), was with Petrus that fatal afternoon. Her brother, Chris-Jan, lies in hospital. She was the oldest child present when the R-1 rifle bullets struck

Sophie moans "What I don't understand is why Why? Why? Why?"

Five ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ soldiers face ^{from} murder ^{11.50} charges

By EMELIA JAROSCHEK
and JOUBERT MALHERBE

FIVE national servicemen will appear in court at Bloemhof in the Western Transvaal on Monday following a shooting incident on Thursday in which a black schoolboy was killed

They will be charged with murder and attempted murder. Another black schoolboy was admitted to the Klerksdorp Hospital in a serious condition following the incident.

The shooting occurred at about 3pm on Thursday about 15km from Bloemhof on the road to Johannesburg. The servicemen were all stationed at Kimberley. They were on their way home on weekend passes.

The dead boy, Petrus Makwaba, 9, and his friend Chrisjaan Thripe, 13, were walking home from the Wildehoender Primary School at Holfontein when they were fired on with an automatic rifle.

According to a police spokesman, the two cars in which the servicemen were travelling, stopped next to the road and one of the men in the car fired four shots at the children.

Petrus was hit in the right side and died instantly. Chrisjaan was wounded in the right lower shoulder blade.

A R1 rifle belonging to the South African Defence Force was later found hidden in the dense bush next to the road, the spokesman said.

Colonel Jaap du Preez yesterday said that three servicemen were arrested in Wolmaransstad on Thursday and two more were arrested in Johannesburg yesterday. They were all aged between 19 and 20.

A spokesman for the SADF said yesterday they had no jurisdiction in the matter. However, they would launch their own investigation into the incident and would offer the police all possible assistance in the matter.

Five servicemen granted bail in child murder case

By MARJA TUTT

FIVE national servicemen from Kimberley appeared briefly in the Bloemhof Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with murder, two charges of attempted murder and one of malicious damage to property.

They are alleged to have shot two black children last week about 15km outside Bloemhof.

The servicemen were not asked to plead and were released on bail.

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, of Bonaero Park, Kempton Park, Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, also from Kempton Park, Christo Gouws, 20, of Pretoria, Lester Marius de Beer, 19, of Witbank, and Hendrik Jeremiah Koekemoer, 20, of Pretoria.

All are from the 1st Maintenance Unit in Kimberley.

Lieut Botha was granted R1 000 bail on condition that he does not communicate with the three State witnesses, Rfn Senekal, Rfn Stroh and Rfn van Zyl.

Rfn Hattingh and Rfn Gouws were granted bail of R500. They were placed under the supervision of Commandant Greef, commanding officer of the Kimberley military base.

Rfn Gouws and Rfn Koekemoer were released on their own recognisances, but were also placed under Cmdt Greef's supervision.

Mr J P van der Merwe asked that leave be granted to the men "because it is a very serious charge and they need to

concentrate fully".

Mrs M Weaver, who appeared for the State, objected.

She said "The request is unnecessary because of the fact that everyone has the right to defend himself properly".

Lieut Limbouris, who appeared for the SADF, said the men would be allowed sufficient leave to prepare the case properly.

The magistrate, Mr C Lombard, said the bail "is very realistic because the men are charged with a very serious charge."

"It is not fair, however, to advise the SADF when they should grant leave."

The hearing, which was attended by hundreds of people, was adjourned to November 23.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

SA losing the battle, UN told

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The past five years saw southern Africa's strategic balance shift decisively in favour of the liberation movement in South Africa and Namibia, says a senior official of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

But the swing did not mean that the South African Government "is about to see reason," ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo, told the United Nations General Assembly yesterday.

He said historic victories in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe marked the failure of a strategy intended to quarantine South Africa from the process of decolonisation.

Mr. Nzo, speaking at the start of the assembly's annual debate on apartheid, said "We no longer speak of the unholy alliance of Pretoria, Lisbon and Salisbury. The Pretoria-Salisbury axis is no more. Pretoria stands isolated as the sole seat of colonial repression in our region."

He urged the UN and its member states to impose mandatory sanctions

against South Africa and to increase political and material support for the ANC.

He rejected recent government actions and draft legislation as "cosmetic changes masquerading as liberal reforms."

The changes, he said, are a political ploy designed to defuse the political ferment inside the country and to placate world opinion.

"Undoubtedly the regime will continue to introduce new and meaningless reforms to present itself as an agent of progressive change." But he added, "the substance of the apartheid system remains unaltered."

Mr. Akporode Clark, the Nigerian diplomat who heads the Special Committee Against Apartheid, told the assembly that comprehensive economic and oil sanctions against South Africa would be the most effective practical means of prodding the South African Government into abandoning apartheid.

The alternative, he said, was to support the policies of Western Governments whose "policies of collaboration" encouraged violence and armed conflict in South Africa.

SA not a 'soft' target despite arms sanctions

STAR 13/11/80 (254) 250

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

South African arms exports in the future will exceed its arms imports, the chief of the South African Armaments Corporation (Armscor), Commandant Piet Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Talking at a Pretoria Press Club function, he said that after three years of the formal United Nations arms embargo, South Africa had achieved two things:

- It had thwarted the brunt of sanctions and prevented South Africa from becoming a soft military target.

- It had shown that

the country could overcome the threat of sanctions in general.

Commandant Marais said the effectiveness of sanctions as a weapon against South Africa was diminishing, but said he doubted that the threat would disappear completely.

PEACEFUL

"Our imports of arms will be cut down and we will export what arms we have. The time will come when will we export more than we import."

Commandant Marais reiterated the Prime Minis-

ter's statement that South Africa's nuclear capability was being used for peaceful purposes.

South Africa had to lick sanctions and had neutralised them. It was interesting to note, he said, that 30 more embargoes in the arms field had been proposed in the United Nations but that Britain, France and the USA had vetoed them all.

Commandant Marais said it was also interesting that various strategic institutes in the West reported that South Africa was more than able to overcome the war situation it faced.

As a result, military plans against the country had to get a new angle, because the possibility of overthrowing South Africa the way Zimbabwe was, was not feasible.

PRODUCTION

South Africa foresaw spending R1,6 billion on armaments production, of which 75 percent would be used internally and 25 percent externally.

Commandant Marais said there were 90 000 workers in pilot industry involved in the production of arms and a further 25 000 working for Armscor.

Ex-soldier fined for using uniform

C.T. 14/11/80 (254)

Staff Reporter

A FORMER SOLDIER who had been dishonourably discharged from the Defence Force was found by the military police a month later still wearing his army uniform, a Cape Town magistrate heard yesterday.

Daniel Abraham Badenhorst, 19, pleaded guilty to a charge of misusing a military uniform. He was sentenced to a R100 fine (or 100 days) and two months suspended for three years.

Sergeant Morris S Nakan of the South African Military Police said that on October 21 he found Badenhorst in Parade Street wearing his army browns. When he asked Badenhorst for identification, Badenhorst said that he had been dishonourably discharged from the Defence Force a month before.

"If a person wanted to do something unlawful, he would be totally unchallenged in uniform," Sergeant Nakan said.

"This is a dangerous situation, especially in terms of urban terrorism in South Africa. A

person wearing uniform could be admitted to places where it would otherwise be difficult to get into."

Sergeant Nakan said that the nature of the offence was extremely serious and that an offender could be fined up to R1 000 or get a five-year jail sentence.

Badenhorst said that after he had been discharged from the Defence Force, he had been given permission to wear his uniform to go home to Worcester.

"Then I got a job with the South African Railways and so I stayed with relatives in Cape Town. I had no money at that stage to buy other clothes," he said.

The magistrate, Mr E van Zyl, told Badenhorst that he had been shown the seriousness of his offence by Sergeant Nakan's evidence. "In that uniform it would be easy to gain admission to places and cause serious damage," he said.

Mr P Laubscher prosecuted.

There is strong evidence to suggest that Benin learnt the art of

Plea to exempt male teachers from call-up

STAR 18/11/80 254

By Iain Macdonald

A stormy Parent-Teacher Association meeting at Northcliff Primary School last night spelled out the increasing gravity of the teaching crisis and made several important proposals.

The hall was overflowing with hundreds of angry parents who sat in the aisles and stood in the doorways.

The proposals were that:

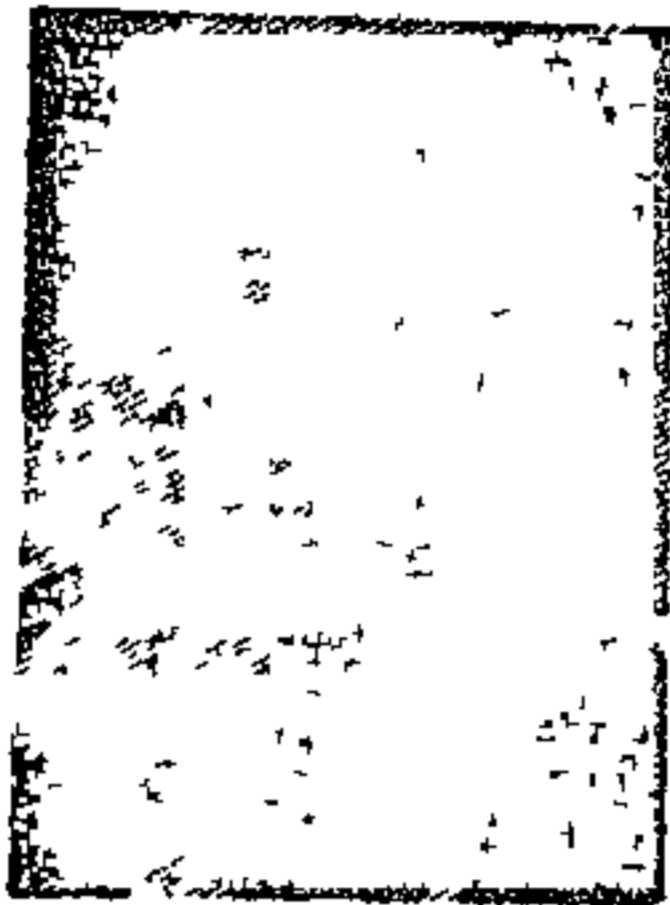
• Parents, taxpayers and the Government should be prepared to pay far more to support and extend the education system.

• The Government should reconsider the call-up of young male teachers for military training, and that they should be excluded from military service except where they gave up teaching before a period of 15 years.

• Men teachers undergoing military training should be posted to schools as doctors are posted to hospitals.

• There should be a review of women teachers occupying permanent posts.

• A more liberal atti-

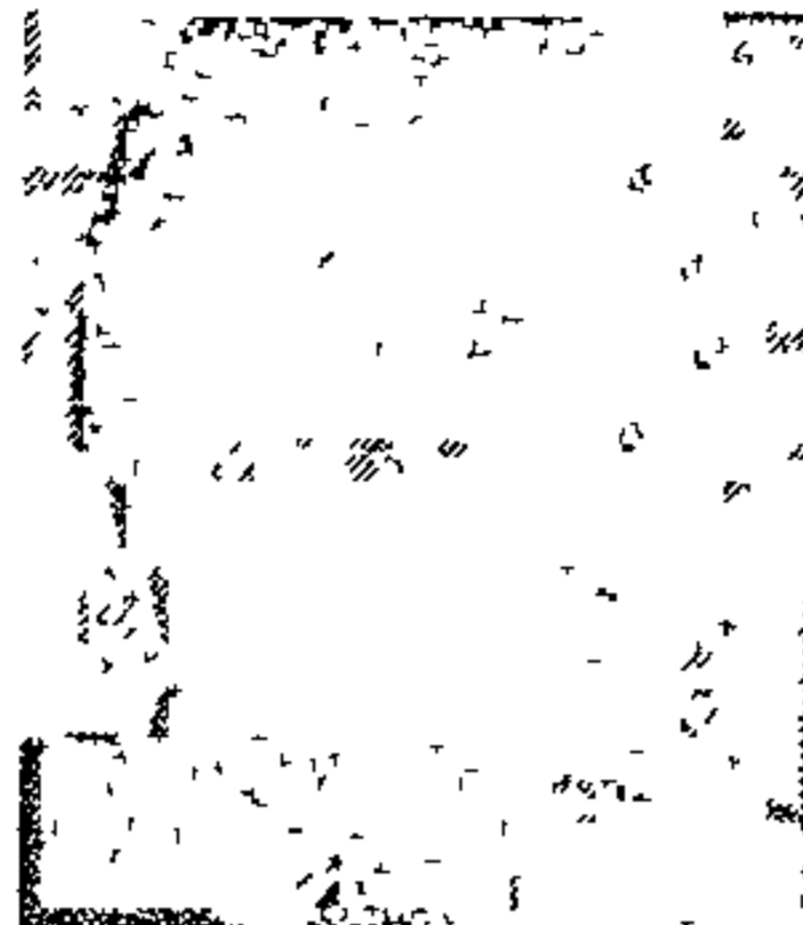


MR BALLARD

tude to immigrant teachers and the acceptance of part-time teachers should be encouraged

A petition to the Prime Minister calling for a significant increase in teachers' salaries before January, 1981, was unanimously adopted, as was a resolution expressing concern and support for the situation.

The general secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Jack Ballard, told the meeting that 11.6 percent of the male teaching force in the Transvaal had been lost this year.



MR MALAN

He said there was such a great shortage on the East Rand that many primary school teachers from the Johannesburg College of Education had been employed to teach at high schools there.

"A girl's school in northern Johannesburg will lose 19 members of staff — about half of the school — at the end of this year.

"This is an increasing phenomena which is happening with frightening speed.

"There is a long waiting list at every school for children to get in, and simultaneously there is a

boom in cram colleges.

"We're going to have to properly value and pay for education, as well as consider raising the standard of black education. It's rapidly becoming a national problem," he said.

The Nationalist MP for Randburg, Mr Wynand Malan, said that at present there were more black pupils writing Standard 5 than in that of the whole education department, yet only 16 black teachers in a thousand had a matric

BLACK INCREASE

He said a Human Sciences Research Council survey had showed that by year 2020 there would be 200 000 pupils fewer in white schools in the Transvaal than at present, but there would be more than 9-million blacks at school

He said the basic needs of teachers had to be satisfied, even though this would risk an inflation spiral

He also said there should be decentralisation of education to involve communities in the education process far more

SADF officers need training

2548
KMM
19/11/87

BLOEMFONTEIN — Only 53% of South African Defence Force officers can be utilised to the full. The remainder are inexperienced and require training, according to General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the SADF.

Gen Viljoen was presenting medals for loyal service to 33 members of the Permanent Force, the Commandos and the Citizen Force at a parade in Bloemfontein.

Defence Force personnel lacked experience and training, he said, but progress was being made. Since 1960, there had been tremendous pressure on SADF personnel and this made experience vital.

Gen Viljoen said he would like to see men joining the Commandos and Citizen Force after completing their national service.

South Africa was involved in a struggle it could not afford to lose. While politics played an important part, the role played by the military was crucial.

Without a sound military power base the peace necessary for political solutions to problems could not be maintained.

The Defence Force comprised weapons and people, Gen Viljoen said, and of the two, people were more important — Sapa.

Cape Town tests civil defence system

CAPE TOWN — One of South Africa's biggest civil defence exercises took place in Cape Town yesterday — centred on the 22-storey Civic Centre.

It was held so that the city's sophisticated multi-million-rand civil defence machine — including the South African Police's crack anti-terrorist squad — could flex its muscles.

The exercise began at 0 30 with two Alouette helicopters from 10 Squadron rising from a nearby car park to hover over the Civic Centre.

A team of municipal fire-fighters and the anti-terror squad were dropped on to the roof.

Members of both teams abseiled down the sheer side of the tower and climbed into the building through windows on the 18th floor.

The helicopters, guided by smoke, made repeated trips from the car park to the building carrying men and equipment.

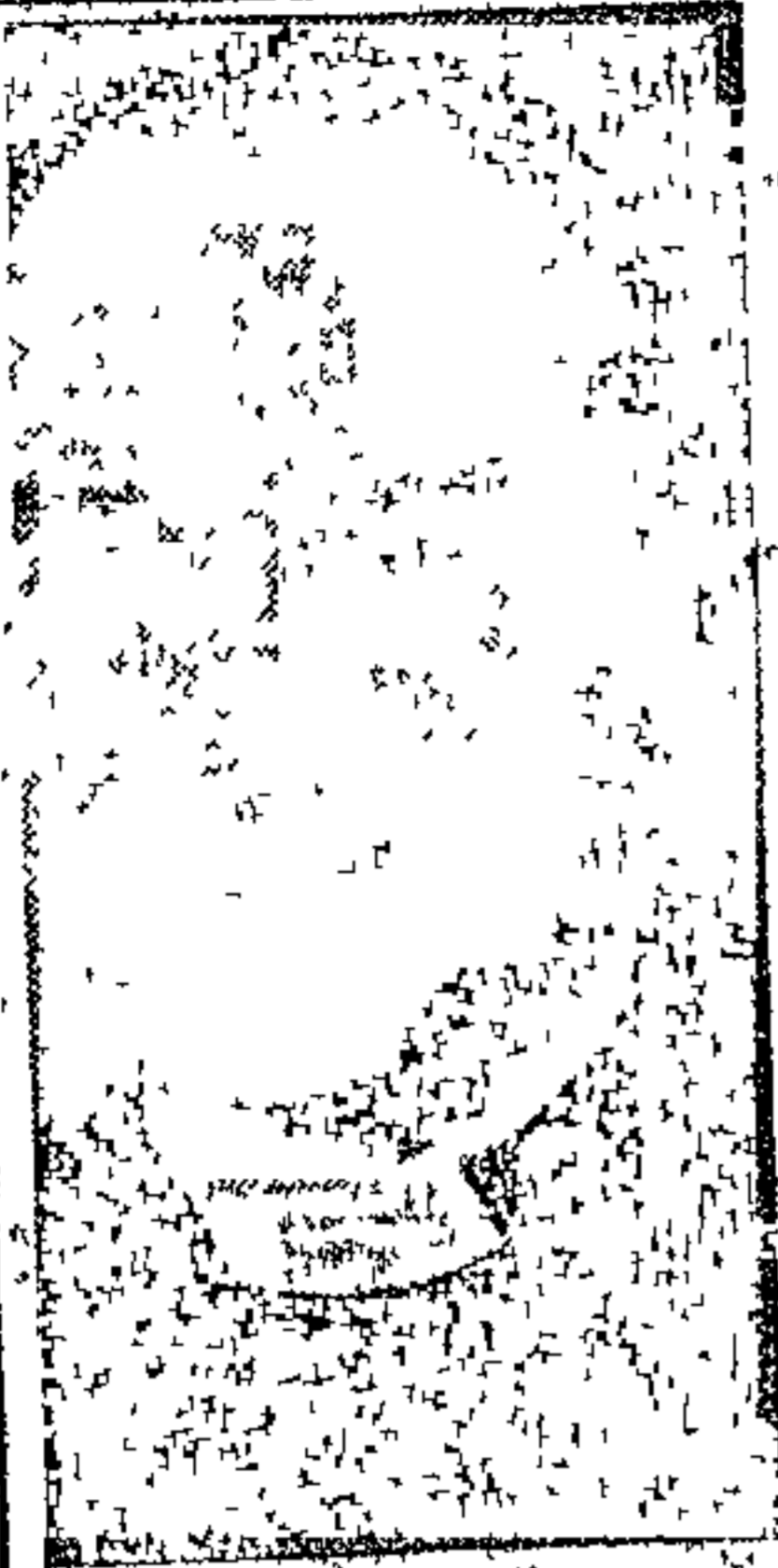
On one trip, two firemen with a stretcher went up, and later returned with a "casualty".

Besides the SAP, others co-operating in the exercise were the South African Air Force, South African Railways, and the Cape Town City Council's fire, traffic, civil defence, security, civil buildings and ambulance sections.

The council's civil defence mobile control vehicle was used for the first time. Designed by the city's civil defence officer, Major R S Douglas, and the manager of the transport division, Mr A Jansen, it is the first of its kind in South Africa.

The 1,5 ton four-wheel-drive vehicle has a self-contained power supply and is also fitted with sophisticated radio equipment and rations to enable it to operate for eight days in all terrain under any conditions.

Its main function is to be a mini-conference room at disaster sites for a team of specialists to co-ordinate emergency and other services — Sapa.



MR Attwell.
conscience

6 AS NM 20/11/80 254 28 you were'

Mercury Reporter
THE decision of the Methodist Church to minister spiritually to both sides in the border war has the approval of the chaplain-general of the Defence Force.

This point was made yesterday by the Rev Arthur Attwell, minister in charge of the Central Methodist Church, Durban. He was commenting on the recent spate of letters to daily newspapers from disgruntled Methodists, protesting both at this decision and a resolution of the Church to support civil disobedience in certain cases.

Mr Attwell added: 'If you are going to be a reconciling factor in any situation, you have to be in contact with both sides of the dispute.'

Referring to the controversy surrounding the Church's decision to support civil disobedience under certain circumstances, he said the Welkom conference — where the resolution was adopted — had been very careful to point out that church members had a duty to the State.

Conscience

It became a question of conscience only when the laws of Man were at variance with the justice of God.

'In certain cases a man may choose to pay allegiance to God rather than obey unjust laws,' he continued.

The conference emphasised that it could not give blanket approval to civil disobedience. But, under certain circumstances, it was possible that the Church could give support to individuals who could not obey unjust laws, Mr Attwell said.

The minister was of the opinion that active and committed members of the Church were well-informed about the resolutions adopted at the conference and these did not appear to trouble them.

Those on the periphery of the Church, however, did not seem to understand the position so clearly.

NEW HIGH FOR DEFENCE SPENDING FM 20/11/80

2514

After a three-year decline, real spending on defence should reach a new high next year. The expected figure of R2,8 billion is 22% up on this year's budget authorisation — but because of inflation since the 1977 UN arms embargo against SA, this will pay for only marginally more than was bought in 1977/1978 when expenditure was R1,5 billion.

Real spending on defence has been down for the last three years mainly because the arms embargo prevented the military from buying all its needs from overseas. With the procurement problem largely overcome this year, real spending has started to rise again and defence spending could exceed its R2 billion cash budget for 1980/1981, although it should still be within its authorisation limit of R2,3 billion.

Large operations such as the Operation Smokeshell raid into Angola have also pushed up spending as defence planners regard them as "unforeseen" and do not include them in budget estimates. Increased momentum in the planned beefing up of forces because of the continuing uncertainty in southern Africa has also raised spending.

In the last few years, the Defence Force has covered the costs of unforeseen operations and price rises by dipping into the Special Defence Account. This held the funds allocated for overseas arms purchases it could not make. But with purchases now again on target, reserves in this account are low. This means that Defence Minister Mag-

nus Malan will probably ask Parliament for more funds when the Additional Defence Budget is debated early next year.

At this stage, the DF spends most of its money in SA and, in the last big raid into Angola, 95% of all the stores and equipment used were locally made.

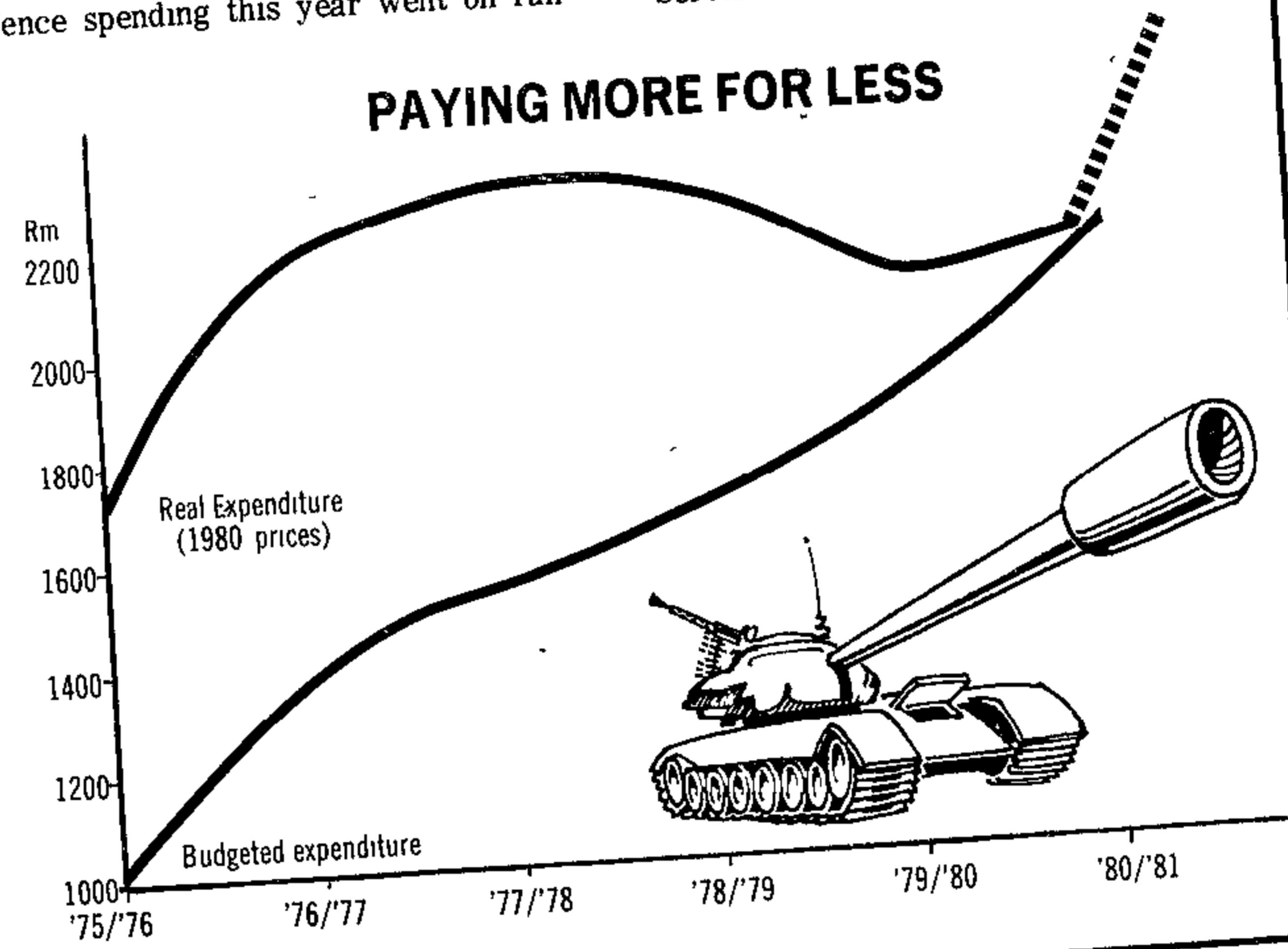
Some 74% of total armaments purchased this year is of SA manufacture, most coming from the private sector.

Some 60% (R1,4 billion) of total defence spending this year went on run-

ning costs. Of this 44% (R607m) went on remuneration, 20% (R276m) went on equipment and stores which include rations, fuel and ammunition bought from the private sector, and 15% (R207m) went on maintenance contracts with the private sector.

The remaining 40% of total spending (R920m) went on capital expenditure, which includes weapons and airfields, but not buildings, which are paid for by funds from the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services.

PAYING MORE FOR LESS



Bophuthatswana celebrates year of soldiering

5147
21/11/80
252

By Mike Derry
More than 600 soldiers of Bophuthatswana's fledgling Defence Force are taking part in the year-old army's first full-scale field exercise near the Botswana border this week.

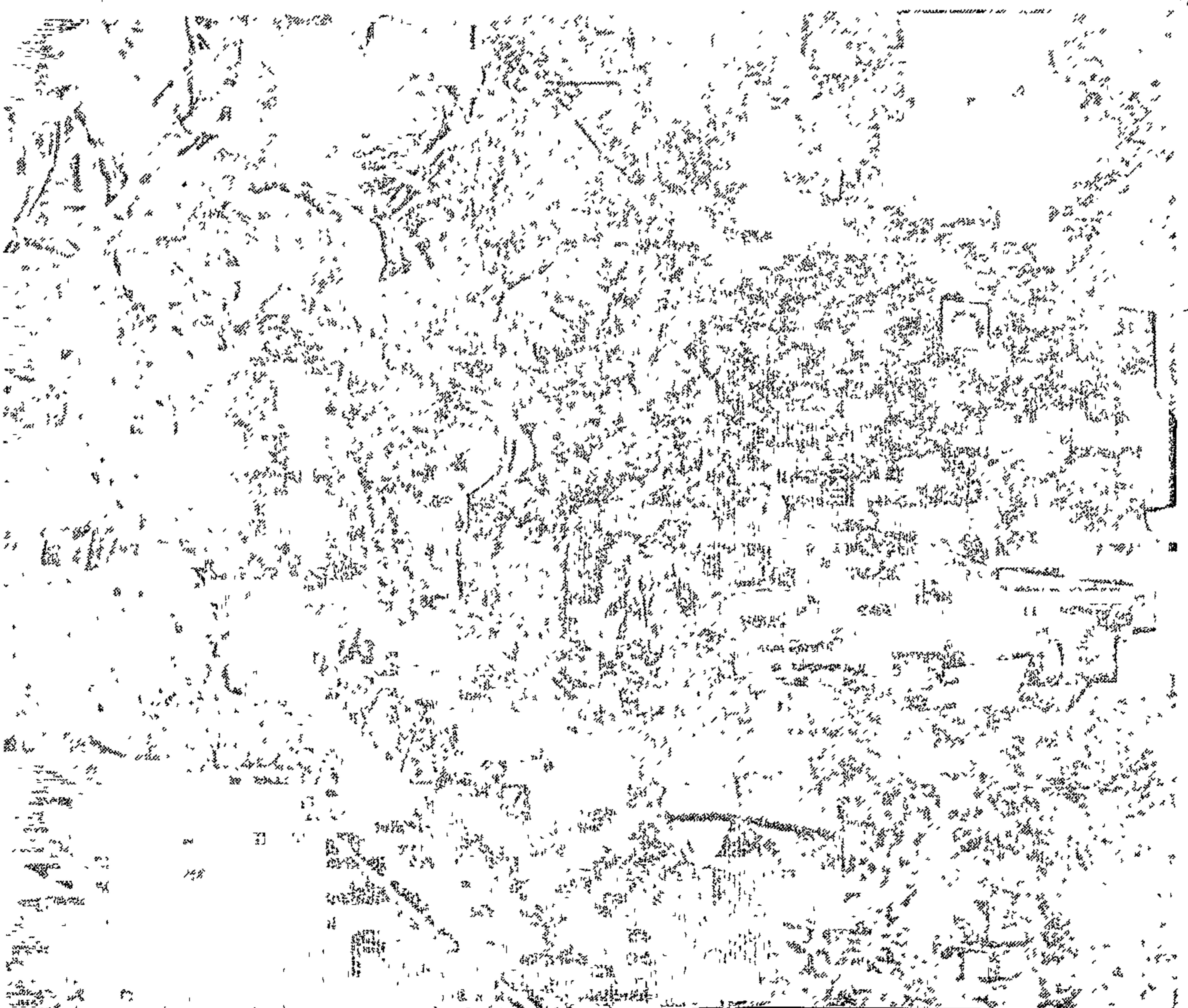
The exercise is a double celebration for the Bophuthatswana Defence Force's first birthday and the completion of a year's training by the first intake of volunteer troops. BDF chief, Colonel H S Turner, said the object of 'Operation Klergat' is to give the troops practice in all aspects taught them during their year of training — under realistic conditions.

Colonel Turner said the army is also using the opportunity to show the BDF to the local population. The troops of One Infantry Battalion and the Maintenance Unit, who are involved in the week-long exercise, were carrying out border control operations, he said.

Defence Force mechanics have repaired inoperative windmills and tractors and the medical team is holding daily clinics in the area to treat the sick.

During a tour of the area by the Minister of Defence, Brigadier H P F Bhekert, in which the troops demonstrated anti-ambush drills and patrolling skills they have learnt, Colonel Turner said he was heartened by the progress the BDF had made in a year.

The troops had taken well to army life, and formed a well-disciplined, motivated body of career soldiers, he said.



UN 'alarmed' at SA 'nuclear capability'

STAT 22/11/80
254

NEW YORK — A United Nations General Assembly committee approved a resolution yesterday expressing "deep alarm" that a report before the Assembly "has established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons."

The resolution, sponsored by 20 African countries, got a vote of 124—0 with 13 abstentions, guaranteeing its final adoption later in the full Assembly where the same 154 nations are represented.

The abstainers were Israel, the United States, Canada, Japan, Britain,

France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, West Germany, Portugal, Italy and Greece.

The resolution was prompted by a report of experts issued by UN Secretary-General Dr. Waldheim on September 9 that said "There is no doubt that South Africa has the technical capability to make nuclear weapons and the necessary means of delivery."

Another resolution termed South Africa's nuclear programme a threat to international peace. — Sapa-AP.

NM 22/11/80
254

Call for Defence Force to stop tribal fight

African Affairs Reporter

A special meeting of the Izingolweni Regional Authority resolved to call on the Defence Force to send in soldiers to restore peace in the Nyuswa area where there has been tribal fighting and loss of life.

The authority wants soldiers to pitch tents in the area before Christmas — a time when fighting usually breaks out.

A delegation of five will soon visit Ulundi to ask the KwaZulu Government to negotiate with Pretoria to send in the Army.

The resolution also asked for Government assistance to put up temporary structures for refugees whose homes were burned down during the fighting.

During the unrest in the Nyuswa area tribesmen sought refuge among the 13 chiefs in the region, mainly in

the Cale tribal land.

The authority decided that they should return to their homes but first had to ensure their safety by providing Army protection.

The faction fighting has been among the various tribes in the Nyuswa area.

Two members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, both of the Nyuswa tribe, were gunned down by unknown assailants this year.

The most recent attack was the shooting of Mr J C Sikosana who was buried last week.

Yesterday women who are refugees from the Nyuswa area waited patiently for six hours outside the Magistrate's Court in Izingolweni to hear the decision of the regional authority.

Meanwhile the KwaZulu Government is providing them with food vouchers while they are homeless.

The bad element in the army, felt protected by the umbrella of the army and until people complained when their children were maltreated — or until soldiers themselves complained — abuses would go on.

This was said today by Mrs. Joan Rees, of Randburg, who had refused to allow her son David to do his army service after the death of his brother Colin (24) during a shooting exercise last year.

"The army wasted my son's life," she said. Colin Stephen Rees was shot in the head while undergoing an officer's course in Kroonstad in August last year.

Corporal André Rade-meyer (19), who was found guilty of culpable

Mother refuses to let son do military service

and proud of it and there is always a member of my large family in the forces — on the border or doing National Service.

"But how can mothers give their boys to the army when the NCOs and officers' subject grown men to bullying and humiliation — and some-

times go too far?" she asked

"I feel that if the officers are not punished they will continue to dis-

According to Mrs. Rees, the army handled Colin's death insensitively.

"A couple of days after I had been down to Kroonstad to see the

body, I received a letter from the army saying I was not entitled to compensation because Colin had not been supporting me

"Other mothers whose sons have died doing their army training have also experienced the same lack of communication with the army — to the extent that the circumstances surrounding their sons' deaths have been withheld from them

"The army offered to exempt his twin brother David from border duty, but I refused to even let him do his service

"Unless something is done about the army's method of choosing instructors, there are going to be others who will be humiliated and killed"

STAR
24/11/80

254

Army exemption plan for white apprentices

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

APPRENTICES are likely to be exempted soon from compulsory military training "under certain conditions" - a move which would remove a key white trade union objection to the training of black apprentices.

This emerges from the Government's White Paper on Parts 3 and 4 of the Wehahn Commission report, released yesterday.

In an introductory section on "Progress Made in the Implementation of the New Labour Dispensation", the Government

said the Defence Manpower Board had already agreed to an exemption system for apprentices.

The proposal was now awaiting a "final decision". According to the White Paper, the practical implementation of the exemption scheme is still to be worked out, but it is likely that certain white apprentices will receive the same temporary exemption from military service as certain university students now receive.

In other sections of the introductory section, the Government also revealed that 37 trade unions have been

exempted from provisions in labour law which lay down that mixed unions must have racially separate branches and that their executives must be exclusively white - they have presumably been granted the right to operate on a totally non-racial basis, and that a total of 116 out of 127 applications for the indenturing of black apprentices had been approved by mid-October.

Three had been rejected and the rest were receiving attention. Forty-three black apprentices had actually been indentured, as there is a time-lag between Government approval and actual indenturing.

Demand that apprentices be exempted from military training in the same way as medical students are have been made by registered trade unions.

The demands surfaced after the Government gave the green light to the training of black apprentices in "white" areas. Unions with white members argued that white apprentices would be at a disadvantage because they had to undergo compulsory military training while other races did not.

They argued that this would mean employers would prefer to train apprentices of other races because they would not have to break or delay their

apprenticeship in order to undergo military training.

This objection has been one of the reasons advanced by some white unions for their refusal to approve black apprenticeships.

The White Paper says that the Defence Manpower Board has now approved an exemption system for apprentices.

The system has not yet been introduced, however. "After a final decision on the matter has been reached, the necessary steps will be taken to effect the practical implementation of the proposals which are decided on," the White Paper says.

STAR 26/11/80 (254)

Commission told of 'jungle justice'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A former military law officer and captain in the South African Defence Force said today he had seen "fatal irregularities" and "savage sentences" handed out in military courts during his career in the army.

Mr Norman Patterton, who was a military law officer at the Castle for 13 months, was giving evi-

dence to the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into Intermediate Courts.

He told the commission that after gaining a degree at Unisa and acting as a court stenographer with the Department of Justice, he was well equipped for a career in the legal section of the army.

When he became a military officer, he was told by another officer to "pre-

pare for jungle justice."

Mr Patterton said that in all the summary trials he had handled, the accused were between the ages of 17 and 19. Offences for which they were tried included absence without leave, drug offences, slovenly dress and not attending church parades.

Mr Patterton said he discussed the system of trying youngsters for such of-

fences with a Brigadier Reynecke who agreed that the system was ridiculous.

"In fact 20 to 30 percent of the cases I set aside convictions because of fatal irregularities in the convictions. In other cases, I diminished the savage sentences."

Mr Patterton said summary military trials were held behind closed doors by single officers.

Shooting of boy, 9 5 soldiers in court

From a Staff Reporter

BLOEMHOF. — The case against five national servicemen in connection with the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old boy was postponed to January 13 next year for the Attorney-General to decide in which court and on what charges they will be tried.

The soldiers who appeared in the Magistrate's court here today are. Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha 19 Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh 20, both of Kempton Park, Rifleman Christo Gouws 20, Rifleman Lester Marius de Beer 19, and Rifleman Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, all of Pretoria.

BAIL

Lieutenant Botha is on R1000 bail, Rifleman Hattingh and Gouws are on R500 bail, and Rifleman de Beer and Koekemoer are out on their own recognisances.

Two weeks ago Petrus Makwaba died of a bullet wound in the stomach and his friend, Chris-Jan Thibe, 13, was wounded in the chest and on one side.

He is being treated in hospital.

In the two appearances so far in the magistrate's court the soldiers were not asked to plead.

At their first appearance more than a week vicemen all in uniform except for Lieutenant Botha, appeared nervous and bewildered at the crowd, who flocked around the small courtroom and stared at them through the windows.

DECISION

Today the national servicemen, now all dressed in civilian clothes, stood outside the court joking before their hearing started.

The magistrate told the five men that as soon as police investigations were complete the case's file would be given to the Attorney-General who would decide on the final charges and refer them to a specific higher court.

After the hearing today the soldiers again chatted and joked as they drove away in two cars, one driven by police detectives, and the other driven by Lieutenant Botha.

(254) Rwin 27/11/80

Child shooting case is postponed

Staff Reporter

THE case against five national servicemen, alleged to have shot and killed a child and seriously injured another was yesterday postponed to January 13.

In the Bloemhof Magistrate's Court the magistrate told the five that as soon as police investigations were complete, the file would be given to the Attor-

ney-General to decide in which court and on what charges they would be tried.

Earlier this month, Petrus Makwaba, nine, died of a bullet wound in the stomach and his friend, Chrisjaan Thripe, 13, was wounded in the chest in an incident about 15km outside Bloemhof.

The soldiers, who have so far

not been asked to plead, are Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, of Kempton Park, Riflemen Jan Hendrik Hattingsh, 20, of Kempton Park, Christo Gouws 20 of Pretoria, Lester Marius de Beer 19, of Witbank, and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer 20, of Pretoria.

The men, who have been charged with murder, two

charges of attempted murder and one of malicious damage to property, are all based at 1st Maintenance Unit in Kimberley.

Lieut Botha is on R1 000 bail, Rfn Hattingsh and Rfn Gouws on R500 bail, and Rfn De Beer and Rfn Koekemoer have been released on their own recognisances.

'Jungle justice' in army

Star Reporter

A FORMER army captain, who was appointed a military law officer, was told by a superior on his arrival at the Castle to prepare himself for "jungle justice", the Hoexter Commission of inquiry into the structure and functioning of courts was told yesterday.

Mr Norman Patterson, a qualified magistrate who was once a military law officer and also assistant commissioner at the Observatory courts of the Department of Co-operation and Development, was giving evidence under oath before the Hoexter Commission, which ended its two-day sitting in Cape Town late yesterday.

Criticising aspects of military court procedure Mr Patterson said that in about 30 percent of the military cases he had received for review, he had to set aside convictions because of irregularities in court procedure.

In others, he reduced "vicious sentences" for trivial offences.

One factor which concerned him was that in military summary trials the accused were not allowed legal representation.

He said 95 percent of military trials were summary trials which were held behind closed doors.

Often the trial officer was not legally qualified enough and severe sentences were handed out for "piffing offences".

As a result, youngsters in the South African Army were "not getting a square deal". An offence for which a policeman would receive a rebuke, re-

sulted in a trial in the army, he added.

In one court martial, which, under the Defence Act, are open to the public, the plea was barred "for no good reason".

Mr Patterson cited several examples of "injustice" he had experienced during the period of his duties as a presiding officer at military law courts in 1969.

"I have no reason to believe that anything has changed since then."

During 1971 and 1972, he worked as an assistant commissioner in Observatory. After only a few days, he realised he was involved in "Langa court operations".

"If 10 percent of the Peninsula's commissioners had the minimum legal qualifications, then that was a lot."

Ninety-five percent of blacks appearing in the courts did not have legal representation and the courts operated like a "sausage factory".

After repeated criticism of irregularities, he was taken off the bench and told to clean up the records room.

"When that was in tip-top condition, I reported back and was told to write out Bantu tax receipts. Attorneys were told not to come to court as there was nobody to try their cases."

Four months after he personally handed a letter of grievances to the chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of the Western Cape, he was given a month's notice.

He was told that the letter was the reason for his dismissal.

More reports, page

SA will strike back hard if attacked, PM warns again

254 Nam 27/11/80

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned again yesterday that South Africa would hit back with force at any country which allowed itself to be used as a springboard for hostile action against the Republic.

Addressing a parade to mark his retirement from the portfolio of Minister of Defence after 14 years, Mr Botha stressed that South Africa had no aggressive intent against its neighbours — it favoured non-aggression pacts with them.

In a spectacular parade in the amphitheatre at the Voortrekker Monument, with 1 100 armed forces personnel taking part, Mr Botha took the salute as a mobile column of South African-made weapons and vehicles rumbled past and jets thundered overhead.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Armscor and its efforts to help South Africa overcome the arms boycott.

He said that in a world dominated by power, it was difficult for small or medium nations not to become embroiled in war. For South Africa, with its strategic mineral resources and the vital Cape sea route, war was always a possibility.

Mr Botha said that like many other countries, South Africa could not claim to have attained the perfect society. But industry and commerce operated in a free enterprise environment, all groups had the right to develop in accordance with their own character, there was active debate at



This carrier with four ground-to-air missiles took part in the parade at Pretoria yesterday when Mr P W Botha retired as Minister of Defence

universities, Press freedom, and the courts were free and impartial.

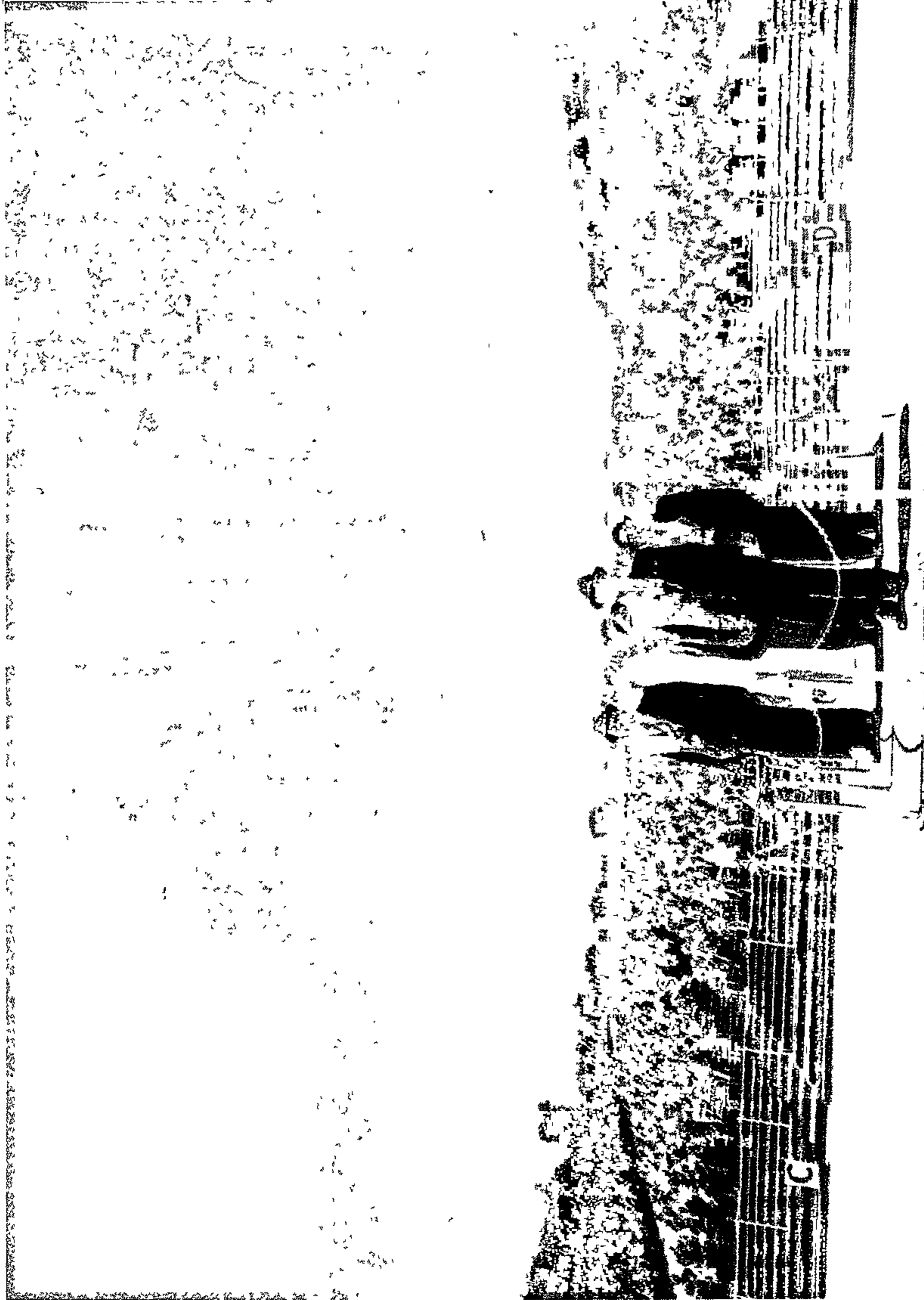
"We have, therefore, much to be thankful for," said Mr Botha.

At a function later, the new Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, highlighted some of the armaments being produced in South Africa: naval attack craft, naval surface missiles, air-to-air guided missiles, the new 155mm field gun, the

new R4 rifle, and the 127mm artillery rocket system.

He said South Africa was not only independent in its basic arms needs, but was exporting them.

Gen Malan said that when Mr Botha took over Defence in 1966, the first stirrings of terrorism were discernible. Then, "South Africa no longer has need of armaments from outside — and can no longer be isolated by arms boycotts," the general said.



Impala jets of the South African Air Force thundered over the amphitheatre of the Voortrekker Monument at Pretoria yesterday trailing columns of coloured smoke in a final salute to Mr P W Botha, the Prime Minister, who has retired as Minister of Defence after holding the portfolio for 14 years.

Picture RAYMOND PRESTON

Hoexter inquiry told of army 'injustice'

254

com 27/4/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A former army captain, who was appointed a military law officer, was told by a superior on his arrival at the Castle to prepare himself for "jungle justice", the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the structure and functioning of courts was told yesterday

Mr Norman Patterson, a qualified magistrate who was once a military law officer and assistant commissioner at the Observatory courts of the Department of Co-operation and Development, was giving evidence under oath before the Hoexter Commission

Criticising aspects of military court procedure, Mr Patterson said in about 30% of the military cases he had received for review, he had to set aside convictions because of irregularities in court procedure

In others, he reduced "vicious sentences" for trivial offences

One factor which concerned him was that in military summary trials accused were not allowed legal representation

Mr Patterson said 95% of military trials were summary trials which were held behind closed doors. Often the trial officer was not qualified enough

As a result, youngsters in the South African Army were "not getting a square deal"

In one court martial which, under the Defence Act, are open to the public, the Press was barred "for no good reason", he said

Mr Patterson cited several examples of "injustice" which he had experienced during the performance of his duties as a presiding officer in military law courts in 1969

"I have no reason to believe that anything has changed since then," he said

During 1971 and 1972, he worked as an assistant commissioner in Observatory

After only a few days, he realised he was involved in "kangaroo court operations"

"If 10% of the Peninsula's commissioners had the minimum legal qualifications, then that was a lot"

About 95% of blacks appearing in the courts did not have legal representation and the courts operated like a "sausage factory", he said

After repeated criticism of irregularities, he was taken off the Bench and told to clean up the records room

"When that was in tip-top condition, I reported back and was told to write out Bantu tax receipts. Attorneys were told not to come to court as there was nobody to try their cases"

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He was told the letter was the reason for his dismissal

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No R. 2441

28 November 1980

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE ARMAMENTS DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION ACT, 1968

The State President has amended the regulations made by Government Notice R 1977 of 26 October 1973 under section 9 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), as follows:

gg 7312

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No R 2441

28 November 1980

254

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG Kragtens DIE WET OP KRYGSTUIG-ONTWIKKELING EN -VERVAARDIGING 1968

Die Staatspresident het die regulasies kragtens artikel 9 van die Wet op Krygstugontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet 57 van 1968), uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1977 op 26 Oktober 1973, soos volg gewysig

1 Regulation 1 is amended by—

(a) the insertion after the definition of 'Act' of the following definitions

"Black" means a person who is a Black within the meaning of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950)

"Chief Executive Officer" means the person responsible to the board of directors of the corporation instituted by section 5 of the Act, for the management and control of the corporation,

(b) deleting the definition of "Bantu",

(c) substituting the following for the definition of "coloured person"

"coloured person" means a person who is not a White person or a Black,

(d) deleting the definition of "non-technical personnel"

(e) deleting the definition of "supervisory personnel"

(f) deleting the definition of "technical personnel"

2 The following is substituted for regulation 2

"Categories of employees

2 For the purposes of section 8A (1) (a) of the Act, the categories of employees employed by the corporation or a subsidiary company shall be as follows

- (a) White personnel,
- (b) Coloured personnel,
- (c) Black personnel

Provided that personnel in management grades as determined from time to time by the Chief Executive Officer shall not be considered members of any of the above-mentioned categories"

3 Regulation 3 is amended by substituting the following for paragraph (2) thereof

"(2) Every application shall be typed and shall contain

- (a) the name of the proposed employees' association,
- (b) the category of employees that it purports to represent,
- (c) the full names of all the members of the management committee,
- (d) the name of the corporation or the subsidiary company, as the case may be, by whom each member of the proposed employees' association is employed"

4 The term "Chief Executive Officer" is substituted for "General Manager" wherever the latter occurs in the Regulations

1 Regulasie 1 word gewysig deur—

(a) die omskrywing van "Bantoe" te skrap,

(b) die omskrywing van "gekleurde" te vervang deur die volgende

"gekleurde" iemand wat nie 'n Blanke of 'n Swarte is nie,

(c) na die omskrywing van "gekleurde" die volgende omskrywings in te voeg

"Hoof Uitvoerende Beampte" die persoon wat aan die raad van direkteure van die korporasie soos ingestel by artikel 5 van die Wet verantwoordelik is vir die bestuur en beheer van die korporasie,

"Swarte" 'n persoon wat 'n Swarte is binne die bedoeling van die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet, 1950 (Wet 30 van 1950),"

(d) die omskrywing van "nie-tegniese personeel" te skrap

(e) die omskrywing van "tegniese personeel" te skrap,

(f) die omskrywing van "toesighoudende personeel" te skrap

2 Regulasie 2 word deur die volgende vervang

"Kategoriee van werknemers

2 Vir die doeleindes van artikel 8A (1) (a) van die Wet is die kategoriee van werknemers wat by die korporasie of 'n filiaalmaatskappy in diens is, soos volg

- (a) Blanke werknemers,
- (b) Gekleurde werknemers,
- (c) Swart werknemers

Met dien verstande dat personeel in bestuursrange soos van tyd tot tyd deur die Hoof Uitvoerende Beampte bepaal, nie geag sal word lede van enige van bo genoemde kategoriee te wees nie"

3 Regulasie 3 word gewysig deur paragraaf (2) daarvan deur die volgende te vervang

"(2) Elke aansoek moet in getikte vorm wees en die volgende vermeld

- (a) die naam van die voorgestelde werknemersvereniging
- (b) die kategorie werknemers wat dit heet te verteenwoordig
- (c) die volle name van die lede van die bestuurskomitee, en
- (d) die naam van die korporasie of die filiaalmaatskappy, na gelang van die geval, waar elke lid van die voorgestelde werknemersvereniging werksaam is"

4 Die term "Hoofbestuurder" word vervang deur "Hoof Uitvoerende Beampte" waar eersgenoemde ookal in die Regulasies voorkom

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No R 2422

28 November 1980

AMENDMENTS TO THE LIFE-SAVING EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS, 1968

The Minister of Transport Affairs has, in terms of section 356 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act 57 of 1951), made the regulations in the Schedule hereto

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No R 2422

28 November 1980

WYSIGING VAN DIF REGULASIES BETREFFENDE REDDINGSUITRUSTING, 1968

Die Minister van Vervoerwese het kragtens artikel 356 van die Handel-keepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet 57 van 1951), die regulasies in die Bylae hierby uitgevaardig



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

No R 2410 28 November 1980

ATOMIC ENERGY BOARD

ATOMIC ENERGY ACT, 1967 (ACT 90 OF 1967)

NOTICE AEB 1/80

CONDITIONS FOR THE ACQUISITION, POSSESSION, DISPOSAL, IMPORTATION, EXPORT, USE AND CONVEYANCE OF RADIOACTIVE NUCLIDES

In terms of section 8 of the Atomic Energy Act, 1967 (Act 90 of 1967), as amended, no person shall, except under written authority of the Board, unless expressly exempted by it, produce or otherwise acquire, possess, dispose of, import into or export from the Republic or the Territory of South West Africa or use or convey or cause to be conveyed, any radioactive nuclide. Any authority required under section 8 (1) of the Act may be granted on such conditions as the Board may determine.

Notice is hereby given that the Board, under the powers vested in it by section 8 (2) of the Act has laid down the following conditions for the acquisition, possession, disposal of, importation, export, use and conveyance of radioactive nuclides. The Board may in its discretion make an authority subject to one or more of these conditions and also to any further conditions it deems necessary.

These conditions are substituted for the conditions referred to in Government Notice R 1822 of 4 October 1968 from the date of publication hereof. Provided that the conditions attached to an authority issued before this date, remain operative until the authority is replaced or cancelled.

NB—The equivalents for the units curie, roentgen and rad viz becquerel (Bq), coulomb per kilogram (C/kg) and gray (Gy) are given in brackets where appropriate.

Pelindaba

J W L DE VILLIERS, President, Atomic Energy Board

255—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN MINERAAL- EN ENERGIESAKE

No R 2410 28 November 1980

RAAD OP ATOOMKRAG

WET OP ATOOMKRAG, 1967 (WET 90 VAN 1967)

KENNISGEWING RAK 1/80

VOORWAARDES VIR DIE VERKRYGING VAN BESIT, BESIKKING OOR, INVOER, UITVOER, GEBRUIK EN VERVOER VAN RADIOAKTIEWE NUKLIEDE

Kragtens artikel 8 van die Wet op Atoomkrag, 1967 (Wet 90 van 1967), soos gewysig, mag niemand behalwe met die skriftelike magtiging van die Raad tensy uitdruklik daarvan vrygestel, 'n radioaktiewe nukliede voortbring of andersins verkry of daarvoor bekik of dit invoer in of uitvoer uit die Republiek of die gebied van Suidwes-Afrika of in besit wees daarvan of dit gebruik of vervoer of laat vervoer nie. 'n Magtiging wat kragtens artikel 8 (1) van die Wet vereis word kan verleen word op die voorwaardes wat die Raad bepaal.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 8 (2) van die Wet op Atoomkrag, 1967, word bekendgemaak dat die Raad onderstaande voorwaardes vir die verkryging van, besit, beskikking oor, invoer, uitvoer, gebruik en vervoer van radioaktiewe nukliede bepaal het. Die Raad kan na gelang van omstandighede een of meer van hierdie voorwaardes aan 'n magtiging byvoeg asook enige verdere voorwaardes wat hy wil.

Hierdie voorwaardes vervang die voorwaardes vermeld in Goewermentskennisgewing R 1822 van 4 Oktober 1968 vanaf die datum van publikasie daarvan. Met dien verstande dat die voorwaardes wat na publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing uitgevaardig is en wat vroeër uitgevaardig is, voortaan van toepassing geheg wat voor hierdie datum uitgereik is, van toepassing bly totdat die betrokke magtiging versie of gekanselleer word.

Let wel—Die ekwivalente van die eenhede van roentgen en rad nl becquerel (Bq), coulomb per kilogram (C/kg) en gray (Gy), word waar toepassing van toekommes aangedui.

Pelindaba

J W L DE VILLIERS, President, Raad op Atoomkrag

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For full text see SS

28/11/80
29
24

Longer Indian naval training

DURBAN — Training for volunteer Indian national servicemen to the South African Navy will be extended from 11 months to two years from January 1, 1980.

The two-year training is a prerequisite for those wishing to make a career in the Permanent Force.

Revealing details for the recruiting of Indians into the Navy, Commander I Manning of the Naval Corps in Durban said the intake would be restricted to about 225, and those between the ages of 16 and 21 would be eligible.

While Indians wanting to make a career in the Permanent Force can rise to the highest rank in the Navy, those with inclinations for the other branches of the armed forces are prevented from joining the Army or the Air Force through Government legislation.

However, Commander Manning said, those in the Permanent Force undergo the same training as their white counterparts and enjoy the same facilities.

Meanwhile, it was announced by SWATF headquarters in Windhoek that the second-in-command of the South West African Territory Force, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, would take over Natal command from January 1 next year.

SWATF also announced the following promotions and transfers with effect from January 1, 1981.

Col J A Klopper promoted to the rank of brigadier and transferred from Walvis Bay to SWATF HQ in Windhoek as Chief of Staff. Cmdt W T D Murray promoted to colonel. Cmdt L Olckers promoted to colonel. Cmdt D Radmore promoted to colonel. Cmdt C J Saarman promoted to colonel and transferred to Pretoria. Cmdt J W Sonnekus promoted to colonel and transferred to Sector 10. Temporary Cmdt D Jelliman promoted to commandant. Maj J V Bothma promoted to commandant. Maj A P J Esterhuizen promoted to commandant. Maj A Fouche promoted to commandant and transferred from Pretoria to SWATF HQ. Maj F E Meyer promoted to temporary commandant. Maj C Muller promoted to Temporary Cmdt. Maj M Oosthuizen promoted to commandant. Maj H G Pretorius promoted to Temporary Commandant and Maj P J Swanepeel promoted to commandant and transferred to Pretoria — Sapa

(254)

Cadet training to provide grounding for army

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The cadet training programme at schools is being revamped to provide better grounding for military service

One of the major changes involved greater participation by male teachers on a more active and higher trained level, said a Defence Force spokesman

All male teachers beginning their military service after qualifying are immediately posted to the infantry school in Oudtshoorn, where they undergo union leader courses

The course provides an extensive training background in weaponry, musketry, drilling and field crafts, as well as methods of instructions

At the infantry school all the teachers are

formed into one company, because they are on average older than other national servicemen

Teachers who are found to be unfit for the full junior leader course, on medical or other grounds, are transferred to other infantry sections, and deployed in areas where their talents can be best used

TRANSITIONS

One of the biggest problems facing the new national serviceman is the transition from civilian to army life

The cadet corps is being adapted to help to overcome this problem, and to play a more important part in preparing schoolboys for the army, especially in the field of musketry

While not dismissing the cadet programme as totally useless, the army is

trying to get away from the prevalent attitude that a school cadet corps is little more than a school band and drill platoon

BETTER TRAINING

The new system will also ensure that teachers taking cadets are better trained, and do not hold officer's rank merely because they are teachers

One of the major problems facing the new cadet system, however, is the fact that so few men are entering the teaching profession

The critical shortage of male teachers could mean that there will be insufficient men at a school adequately to control the cadet training programme

But the army has also rejected as impractical a scheme whereby national service or Citizen Force instructors would be seconded to a school to help with cadet training

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TRAINEES 'NOT GETTING A FAIR DEAL'

Inquiry told of 'jungle justice'

By TONY SPENCER-SMITH

ALLEGATIONS of "fatal irregularities" in military courts and about the standard of commissioner's court justice in South Africa were made to a Government - appointed commission in Cape Town this week.

Norman Patterson, a former military law officer at the Castle and a former assistant commissioner at the Observatory commissioner's court, gave two hours of evidence under oath to the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts.

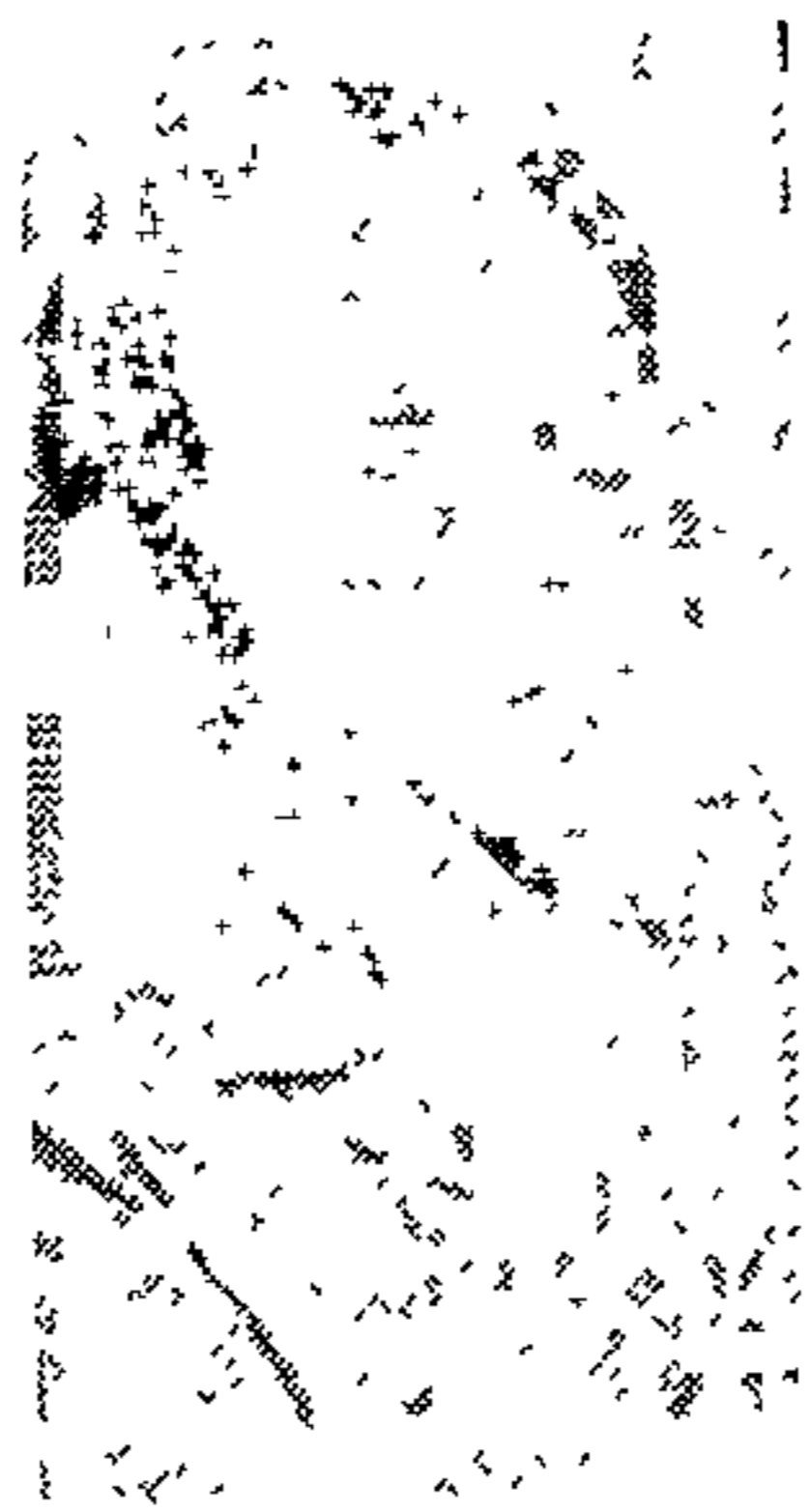
Despite the fact that he went well over his allotted time of one hour, the commission has asked him to

held in open court, and where the accused was allowed legal representation, and summary trials, which took place behind closed doors and where the accused was not allowed legal representation.

He said summary trials constituted 95 percent of military trials.

He contrasted the position at summary trials with that in the SAP, the prison service and the Railway Police, where the accused — who had a certain amount of legal training — was allowed a lawyer of his choice at his expense and where the presiding officer was generally better qualified.

Those appearing in military summary trials



Norman Patterson . . . two hours of evidence

the Castle.

He also discussed another case in which the present Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan — then a brigadier and officer commanding the military academy at Saldanha — had come to Cape Town to try the OC of the Wynberg military police.

Mr Patterson said he had prosecuted at the trial. He said Gen Malan had allowed him to put only one question to a state witness, when he was giving his evidence in chief.

This was that the witness must tell the story of what he had seen.

When he had tried to ask further questions — during the course of the

Town station. They told him about certain brutal instructors at an army base in the Peninsula.

He wrote a letter to the OC at the Castle, giving details of what he had been told, but he had not even acknowledged receipt.

Mrs Patterson told the commission that in terms of the Defence Act an accused could not take his case on appeal to the Supreme Court, only on review, which was a much weaker form of recourse to the courts.

On the question of the commissioner's courts — he served as assistant commissioner in Observatory for a year in 1971 and 1972 — Mr Patterson said he had soon found that his

gave further evidence at a later date in Cape Town or Pretoria.

● He told the commission. That he had been told by a superior on his arrival at the Castle to prepare himself for "jungle justice".

● That he frequently had to set aside convictions because of "fatal irregularities" at hearings.

● That youngsters in the army were "not getting a square deal" because of the way military justice operated.

● That he had no reason to believe that the situation in the military courts had changed since his time at the Castle.

● That the commission's courts were "kangaroo" courts which operated like a "sausage factory".

Bitterness

● That much of the rioting, bitterness and stone throwing among blacks could perhaps be traced back to what went on in the commissioner's courts.

Mr Patterton — who now works as a freelance translator — is a qualified magistrate who once served in the uniformed branch of the SAP in Durban and claims to have been a Security Branch agent at one stage.

He told the commission there were two types of military courts: the court martial, which under the Defence Act had to be

were generally teenagers, being tried for offences like Awol, drugs, slovenly dress and not attending church parades.

Training

Mr Patterton said trial officers in the army had a total of 10 to 20 hours of legal training.

As military law officer at the Castle, in which capacity he served for 13 months from 1969, all court documents went to him for review and forwarding to the legal section at defence headquarters in Pretoria.

He often set aside convictions or reduced sentences considerably because they were out of all proportion to the "piffling offences."

He said he had once discussed his work with Brigadier Chris Reynecke — then head of the legal department of the SADF — saying he was concerned about the procedures at the trials and the heavy sentences being imposed.

He said Brig Reynecke had agreed with his conduct and told him that something which would cause a policeman to be reprimanded by his officer in fact resulted in a trial in the army.

Mr Patterton told the commission that at the court martial of conscientious objector Peter Moll last year — where he was sentenced to 18 months for refusing to do military service — the public was

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not allowed to attend, despite a peremptory provision of the Defence Act that court martial should be in open court.

He said a rumour had circulated at the Castle that TV teams from overseas and South Africa wanted to attend the trial.

The authorities had arranged for it to take place in the smallest office they could find at the Castle and only Moll's legal representatives, his parents and one representative each from the three Cape Town daily newspapers were allowed to attend.

He said this was in direct conflict with the Defence Act

Ridiculous

Mr Patterton pointed out to the commission that Signalmen Arnold Lewin — who died in military detention in South West Africa — had been found supposedly sleeping on duty by the same captain who tried and sentenced him to detention barracks.

He said this was a ridiculous situation, the same as if a magistrate were to see a pickpocket stealing from a handbag, arrest him, hand him over to the police and then subsequently try him.

Mr Patterton mentioned a court martial — at which he prosecuted — at court ruled that the Press be barred unless permission was obtained from the officer commanding

witness telling his story — he had been stopped.

Bad light

When, later, in the proceedings, he had not put out that he could not put certain questions to the witness in cross-examination, Gen Malan had asked him if he was trying to show up the court in a bad light.

Mr Patterton also described the case of a rookie trainee who had made a full confession to a magistrate about stealing items worth R20 from another rookie at Youngsfield.

He had found after two or three weeks that the 18-year-old was still in the detention barrack cells awaiting trial.

The military police told him the court rolls were full and he would only be tried in about four months. They said they had no objection to the youngster getting bail, but he had heard from the senior prosecutor in Wynberg shortly afterwards that the military police had then opposed the bail application and the magistrate had turned it down.

Eventually the boy spent four months in detention barracks, before pleading guilty and being given a suspended sentence.

Mr Patterton told the commission that a year or two ago he had spoken to a group of national servicemen at Newlands rugby ground and later a different group at Cape

fellow assistant commissioner was running "kangaroo" courts.

He told the commission that the Official Year Book for 1979 of the Republic of South Africa stated president's courts in commissioner's courts had the same minimum legal qualifications as a magistrate.

He said that was a He and challenged the Department of Co-operation and Development to produce documentary proof that more than 25 percent of commissioners and assistant commissioners trying cases had those qualifications.

He told the commission that Judge Jan Steyn had sent him a letter expressing appreciation for the thorough and firm but conscientious manner in which he was handling his cases.

Dismissed

But, despite this, after repeated criticism of irregularities, he was taken off the bench and told to clean up the records room and was then made to write out Bantu tax receipts.

Later he was dismissed. He wrote some months later to the Public Service Commission, asking for a full investigation, but this was refused.

He told the commission: "If 10 percent of the Peninsula's commissioners had the minimum legal qualifications then that was a lot."

S. G. 111. 30/10/67. 12:00 PM (254)

Overflying denied

MINISTER of Defence General Magnus Malan said yesterday neither he nor Defence Headquarters had any knowledge of South African planes overflying Zimbabwe, as alleged to the Sunday Express by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Yesterday, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would not respond to Mr Mugabe's claims of "elements" from Zimbabwe being trained in South Africa, or on overflying by SA planes.

"No comment," he said. "This is another incident in a series of outbursts and it is hard to keep track of the allegations."

"These charges are not correct and I do not react to them any more."

Mr Neville Krige, director of the Prime Minister's Press Secretariat, said: "The Prime Minister is no longer Minister of Defence." He suggested an approach to the Defence Department.

• See Page 20

Nusas wants 'non-military options' for objectors

By Ian MacDonald
Nusas has called on the Government to provide alternative non-military options for genuine conscientious objectors

This was resolved on the third day of the Nusas conference at the University of the Witwatersrand

The resolution was taken following the release of objector Peter Moll from detention barracks in Pretoria

Mr Moll served a 12-month sentence for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force because of his Christian con-

victions.

He spent 126 days of his sentence in solitary confinement

The Nusas conference noted this as well as "the deficiency in the existing legislation in its failure to provide for genuine conscientious objectors"

This led to "many persons electing to remain in South Africa being subject to the wasteful and destructive punishment of being confined to detention barracks"

COURAGEOUS

The meeting congratulated Mr. Moll on his "courageous and consistent stand"

It called on the State to amend the Acts governing military service to provide non-military options for genuine conscientious objectors

● Page 4: Nusas takes stand on progressive struggle.

Army bids popular Webster farewell

Pretoria Bureau

THE South African Defence Force yesterday said farewell to one of its most colourful personalities, Major-General Neil Webster, who retires at the end of the year to join the President's Council.

Gen Webster, who joined the army as a private in 1939, has been described as the "most ubiquitous military personality in South Africa today."

He has played a major part in several defence force projects, such as Defence Bonus Bonds, the Ride Safe scheme for national servicemen and defence liaison committees with commerce and industry.

But it was as South Africa's unofficial ambassador to military veterans' conferences around the world that Gen Webster made his biggest impact on behalf of South Africa.

Gen Webster told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday about the support for the country he got at veterans' congresses in countries such as the United States, Israel and Taiwan.

Gen Webster views military veterans as "conservative realists who are fully aware of the strategic importance of South Africa for their own welfare — whether they agree with our internal policies or not."

As well as being a voluntary soldier, Gen Webster is also a leading industrialist in Benoni. However, he has never kept secret the fact that his first love was always the army.

On his retirement, Gen Webster will have completed 45 years of voluntary military service in war and peace.

After the Second World War Gen Webster was the commanding officer of several civilian units, before being appointed Director-General Resources on the General Staff of the army in 1974.

In April this year he was appointed Chief of Military Veteran Affairs on the staff of the Chief of the Defence Force. He also served on the Defence Liaison Committee.

Gen Webster was born on September 11, 1917, in Benoni. He married his wife, Mary, 39 years ago and they have four daughters, two sons and 15 grandchildren.

Peace is
our aim

Malan

BUILDING on the foundations of military and economic strength, South Africa was trying to ensure prosperity and happiness for all and to eradicate racial strife and tension, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a Christmas message, published in the Defence Force magazine, Paratus.

"Let us hope that the New Year will bring greater appreciation for our efforts to bring peace to those for whom we are responsible and who we will always support."

And the Chief of the Defence Force, Gen. Constand Viljoen, said in his year-end message South Africa is on the road to victory, because its soldiers are better than the enemy.

He added that South Africa's know-how, which has enabled the country to become self-sufficient in the production of arms, had also astounded the sceptics — Sapa.

Congress applauds stand by objector

A motion congratulating conscientious objector Mr Peter Moll on his "courageous and consistent stand" was unanimously passed by delegates at the Nusas congress yesterday.

Mr Moll was released from detention barracks in Pretoria yesterday after serving a twelve month sentence for refusing on religious grounds, to do military service. He spent 136 days in solitary confinement.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr Moll's brother, Terence, also

noted the "deficiency in existing legislation" which failed to provide for genuine conscientious objectors.

Those who opted to remain in South Africa were subject to the 'wasteful and destructive punishment of being confined to detention barracks,' the motion said.

The motion also called on the State to "amend the Acts governing military service, to provide an alternative non-military option for genuine conscientious objectors."

N E ALEXANDER

Yours faithfully

Failure to contact

arrange an appointment

August

Please note

Dear

What you are
staff member, to
am/pm on

st 1980
h Street

Nusas takes stand on 'progressive struggle'

By Kerry Clarke

Student support for boycotts and strikes, contact with other student bodies and accommodation for blacks at white universities were some of the subjects that arose at the annual congress of the National Union of South African Students yesterday.

Support for a selective boycott

Delegates at the Nusas congress yesterday heard a report from a sub-committee giving support to a selectively applied academic boycott of South Africa.

A committee considering various aspects of the subject "University and Education" told the delegates in a report back that it was unable to support or reject an academic boycott per se.

However it said a boycott of some sort was desirable, first for the reason that such a boycott would be in accordance with the general

A sub-committee which investigated social action told the delegates. "The solution to social problems lies in political action by progressive community groups."

"Social action by progressive student groups should thus link up with progressive groups within the community, working within the group's capabilities of resources, finance and analysis."

It said student response to the meatworkers' strikes in the Cape showed how financial support could contribute to a "progressive struggle."

It enabled the workers to consolidate their position, facilitated unity and boosted their strength against management.

"Thus while contributions to strike funds take the form of handouts, they contribute to consolidated political action by workers."

It added that support given to the schools boycott was also important.

N E ALEXANDER

Yours faithfully

Failure to contact

arrange an appointment

August

Please note

Dear

What you are
staff member, to
am/pm on

st 1980
h Street

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STAR 3/12/80

condemnation of the South African regime and the policy of enforced isolation"

Second, it noted that "such a boycott would hinder the repressive tendencies of the current regime which increasingly relies on the accumulation and use of sophisticated technical and other knowledge."

The report added "nevertheless, the committee recognised the positive contributions made in the past by foreign academics supportive of radical change in South Africa and felt that a blanket boycott would cut off an important source of useful and progressive ideas"

In considering course reform in the university, the committee named its long term goals as "democratic education and the creation of courses designed to serve the needs of the majority of people"

It recognised however that these goals could not be achieved in an undemocratic society and concentrated on medium term more attainable goals. It emphasised that course reform was not an end in itself

Practical areas which the committee named in which students could participate include participation in academic appointment restructuring of the academic year contact and liaison with sympathetic academics and the questioning of teaching methods

"We recognise that the role of white students within the broader struggle in South Africa is primarily a supportive one which responds to the various forms of resistance constantly emerging."

It said that although it was difficult to propose a blueprint for social action in 1981, students engaging in social action should have a thorough understanding of the political economy of South Africa.

It added students "should become involved in social action at the request of organisations or groups of people working towards democratic change," and students should have progressive and long term goals

On the question of contact between Nusas and other groups, a report noted "We should not have contact with groups that are clearly racist, antidemocratic or who have been labelled as reactionary by their communities, for example David Thebehau"

ALIGN

It added that the National Union should align itself with progressive forces

"The fact that many previously conservative students are also now beginning to question reflects the depth of the South African crisis. We should credit these groups for moving away from the confines of their ideology."

Car crashes make most calls on SA's 'combat' insurance

CAPE TOWN — It was ironic that in the combat cover scheme, promoted primarily to provide death and disability benefits to members of the Defence Force, half the claims arose from accidents, most of which were car accidents, the chairman of Old Mutual, Dr J G van der Horst, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Addressing the company's annual meeting, he referred to the launching of the scheme last year and said claims over a year amounted to R2 900 000 for the scheme.

"The accident issue is of

major importance in individual life assurance, in group life assurance, and in short term assurance," he said.

"Car accidents represent more than one-quarter of our total claims in respect of lives under 40, some 5% of claims in respect of lives between 40 and 60 and only about 1,5% of claims in respect of lives over 60 years of age," he said.

Dr Van der Horst said statistics of accidents in the company's short-term business reflected a similar situation. Experience showed that more than half of the motor vehicle

accidents involved drivers under the age of 35.

"There are many reasons why young people are more prone to accidents, but the situation of loss of young National Servicemen, of young policy holders and of material assets, is one that in many cases could have been avoided if proper care had been exercised and the right attitude shown.

"On the whole, it is a situation of wanton waste that deserves a reappraisal of attitudes," Dr Van der Horst said.

— Sapa

Peter Moll released from DB

By MARJA TUIT

PETER Moll, who was recognised by the South African Defence Force as a conscientious objector in August, was released from Voortrekkerhoogte military detention barracks on Wednesday

Mr Moll, 23, a Baptist, was sentenced to 18 months — later reduced to 12 months — detention on December 4, 1979, for refusing to heed a 19-day army call-up on the basis of what he called strong Christian principles. This was his third conviction for refusal to do army training.

He had already served a year in the army and done one three-week camp

Shortly before he was sentenced to DB last year, Mr Moll made his stand clear in a letter to military personnel

Among the reasons given for his refusal to do training were
○ In terms of Christian moral standards, South African society

was fundamentally unjust

○ The insurgents were generally not foreigners but South African citizens — and the situation was one of civil war

○ This made him question very seriously what he was required to fight for and what he was required to die for

During his detention Mr Moll spent a total of 125 days — nine periods of 10 to 14 days — in solitary confinement for refusing to wear the brown military detention uniform

On August 9 the army officially recognised Mr Moll, a past chairman of the Students' Christian Association at the University of Cape Town, as a conscientious objector

His mother, Mrs Beryl Moll, said from Umtata, Transkei, that her son had left Johannesburg early yesterday morning and was on his way home.

Dom 5/12/79

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The Armscor giant

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FM 5/12/80

Last month marked the third anniversary of the UN arms embargo against SA — but the SA Defence Force (SADF) is better equipped than ever before. And in a few short years the local armaments industry has grown into a giant which now employs nearly 90 000 people.

Fourteen years ago, Armscor the supplier to the SADF spent R30m on armaments, of which 70% were bought overseas. This year it will spend R1 600m of which 74% will come from SA.

The embargo reduced armaments supplies from overseas (*Business* November 21) and sped up the drive towards local self-sufficiency. There were at first many technical teething problems but most have now been overcome. As Armscor chairman Commandant Pieter Marais puts it: "Initially we underestimated the costs of getting into local production and most of our contractors made losses, but now you can set your watch by the armoured cars which come off the production line every few hours."

Most of SADF's armaments are supplied by 800 local contractors and sub-contractors in the private sector. Armscor's policy is to buy from existing companies which already have the manufacturing facilities, but it has had to set up its own companies where these facilities did not exist.

Segregation and integration

Armscor itself now employs 25 000 and controls eight manufacturing subsidiaries. Some 45% of its staff are blacks who enjoy equal pay and advancement opportunities. Although canteens and toilets are segregated, the shop floors are integrated.

The Armscor subsidiaries are Atlas Aircraft Corporation, which manufactures and maintains military aircraft, Lyttleton Engineering Works, which produces rifles and guns, Kentron, which produces missiles, missile systems, gun sights and periscopes, Naschem which fills and assembles large calibre ammunition, Pretoria Metal Pressings, which produces rapid-fire and small-arms ammunition, Somchem, which produces propellants, explosives, rocket propellant systems and rockets, Swatklip Products, which produces hand grenades, pyrotechnical items

and ammunition for commercial consumption, and Musgrave, which produces high precision arms components and hunting and target rifles.

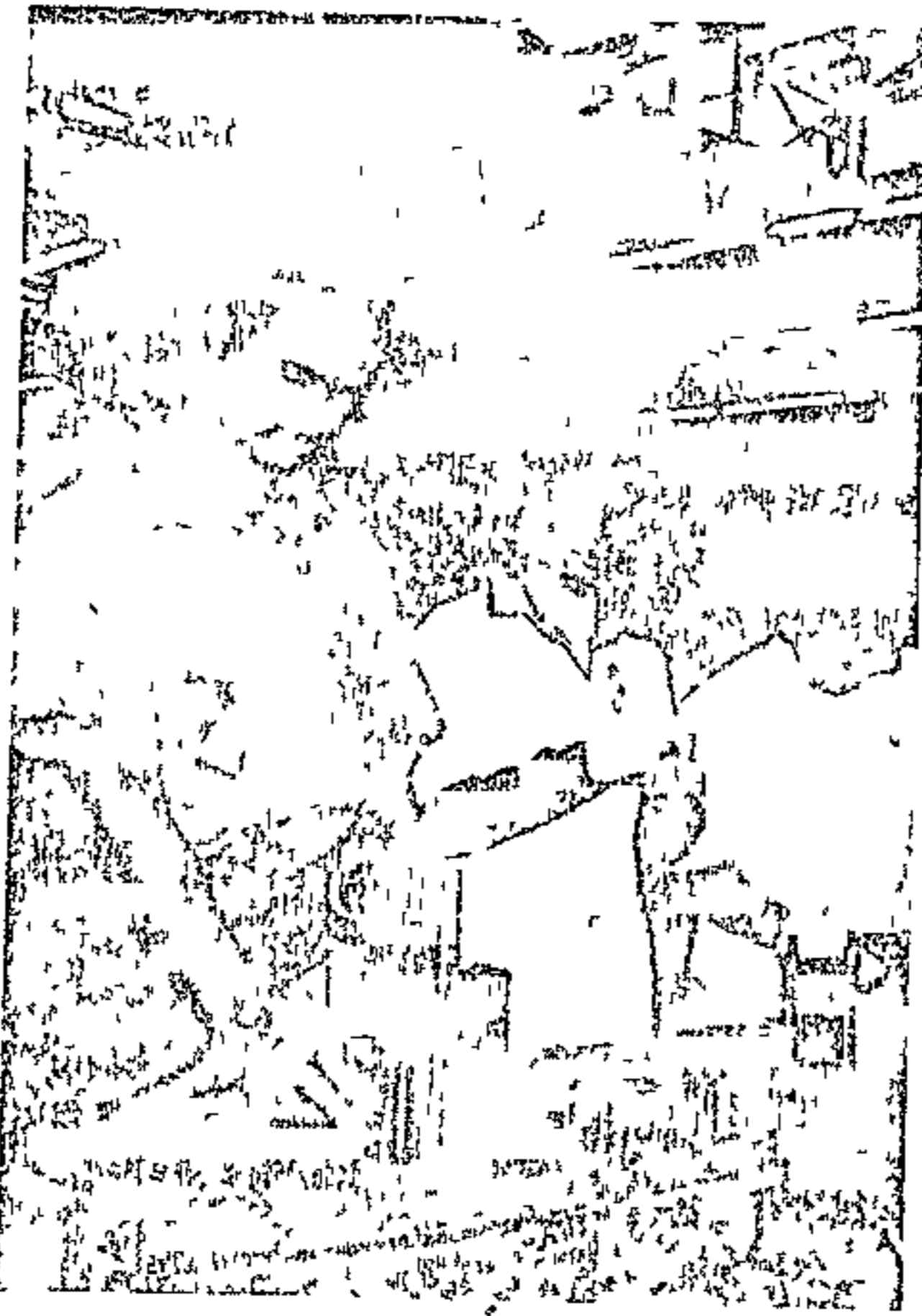
"Armscor's expansion is near its end," says Marais, "for we have achieved our first objective, which was to supply from local sources the needs of the SADF. All our weapons and ammunition and 95% of the equipment used by our ground forces are now locally made."

Most items still imported by Armscor are one-off items or high technology components. These are presumably obtained more easily and cheaply through the international arms black market than through local manufacture.

Says Marais: "We are now working on our second objective, this is to establish a research and development capability which will keep us ahead of the world in waging a local war."

The production of super-sophisticated military equipment has demanded new techniques and technologies which are already benefiting the non-military manufacturing sector.

The most important of these, according



Armscor shop floors integrated

to Marais is quality assurance engineering. With this technique, the jobs of production workers are designed to include self-checks which allow mistakes to be rectified as the work progresses. This replaces the conventional practice of inspecting the product after it has been finally finished and scrapping it if it does not meet specifications.

As one Armscor executive puts it: "Our workers need surveillance only on whether they are doing the job correctly, not a checking of the products they make. They have to be trained to a higher level of expertise for their greater responsibilities, which means that they earn more and get better job satisfaction."

Training workers

It is claimed that this technique saves money, as the costs of planning the production jobs and training the workers to do the job correctly in the first place is less than the costs of scrapping expensive items which are found to be defective after being made. This is particularly important for low production runs and one-off items, and the technique is used in the US space programme where perfect functioning of each part of the finished product is aimed at.

Armscor's most dramatic boost to local manufacturing capability has been in micro-electronics. Armscor contracts for communications equipment, missile guidance systems, radar and mini computers have been behind the establishment of most micro-electronic manufacturers in SA. All of the SADF's new radio equipment has been designed and made in SA.

Research and development in SA has traditionally been a neglected area as it has always been cheaper to import new technology. But Armscor's objective to stay ahead on R&D is changing this. Local companies have already produced items such as the Ratel armoured car which has a suspension and gearbox designed and made in SA for local conditions.

Steel making has also benefited from Armscor orders, and as a result of Iscor's steps to produce vacuum-cast armour and battle steel it can now produce a range of tool steels which previously had to be imported.

4

Cash budgets

CA

No. of Tuts

Details

Code

New light on Info scandal in Lategan document

By Tony Duigan
and Mike O'Sullivan

When the first Erasmus Commission report was published, the commissioners already suspected that the former State President, Mr John Vorster, was jointly responsible for the Information scandal

Mr Justice Braam Lategan, one of the commissioners, told this to a closed meeting of junior Rapportryers a week after publication of the final Erasmus report, according to notes made by a member of the audience

The Afrikaans morning newspaper, Beeld today stated that the Rand Daily Mail was in possession of record of the meeting and intended to use it

Beeld has attempted to offset this "expose" in advance by giving some of the background

FULL RECORD

Beeld added that this document is regarded in political circles as further evidence assembled by the right wing to embarrass the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The paper said: "The misuse of the Rapportryers meeting will create serious misgivings among high level personalities who traditionally address these meetings"

The Star has had the full record of the meeting

in its possession for the past six weeks.

In the light of Beeld's report, The Star has decided to set the record straight and state what was in the notes

In his 20 minute speech, Mr Justice Lategan referred to the enormous task the commissioners faced in finishing the report in the prescribed period.

They had problems with witnesses, each witness was so determined to put his own role in a good light that the commissioners often did not know whom to believe

With the first report the commissioners already suspected Mr Vorster was jointly responsible but the commissioners told the Prime Minister (Mr Botha) that they had too little time to establish this firmly and to bring out a conclusive report. Mr Justice Lategan said

CLOSE TO PM

The judge added that he had moved in circles close to the Prime Minister in the previous six or seven months and had come to respect him enormously. But he wanted to state emphatically that at no time did Mr Botha ever try to influence, in any way the commission.

Mr Justice Lategan was

in Cape Town, Col 8

New secret document on Info

From page 4

subjected to intense cross-questioning by members of the audience on the role of Mr Vorster

He told questioners that on the strength of the evidence before them at the time of the first report, the commissioners could not be certain of when Mr Vorster first heard of the irregularities

What led them to change their early conclusions was Mr Vorster's own evidence, the evidence of members of the Cabinet and the Press statement that Mr Vorster put out last year

Mr Justice Lategan sketched the path the commission followed in coming to new conclusions about Mr Vorster's role and stated that he still had respect for the former State President, who had a "terrible task" to fulfil when he was Prime Minister.

NO COMMENT

Asked if he agreed with the chairman of a commission stating in advance of his report's publication that it would "shock the nation," Mr Justice Lategan said that he was not prepared to comment and the questioner could draw his own conclusions from his reply.

The Star has approached Mr Justice Lategan with its copy of the record of the meeting and he said it must be understood that he was not a judge at the time he made the speech

He did not have time to read all of the report, but it must be borne in mind that it was probably compiled by someone who was biased against him.

MR MOLL

I feel
satisfied
says
Moll

UMHATA — A conscientious objector released from the army detention barracks in Pretoria said he felt tremendously satisfied for having acted according to his conscience.

Mr Peter Moll 24, last year refused to respond to a military call-up and was sentenced to 12 months in detention.

He was released on Wednesday and joined his family here yesterday.

"My feeling is that as a Christian one must assess the country's policy in terms of Christian morals. Mr Moll said "I believe apartheid is morally deficient. I cannot fight for it or defend it therefore I am a conscientious objector."

Mr Moll a Baptist said he would prefer to do non-military duties.

"I refused to wear a brown overall because it would identify me with the army. Eventually, they realised that I was sincere. They accepted me as a conscientious objector and gave me a blue overall in August and I felt happy."

He said when he was released from solitary confinement in August, he had to work in the garden at the barracks. There were other conscientious objectors. They decided to take an easier course by refusing to carry a rifle and were not punished."

Mr Moll said he hoped there would be some kind of accommodation for conscientious objectors. He was still waiting to hear from the officials about their intentions concerning him.

"How wonderful it is to be free. It was an unpleasant and nasty experience. I am not sorry for what I did but it is good

"having it behind me," he said.

He was not allowed any reading material except the Bible, had one visit a month and wore his civilian clothes until he was given the blue overall.

Mr Moll a University of Cape Town graduate in business science, said he intended going to Latin America next year to take part in a project financed by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

If this fell through, he would study theology in South Africa or overseas.

"I will come back to South Africa to be part of the solution of the country's problems rather than be part of the problems." — DDR

~~REDACTED~~
Objector

featured

overseas

Steele

Steele

Steele

The Star Bureau

LONDON—Richard Steele, the 23-year-old high school teacher who has been held in detention in South Africa since February 25 for refusing to do two years' basic military service, is featured as this week's "prisoner of conscience" in The Times.

As a Christian belonging to the Baptist Church he maintains that military service is incompatible with his convictions.

Soon after his sentence Steele spent 50 days in solitary confinement for refusing to wear prison uniform.

Border soldiers say religion is biggest spur

Defence Reporter

A CENSUS among servicemen in the operational area showed that their main motivating factor was the retention of their freedom to worship and their faith in Christian principles

Details of the exercise, 'Oefening Vegdoel' were given by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, when he unveiled a monument to the Military Academy's dead in Saldanha Bay yesterday

He said the census had been intended to define the servicemen's main

objectives in having to 'sweat, labour and become involved in firefights with the enemy'

FIVE CHOICES

They had been asked to list five objectives in descending order of importance

The servicemen saw as least important the happiness and security of loved ones and friends

The fourth most important factor was the right to perpetuate the democratic political system and the economic system of free enterprise not present under tyrannical commu-

nistic rule

Third down the list was the continuance of their cultural heritage and language and the interests of their own population group. The census spanned all members of the security forces, irrespective of colour

Second to the perpetuation of freedom to worship and retention of Christian principles was that they were fighting for the national freedom of South Africa and South West Africa, which was coupled with 'burning patriotism', General Viljoen said.

of homeland agriculture employment figures, van der Merwe (1976) avoided making an estimate of total unemployment and confined himself to discussing unemployment in white areas and the increase in homeland unemployment/underemployment since 1970, assuming homeland agricultural employment remained constant at its 1970 level. Economic activity (sometimes called labour force participation) rates had to be estimated from the 1960 and 1970 Population Census. Opinions have differed on the details of series construction, under these circumstances. 5 The current Population Survey represents a considerable step forward: unfortunately very little of the data collected has been published so far, so that questions that might be resolved using CPS information remain unresolved. Also, it has to be appreciated that there are limitations to the accuracy of survey data on employment obtained from Africans. Respondents who are illegally employed or unemployed may face deportation from a white area if discovered and can be expected to find

SADF not 'impartial to national objectives'

Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force, while impartial to party politics, "is never impartial to national objectives", General Constand Viljoen, the Republic's top military officer, told final-year students at the Military Academy, Saldanha Bay, yesterday

General Viljoen was speaking at the passing-out parade of 40 sailors, airmen and soldiers, three of them women, who received their degrees at the University of Stellenbosch's

graduation ceremonies yesterday

The occasion was the culmination of several days of parades, ceremonies and reunion dinners held to celebrate the academy's 30th birthday

Earlier he noted that the SADF was the target of an "ideological assault", as part of a broader attack on South Africa which was "not only military in nature. If we were fighting only a military enemy our problems would be of short duration. The nature of

the revolutionary war which is being waged against us is, however, mainly of a political and ideological nature"

This "indirect or psychological assault" aimed at establishing a "fifth column" of collaborators within the black and white communities

General Viljoen said the SADF conducted a "comprehensive guidance programme about all kinds of current affairs" in order to warn servicemen about the various dangers facing them and also to "make them loyal to South African national objectives"

He warned that such national objectives "must, however, not be confused with party politics"

"The South African community pursues certain objectives that extend above the policy trends of all political parties. It does not deal with party politics, but with national politics"

"If we wish to build a closer unity between people and armed forces it must be possible for the Defence Force to depend on the support of the community in the conveying and implementation of national objectives"

"We must be able to depend on the fact that the community will motivate its members for military service. We must be able to depend on the fact that the parents of South Africa will regard national service as a matter of honour and that they will convey this attitude to their children as well"

● The 1980 sword of honour, the academy's top merit award — given to the student with the best academic record of his class — was presented to Captain C. C. Scheepers (SA Infantry Corps) by General Viljoen, a recipient himself in 1954. Captain Scheepers also received the General Beyers Floating Trophy for the top-achieving Army student

Lieutenant S. F. Steyn, a navigator, received the Ad Astra Floating Trophy for the top Air Force student of his class, and the Naval Floating Trophy for the top naval student of the class was presented to Sub-Lieutenant R. W. Higgs

Arsonists hit Rand military headquarters

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STAR
11/12/80

By Mike Cohen, Crime Reporter

Detectives and Military Police are today searching for arsonists who last night broke into the headquarters of Witwatersrand Command in Johannesburg and set alight official military documents.

Colonel Quartus Grobler, District CID officer for the Johannesburg area, said today it was suspected someone broke into the law offices at the headquarters and set alight the documents.

He could not reveal what the documents were.

The matter was reported to the South African Police by the Defence Force and the arson investigation was started.

The SAP and the Military Police are involved in the investigation but as yet have no positive clues.

It has not yet been established exactly how the fire was started. Damage has been estimated at R1,000. There was very little damage to the building but many documents were destroyed.

10 000 (254) STNR
Troopies on
job parade
12/12/80.
this week

By Arnold Kirkby, Pretoria Bureau

More than 10 000 Troopies will be joining the rank and file of civvy street this week and many will be job seeking following their two years of National Service.

Most of the men are already counting the hours and minutes they will have to spend in uniform, before heading home for a dose of mum's cooking and a holiday

Then the arduous task of job-hunting begins

There are several alternatives open to the former soldier. A number of associations and publications has been set up to help him choose the best career course

Throughout the country there are more than 260 organisations which help returning national servicemen to readapt to civilian life — at the cultural, religious and career level.

PROBLEMS

It has been found that two of the major problems which face demobilised men are readjustment to civilian life and job seeking

In nearly every town and city throughout the country there are orientation committees. These are run under the wing of the town clerk who, in conjunction with local industry, helps young men find employment

The chairman of the Johannesburg committee for the Reinstatement of National Servicemen, Mr Henry Holsteyn, has said there are more job vacancies than men to fill them

This was because of the present boom in the economy

The Department of Manpower Utilisation has set up offices throughout the country to give career guidance. The Johannesburg office is manned by Mr Postumus at telephone 28-1171

From January 5, the offices for the Committee for the Reinstatement of National servicemen will also come into operation. It can be reached at telephone 838-5672

Troopies

come

marching

home on

Friday

7/12/80
S. TIMES
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By RAY SMUTS
Military Correspondent

FRIDAY is D-Day — Demobilisation Day — for thousands of young men as they put behind them two years of spit and polish and head back to civilian life

Standing by to cater for their every need are about 260 committees throughout South Africa, consisting of representatives drawn from service, cultural, welfare, ex-servicemen's and employers' organisations, and from the churches and the Southern Cross Fund

Some may face problems adjusting to "civvy street" while others may be experiencing difficulty obtaining a suitable job. These are only two areas where expert guidance will be available

Publications listing available jobs were distributed to the national servicemen about four months ago and the expectations are that those approaching the Department of Manpower Utilisation for work will be below 15 percent of the number of trainees who began their two-year stint in January 1978

It is the department's function to find employment suited to their education

Mr Henry Holsteyn, chairman of the employment committee of the Johannesburg Committee for Reinstatement of Servicemen, said that about 400 jobs were available on the Witwatersrand

An indication of how many jobs would be required could only be gained once the servicemen had returned to civilian life

"But jobs are far in excess of the demand, which is light because youngsters and their parents started looking for suitable employment in good time

"We regard this as a very healthy situation" in the present boom condition chaps are being snapped up"

The tendency among returning servicemen was often to aim for a post higher than qualifications dictated. In the railways, for example, only 13 out of 100 posts for ticket examiners could be filled

Education

"About 47 percent of national servicemen have a Junior Certificate or a lower standard of education and we are concerned that the situation where jobs are freely available in the lower income groups cannot last

"All those jobs will ultimately be filled by blacks. It's already happening"

Interviews conducted by a member of his committee with national servicemen revealed that many were interested in furthering their education while undergoing training

Mr Holsteyn disclosed for the first time that the Defence Force had expressed interest in a proposal initiated by his committee

"The proposal is for an educational facility sponsored by commerce and industry. They are keen because improved education is in everyone's interest"

Correspondence colleges had indicated that they were prepared to offer courses at reduced rates

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those of the allies, but because of the political embarrassment this would cause in Africa and Asia for the Western powers, the allies have always declined to formalise their co-operation.

At the same time, the South African authorities are fully aware that the next best thing to formal co-operation would be an informal understanding. This appears to have been achieved, judging by Dr Luns's statement.

The geographic area of Nato's shared defence responsibilities ends in the south at the Tropic of Cancer, but allied military planners at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe (Shape), near Brussels, have come to realise more and more that their security has

some delegates, including the Americans, related to South African expectations of a new phase of co-operation with Washington when the President-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan, takes office.

The belief, not only in Pretoria, seems to be that a Reagan administration would be ready, discreetly, to make more effective use of South Africa's oft-repeated readiness to collaborate, although this would not mean that Mr Reagan would dilute his professed antipathy towards apartheid.

It would mean rather that Washington's criticisms could well be muted, and that on major issues, whether political or military, the Americans would rely on quiet diplomacy.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions proposed by the Minister on introduction
-]** Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions proposed by Minister on introduction

for full text see Gy 7344

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BILL

To amend the Fund-raising Act, 1978, so as to extend the objects of the board of the South African Defence Force Fund to provide facilities to former members also; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of section 18 of Act 107 of 1978, as amended by section 4 of Act 41 of 1980

1. Section 18 of the Fund-raising Act, 1978, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (b) of the following paragraph

“(b) the board of the South African Defence Force Fund shall be, with due regard to the financial position of that Fund and the requirements of each case, to render such aid as the board may deem fair and reasonable to members and former members of the South African Defence Force and of auxiliary services established and designated in accordance with section 80 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957), and their dependants who suffer financial hardship or financial distress arising, directly or indirectly, out of any service or duties contemplated in section 3 (2) of the Defence Act, 1957, performed by such members, and to provide facilities to or for such members and former members who perform or performed such service or duties.”

Short title and commencement

2. This Act shall be called the Fund-raising Act Amendment Act, 1981, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on 1 September 1979

More than ^{also Nm} 3 000 demobbed ²⁵⁴ men back in Natal

Mercury Reporter
YESTERDAY was Demob Day for thousands of national servicemen who have completed two years' compulsory military training throughout South Africa.

More than 3 000 men will be returning to their families in Natal between now and Christmas and many of them will be looking for employment in the New Year.

Those who have difficulty in finding jobs can contact Mr D Buchner of the Department of Manpower Utilisation at 321211 in Durban.

The Natal co-ordinator of the Welcome Home Demob Information Centre, Mr Pieter Breytenbach, said yesterday that certain privileges are given by Government departments to national servicemen who started work in the

departments within two months of completing their service.

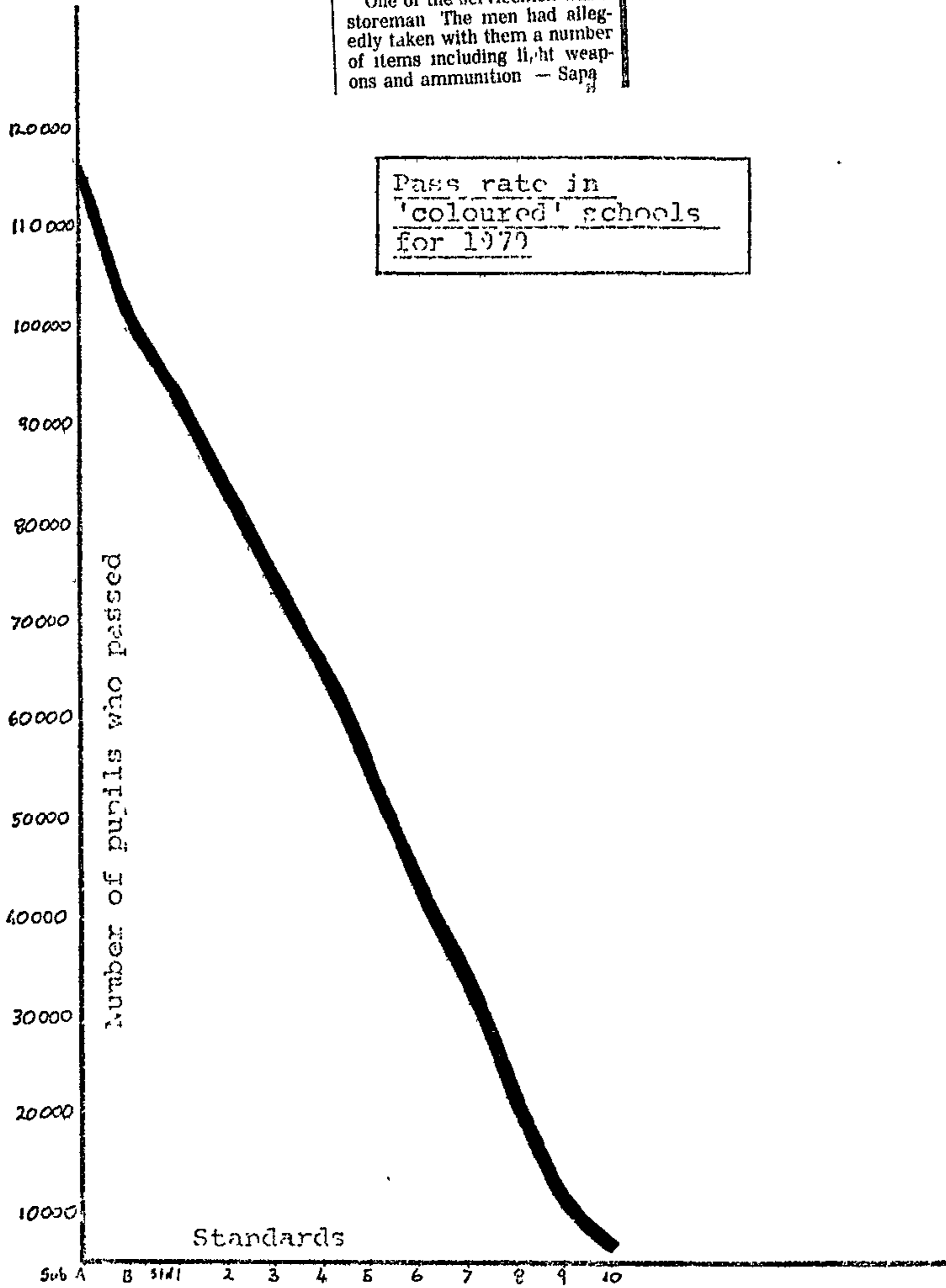
He said if they had a welfare problem they were asked to contact Mr Q Strydom of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions in Durban at 316281. Any queries should be directed to Mr Breytenbach at 219652.

The organiser of Call 'n Ride Natal, Mrs Shirley Jones, has appealed to the public returning to or going to other provinces who can offer national servicemen lifts after the Christmas holidays to contact her at 525446.

Hundreds of troops will be returning to their camps after the festive season. The main days where there will be an especially large number will be December 23-24, December 28-29 and January 4-5, she said.

RDM 20/12/80
**Soldiers
 detained** (254)
 TWO national servicemen who allegedly stole a military vehicle from a base in Bloemfontein yesterday have been detained by police near Winburg in the Free State, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria
 One of the servicemen was a storeman. The men had allegedly taken with them a number of items including light weapons and ammunition - Sapa

TABLE 3



'Token black' may launch Navy row

RDM 22/12/80

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By JAYNE LA MONT

A MAJOR row is brewing in political and military circles over claims by the first Indian officer in the South African Defence Force that he was displayed as a "token black" and was the victim of discrimination.

The officer, Lieutenant Partab Singh, 31, has resigned his commission and been reduced to the rank of seaman in the Naval Reserve.

Because of his claims, the Progressive Federal Party is to approach the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to assess the true position of blacks in the SADF.

According to a report in a Sunday newspaper, Mr Singh said he was used as "window dressing" at every major parade in Durban — to show the world that there was no discrimination in the SADF.

He said he was "living a lie" by being used for propaganda to advertise a situation which he claimed was not true.

Mr Singh's claims have brought into question Gen. Malan's objective to make the SADF multiracial.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition spokesman on Defence, said yesterday that he would take up the matter of Mr Singh's resignation with the Minister of Defence "to hear his explanation".

...what

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has been published, I have, in fact, met this young man, and he struck me as a nice person. I believe that they should show the world a completely different face. I believe that they should not discriminate against the Prime Minister was striving for too long. Before he would condemn or judge anybody, he wanted to speak to Gen. Malan to hear what explanation there might be from the SADF's side. But, certainly, if these allegations are true, it calls for prompt and drastic action within the SADF," he said.

- Mr Singh's allegations concerning his treatment in the SADF include discrimination against Indians in pay, conditions and fringe benefits.
- Less qualified white non-commissioned officers were promoted over his head.
- He was humiliated by white superiors in front of his ratings.
- Indians were barred in such fields as engineering and medicine.
- The SADF practised accommodation apartheid.

A SADF spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday "We will supply Lieut Singh with a written reply to each one of his allegations, which would then be his prerogative to pass on to the Press. The Defence Force does not wish to reply to allegations made by one of our officers in the Press."

Mr Singh has submitted his reasons for resigning to the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Rommie Edwards.

In the newspaper interview Mr Singh said he was introduced to many overseas guests and displayed as evidence that I.n.d.l.a.n.s.h.a.d. e.q.u.a.l. opportunities.

As an officer of the Navy, I could not very well say this was not true, although it was not true," he said.

He also claimed that after recruitment he was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant and told his salary would be about R6 000 a year. After two months as a civilian at Durban's Salisbury Island training base, while he waited for security clearance, he received his widely publicised commission as the first black officer in the SADF.

When he received the letter of appointment, the salary was R3 210 a year. He went to the officer commanding the unit, who forwarded the letter to the Chief of Staff. The salary was then increased to R3 570 a year. Though it was way below what I was told I would get, I decided to remain, as I wanted to make my career in the Navy and improve the salary.

"I also didn't want to resign because it would have been made an issue of, and I wanted to avoid that at all costs," said Mr Singh.

Boycott threatened

▶▶ From page 1

keep away from the forces"

The claims also drew a quick response from the Opposition spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, who said he would take up the matter with General Malan.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and the party's chief spokesman on Defence matters, said "I have met Lieutenant Singh and had a long discussion with him earlier this year

"His statement now does not correspond with much of what he told me then. But it does bear out my feeling that he was politically motivated with a chip on his shoulder"

A spokesman for the Defence Force in Pretoria said "We will be supplying Lieutenant Singh with a written reply and we hope he will then release this to the Press"

Indian boycott of SADF threat

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Indians will be urged to stop joining the Defence Force if allegations of discrimination against Indian recruits are proved

The threat of a possible boycott by Indians came from the leader of the Reform Party, Mr Y S Chinsamy, today after allegations by South Africa's first Indian Defence Force officer, Lieutenant Partab Singh, who claimed he had resigned because he was being used as "a token black."

Lieutenant Singh al-

leged in a Sunday newspaper yesterday that he was used as "window-dressing" at major parades in Durban to prove to the world that there was no discrimination in the Defence Force.

He has now reverted to rank of seaman in the reserve.

Mr Chinsamy said: "General Malan must now tell us whether these claims are true. If they are, I will not hesitate to urge young Indian men to

To Page 3, Col 1

Print reply, Navy tells ex-officer

RDH 23/12/80

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN

THE South African Navy has given an Indian who resigned his commission a written answer to his claims of discrimination in the service — with the hope that he will hand the letter to the Press for publication.

A spokesman for Naval Headquarters in Pretoria said it had taken the claims "very seriously".

Mr Parthab Singh, who had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Navy, resigned his commission on August 20 because he claimed he was being displayed as a "token black" and being discriminated against.

The Naval Headquarters spokesman said "It must not be thought that the Navy did not react. Lieutenant Singh was interviewed by his commanding officer. He was brought to Pretoria where he was interviewed by a second senior officer, and also by the Chief of Staff (Personnel).
"The point was that he was never given a written reply — but he is well aware of the Navy's reaction."

The spokesman said that after publication in the Press of the reply of Mr Singh's resignation, it was hoped Mr Singh would hand the letter to the Press for publication. Mr Singh, a graduate in social science, joined the SADF two years ago after discrimination assurances that his Navy career would be ended. But he says that after official confirmation was made that there were no whites in the Defence Force, when this was not true. "My main reason for leaving was because I was losing faith of my ratings. They felt that I was not interested in their problems."

Mr Singh said that early this year he and his unit were sent to Pretoria to take part in the parade marking the retirement of Admiral Walters as Chief of the Navy. A white unit from Durban was accommodated with the Trans-Natal Express, while he and his men were assigned to the milk train, which had no dining car.

In Pretoria, his men were kept in quarters apart from white officers, though he knew white officers were accommodated with him in quarters. Mr Singh said that when he visited Pretoria, white officers went out of their way to make him feel at home. But he ate and drank with them. He ate and his ratings could never do the same.

"We can drink together on Salisbury but as soon as we leave the island, reality slaps us in the face," said Mr Singh.

● Picture Page 2

Why I quit —by the navy's first Indian officer

5 Feb
254-225
2/12/80

R6 S and T and R1,25 daily less than a white seaman,' Mr Singh said

When his salary rose to R6 000, a friend of his, a white officer in the same position, received R8 400

At the time of his resignation he was earning R6 750 a year. A white lieutenant starts on R7 440 a year and rises to a possible R9 300

As a command information officer, it was his duty to bring complaints to the attention of his commanding officer at the SAS Jalsena, the Indian training base in Durban where he was stationed

"But when I wrote him a letter about the allowances he wrote on the bottom "So what" This is a simple statement of fact. What do you want done. Is there a problem?" Mr Singh said

As command information officer he had been lecturing in psychological warfare on such subjects as terrorism, communism and civic action. "We were counter propaganda officers and I was using my degree in my work, so applied to become a member of the corps of professional officers"

The corps, made up mostly of professional people such as doctors, architects and engineers, have a salary scale based on their qualifications, irrespective of rank. They turned him down because there was no provision made for Indian members, claimed Mr Singh

White information officers were allowed to become members and received a R56-a-month instructors' allowance. It had been refused.

When he submitted his resignation he was asked by the Chief of the Navy to list the reasons he was leaving the Defence Force.

In a seven-page letter Mr Singh outlined his disillusionment with salary and discrimination and the humiliation he suffered at the hands of two senior white officers at SAS Jalsena.

"In my recruiting campaign of Indian high

representative of the Department of Community Development that no funds were available this year because they had all been allocated

"I was also approached and told four ratings recently allocated houses by the department found when they moved in that funds were not available to subsidise these houses. They now have great difficulty in paying a full rental they hadn't bargained for," he wrote.

During his time at Jalsena he was humiliated by senior white officers in front of his ratings, he said. He claimed they had burdened him with a huge workload making it impossible for him to do his job as command officer properly.

"At parade training I was shouted and screamed at and at times made a fool of in front of my subordinates," he wrote in his letter to the Chief of the Navy

Adverse reports had been sent in about him, including one which said he had little flair or imagination

He claimed neither of the officers responsible for the reports had sat in during his lectures this year. One of them had given him 85 percent for his lecturing ability the year before

Transferred

It had been recommended his period as a probation officer be extended and he be transferred to a ship or to Saldanha Bay.

When he pointed out there was no Indian community in Saldanha and therefore no teaching post for his wife, he said he had been told he would have to leave his wife in Durban

He concluded his letter to the Chief of the Navy by thanking him for the opportunity to serve his country as an officer and saying he would continue to fight terrorism and communism as an officer of the Citizen Force unit SAS Inkonkoni.

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This is probably
depreciation,
of his remuneration
is clear.

humiliation he suffered at the hands of two senior white officers at SAS Jalsena.

"In my recruiting campaigns at Indian high schools (last year I visited 13 high schools) and in my lectures at Jalsena, I always stressed the essentials of 'saamwerk' and the motto of our country 'Unity is Strength', yet this is not practical in the navy," he wrote.

Complaints

He had received many bitter complaints of discrimination at the Waterfall base in the Cape. On one occasion two Indians from the SAS Scorpion were allowed to sleep at Waterfall one night but were mustered in front of the ship's company the next morning and told non-whites were not allowed to sleep at Waterfall. They had to commute on the Scala barracks each day for the rest of their course.

When a mixed soccer team was sent to the navy soccer championships at Simonstown Indians had to sleep at Scala and whites were housed at Waterfall, where the championships were being held.

"Commander I humbly ask following: Mr Singh, is the above practice at Waterfall conducive to teamwork, race relations and patriotism? Is this not what our enemies are looking for in order to drive the wedge deeper between different races in the SADF?"

"Does this sort of treatment not lower one's self-respect, self-esteem and morale?"

He said that during his wife's confinement she was referred to the R. K. Khan Hospital because this was the only provincial hospital for Indians. Because of a medical history that included a miscarriage, he took his wife to a private doctor and a private maternity hospital. He had to pay all the bills.

It is normally Defence Force policy to refer complicated cases to specialist, but Mr Singh said this was not done in this case.

Housing loans for Indians were not as freely available as those for whites, he claimed. He had been informed by a

country as an officer and saying he would continue to fight terrorism and communism as an officer of the Citizen Force unit SAS Inkonkom.

This hope was also dashed when he received a letter informing him he had been transferred to the reserve with the rank of seaman.

"I can't possibly join SAS Inkonkom now. The ratings I trained would all be senior to me," he said. Mr Singh said the thing he would miss most about the navy was the friendships he had made — most of them with whites.

"In my two months at the naval training college in Gordon's Bay my white friends took me home with them almost every weekend because they were worried I might be lonely. They became as close as my family," he said.

He believed the system of training where Indians were trained at a base separately from whites and where the senior officers were whites was fundamentally wrong.

The Indians grow up in a community that sees a white as a figure of authority. If you train them among only Indians with senior white officers they won't change and will later take orders from a white who is junior in rank to them.

"I was always asked why the Indians were so irresponsible and why I was an exception, but you can't expect people to change overnight after 19 or 20 years of conditioning by society. I was lucky. I lived with whites in Malvern for the first 20 years of my life before the Group Areas Act forced us to move to Shallcross," he said.

A Defence Force spokesman said Mr Singh's letter giving the reasons for his resignation had been received and all the allegations would be investigated.

"We will give him a written reply in due course covering all the aspects mentioned and it is his prerogative to hand it to the newspaper," he said.

Because it was a private matter between the Defence Force and an officer he did not wish to reply in the Press.

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21/12/86



S. Trib. 2/12/80

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By IAN WYNNE

INDIAN

THE first Indian to become an officer in the Defence Force has resigned because he was being used as "a token black".

Lieutenant Pertab Habbal Singh, 31, said he was used as window dressing at every major parade in Durban in an attempt to show there was no discrimination in the Defence Force.

His resignation is a blow for the attempts of Defence Minister Magnus Malan to involve all South Africans in a non-racial Defence Force.

Now reduced to the rank of seaman in the reserve, Mr Singh has submitted his reasons for resignation to the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, and the Defence Force is investigating his claims.

In an interview with Sunday Tribune this week he slammed the Defence Force because

First 'token black' officer slams 'discrimination' Defence Force

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S. Trib
2/12/80

It didn't discriminate against Indian in pay, conditions and fringe benefits;

• He was living a lie and being used for pro-paganda.

• Less qualified white non-commissioned officers were promoted over his head.

• He was humiliated by his white superiors in front of his own ratings;

• Indians are barred as officers in fields such as engineering and medicine.

• It practises accommodation apartheid.

He said, "I was introduced to a lot of overseas visitors brought to South Africa as guests of the Department of Information and was used as an example of Indians having equal opportunity.

"As an officer of the navy I couldn't very well say this was not true, although it was just not true.

"I had to lie"

"I was a parade officer to be shown to South Africans and the world. A picture of me was sent overseas when I received my commission. I wouldn't have minded if this counter-propaganda had been true."

He said he joined the Defence Force because he believed it to be an umbrella that safeguarded every South African, irrespective of race or political belief.

"I felt I would be serving my country and my people. I saw working with people of different race groups as a way to overcome our prejudices and share our experiences and cultures."



Mr Partab Singh:
'window-dressing'

Westville University with a degree in social science, a delegation arrived recruiting Indians for the navy.

He was told there was no vacancy for people with his qualifications. The army wanted people with engineering degrees.

Two days later he was asked to go to Pretoria to face the selection board.

One of the questions he asked the board before he was accepted was what salary he would get. "They said it would be about R6 000 a year," he said. "I would get the rank of sub-lieutenant, which was equivalent to a full lieutenant in the army or air force."

After two months as a civilian at Durban's Salisbury Island training base while he waited for security clearance, he received his deed of commission as the first non-white officer in the Defence Force. The fact was widely published in South Africa and overseas.

It was a dream come true. But it soon soured.

Pay shock

"I found I wasn't helping my community at all. On recruiting trips I was repeatedly asked if there was discrimination against Indians in the navy and whether salaries were equal and I found myself in a position where I felt forced to lie.

"If the Government really wanted Indians to serve the country they wouldn't accept only 150 of the 1800 who apply each year.

"Most want to join the army but there is no opening I want to know why"

The first black to be appointed an officer, he handed in his resignation on August 1 and left the force at the end of October. There are now about 10 Indian and Coloured officers.

For Mr Singh, joining the Defence Force had been an aim since he was a schoolboy.

"From 1968 I applied regularly to the air force but was told there was no place for Indians yet."

But in 1978, the year he graduated from Durban

"I got a letter of appointment offering me R3 210 a year. I just couldn't believe it and wrote to the officer commanding the unit. He forwarded the letter to the chief of staff and my salary was increased to R3 570 a year.

"Although it was way below what I was told I would get, I decided to remain as I wanted to make the navy my career and I hoped the salary would improve. I also didn't want to resign because it would have been made an issue of and I wanted to avoid that at all costs."

Discrimination in salary, allowances and in other fields played a big part in his decision to resign.

"Any white earning less than R10 650 a year gets an S and T (subsistence and travelling) allowance of R18,50 a day and a daily allowance of R2,50. An Indian officer gets R12,50 S and T and R1,25 daily. This means I was getting

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Lt Partab Singh

'Token black' got answers

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23/12/80

Political Reporter

THE Navy had treated claims by Lt Partab Singh 'very seriously' and had given him personal answers to his allegations, a spokesman for Naval Headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday.

The spokesman confirmed that Lt Singh, who resigned because he believed he was a 'token black' and that he was being discriminated against, had submitted reasons for his resignation at the request of his commanding officer on August 20 this year.

'It must not be thought that the Navy did not react. Lt Singh was interviewed by his commanding officer. He was

brought to Pretoria where he was interviewed by a second senior officer, and also by the Chief of Staff (Personnel).

'He was never given a written reply, but he is well aware of the Navy's reaction.'

The spokesman said that, following the publication in the Press of Lt Singh's reasons for resigning, the Navy felt compelled to answer in writing. It was hoped Lt Singh would hand the letter to the Press for publication.

He was unaware of moves by more Indian officers to resign, but said three officers had resigned during the year for differing reasons

Allegations were exaggerated says Raw

Political Reporter

ALLEGATIONS of discrimination levelled against the Defence Force by an Indian naval officer, Lt Partab Singh, were exaggerated, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday

about discrimination in general in South Africa and his main emphasis was the difference between the Navy and civvy street and how he was embarrassed that he could not reciprocate hospitality and friendships made on board

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Mr Raw, who is also the party's defence spokesman, said that during a lengthy talk with Lt Singh during a recent naval manoeuvre off Durban, the Indian officer had emphasised the lack of discrimination and his complete acceptance on the ship.

Mr Raw said Without being able to comment on the detailed personal accusations by Lt Singh, I must say in fairness that, apart from pay discrimination, which I have fought for years, I do not accept that there is the degree of discrimination alleged. I happen to have had a long discussion on board a naval ship some months ago with the same officer, who emphasised the lack of discrimination and his complete acceptance on the ship.

I got the feeling that he had a chip on his shoulder

What his personal experiences may have been, I do not know, but I have personally experienced the total absence of racial discrimination in the operational area and my reports have been that this is the same in the Navy.

I would therefore like to see both sides of the picture presented before making any wild threats or commitments. I think it is a pity that there has not been an immediate official reaction from the Navy.

However imperfect, the Defence Force is trying more than most other Government departments, and I feel they should have put their case. I accept that the position is not perfect, but it has changed tremendously since I started campaigning for all races to be accepted on an equal-pay basis and without discrimination.

● See Editorial Opinion

New pay row over teachers in uniform

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RDM 23/12/80

By SUE ROBERTSON

THE executive committee of the Federal Council of Teachers will meet early in the New Year to discuss a new pay complaint, believed to come from 400 teachers who were promoted during their military training.

The secretary of the council, Mr. Koos Steyn, said yesterday that, although he was not in a position to confirm the facts of the case, the council would discuss the issue at a meeting on January 5 or 6.

The complaint is understood to have arisen out of an agreement between the teachers — who had completed their teacher training and had then gone into the army — and the four provincial administrations.

The teachers claim that, whereas the authorities had agreed to deduct only a rifleman's pay from their teacher salaries, regardless of possible promotion, they lost 75% of a lieutenant's pay once they had been promoted to that rank.

They are now R90 poorer each month than when they were riflemen, they say.

"It is quite clear there is a gross misunderstanding regarding their pay.

"I cannot understand why the directors (of the provincial

education departments) made an undertaking to these people that was not carried out," Mr Steyn said.

It is believed that the Commission for Administration had overruled the provincial administrations' agreements with the soldiers.

He added that although he had not received any official confirmation of the case, from either the soldiers themselves or from education authorities, education departments could not afford to lose 400 teachers.

"The matter needs to be cleared up between the provincial departments, the Department of National Education and the Commission for Administration," he said.

Meanwhile, the president of the Transvaal Teachers Association (TTA), Mr Peter Mundell, has suggested that an immediate conference be held by both representatives of the provincial and national education departments and the soldiers.

He added there was a dearth of young male teachers in the country and if the reported threats of resignation were carried out, effects would be dire.

"I feel it is absolutely shocking that before the soldiers even take up their positions as

teachers they should be subjected to this kind of bureaucratic frustration."

He said there was a very strong feeling of distrust between the teaching corps and the Committee of Administration "who often appear to exert more authority than the Cabinet itself."

The Acting Director of the Transvaal Education Department (TED), Professor Gert du Toit, said he knew only of the matter through newspaper reports.

His department had not received any complaints from the teachers but "we will look into it and do the necessary investigation if we do."


"Their pay, like all civil servants, is governed by the Commission of Administration.

"It is not a matter for the TED," Prof Jooste said.

The Secretary for National Education, Mr G J Rousseau, said as the provincial administrations had employed the teachers it was up to them to clarify the matter.

"We (National Education) are not involved," he said.

Neither the chairman nor the secretary of the Commission of Administration were available for comment, as they were on holiday.



Ciskei's Acting Chief Minister, Rev Xaba, at the controls of the first aircraft bought by Ciskei Airways.

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Parabats to be trained in new Ciskei plane

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei is to start training its first parabats in the new year and on Sunday the government is to show Ciskeians the first aircraft owned by Ciskei Airways, a new company which has bought the plane

The aircraft was viewed by members of the Ciskei Cabinet here yesterday and officials of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Services headed by secretary, Brig Charles Sebe, who was accompanied by the Ciskei security adviser, Col T Minnaar, were already planning ahead for the new project

Brig Sebe emphasised that the aircraft had not been bought for luxury

"It is going to be used for the training of our parabats, who will be specially trained for security work for the start of a special task force"

The new aircraft bought by Ciskei Airways and the Ciskei Government.

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Brig Sebe said.

A first group had been selected for the task and was undergoing rigorous training in preparation for the next stage which would start in the first week of January

All training would be done in the Ciskei under the supervision of Col Minnaar who would do much of the training and lecturing to the men

The aircraft, a Britten-Norman BN2B-21 Islander ten-seater, was bought by Border Air Charter and sold to Ciskei Airways, a wholly owned subsidiary of Border Air

When not occupied in the training of the parabats it would be used for internal Ciskei services operating from East London

Outlining the advantages of using this particular aircraft for use in the Ciskei, Mr Peter Church, of Border Air Charter, said it was a versatile type that could work on short take-offs and landings and could be used both for passenger and aircraft services or both

He said it could also be used for rough landing with no problems.

It was ideal for providing VIP seating for six-passengers and had a five-hour full endurance

After the inspection some members of the Ciskei Cabinet were taken on a flight and were then entertained to a luncheon at an East London hotel.

— DDR

SA set on a just society, says Malan

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The way to promote peaceful change in South Africa is to bring it into the West's defence network and then not interfere, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, asserts.

"We are genuinely and truly committed to establishing a just society — but, a balance had to be struck between too fast and too slow change if violence was to be avoided."

In an extensive interview granted to the "Christian Science Monitor", the Minister said South Africa was now "basically self-sufficient" in weapons.

He criticised the United States for denying South Africa enriched uranium while supplying India, and warned that any attempts at isolation, like economic sanctions, would only slow down the process of internal change.

The interview "was a rare exception — and not without conditions", the paper reported. Written questions were submitted in advance, and an 18-page written response was handed over by the General in his

panelled office in the Krygkor building.

"In true military fashion, he had initiated his approval of each page," noted the "Monitor" correspondent Gary Thatcher. Then, over a cup of tea, "his brow often furrowed as he spoke of the problems facing South Africa. But he professed optimism that South Africa would solve its racial conflicts — "if Western nations kept the Soviets and Cubans at bay and stopped interfering in South African domestic affairs themselves."

The General said "There is no doubt that stability in South Africa is conducive to Western interests in the region, as a whole but present efforts at sanctions and further isolation of South Africa will only intensify the already unstable situation in Southern Africa and invite further Marxist meddling."

"The West should accept the complexity of our problems, but even more important, it should accept the fact that we are genuinely and truly committed to establishing a just society. It should recognise our efforts towards this

"The complexity of our problems is conducive to violence if change is either too fast or too slow. The Government must strike a balance in transforming the South African society. We cannot effect change merely for the sake of satisfying our critics, most of whom are misinformed."

Were it not for the "stabilising influence of the South African military, he continued, "Cuban adventurism on the sub-continent would be rampant in a way the US would find very hard to counter without intervention."

Those concerned about instability, he said, worry about the Cuban presence in the region, he said. The Cuban force in Angola represented "potentially the most powerful single military force in Southern Africa on the side the Republic itself," he said.

General Malan said South Africa's defence capability was sufficient to "ward off any foreseeable military threat to its territorial integrity — bar a scenario where there would be a large-scale Soviet or Communist military

forces become involved."

Such a move would threaten Western supplies of strategic minerals, he warned. "It is time the US and its allies included Southern Africa in their global strategic design, instead of drawing the line at the Tropic of Capricorn and trying to believe that what lies to the south of this line cannot possibly effect the security of the West."

Such a Western commitment would promote "stability and order" in the region, "and it is the West's duty to promote this climate while allowing (South Africa) enough time to solve its own problems."

"The Republic would, against the stable background created by such contact, be able to advance towards the removal of discrimination, secure in the knowledge that it has the backing of the West."

Conversely, he warned, "the further isolation of South Africa would only retard change in our social system. It is only because of her trust in her own strength that the Republic is ready to allow peaceful change."

Efforts to isolate South Africa so far had not weakened South Africa's military capability. The 1977 United Nations ban on arms sales had spurred development of the domestic armaments industry, now estimated to be the world's 10th largest.

The arms embargo was a "mixed blessing", he said. "We are at this stage basically self-sufficient as regards surface weapons — there are few weapons or weapon systems we would not be able to manufacture locally, should this become necessary."

He denied that South Africa's arsenal included nuclear weapons. "This country has never aspired to becoming a military nuclear power and due to sound military considerations has no need to," he said.

Nevertheless, South Africa wanted enriched uranium from the US for its nuclear power plants. The American failure to deliver previously purchased uranium — while at the same time selling it to India, which had exploded a nuclear device — was an example of "the hypocrisy that characterises international politics nowadays," he said.

TWO

Former officers
blame pay
discrimination

More quit Navy

Mercury Reporter
SOME of the allegations of discrimination in the Defence Force, made by former naval lieutenant Partab Singh this week, were yesterday supported by two other former officers who quit for the same reason earlier this year.

The men, who asked not to be named because they are State employees, said they quit their Navy jobs because promises made to them before they joined had not been fulfilled.

The men said that while they agreed with some of the allegations made by Mr Singh, they had not been subjected to humiliation and had not been paraded before foreign visitors during their stay in the Defence Force.

They claimed they had become disillusioned mainly because of salary discrimination which they had taken up with their superiors, without success.

I was given assurances time and again that salary discrimination would be ended because the discrepancy in wages was an administrative matter. I got tired of waiting and decided to quit, said one of the men.

He said teachers who had received bursaries from the Department of Indian Affairs and later breached their contracts to join the Navy were promised that the money would be refunded to the department by the Defence Force. He said one teacher who had breached his contract was asked by the department to refund the cash advanced to him.

I gave the Defence Force an ultimatum to refund the money and they promised to do so, but nothing was done, he said. He was later informed that no assurances had been given to him that his bursary would be repaid.

A spokesman for Naval Headquarters in Pretoria said the Defence Force did undertake to take over contract liabilities of some of its officers. He said the Treasury had approved the taking over of the contract in September this year of one of the men interviewed by the Mercury — two months after he had left the Navy and nine months after he had joined the Defence Force.

The spokesman said he would investigate all the allegations made to the Press by those who had quit the Defence Force.

Singh to decide on navy report

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Political Staff

DURBAN — It was the sole prerogative of former SA Navy lieutenant, Mr Parthab Singh, whether to go to the Press with the Defence Force's reply to his claims of discrimination in the service, a spokesman for the Defence Force said today.

"A written reply will be sent to Mr Singh soon. We don't mind whether he has it published or not as we have nothing to hide."

The spokesman was commenting on reports that the SAN had provided Mr Singh with a reply to his allegation of discrimination in the force, with the hope that he would hand the letter to the Press.

Mr Singh, of Durban, alleged in recent reports that he was used as a "window-dressing" at major parades to prove to the world that there was no discrimination in the Defence Force. He is now a seaman in the reserve.

The spokesman said that the issue was a personal matter between Mr Singh and the Defence Force.

"When Mr Singh originally wrote to us he was interviewed by his commanding officer and went to Pretoria where he was interviewed by other senior officers."

It is learned that Mr Singh's main complaint was that of discrimination in salaries and that he was told that the Defence Force was striving in terms of stated Government policy, to eliminate the wage gap.

The spokesman said the impression had been created in some reports that the Defence Force was hopeful that Mr Singh would see it fit to go to the Press with the reply he receives.

"It is Mr Singh's prerogative to go to the Press or not. We can't prevent him, nor can we force him to do that."

Mr. Richard Luyt, in his
last public address as Prin-
cipal of the University of
Cape Town, said last night
that all South Africans
should share the same
opportunities and obliga-
tions in defence of the
country.

Luyt urges equality in military service

which he officially opened
at the Cape Corps base
camp at Eerste River.

He said, South Africa
had no answer to criticism
levelled against it about
inequality until it could
prove that for every man
and woman, there were

the same opportunities
and obligations — especi-
ally in terms of military
service.

“Until then we cannot
present the image that all
is well,” he said.

He urged the legion to
associate itself with this
principle, as they were
concerned with the well-
being of all people.

Sir Richard served in
Ethiopia during World
War 2 and rose to the
rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The national president
of the legion, Mr. W. B.

Francis, said the
Cape Corps had the longest
history as a South African
military unit, dating back
to 1793. They had served
South Africa with partic-
ular gallantry, and during
the last war had provided

invaluable logistical sup-
port to the troops.

It was now the legion's
duty to see to the welfare
of returned soldiers. “They
are looking after our
safety, so let us look after
their future,” said Mr.
Francis.



Sir Richard Luyt

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. —

DEFENCE

4 JAN. 1981 — 31 MARCH 1981

BUSH WAR WILL PROVIDE NAVY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE FOR A MAJOR SECURITY ROLE

Now S.A. Marines sent to the border

Ambrise
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cf 1181

By IAN WYNNIE

THEY'RE a long, long way from the high seas.

But when the South African Navy's Marines come marching back from the bushveld of Namibia they will be battle-hardened veterans — fit to sink alongside the famous Royal Marines, the unit from which they take their name.

Their colleagues in the army are trained with efficiency in the bush war as their final goal. For the Marines the patrols and firefights will merely be further training for a larger role.

They will return to guard South Africa's ports and coastal installations — and with them they will bring the knowledge of what it is like when the bullets start to fly and the

handgrenades go thump in the night.

Their experience will make it that much easier to spot the intruder who just might be a saboteur — and it will enable them to react that much faster if South Africa's enemies do succeed with a SASO-type attack on a coastal installation.

It is thus that the threat the Marines have been formed to counter and the announcement by Defence

Headquarters that a company of Marines is already in the operational area is a direct result of a request by the Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral R A Edwards.

Admiral Edwards wanted his Marines "battle hardened and experienced to protect our vital trade links and installations with the utmost efficiency" and his request should be seen in a context of the growing threat to the internal

security of the country.

The concept of Marines is nothing new to South Africa, or to Admiral Edwards, who served with the unit before it was disbanded in 1955.

Formed in 1951 and known as the South African Navy and Marine Corps, the unit was a combination of the anti-aircraft and coastal artillery corps, and also served a harbour and key point protection role.

The signing of the Simonstown Agreement, which led to the South African Navy's restructuring and expansion, also led to the disbanding of the Marines. Britain's failure to renew this agreement was a major factor in the unit's re-birth more than a year ago.

The cancellation of the agreement and the arms embargo against South Africa forced the Defence Force to reduce its role on

the high seas and emphasise home protection instead, and this is where the Marines have a major role to play.

Marine boat crews and divers have been deployed at South Africa's major ports for some time, but the introduction of the new breed of fighting men with border experience will considerably boost their effectiveness, a Defence Force spokesman said.

Bay to Walvis Bay," according to the Defence Force.

The new breed of Marines undergo the normal basic training as seamen. After this they are given a course in counter-insurgency operations and then comes the real thing — a two to three-week orientation course in the operational area.

Their role in Namibia will still be a defensive one, as one of the Defence Force's prime tasks is to protect installations and property in the country.

The Defence Force spokesman said the first company of Marines which had gone off to the border were made up of national servicemen of different races, many of whom were volunteers.

Their task, "To guard our harbours, fuel dumps,

Navy interviews those who leave

209 3/1/81 (254)
THE South African Navy interviewed all people resigning from the navy in an attempt to improve conditions of service, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards said yesterday

In a statement issued by the SA Naval Headquarters in Pretoria, he confirmed it was the navy's policy to encourage suitable young men of all races to apply for selection as officers, but said the high standard required would not be lowered to accommodate any individual

The statement, which follows the resignation of Lieutenant Partab Singh last year, said: "Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, has confirmed in Pretoria that a letter has been forwarded to Mr Singh in reply to his letter of 25th of August 1980, in which he gave his reasons for his resignation

"Vice-Admiral Edwards reiterates that it is normal procedure within the navy that when a member resigns he is asked

to put forward his reasons in writing. This was also done in this case and Mr Singh's reasons were thereafter discussed in detail with him by various navy and SADF representatives in Pretoria

"Mr Singh had been brought to Pretoria expressly for the purpose of these discussions

The letter just forwarded to Mr Singh reiterates what was said to him during the above-mentioned interviews. Vice-Admiral Edwards confirmed it is the navy's policy to encourage suitable young men of all races to apply for selection as officers. The high standard required for its officers in the SA Navy will not, however, be lowered to accommodate any individual

"All persons resigning from the navy are interviewed in order to determine their reasons for resignation with a view to attempting to improve conditions of service within the navy, should reasons exist for such resignations" — Sapa

SADF gets black Staff Sergeant ^{STAR 8/1/81} (254)

A black soldier has attained the rank of Staff Sergeant for the first time in the South African Defence Force.

Staff Sergeant Simon Makhunga (28), was a labourer at Wits Command when he was among the first blacks to be recruited into the Defence Force.

"I have always admired the men in uniform and I love army life. Everything I do, I do wholeheartedly," he said.

FIRSTS

He was posted to 21 Battalion at Lenz after completing an instructor's course.

Since then he has instructed a Caprivian battalion, the First Transkei Battalion and the First Ovambo Battalion. He escorted the latter to Oshikati.

Staff Sergeant Makhunga has an impressive list of firsts to his name.

He was the first black to attend the Promotion School for Military Police at Wonderboom and has been to the operational area twice.

ABILITY

He was the first black to be promoted to the rank of staff sergeant on January 1, 1981. Said an officer: "He received this rank because of his ability to deal with people of all races."

He was also the first black to be awarded the much sought after Chief of the Defence Force Commendation Medal. It is awarded for dedicated service and absolute loyalty.

Staff Sergeant Makhunga also became the first black from the Transvaal to represent the SADF in a soccer side.

Asked if there had been any tension between himself and the other soldiers because of his promotion, he said, "No. Everyone has been friendly and helpful."

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of projects and divisions and those
y financial statements; these are
investors, bankers and others who
to the performance of the firm.

2.5

**Three fined
for missing
army camp**

Three men were yesterday each fined R100 (or 50 days' imprisonment) after appearing separately before a Johannesburg magistrate on charges of failing to report for army duty

Henry Edward Meiring (29) of Bellevue, Duncan Mark (29) of Hillbrow and Arthur Cedric Zabelski (27) of Bezuidenhout Valley, were also sentenced to four months imprisonment suspended for five years

The magistrate, Mr W Fourie, found them guilty of not reporting for military service after they had received official notification of the camp starting on June 26 last year

He rejected their plea of not guilty on the grounds that they had provided insufficient evidence to prove they had not received their notifications

A fourth man, Mr Zenon Savvas Zinonos (28) of Sandton who was charged with the same offence was acquitted after the court heard he had informed the East Park Commando of his change of address but that his notification of the camp had been sent to his previous address

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6.3.1 The Target ROI of Contracts and Divisions

of capital which is employed by management in the operations of that business. The calculation of the COC of a construction company has been discussed extensively by Gore⁵ and will not be considered any further in this Report.

60 UCT students waiting for deferment

Defence Reporter

TO GO, or not to go? That is the question to which 60 University of Cape Town students would have liked an answer yesterday as they waited anxiously for telegrams from Pretoria which will tell them if their applications for study deferment have been granted.

The students — and many others throughout the country — have been sweating out the past few days as their call-up date creeps ever nearer without any reaction from the Exemptions Board in Pretoria.

But late yesterday afternoon an official spokesman had good news for the anxious applicants. Their forms had been processed, and in view of the urgency of the situation — the call-up date is now only a few days away — replies were being sent by telegram instead of through the post. Like other universities, UCT has a

number of students who are called up in January every year and have to apply for a 12-month deferment of military service if they wish to complete their studies before going into uniform. If notice of deferment is not received, they must report for duty or face prosecution.

At UCT any student who wishes to apply for a deferment can obtain at the university's administration office a standard form supplying the necessary information about his academic standard — whether he has failed the end-of-year examinations, passed and been promoted or will be promoted if he passes a supplementary examination.

The 1980 subject results were released on December 5 a UCT spokesman said yesterday. These were then processed by the various faculties and on December 12, the promotion results were distributed to the students concerned.

"Many of the students were going away immediately to other parts of the country," the spokesman added, "and asked if we could send off their applications for them. On December 16 we sent off about 60 applications by registered letter to the Registering Officer SADR, who deals with deferments."

"A little later the administration office closed and did not re-open till Monday, January 5. But when we reopened, the students told us they hadn't heard from the board."

After trying most of Monday we finally got through to a Lieutenant Van Jaarsveld in the afternoon. He said the Exemptions Board usually met once a week, but had not met for a fortnight because of the holiday period. However, our applications were probably among the masses of correspondence the board had received. He asked us to call back in three days.

After some effort yesterday the UCT office finally got through to the board and was told its parcel of applications had been received and processed.

An official spokesman explained yesterday that the board had received an unduly large number of applications after December 16 because many students had not applied till they had seen their examination results. It had also received applications from a large number of matriculants, who had only received their results very late in December.

The board's members were hard at work processing the applications and in the interests of speed, were informing all applicants by telegram, he said, but added that students who did not receive telegrams in time should report on the call-up date, and if they were granted deferment while at camp they would be transported back to their home centres by the Defence Force.

*7/11/80
The Star
Cape Times*

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
For the best work in
first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
For the student who has made
best use of bricks in his
design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
For the best project in
structure and design.

M R I Ness

National Development Fund
for the Building Industry
Book Prizes
For the best student in each
year of study of the degree
course.

First Year
J A L Chapman

Second Year
C S Jones

Third Year
B de Jong

Fourth Year
R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
For the best final year
student of the degree course.

R W Kohne

LTA Prize
For the best student obtaining
a first class pass for a
dissertation in Building
Management.

S F Richardson

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

SADE
grants
student
concessions

254
S. W. B. K.

Full-time university students who have not yet received confirmation of the deferment of their national service, have been granted certain concessions by the Defence Force.

The Acting Chief of Staff (Personnel), Lieutenant-General R F Holtzhausen, has said in Pretoria that a group of students have not yet received replies to their applications for deferment because of administrative delays. "This means, technically, that they have to report for duty. However, as a result of the unnecessary inconvenience that this would create, certain concessions have been made."

APPLICATIONS

"Those attending full-time courses at universities who did not change courses, or have not failed more than once, and have not completed their degree courses yet, do not have to report for the present intake provided that they have already applied to the Exemption Board."

"Where a national serviceman has applied for deferment on other grounds, which will not lead to an automatic granting of deferment, and has not received an answer yet, he must report for military service, otherwise he will be prosecuted and will then have to commence his national service with the next intake," Lieutenant General Holtzhausen said.
— Sapa.

DD 4/1/81
254

Malan may be nominated MP

JOHANNESBURG — The new Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is expected to be among MPs nominated by the State President, in a move designed to show that the Defence portfolio would free the incumbent from direct party political loyalties.

Observers also believe that Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, will be among the four people nominated by the State President.

With Mr Van der Walt heading the probe into the contentious homelands consolidation issue, his nomination would also be seen as freeing him from constituency politics.

Mr Van der Walt is the former MP for Schweizer-Reneke.

Gen Malan is the former Chief of the Defence Force.

In terms of amendments to the South African Constitution last year, the Senate has been scrapped and the number of MPs increased by 12, all nominated. The new MPs will take their seats when Parliament resumes on January 23.

Eight will be chosen by political parties in proportion to their numerical strength in Parliament, and four nominated by the State President.

The National Party will choose seven — three in the Transvaal, two in the Cape, and one each in Natal and the Free State — while the Progressive Federal Party will nominate one member.

Among those certain of nomination is the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, who is a former senator. He could be nominated either by the State President or by the National Party as its Natal choice. — DDC.

Mirage fighters streak to new base

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

EIGHT Mirage jet fighter aircraft of No 1 Squadron of the air force base at Waterkloof thundered over Pretoria for the last time yesterday — before flying to the new base at Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld

Commandant R S Lord said one of the main reasons why this move was decided was because of the noise

The eight planes, led by the officer commanding No 1 Squadron, Cmdt Lord, flew over the Waterkloof Air Base in a number one formation and then broke away over Klapperkop towards the new base

"It is a very big move," Cmdt Lord said, pointing to several trucks on which household furniture was being packed. He added that an incredible amount of ground equipment also had to be moved

The Hoedspruit Air Force Base is strategically placed to provide SAAF operations with "greater depth", said Cmdt Lord

"We will be able to cover all the borders, from Northern Natal up to the Zimbabwe border — and, in these troubled times it is essential to have a strategic base from which to operate."

The main role of the Mirage F1-AZ fighters was to launch ground attacks

The move to Hoedspruit would increase the capability of that base, he said

The squadron's new base was built recently and "super new accommodation" had been prepared for the eight officers, Cmdt Lord said

Some of the married officers' families had already moved there, he said. Single men in the squadron had "made the most of the bright lights" during their last few nights

Major-General E A C Pienaar, inspector general of the air force, who was a commanding officer of No 1 Squadron in the days when Sabres were used, attended yesterday's brief ceremony to bid the men farewell

RDM 15/1/81 (254)

Exemptions clarified

PRETORIA — Service in the South African Police brought exemption from military training only after four years of service, the SAP Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday.

A statement from the directorate said it had been alleged young men were joining the SAP in order to avoid military training.

It said a man would only be exempted from military call-up after four years of police service.

He would remain on the po-

lice reserve and could be called up for duty until he was 65 years old, the statement said.

It said: "Any policeman who decides to leave the police force prior to completing four years' service is eligible and likely to be called up by the Defence Force for national training."

"It is unfair to allege that such persons as Naas Botha and his brother, Darius, who are well-known sportsmen, joined the SAP to avoid military training" — Sapa.

Go

home!

Students report

NM 15/1/81 for duty and are
told: 'We don't need you'

Mercury Reporter

AT LEAST 30 students who reported for national service this year were told when they reached camp they were not needed and were sent home

A student who is doing a degree part-time said about 30 students were sent home from the Middelburg camp after they were told it had not been necessary for them to report for duty. He said he had applied for exemption but had not heard from the Exemption Board, and had been told by an officer in Natal that he would have to report for duty

He said that when he arrived all students were told that they were not required and were free to go. They were told they could get a free train ride home on January 25 but most of the 30 took lifts home

A Defence Force spokesman said students who have been exempted from national service to attend university or colleges were automatically called up every year and the onus was on the student to apply for an extension of the exemption every year

He said that students who waited until the last minute to apply for exemption placed great pressure on the Exemption Board and the Defence Force. They had been swamped with applications in December and had not had time to send out telegrams before the call-up date. The last minute rush for exemption had caused a delay in organising train tickets to and from camps

The spokesman said the Defence Force had issued a statement on Monday to the effect that bona fide students awaiting telegrams from the Exemption Board did not need to report for duty but unfortunately there were some students who had already responded to their call up

254 (25)
8.11.1971

How SAP duty affects the call-up

Service in the South African Police brought exemption from military training only after four years, the SAP has told Sapa.

The statement said there had been allegations that young men were joining the SAP to avoid military training.

Only after four years' police service would a man be exempted from military call-up.

He would remain on the Police Reserve and could be called up for duty until he was 65.

"Any policeman who decides to leave the police force prior to completing four years' service is eligible and likely to be called up by the Defence Force for national training," the statement said.

Besides basic police training, recruits received instruction in counter-insurgency, musketry and combat. SAP members also did border patrol duty.

It was unfair to allege that such people as Naas Botha and his brother Darius, well-known sportsmen, had joined the SAP to avoid military training, the statement said. — Sapa.

Now its ^{RG} 16/1/81 Personnel Services School ⁽²⁵⁴⁾

Pretoria Bureau

THE intake of new national servicemen at the Personnel Services School at Voortrekkerhoogte this week was an historic occasion — the servicemen were the first to report to the school since it acquired its new name

The training centre used to be known as the Services School, Colonel H A du Plessis said yesterday, and while several administrative units were stationed there only three units remained on at the new centre

These were the financial services corps the personnel corps and the catering corps

Several professionals did their military training at the school, Col Du Plessis added

Members of the Press were taken on a guided tour of the base to see how the new recruits were registered, clothed and orientated during their first few days of their two-year training

Several army tents were erected among the bungalows to accommodate the new soldiers, who were evening the surroundings with a mixture of awe and trepidation

An officer's statement, that rain sometimes 'unfortunately' seeped through the sides of the tent in a storm, resulted in a few disconcerting glances from the hapless novices, who had sprung to attention at the first sight of any rank

Scores of young soldiers had lined up outside the supply store where they were waiting to be issued with army kit — the total value of which had been calculated at R356,44 — R1 rifle excluded

All the clothing issued to the boys is new, said Major R J Swanepoel, the school's quartermaster

Major H B Hattingh, commanding officer of the catering section at the school said cooks were trained to cook any meal including kosher meals, vegetarian dishes and standard meals

part of the new intake at the Personnel Services School at Voortrekkerhoogte check to see that their kit is complete. The items, with which the troops were issued yesterday, include webbing, cutlery and canvas bags. Servicemen are held responsible for the loss of any of the items

Picture DAVE SANDISON

Special feature
5 time
16/1/51
25/4

Call-up net may spread to over 40s

Own Correspondent

A top-level investigation into the national service system has been started. The committee heading the investigation has been instructed to examine the entire call-up system and will give priority to an examination of the present system of border duty and the better use of available manpower in the country's defence.

One solution to national service problems the committee will consider is the possibility of extending military training to include men in their 30s and 40s.

But older men will not necessarily find themselves doing border duty alongside younger men. They could be used in peripheral positions in the police, police reserve and civil defence.

In an attempt to spread the load of border duty more evenly dispensations granted to people holding certain classified key positions have been withdrawn.

The number of soldiers employed in "backline" administrative positions has also been cut as far as possible.

Attempts are also being made to call up men for border duty only every other year.

It is also hoped to change the system so that a soldier's first camp after completing his initial training will be for 30 and not 90 days.

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
 For the best work in first year.
 Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
 For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.
 J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
 For the best project in structure and design.
 M R I Ness

National Development Fund for the Building Industry Book Prizes
 For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

First Year
 J A L Chapman

Second Year
 C S Jones

Third Year
 B de Jong

Fourth Year
 R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize
 For the best final year student of the degree course.
 R W Kohne

LTA Prize
 For the best student obtaining a first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.
 S F Richardson

SADF's appeal to report illegal weapons

After several cases in the past two years involving military personnel who illegally took arms and ammunition from bases, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria has called on the public to report such instances

There have been cases of live explosives being picked up by children and taken home — and even a case where one person died and others were injured when a handgrenade exploded in a house

The SADF spokesman urged the public to cooperate by reporting anyone in possession of live Defence Force ammunition and weapons (unless issued), as well as grenades and bombs, to the nearest military base or police station

Last week two Boksburg boys found two live "pineapple" grenades in a dam while looking for coldrink bottles to sell to cafes.

SOME SOLD

Press cuttings show cases ranging from explosives being posted from the operational area to others being sold in Natal.

The cases include.

Feb 13 1979 Two Pretoria men were given three-year suspended sentences for throwing a handgrenade at a house. One of them was also fined for possessing 93 R1 rounds

May 19, 1979. A young Benoni man was killed and two people seriously injured, when he pulled the pin of a handgrenade and it exploded. The grenade apparently came from a military camp in Bloemfontein.

August 3, 1979: A national serviceman was jailed for 18 months for mailing a large quantity of ammunition and explosives from the operational area to his mother in Pretoria.

There were 165 items in the parcel, including a phosphorous grenade, smoke grenades, flares, bullets, cartridges and casings. He was an ammunition collector.

Dec 22, 1979. A Durban man kept a live 81 mm mortar in his cupboard without realising it was lethal. He apparently found it in the back of

S F Richardson
Management.

dissertation in Building
a first class pass for a

For the best student obtaining
LTA Prize

his car after giving three
servicemen a lift from
Pietermaritzburg

March 20, 1980. A
sergeant at Natal Com-
mand was found guilty of
stealing eight R1 rifles
and a pistol with 136
rounds, then selling them
to blacks over a 10-month
period.

September 23, 1980.
Two R1 rifles and a pistol
were allegedly found after
eight shots were apparent-
ly fired at policemen chas-
ing a stolen car in East
London

July 26 1980 A 60 mm
practice mortar was found
half submerged in the
Emmaréntia Dam, Johan-
nesburg.

December 20 1980 Two
national servicemen were
arrested after allegedly
taking a military vehicle
and arms from a base.

A court case is now in
progress in Bloemhof fol-
lowing the death last year
of a black boy allegedly
gunned down with an R1
at the side of the road

January 1981. Police re-
covered a live 60 mm
explosive flare still in its
container, after it was
found by a group of boys
on the banks of the Umzin-
duzi River near Pieter-
maritzburg

INVESTIGATIONS

The Defence Force
spokesman said these
cases must be seen in
perspective, taking into
account that there have
been tens of thousands
of troops in camps and on
the border during the
past two years

Attention was being
paid to find ways to
prevent the theft of
weapons and ammunition
Every case was investi-
gated and the Defence
Force then implemented
measures to close any
loophole

Although many young-
sters took ammunition
and other items home as
souvenirs, it should be
remembered that this was
still a criminal offence

Control measures were
strictly enforced to ensure
that SADF weapons and
ammunition did not find
their way into unauthor-
ised hands

Mrs. Thornton Wh.	For the best wor	first year.	Miss M F J Sandi	S A Brick Assoc	For the student	best use of bri	J G Kirkman	R Stubbs Award	For the best pr	structure and c	M R I Ness	National Devel	For the Buildi	Book Prizes	For the best s	year of study	course.	First Year	J A L Chappm	Second Year	C S Jones	Third Year	B de Jong	Fourth Year	R W Kohne	George Strach	For the best	student of th	R W Kohne	For the best	LTA Prize
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BUILDING
(Cont)
ARCHIT

Money for men injured in combat

Angus 19/1/81 (254)

A PROPOSED amendment to the SADF Fund, published in the Government Gazette, will allow the fund to provide money for the care of war-impaired national servicemen

The Bill, which is to be enacted this year, will amend the Fund-raising Act of 1978 to extend the objects of the SADF Fund to provide facilities for former members (of the SADF)

An SADF spokesman said the amendment was specifically aimed at aiding national servicemen injured in combat

OBLIGATION

'We regard them as our obligation,' the spokesman said, 'and therefore feel ourselves compelled to assist'

The amendment will then allow monies from the Fund to be provided for the welfare of injured servicemen once they have completed their training

Assistance will continue up until the serviceman has recovered. In the case of permanent disability, continuous assistance will be given

Although similar assistance has already been given that has never been legislated for.

Several former members of the SADF were already

benefiting from the fund,' the spokesman said

● A national serviceman was paralysed from the neck down as a result of combat. He was the only breadwinner for his widowed mother who now has to work. The fund is paying for the services of a trained nurse for the quadriplegic serviceman

● A senior officer who lost 90 percent of his sight and four fingers has been provided with specialised reading apparatus

The fund provides for national servicemen, Citizen Force members and commandos or their dependants who suffer financial hardship or financial distress out of any services or duties contemplated in Section 3 (2) of the Defence Act, 1957, performed by such members and to provide facilities to or for such members and former members who perform or performed such service or duties'

S A Read

For the best

General J E

D H Pryce

of Profess

(Surveying)

Architectu

For the best

David Haddo

Miss C Tre

in third ye

For the best woman student

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

satisfactorily completed

For a student who has

Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-

of Architects' Prize

Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

Defence Force falls them in— by degrees

Pretoria Bureau

The South African Defence Force is becoming highly specialised and has a growing need for professional people.

National servicemen with the right qualifications are being channelled into the Personnel Services Corps and the new Finance Services Corps which were once part of the disbanded Administrative Service Corps.

The new Officer-Commandant Colonel H. A. du Plessis said the men would be allocated to the various corps in Natal and would begin their 12-week basic training on Monday.

During that period the trainees would be evaluated and successful candidates sent on the junior leadership course.

Lieut Singh 'lacked leadership' — Edwards

Agus 21/1/81

254

Defence Reporter

PARTAB HABLAL SINGH, whose appointment as the SADF's first Indian officer in 1978 was given wide publicity, had shown a 'lack of leadership' and 'efficiency', the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, said in a reply to allegations made by Lieutenant Singh in a letter of resignation late last year.

Admiral Edwards said that, for these reasons 'I would have had no choice but to ask for the withdrawal of your commission on completion of your period of extended probation had you not already resigned'.

'TOKEN BLACK'

The SADF's reply, which was made public in weekend Press reports and subsequently released in full by the Chief of the Navy, follows Lieutenant Singh's letter of resignation in which he claimed he was being used as a 'token black' and a 'parade officer to be shown to South Africans and the world'.

He also charged the SADF with

- Using him as a living lie for propaganda
- Discriminating against him in promotion and in pay, conditions and fringe benefits.

WAS DISMAYED

Admiral Edwards's reply to Lieutenant Singh dealt with his allegations under several sub-headings, but the former naval officer has reportedly expressed his dismay with some of the replies and, in addition, has said that Admiral Edwards had not dealt sufficiently with one of the most vital aspects in his resignation letter.

Lieutenant Singh claimed that the selection board had spoken of a salary of R6 000 a year

This was denied by Admiral Edwards who said a top scale of R6 000 had been mentioned, but the board was not empowered to make any offer.

The original salary offer had been R3 210 a year, rising on a scale to R6 090.

Admiral Edwards also said that Lieutenant Singh had misrepresented the true situation by saying that his salary had not been adjusted since February 1 1980. Admiral Edwards said that, in fact, Lieutenant Singh's salary had been raised from R6 000 to R6 750 on April 1, but because of the payment system it was backdated only from September.

Instructors allowance.

Admiral Edwards said that Lieutenant Singh was not eligible for an instructor's allowance for his weekly command informa-

tion lectures as he was not registered or qualified as a full-time instructor.

Lieutenant Singh's application for professional status was turned down. He said 'I am in possession of a degree and my job is that of a professional person, but I am not paid the same as my white counterparts'.

Admiral Edwards said the possession of a degree did not make one a professional officer. Payment was dependent on qualifications and experience.

Lieutenant Singh also complained of parade ground humiliation in front of troops, medical treatment of his wife and his Commanding Officer's assessment of his lectures as 'unimaginative'.

In reply to the allegation of humiliation Admiral Edwards wrote that on the parade ground everyone was a student

and was criticised and corrected by the person in charge.

Lieutenant Singh should have known, as far as medical treatment was concerned, that he was entitled to the opinion of a specialist if he was not satisfied.

Lieutenant Singh has reportedly criticised the Navy for its 'evasive attitude in the reply'.

Sixth Year
P F Dunkley
Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major P A Rappoport Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.
Miss C Tredgold
David Haddon Prize
For the best student Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the sixth year

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

SA must realise it's a sea nation

MORE than 90% of South Africa's foreign trade is transported in ships, yet South Africans do not regard themselves as a maritime nation, Vice-Admiral Ronne Edwards, Chief of the Navy, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a special interview with the Rand Daily Mail, Admiral Edwards said South Africa needed a wide-ranging policy which would bring all of her maritime interests — from merchant shipping to offshore oil exploration — under one co-ordinating body.

“Until such time as we develop the concept that we are a maritime nation, the resources that are allotted to the Navy will be modest,” Admiral Edwards said.

South Africa's policy towards shipping and the sea would be determined by a maritime advisory board consisting of at least one Cabinet Minister, directors-general of Government departments, and representatives of private enterprise.

Its basic function would be to promote an awareness of South African maritime interests.

“It must be established at a level where effective decisions can be taken,” Admiral Edwards said.

“We are a maritime nation — historically, geographically and economically — yet we do not regard ourselves as one.”

“I would not go so far to say we have turned our backs to the sea, but South Africans do not generally appreciate the importance of the sea to their existence. Over 90% of this country's exports, and virtually all of her imports, are transported by sea.”

“This country would be crippled economically if the free use of the sea lanes was denied to it.”

He said he was not proposing the establishment of another control board. He would also oppose any move to bring South Africa's menelgous — hodge-podge — of maritime interests under the control of a single government body.

The South African Navy Chief's remarks drew an immediate response from merchant shipping executives and government officials.

Mr M Marsh, Safmarine's managing director and chief executive officer, supported Admiral Edwards' proposal.

“It is an initiative which I welcome. The public must be

made aware of the importance of this country having a sound maritime policy,” he said from Cape Town.

Government officials, however, responded with reservation, some going so far as to dismiss the idea.

“A maritime advisory council along the lines suggested by Admiral Edwards would be clumsy to operate. The Government's policy is to do away with boards and committees,” said one.

Government departmental opposition to Admiral Edwards' initiative could be a result of plans which at least one of these departments have — the Department of Transport — to revise maritime legislation during this year's session of Parliament.

A National Maritime Advisory Council already exists, but its staff is preoccupied with safety at sea and setting standards for merchant seamen

training programmes.

This body is expected to be dissolved when a new transportation board is created, probably this year. The board will consist of several sub-committees, one to deal with maritime transport matters.

But its functions are expected to fall far short of what Admiral Edwards has proposed.

It is also learned from Cape Town sources that a committee appointed by the Department of Transport has been investigating the establishment of a coastguard service for South Africa's extended coastline.

Government officials play down the idea of a coastguard because it has the connotation of becoming another armed service. Officials have suggested that it should be called the South African Marine Patrol and that its ships and aircraft should not be armed.

They stress that it will be a

civilian organisation under Department of Transport control.

By taking these steps, the authorities hope to circumvent the international arms embargo on South Africa, and that the necessary multi-purpose ships and aircraft required to operate such a patrol will be obtained from overseas suppliers.

Coupled with this development, it is believed that legislation is being prepared to prevent undesirable foreign shipping from entering South African waters.

The marine patrol's functions will be to patrol South African territorial waters on the lookout for illegal immigration, oil pollution, illegal fishing by both local and foreign trawlers, search and rescue missions, and to ensure that foreign ships comply with what is known as the innocent passage principles.

Some of these roles have traditionally been filled by the Navy because of the non-existence of another authority to do the work. When South Africa extended its territorial waters to 200 nautical miles and imposed strict fishing quotas within this area, the Navy announced that it had neither the manpower nor the ships available to patrol the area effectively.

THE presence of the Russian Fleet in the Indian Ocean threatened the Cape sea route — not South Africa — Vice-Admiral Ronne Edwards, Chief of the South African Navy, said in Pretoria yesterday.

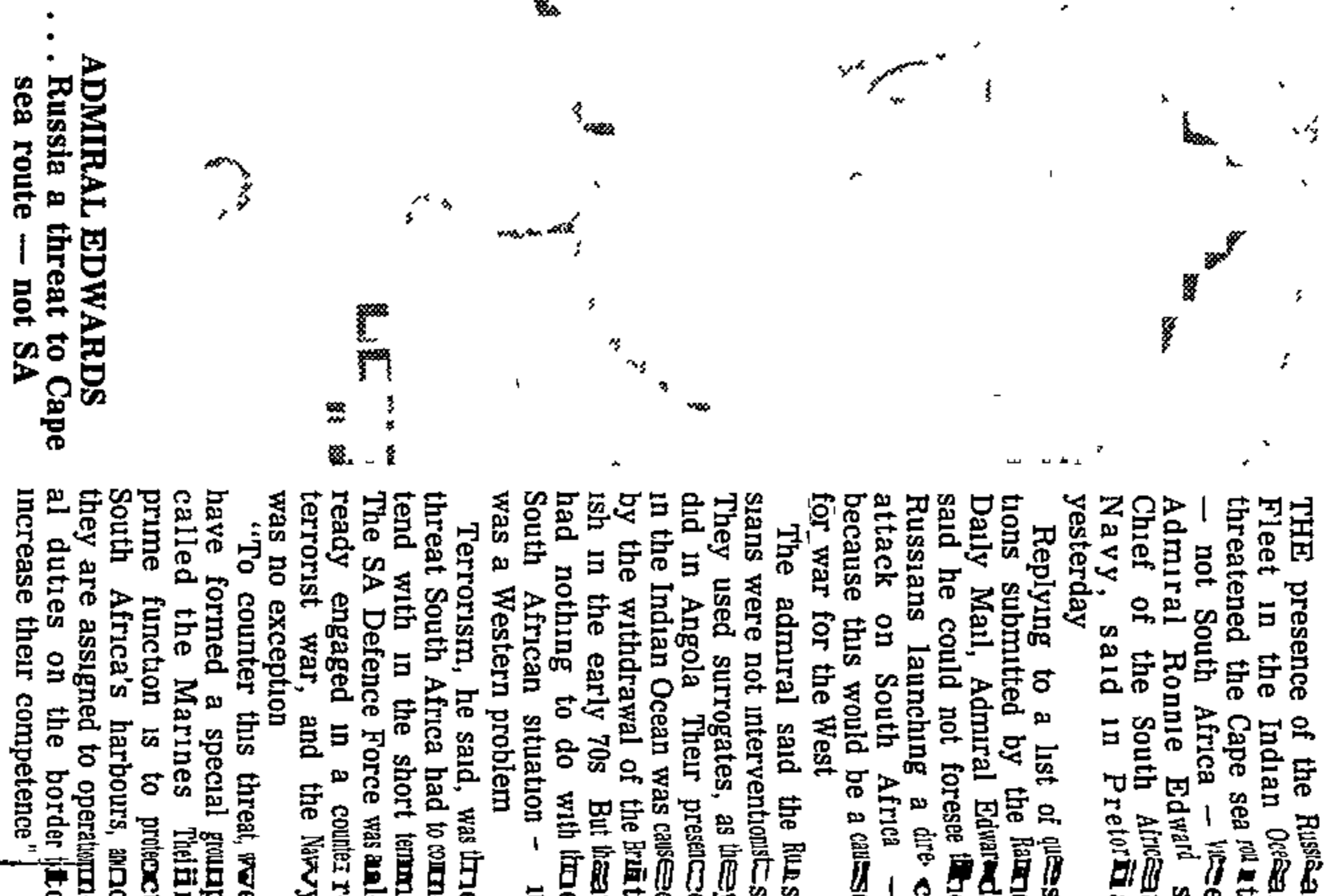
Replying to a list of questions submitted by the Rand Daily Mail, Admiral Edwards said he could not foresee the Russians launching a direct attack on South Africa — because this would be a cause for war for the West.

The admiral said the Russians were not interventionists. They used surrogates, as they did in Angola. Their presence in the Indian Ocean was caused by the withdrawal of the British in the early 70s. But that had nothing to do with the South African situation — it was a Western problem.

Terrorism, he said, was the threat South Africa had to contend with in the short term. The SA Defence Force was already engaged in a counter-terrorist war, and the Navy was no exception.

“To counter this threat, we have formed a special group called the Marines. Their prime function is to protect South Africa's harbours, and they are assigned to operational duties on the border. To increase their competence”

ADMIRAL EDWARDS
... Russia a threat to Cape sea route — not SA



THE presence of the Russian Fleet in the Indian Ocean threatened the Cape sea route — not South Africa — Vice-Admiral Ronne Edwards, Chief of the South African Navy, said in Pretoria yesterday.

— Navy Chief

The South African Navy's latest missile bursts in a billow of smoke from its launching bin aboard the SAS Jim Fouche.

The Navy had undergone radical changes since the signing of the Simonstown Agreement with Britain in 1955. The "bluewater" role had since been dropped, and a force which presented a "credible deterrent" was beginning to emerge.

"The Simonstown Agreement had a basic premise that the defence of South Africa began in the Middle East, the so-called gateway to Africa. In terms of the agreement, South Africa undertook to send a division of troops to the Middle East in the event of war.

"To fulfil the role of protecting the sea route round the Cape, South Africa also undertook to acquire 10 anti-submarine frigates, 10 coastal mine-sweepers, and five seaward defence boats. Shackleton

reconnaissance aircraft were purchased for the Air Force to complete the maritime force," Admiral Edwards said.

During the 60s — after the famous "Winds of Change" speech in Cape Town by the then British Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan — political opinion began to mount against South Africa. With ship and arms deliveries cut by internationally imposed arms embargoes, South Africa began to look after its own interests, as opposed to the interests of the Western World.

"The Navy set out to acquire a deterrent — we called it a credible deterrent — and the main element of this, as we saw it at the time, was a submarine force. The contract for the first of three submarines — the Maria van Riebeeck — was signed in France in 1967,"

Admiral Edwards said.

The British abrogated the Simonstown Agreement in 1977, and stricter international arms embargoes were imposed.

"The Western World was not prepared for our continued participation in the defence of the Cape sea route, and we decided to concentrate on the development of our own priorities. The submarines were followed by the acquisition of missile-equipped strike craft (fast patrol boats), or what is known as the poor man's navy."

The Navy is disposing of its frigates because they were designed for a "protection of the sea route" role, he said, which was no longer South Africa's responsibility in the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

The Navy's "credible deterrent" fleet will be expanded in the near future, although Admiral Edwards would not say how.

"We want to maintain a credible deterrent force, and we still want the viability to protect this country against wartime attack.

"We also want to possess the ability to protect South Africa's maritime assets. But until such time as South Africans realise that we are a maritime nation, the resources allotted to the Navy will continue to be modest," said Admiral Edwards.

DD
28/11/81

Military funeral for EL serviceman today

(254)

EAST LONDON — Rifleman Aubrey John Botha, of East London, the national serviceman who died in a shooting accident at Umtata, will be buried here today.

Amalinda was too small to accommodate all those expected to attend the military funeral

Rifleman Botha was educated at Crewe Primary School and at the Technical High School in Oudtshoorn. — DDR

Rifleman Botha, 19, the son of Mrs M. Muller and stepson of Mr H Muller, of East London, was attached to the drought relief squad of the SA Defence Force.

Mrs Muller said yesterday there would be a Methodist service for her son at the Wesheuvels Dutch Reformed Church. She said the church had been made available for the service as the Methodist Church, in

Osbourn Prize
For the best work in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

CT 24/1/81
**New bill
 on SA
 waters**

Political Staff

THE government is to crack down on terrorist gunrunners and international drug traffickers in South African territorial waters.

In future force could be used to stop suspicious ships in the 12-mile limit, in terms of tough new legislation to be introduced this session.

Included in the measures, which have been requested by the State Security Council, are the power to board the vessel, examine the cargo and even to impound both cargo and vessel.

Notice of the legislation was given at the opening of Parliament by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman. It will be known as the Marine Traffic Bill.

While the legislation is expected to respect the right of free and peaceful passage through the territorial waters, one of its prime objectives is to authorize action against foreign vessels carrying weapons for terrorist organizations.

Free and peaceful passage will be granted to all vessels except those not being used for "non-commercial" purposes. Other provisions will prevent ships from heaving to or doing sea repairs while in South African waters without permission of the minister. The legislation also prohibits ships or wrecks being deliberately sunk in the 12-mile limit.

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Fund
 industry

BUILDING

Mrs. Thornton White Prize
 For the best work in
 first year.
 Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize
 For the student who has made
 best use of bricks in his
 design work.
 J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award
 For the best project in
 structure and design.

ARCHITECTURE
 (Continued)

Hansard

Ques 61

28/1/81

254

53

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply,

Hansard 1 Ques 61

Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty

28/1/81

55 (252)

*1. Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

Whether a decision has been taken in regard to the signing of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, if so, what decision, if not, when is it expected that a decision will be taken?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No The matter is still under consideration

Special pay deal for fulltime soldiers

STAR
28/1/81
765
254

By Arnold Kirkby,
Pretoria Bureau
South Africa's fulltime soldiers will receive a new pay deal this year

Lieutenant-General Geit Boshoff, Chief of Staff (Personnel), who retires at the end of the week, hinted in an interview that the SADF will receive a special pay deal this year, following a study into the reasons for the high turnover of Permanent Force staff

The study was made by General Boshoff and his staff last year and also analysed the optimum use of the SADF's manpower resources

This led to Project 2000, aimed at providing the Defence Forces manpower needs until the turn of the century, within the highly competitive manpower market and a growing military threat

The study dealt with the needs of the Permanent Force members

National servicemen, Citizen Force members and Commandos have received pay increases over the past two years

All men entering the operational area, whether permanent or citizen force personnel, receive additional danger pay

"There is a need to see the fighting soldier and his family through a different pair of glasses, because of the disruption of his home life and the nature of his work, which in itself is dangerous," he said

"The SADF regards all members as fighting men, before any other considerations"

General Boshoff said an element of differentiation between the SADF and the bulk of the Public Service could be seen in the context of the current ratio from a clerk in the Public Service

He said special benefits for the soldier — including the Citizen Force — were justified because the man who spent six months on the Border had to be seen in a different light to a clerk in the Public Service

He believed the Government would approve the plans to implement the proposed pay rises

This would make the SADF fully competitive in the manpower market, he said

FIXED ASSETS		DIVISIONAL COST STRUCTURES (%)					
		Owned Plant	Hired Plant	Sub-Contractors	Materials	Site Overheads	Total
		48	5	12	20	15	100
		39	24	4	15	18	100
		36	10	15	25	14	100
						17	100

CHART FOR COMPARING THE INFLUENCE OF LEASING, SUBCONTRACTORS AND DEPRECIATION ON DIVISIONAL ROI

FIG. 5.3

South African Armoured Forces Wipe Out Swapo Bases

STAR 29/1/81 (254)

The South African Defence Force today totally dismissed reports prominently published in a British national newspaper that South African forces are deeply committed in Angola on a near-permanent basis, attacking Angolan forces and wiping out civilians.

Millions of British TV viewers will tonight be hearing similar allegations and looking at film from Angola.

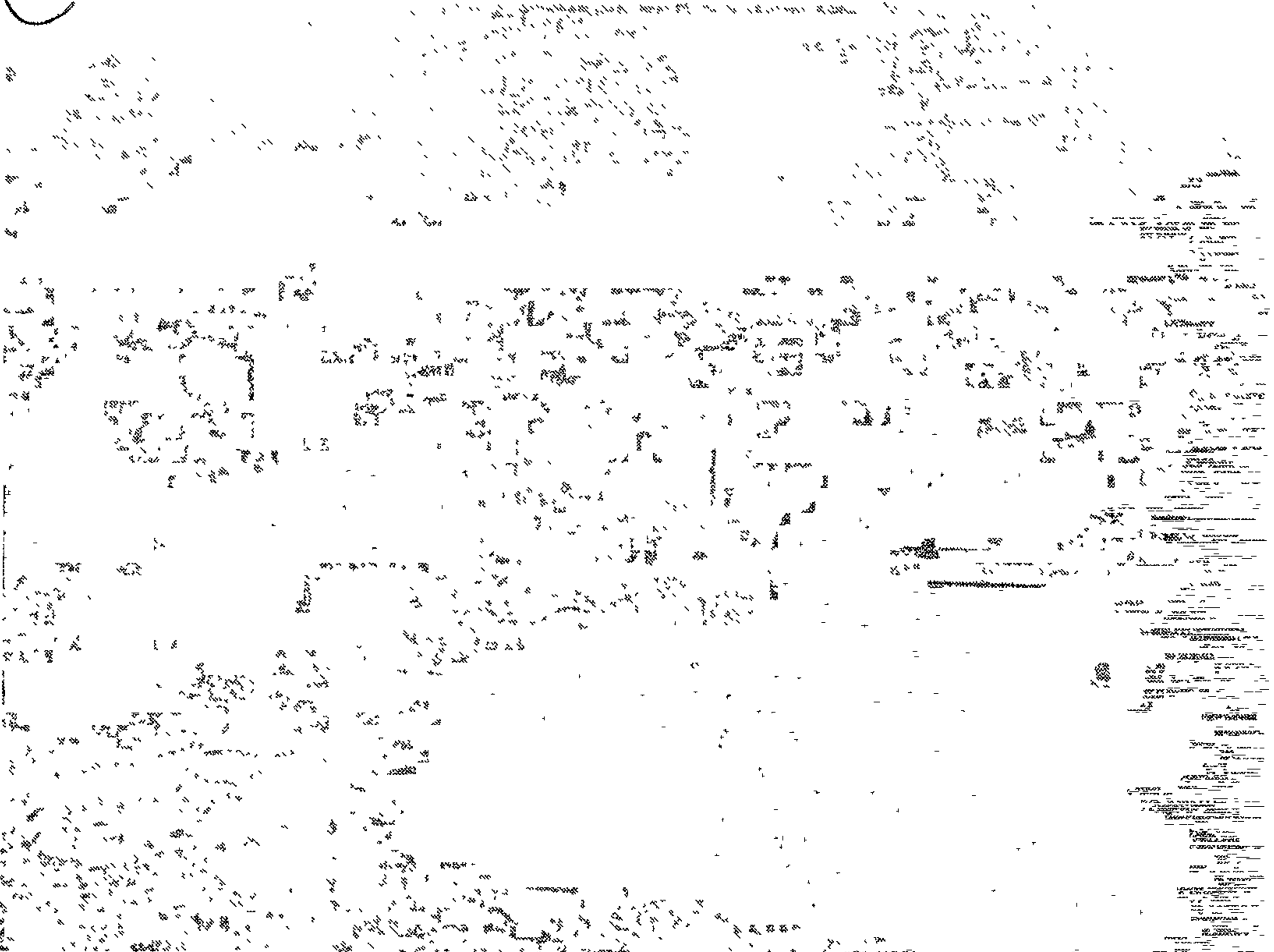
A statement issued by Defence Headquarters in response to three long reports in the liberal Fleet Street newspaper The Guardian, admitted that the SADF had occasionally been directly and indirectly involved as a result of the continuing civil war in Angola.

But it rejected outright allegations of total involvement and of atrocities — pointing out that Angolan forces would have to bear responsibility if they got involved in South Africa's strikes against Swapo forces in Angola.

"South Africa's military operations in Southern Angola have grown to such an extent that it is now waging a full-scale war far from its own borders," says The Guardian.

The Guardian reports are by Jonathan Steele from southern Angola and by Nick Davies, who interviewed a British deserter from the SADF.

They claim that South Africa has a secret "32 Battalion" which operates as an independent unit with Eastern bloc weapons, concentrates on attacking Angolan installations, eliminates entire villages, including women and children,



South African armoured forces somewhere inside Angola during a high-speed strike deep into that country last year to wipe out a number of Swapo bases

and resorts to torture, even of children.

Their full reports are on Page 27.

The SADF statement today read:

The SADF is obviously not prepared to attach any value or even comment on the allegation of the self-acknowledged deserter, who is obviously trying to commercialise on these allegations.

The producers of these reports apparently never took into ac-

count that there was a civil war in progress in Angola.

South Africa has on occasions been directly and indirectly involved as a result of this war.

Typical examples of atrocities are told by the hundreds of refugees who had come over the Angolan border during the last couple of years.

Even the international Press can testify to the atrocities against them (refugees). It therefore

does not ring true that the refugees would run to those people who were terrorising them.

South Africa repeatedly stated that it was not at war with Angola. It is South Africa's declared policy to avoid Angolan troops and civilians while tracking down and wiping out Swapo gangs.

South Africa had repeatedly warned Angolan forces that they would have to bear the responsibilities if

they became involved in these clashes.

South Africa had never made a secret that they had crossed the Angolan border in follow-up or hot pursuit operations.

These operations are aimed against Swapo to make them answerable for the atrocities which they committed against the local population in SWA/Namibia.

The SADF therefore found it strange that the television company

responsible was prepared to transmit such a one-sided report, while the whole world was aware of the murders, landmine explosions and kidnappings of innocent and unarmed people in Owambo.

In this respect the SADF does not even have to provide concrete proof because everyone who had visited the operational area is aware of this.

See reports on Page 27.

UK Foreign Office concern at SA atrocity

By Jean-Jacques Cornish
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Foreign Office has reacted to the publication in the United Kingdom of detailed allegations that members of an unconventional South African military unit are responsible for atrocities inside Angola.

"We deplore the violence in the area from whatever source," the official spokesman said yesterday.

"We continue to urge restraint on both sides. These reports are in-

deed of concern to us. We cannot condone any such activities by South African forces in Angola — and we condemn any action by mercenaries."

The spokesman would not however be drawn on comment on legal implications.

The atrocity allegations come from a British mercenary, Mr Trevor Edwards who claims to have been part of the unit — 32 Battalion — which perpetrated them.

Edwards made his claims in yesterday morn-

ing's issue of The Guardian and repeated them on commercial television last night.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the reports "emphasise the urgent need to get a negotiated settlement in Namibia, the problem that is the root cause for the violence in the area."

Mercenaries became an issue in Britain when recruiters found a rich vein of potential soldiers of fortune in the UK during the 1976 Angolan civil war.

South Africa House has

stionably denied the charges in The Guardian.

In a statement similar to that issued to the South African Press yesterday, the embassy said 40 foreign correspondents were being flown to the operational area next week.

They will be accorded every facility to go into and report on the scurrilous allegations in The Guardian," it said.

The statement noted that the allegations were timed to coincide with unfounded complaints to the Secretary-General of

the United Nations by the Angolan government and a discussion in the Security Council of the recent report of the Secretary-General on the Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia.

Edwards, who claims to have spent eight months last year fighting with the South African Defence Force in Angola, says there were times when it all just got out of hand.

Edwards told British Commercial Television last night he had deserted from the Defence Force at Christmas because "when

The Star Friday January 30 1981

allegations by mercenary

It came to killing civilians, intimidating civilians violently and just frightening the lives out of them I couldn't handle it anymore."

After describing an incident in "Operation Butterfly" in which he and the group with him opened fire on children who were running away with their hands up, Edwards was asked the military justification for such action.

"Well, none really," he replied.
"It all just got out of hand. It was pretty typical

I suppose" Edwards said he had been a sergeant in the secret 32 Battalion, whose ranks were composed of former FVLA troops.

It was led by English, French, German American and Australian officers and NCOs he said.

He described the battalion as a "foreign" unit where everything — "Tart weapons, and communist weapons" — was highly secret.

"I had to sign an official Secrets Act paper or whatever," he said.

The battalion maintained troops in Angola every day of the year."

In operation Butterfly Edwards estimated about 90 blacks had been killed, of which "quite a few" had been women and children.

He said all casualties were counted as "official kills," even though some of the victims were civilians.

Ambushes would be set up at night and anyone wandering by would "acti-

vate the ambush."

Asked if members of 32 Battalion were "encouraged to take a particular interest in looking for Cubans," Edwards replied: "Oh yeah. There is a bonus. A dead white is R2 000 and a captured white is R3 000."

To prove they had killed a white enemy, Edwards said, they would send the body back if possible, or "if you can't really send the body back you'd send the hands back or something like that."

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STAR

30/1/81

Jailed mercenaries in Angola 'fit and well'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — There are signs that the seven mercenaries imprisoned in Sao Paulo jail in Luanda for five years may soon be freed, according to British television reporter, Peter Gill.

This week Gill and a commercial TV film crew were allowed to visit the mercenaries who include South African-born Cecil (Carl) Fortuin and last night footage of the men, who are mainly British, was broadcast.

Gill said suggestions of an amnesty for the seven were not being contradicted by the Angolan authorities, and he believed the fact that a British television team was allowed to visit them was a hopeful sign.

With one exception the men, including Fortuin, looked fit and well.

CONDITIONS

Talking of the conditions they face in Sao Paulo, mercenary Michael Wiseman said: "In fairness the Angolan authorities give us the best they have here."

"Inside the prison we can do anything we want to do — the only problem is the food, though we eat the same food as the guards. Sometimes it's manageable but sometimes it's very difficult to eat."

"As you can see, some of us are in better condition than others. This basically comes down to the food situation."

One mercenary, Colin Evans, who was thin faced and hollow-eyed, said: "Really, it's my own fault because I haven't pushed myself, you know. I have lost a lot of weight. If I'd forced it (the food) down, I'd have probably been a lot better."

"Because at times it's been bad at other times it's been presentable."



South African mercenary Carl Fortuin as he appeared on British television last night. Fortuin, being held with six others in a Luanda jail, appeared with them during an interview by British commercial television.

Another man, John Lawler, commented: "I'd just like to say one thing. You must remember for the crime we committed (the mercenaries were charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Angolan state) we get treated very well."

"We came here to fight against the Angolan people. We got condemned, and the treatment we get now is excellent. We were lucky."

Asked how they felt about their experiences five years ago, Michael Wiseman said:

"A lot goes down to recruitment. People think it's an adventure, it's fun — it's just a matter of fighting blacks with spears and bows and arrows. I still think many people are under this im-

pression.

"But today the Africans are as well equipped as you are, and some are much more experienced than you are."

The television team, the first from the West to be allowed to film the war from the Angolan side, was taken to a base near Cuamato which South Africa was said to have wiped out and which, according to Peter Gill, had clearly housed only Angolan soldiers and not members of Swapo.

Gill reported that the Angolans did not believe that South African intelligence was faulty. They thought the purpose of the raid was either to discourage Angola's support of Swapo or to attempt to destabilise the Angolan Government.

Britton

Claims

SADP

Argus 30/1/81

USING mercenaries in Angola

SADP dismisses allegations

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — An SADP spokesman said today that the SADP was obviously not prepared to attach any value to or even comment on the allegations on self-acknowledged deserter Trevor Edwards, who was obviously trying to commercialise on these allegations.

The spokesman said the producers of these reports apparently never took into account that there was a civil war in progress in Angola.

South Africa had on occasions been directly and indirectly involved as a result of this war. Typical examples of what was going on were told by the hundreds of refugees who had come over the Angolan border during the past couple of years.

Even the international Press can testify to the atrocities against them. It therefore does not ring true that the refugees would run to those people who were terrorising them.

In this respect it can also just be said that South Africa repeatedly stated that it was not at war with Angola. It is South Africa's declared policy to avoid Angolan troops and civilians while tracking down and wiping out Swapo gangs, he said.

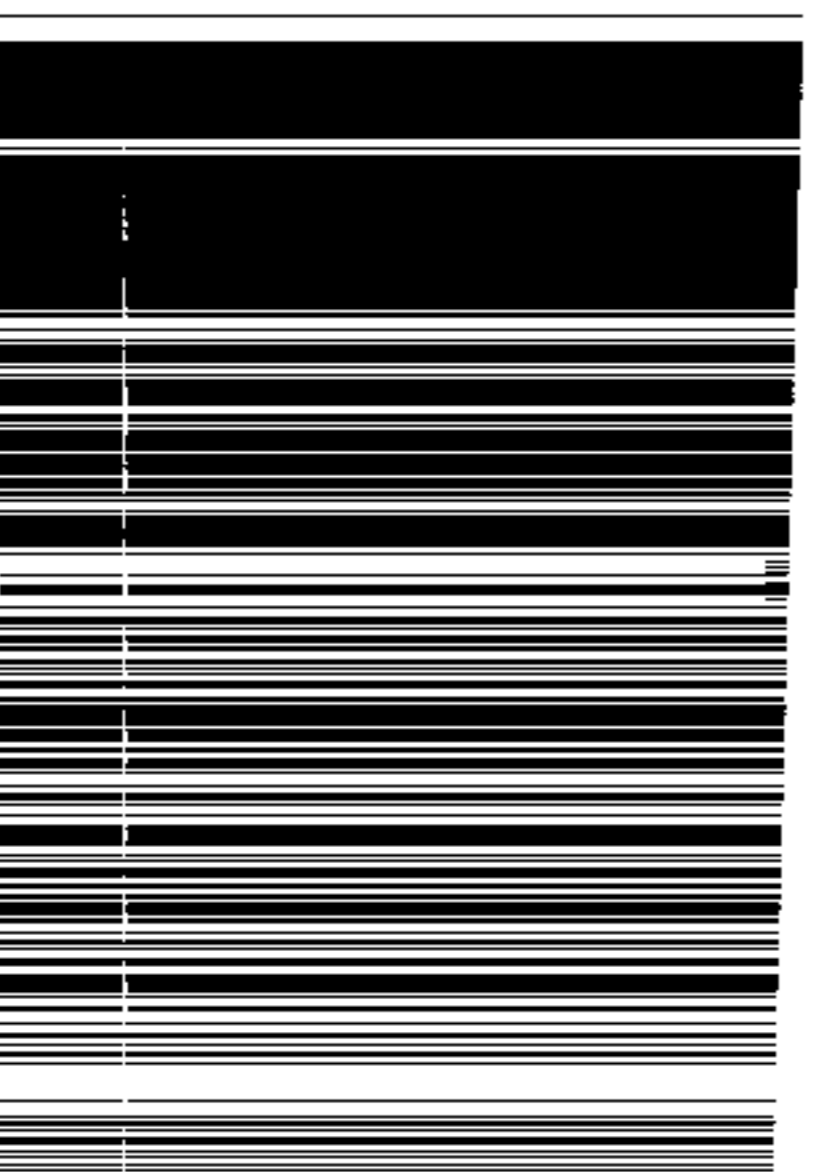
South Africa had repeatedly warned Angolan forces that they would have to bear the responsibility if they became involved in these clashes.

South Africa had never made a secret that they had crossed the Angolan border in follow-up or hot pursuit operations.

These operations are aimed against Swapo to make them answerable for the atrocities which they committed against the local population in South West Africa.

The SADP therefore found it strange that a television company in Britain was prepared to transmit such a one-sided report while the whole world was aware of the murders, landmine explosions and kidnapping of innocent and unarmed people in Ovambo.

In this respect the SADP does not even have to provide concrete proof because everyone who has visited the operational area is aware of this.



Nick Davies of the Guardian talks to a mercenary, now in London, who claims he fought for South Africa in Angola

TREVOR EDWARDS was leading his platoon through a patch of scrub-land in southern Angola last October, tracking a small group of Swapo guerrillas. Suddenly two children jumped up from behind some brush and began to run.

"I said 'Don't shoot them.' There was one of our guys who started shouting to them in the local language. Then these other kids popped up and started to run as well, so obviously I said 'Put them out.' We started shooting.

More and more of them kept jumping up and running. Some of them completely naked. They'd taken their clothes off to show they weren't armed. We shot this young girl. She must have been about five. And we shot her father. We shot about nine in all.

"I don't know how, but somehow this girl's mother and her sister didn't get shot. Well, we left them there and carried on with our patrol, moving on in block formation. She followed us — this mother and her little kid.

She followed us all day, just walked along about 100 paces behind us. She

Force is a military conjuring trick, manned by 1200 soldiers who were supposed to have been killed by the Cubans in 1975, led by mystery officers from a base which officially does not exist.

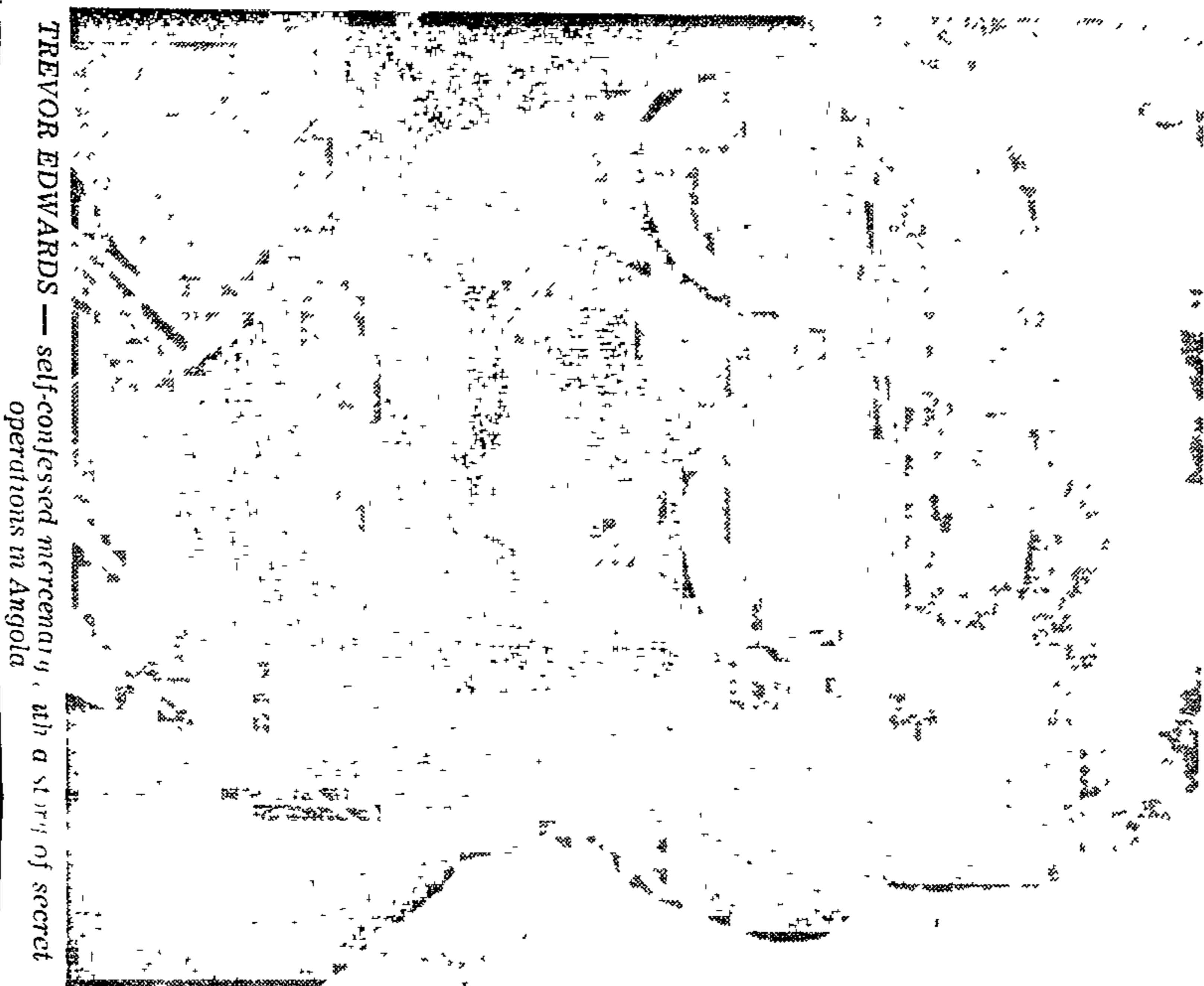
It was formed by South African military intelligence in late 1975 as Cuban soldiers and Russian weapons began to turn the tide of the Angolan civil war against the two pro-Western guerrilla armies, the FNLA and UNITA.

The FNLA, which had fought its way to within 28 km of the Angolan capital of Luanda, was rushed northwards into Zaïre where President Mobutu offered it aid and shelter.

The South Africans plunged into the Angolan civil war that year, sending a South Africa-led column, whose troops included UNITA soldiers and Portuguese mercenaries, far into the country.

'For 32 life was just beginning'

But the two columns had to retreat when the MPLA, the eventual winner, defeated the FNLA



TREVOR EDWARDS — self-confessed mercenary, in a story of secret operations in Angola

SOUTH AFRICA'S military operations in southern Angola have grown to such an extent that it is now waging a full-scale war far from its own borders, according to the Guardian (London) newspaper.

It says that apart from increasingly frequent incursions into Angola with regular ground and air forces, South Africa is using covert units which, posing as anti-government guerrillas, are engaged in a brutal campaign north of the border between South West Africa and Angola.

The war, says the Guardian, followed South Africa's decision to make Angola its front line against guerrillas of Swapo. In the face of South African assertions that operations conducted by regular forces hit Swapo installations in response to Swapo strikes on South West Africa, the Guardian claims South Africa is using a secret regiment — the Buffalo Regiment, more formally known as 32 Battalion.

It says covert units of 32 Battalion pass off much of their dirty work as that of UNITA, the Angolan liberation movement.

It says South African claims of restraint are pure fiction and the scale of the suffering and destruction inflicted by its forces — both regular and secret — goes well beyond what has been previously publicly known.

In his tour of southern Angola, Jonathan Steele reports that South

African attacks are directed at least as much against Angola as against their official enemy Swapo.

Within that larger campaign is the 'secret war' — which it claims is almost entirely directed against villagers — waged by, among others, Trevor John Edwards, a British mercenary who told his story to the Guardian and to Thames Television, which broadcast an interview with him last night.

Edwards claims that men of the secret battalion, dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms and under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, moved into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces.

A typical operation as described by Edwards would involve a formation of one or two platoons moving through a village area gunning down men, women, children and livestock.

Asked to comment on Edwards's story, the South African Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, said: "From what we have been told of the contents, it seems to be such a concoction of untruth, to a large extent emanating from a single individual with the moral fibre of a deserter, that we feel it is impossible to comment on it unless we have seen the full text and have had a chance to analyse the full extent of the distortions published, even though unwittingly, in your newspaper."

Target of raid was 'beyond doubt'

didn't cry or say anything. Every time we stopped, she went back and tried to shoo her away, but she just came back and followed us. This freaked me out. Every time you turned round, she was there. It started me thinking.

'We are out to stop Swapo'

Apart from its effect on Trevor Edwards, the incident was pure routine for the men from 32 Battalion. It is an explicit part of the strategy of their secret war against Angola that civilians must be killed and their villages destroyed.

'Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we

force north of the capital and turned the tide of the war.

Although the columns came out, South Africa had by no means given up. Pietermaritzburg produced its first sleight of hand the following (northern) winter, while the world's attention was focused on the re-treating F.N.L.A. in the north and on the fate of the blundering band of British mercenaries who had been flown out to try to save the day.

The demoralised F.N.L.A. guerrillas had little choice but to take up the offer. The South Africans offered them a home where they could take their families, and a chance to fight the war again.

They were marched south through Zaire and then into south-east Angola and finally the Caprivi Strip, the desolate

had abandoned his steak bar in Kent in 1978. 'I was getting into a rut, getting fat and I'd always wanted to join an army. I just got on a plane and flew out to Salisbury.'

He was given a trial in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, the all-white unit which led the assault on the guerrilla armies.

He survived the training and became a corporal. It was a good life. The contacts were good. The kills were good. I enjoyed it.

'We told the military attaché that we wanted 32 and he wanted to know how we had heard about it. Anyway, he said we couldn't have it. They decided to sign up all the same and try again for 32 in Pretoria.'

'That day we

one mortar platoon they drove in South African-made Scammels from their reconnaissance base at Omani over the border and stopped 15 kilometres before Savate.

The next morning, the white officers blacked up their faces and led their men on to Savate. Each man was carrying about 36 kg of equipment, including six mortar shells. As they approached the town, two platoons peeled off, one to the north and one to the south, to deal with possible reinforcements or anyone trying to escape.

'The trouble was that our intelligence was lousy. We were expecting them to have a few companies in the town, but they had a full battalion. The assault force only got through on the third attack and it took us all

CUAMATO (Angola).

The small town of Cuamato lies about 40 km north of the South West African border, set in the typical countryside of this almost invisible war — a dense covering of scrubby trees, mostly little more than the height of a man but thick enough to provide good cover.

In the late afternoon two weeks ago the whirr of rotor blades burst in on a settlement just west of Cuamato.

From the air the stockade and half a dozen thatched huts must have looked like one of many similar settlements, but South African intelligence had pinpointed a military camp around the stockade.

JONATHAN STEEL of the Guardian (London) reports

Angolan Army and has no trucks so close to the border.

The Angolans say South African forces operate regularly inside the country.

Further to the north at Xangongo (formerly Rocadas) we saw the remains of the old bridge across the Cunene river which the South Africans blew up. Even further from the frontier, 240 km inside the country, the Angolans showed us where

South African sappers had destroyed the struts holding the zigzag road which snakes down the Serra de Leba, linking the town of Lubango with Mocimedeas on the Atlantic coast.

In no way could the highway be called a Swapo-related target.

From the evidence which is gradually accumulating it is clear South Africa is conducting a systematic policy of striking economic and military targets in Angola.

There can be no more doubt that Angola's complaints that it is facing South African aggression is true, in spite of South African denials.

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kill everything in front of us, cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo and so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water.

But half the time the locals don't know what's going on. Some of the guys get a bit carried away. And Swapo still get by us and cross the cut-line between Angola and Namibia. It's not as if we are stopping them.

By Christmas Eve, the doubts that had set in when his platoon was followed by the bereaved mother had grown much stronger. He set out from his base at Buffalo on the Okavango River in northern SWA for four weeks' leave.

But instead of staying in Cape Town, he got on a plane to London. 'I had had enough of it and I just thought people ought to know what we have been doing out there.' 32 Battalion of the South African Defence

lost 16 dead

Trevor Edwards and 15 colleagues signed one-year contracts with the South African Defence Force last March. They waited a few weeks in Rhodesia before hiring a mini-van, stealing some weapons and going absent without leave across the border.

These they badgered their officers in Pretoria into contacting 32's administrative headquarters in Rundu in the Kavango. The officers at 32 took their chance and agreed to take the mercenaries. They spent their first week at 32's Buffalo base finding their way around and learning pidgin Portuguese. Please, thank you, stand up, don't shoot.

On May 20 they set out for their first operation at Savate, 60 km inside Angola. With a total force of 300 men — two companies and

that day and most of the next to clear the place up. We had 16 dead, six of them white.

While 32 was taking Savate, two representatives of Unita were waiting at the tactical HQ down the road one white intelligence officer and one black soldier. When the battle was over, they came up to claim the town for Unita.

'The point is that Unita are a load of c... They hang around in the south-east where their tribe is and they can probably defend themselves, but they can't go out and take something like Savate. We do it for them because it improves their bargaining position, gives them more talking power.'

'We just beat up the locals'

The South Africans could not use their regular troops at Savate. They have been able to justify incursions in the past only when they could show that they were pursuing Swapo.

'There were no Swapo at Savate. It was a base for Angolan Government soldiers and we know that when we went in there, it was after this battle that the troops had to turn back from their journey home to return to the scene of the battle and retrieve a white body, which might otherwise have disclosed their presence.'

A week later the Angolan Government protested to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and blamed South Africa for the attack on Savate. South Africa denied having anything to do with it.

behind his back, strapped to his ankles.

'Then we played water polo with him, put him in this kind of dam and pushed him about, let him sink. Every so often we took him out. He wouldn't cry. He just wet himself. The mother didn't tell us anything. In the end we left him in the water and he drowned. I just don't like that sort of thing.'

'Some of our guys get very involved in it, talk about it all afterwards and keep going on about it. That's part of soldiering. But they're going too far and I don't enjoy it.'

The strongest opposition to 32 comes from the MPLA. In my last operation, in December, they really f... us up, pushed us right out of the area. We had a lot of casualties.

Thirty-two's response was to call South African helicopters and beat a tactical retreat to Omani. There they spent a day relaxing and drinking while a South African paratroop company was called in to reinforce them.

'We changed into regular SADF uniforms and went back in with this extra company. We swept through the area but we couldn't find them. They'd gone back to base in Cuamatu.'

That was in mid-December. Four weeks later, while Trevor Edwards was in London, Cuamatu was taken.

Edwards speaks affectionately of some of his colleagues.

But when it comes to killing women hanging from things, there are some of them who laugh about it. They take photographs of themselves with them as people just as things that are there.'

Six Puma helicopters machine-gunned the village and South African troops leapt to the ground in a blaze of firing.

Their work seems to have been brutally efficient.

SURPRISE

Visiting the camp a week later we saw the burned out wrecks of seven lorries still close to their dugouts under charred branches, evidence that the defenders had been taken completely by surprise.

A convoy of 100 Angolan troops in two Land Rovers and eight lorries, some equipped with anti-aircraft guns, drove us for over an hour through the bush to reach the site.

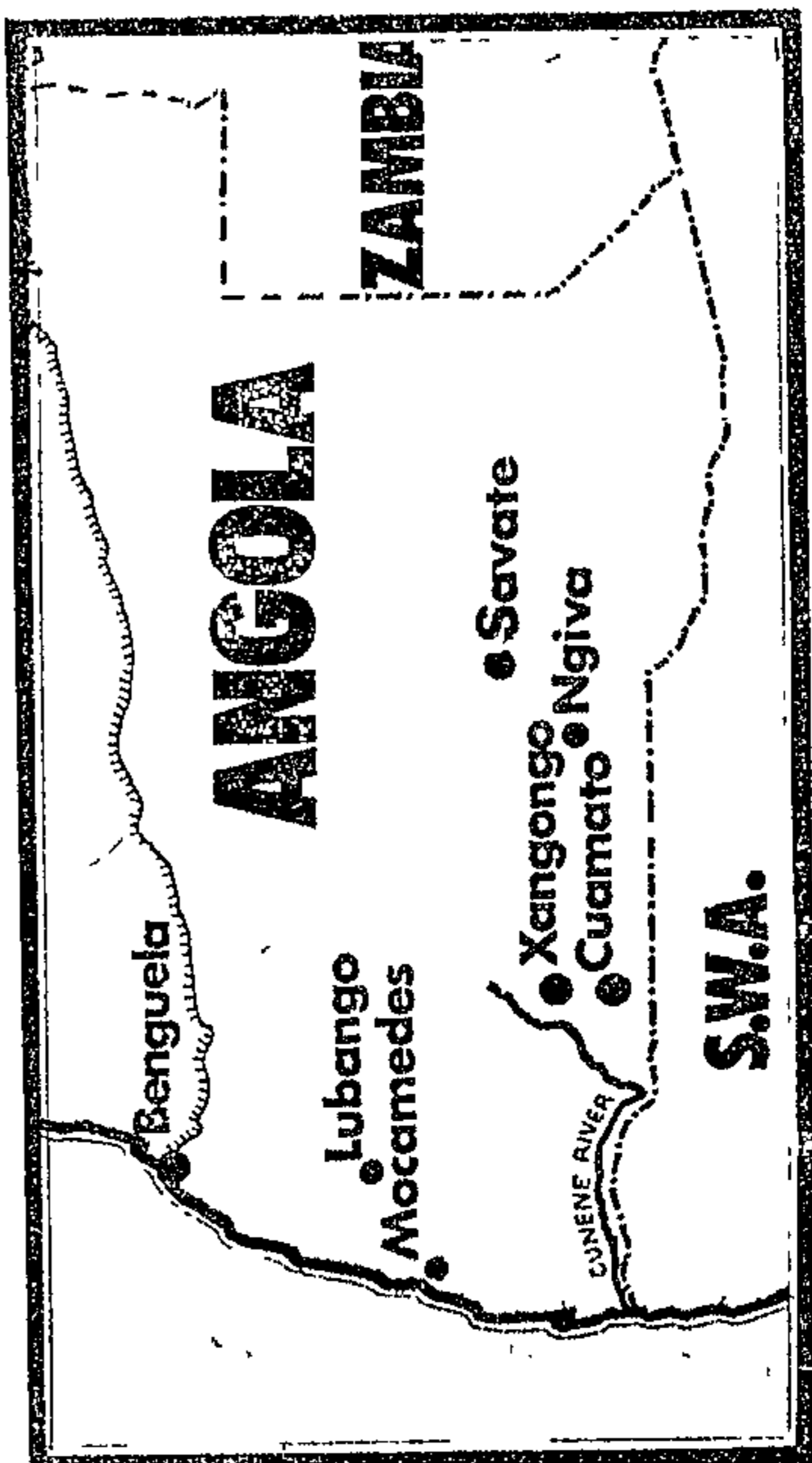
Our escorts were taking no chances. At dawn two days after the attack reinforcements sent to the scene had been attacked by another eight South African helicopters.

The Angolans were caged about what happened next. They claim to have shot down three helicopters and an Impala Mark 11 fighter-bomber but when we asked to see the wreckage they said the South Africans had successfully winched it out by helicopter as they normally try to do in order to deny Angolans a propaganda coup.

EVIDENCE

Finding out exactly how many people died in the attack was difficult. What was clear beyond doubt was that the camp was entirely Angolan.

Swapo teams cross the border into SWA invariably in foot. The report is not motivated by the same extent as the



MAP shows the towns and villages in Angola mentioned in the Guardian interview with Trevor Edwards

SADF denies horror report by a deserter

RDM 30/1/81 (254)

A DEFENCE Force spokesman has denied a British newspaper report claiming a special "security force" of the SADF was operating in Angola as guerrillas

Referring to an interview with a man claiming to have been a mercenary in the "Buffalo Regiment", the spokesman said the Defence Force was not prepared to "attach any value, or even to comment, on the allegations of the self-styled deserter"

The interview appeared yesterday in the Guardian

Guardian correspondent Jonathan Steele reports from inside Angola that "covert units" are engaged in a brutal campaign in Angola

Trevor Edwards claims to have been a mercenary in the "Buffalo Regiment" He said he deserted because he could not stand the killing of defenceless Angolan civilians

The Guardian said its investigation into South African military activities inside Angola "show that South Africa has decided that an essential part of its war is the deliberate killing and terrorising of Angolan civilians in any area where Swapo might find support"

The Defence Force spokesman said people who wrote such reports had not taken into

account there was a civil war in Angola.

Even the international Press could testify to the atrocities suffered by Angolan refugees

He said Angolan forces had been warned they would have to bear the consequences if they became involved in SADF-Swapo clashes

The spokesman said it was strange a television company transmitted such a one-sided report, while the whole world was aware of the atrocities committed against people in Owambo

The Guardian report said "While the South Africans have attacked the few Swapo installations within their range, most of their recent assaults have been on purely Angolan targets

"It (the unit) has a few South African regulars, but most of its white NCOs are mercenaries, many of them British, and its ranks are filled with Portuguese-speaking black Angolans"

The Guardian said sometimes the force entered Angola as a normal fighting unit, but on other occasions they were "dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms"

A typical operation, as described by Edwards, would involve troops moving through a

village, killing men, women, children and livestock"

"Some of it is pretty heavy," Edwards said "Sometimes we take the locals for questioning. We just beat them, cut them, burn them, then kill them"

He said they once tried to force a woman to give them information. They tied up her son and played "water polo" with him in a dam. When they didn't get any information, they let the boy drown in the dam

Edwards claimed some members of his unit became "very involved" in this treatment of civilians "When it comes to killing women, hanging them and things, there are some of them who laugh about it. They love killing. They take photographs of themselves with bodies"

The South African Ambassador in London, Mr Marais Steyn, said "From what we have been told it seems such a concoction of untruths, to a large extent emanating from an individual with the moral fibre of a deserter, that we feel it is impossible to comment unless we have seen the full text and have had a chance to analyse the full extent of the distortions published, even though unwittingly, in your newspaper" — Sapa

Hans.

1 Ques Col. 14

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30/1/81

South African Defence Force posts
*16 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

What percentage of posts are unfilled in
the South African Defence Force?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

For obvious reasons it is not the policy
to divulge such information

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker,
arising out of the reply given by the hon the
Minister, I assume he is not aware of the fact
that these percentages have in the past been
given in White Papers and therefore became
public knowledge. Therefore the answer he
has given is not [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Indian alcoholics, rehabilitation centre

*17 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister
of Community Development and State
Auxiliary Services

Whether the site for the proposed re-
habilitation centre for Indian alcoholics at
Newlands East, Durban, has been trans-
ferred to the State, if so, (a) when are
tenders for the buildings at the site to be
called for and (b) when is it expected that
the complex will be completed?

SADF denies reports of brutal killings by secret units in Angola

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~~254~~

CT. 30/1/81.

JOHANNESBURG — A Defence Force spokesman yesterday dismissed a "secret" report about a "secret battalion" of South African troops operating in Angola under the guise of guerrillas opposed to the Luanda Government.

In response to an interview with a man who claims to have been a mercenary in the SADF Buffalo Regiment, the spokesman said the Defence Force was not prepared to "attach any value, or even to comment, on the allegations of the self-styled deserter who was obviously trying to commercialize these allegations."

The interview appeared in the Guardian newspaper yesterday.

Similar allegations are made in a film from Angola that was due to be screened to a vast television audience in Britain last night.

Guardian correspondent Jonathan Steele reports from inside Angola that "covert units" are engaged in a brutal campaign north of the SWA/Namibian border.

In London, the Guardian has interviewed Trevor Edwards, who claims to have been a mercenary in the "Buffalo Regiment", also said to be known as the "32 Battalion". Edwards claims he deserted because he could not stand the killing of defenceless Angolan civilians.

The Guardian said yesterday its investigation into South African military activities inside Angola "show that South Africa has decided that an essential part of its war is the deliberate killing and terrorizing of Angolan civilians in any area where Swapo might find support or help. A further refinement is that the covert units of 32 Battalion pass off much of their dirty work as that of Unita, the Angolan liberation movement."

The Defence Force spokesman here said people who had written such reports or produced last night's TV programme had clearly not taken into account that there was a typical war in progress in Angola. Typical examples of this were the stories of the hun-

ABOUT 40 members of foreign news media had been invited to visit the SWA/Namibia operational area next week, a Defence Force spokesman said in Cape Town yesterday.

He said the media representatives, whose visit had been arranged in co-operation with the Foreign Correspondents' Association, would be accorded "every facility to go into and report on the scurrilous allegations in the Guardian newspaper, which will apparently also be reported in the Thames television programme." — Sapa

dreds of refugees who had come over the Angolan border during the past few years. Even the international press could testify to the atrocities committed against them, the spokesman said.

South Africa had repeatedly stated that it was not at war with Angola, he said. It was to avoid Angolan troops and civilians while tracking down and wiping out Swapo gangs. South Africa had never made a secret of how its forces had crossed the Angolan border in follow-up or hot pursuit operations.

These operations had been aimed against Swapo, to call them to account for the atroc-

ities they had committed against the population of SWA/Namibia, he said.

The spokesman said the SADF, therefore, found it strange that the television company responsible was prepared to transmit such a one-sided report.

The Guardian report said "While the South Africans have attacked the few Swapo installations within their range, most of their recent assaults have been on purely Angolan targets — villages, roads, bridges and military camps."

"The conclusion from the two reports must be not only that the rest of South Africa claims to be observing are pure fiction, but that the scale of the

suffering and destruction inflicted by its forces — both regular and secret — goes well beyond what has been previously publicly known."

The Guardian report says that on paper there is nothing to distinguish "32 Battalion" from the dozens of other South African units fighting against Swapo — "But unlike other units, 32 is almost entirely composed of foreigners."

"It has a few South African regulars, but most of its white NCO's are mercenaries, many of them British, and its ranks are filled with Portuguese-speaking black Angolans, all recruited from the FNLA — another Angolan liberation movement."

"Dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms, under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, they move into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCO's black their faces."

"A typical operation, as described by Edwards, would involve a formation of one or two

platoons moving through a village area gunning down men, women, children and livestock."

Edwards, who was to be interviewed on television here last night, gives a detailed account of operations he claims he took part in.

"Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we kill everything in front of us, cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo, and so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water," he is reported to have said.

Edwards, who says he fought in Zimbabwe during the guerrilla war as a member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry before going south and signing a one-year contract last March with the SADF, continued:

"Some of it is pretty heavy. Sometimes we take the locals for questioning. It's rough, we just beat them, cut them, burn them. As soon as we're finished with them, we kill them. We've got Angolan Government soldiers and taken them back to

base for proper questioning.

"Sometimes you have to do it to the children, to make the adults talk. There was a 12-year-old boy. We wanted to know what was going on. He wanted his mother to talk. We tied him up like a chicken with his wrists up behind his back strapped to his ankles."

"Then we played water polo with him, put him in this kind of dam and pushed him about, let him sink. He wouldn't cry. He just wet himself. In the end, we just left him in the water and he drowned."

"I just don't like that sort of thing."

The Guardian asked the South African Ambassador in London Mr. Marais Steyn for comment on the gist of their reports and quote him as saying:

"From what we have heard of the contents, it seems to be such a concoction of untruths to a large extent emanating from a single individual with the moral fibre of a deserter. We feel it is impossible to comment on it unless we have seen the full text." — Sapa

ARCHITECTURE

(Continued)

Mrs. Thornton White Prize

For the best work in first year.

Miss M F J Sandilands

S A Brick Association Prize

For the student who has made best use of bricks in his design work.

J G Kirkman

R Stubbs Award

For the best project in structure and design.

M R I Ness

BUILDING

National Development Fund for the Building Industry

Book Prizes

For the best student in each year of study of the degree course.

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

The Chief of the Defence Force, (General Constand Viljoen, today slammed a British television programme on South Africa's involvement in Angola. He told an anniversary parade at the Air Force gymnasium that the programme was a total mis-truth against the SADF. General Viljoen said that South Africa's enemies did not have the power to tackle the communist on a military front so they tried to undermine its morale with programmes such as that on Angola.

The air force normally celebrates its anniversary on February 1, but it was decided to hold the parade today because the anniversary falls on a Sunday this year.

See Page 17: Foreign Office concern on atrocity allegations

Angola War
programme
'mistakenly'

First Year

J A L Chapman

Second Year

C S Jones

Third Year

B de Jong

Fourth Year

R W Kohne

George Strachan Prize

For the best final year student of the degree course.

W Kohne

A Prize

For the best student obtaining first class pass for a dissertation in Building Management.

F Richardson

SADF dismisses allegations

Briton

claims

SAD is

using mercenaries in Angola

Argus 30/1/81 (254)

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — An SADF spokesman said today that the SADF was obviously not prepared to attach any value to or even comment on the allegations on self-acknowledged deserter Trevor Edwards, who was obviously trying to commercialise on these allegations.

The spokesman said the producers of these reports apparently never took into account that there was a civil war in progress in Angola. South Africa had on occasions been directly and indirectly involved as a result of this war. Typical examples of what was going on were told by the hundreds of refugees who had come over the Angolan border during the past couple of years.

Even the international Press can testify to the atrocities against them. If therefore does not ring true that the refugees would run to those people who were terrorising them.

In this respect it can also just be said that South Africa repeatedly stated that it was not at war with Angola. It is South Africa's declared policy to avoid Angolan troops and civilians while tracking down and wiping out Swapo gangs, he said.

South Africa had repeatedly warned Angolan forces that they would have to bear the responsibility if they became involved in these clashes. South Africa had never made a secret that they had crossed the Angolan border in follow-up or hot pursuit operations.

These operations are aimed against Swapo to make them answerable for the atrocities which they committed against the local population in South West Africa.

The SADF therefore found it strange that a television company in Britain was prepared to transmit such a one-sided report while the whole world was aware of the murders, landmine explosions and kidnapping of innocent and unarmed people in Otambo.

In this respect the SADF does not even have to provide concrete proof because everyone who has visited the operational area is aware of this.

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Nick Davies of the Guardian talks to a mercenary, now in London, who claims he fought for South Africa in Angola

TREVOR EDWARDS was leading his platoon through a patch of scrubland in southern Angola last October, tracking a small group of Swapo guerrillas. Suddenly two children jumped up from behind some bush and began to run.

"I said, 'Don't shoot them.' There was one of our guys who started shouting to them in the local language. Then these other kids popped up and started to run as well so obviously I said, 'Put them out.' We started shooting.

"More and more of them kept jumping up and running. Some of them completely naked. They'd taken their clothes off to show they weren't armed. We shot this young girl. She must have been about five. And we shot her father. We shot about nine in all.

"I don't know how, but somehow this girl's mother and her sister didn't get shot. Well, we left them there and carried on with our patrol, moving on in block formation. She followed us — this mother and her little kid.

"She followed us all day, just walked along about 100

Force is a military conjuring trick, manned by 1200 soldiers who were supposed to have been killed by the Cubans in 1975, led by mystery officers from a base which officially does not exist.

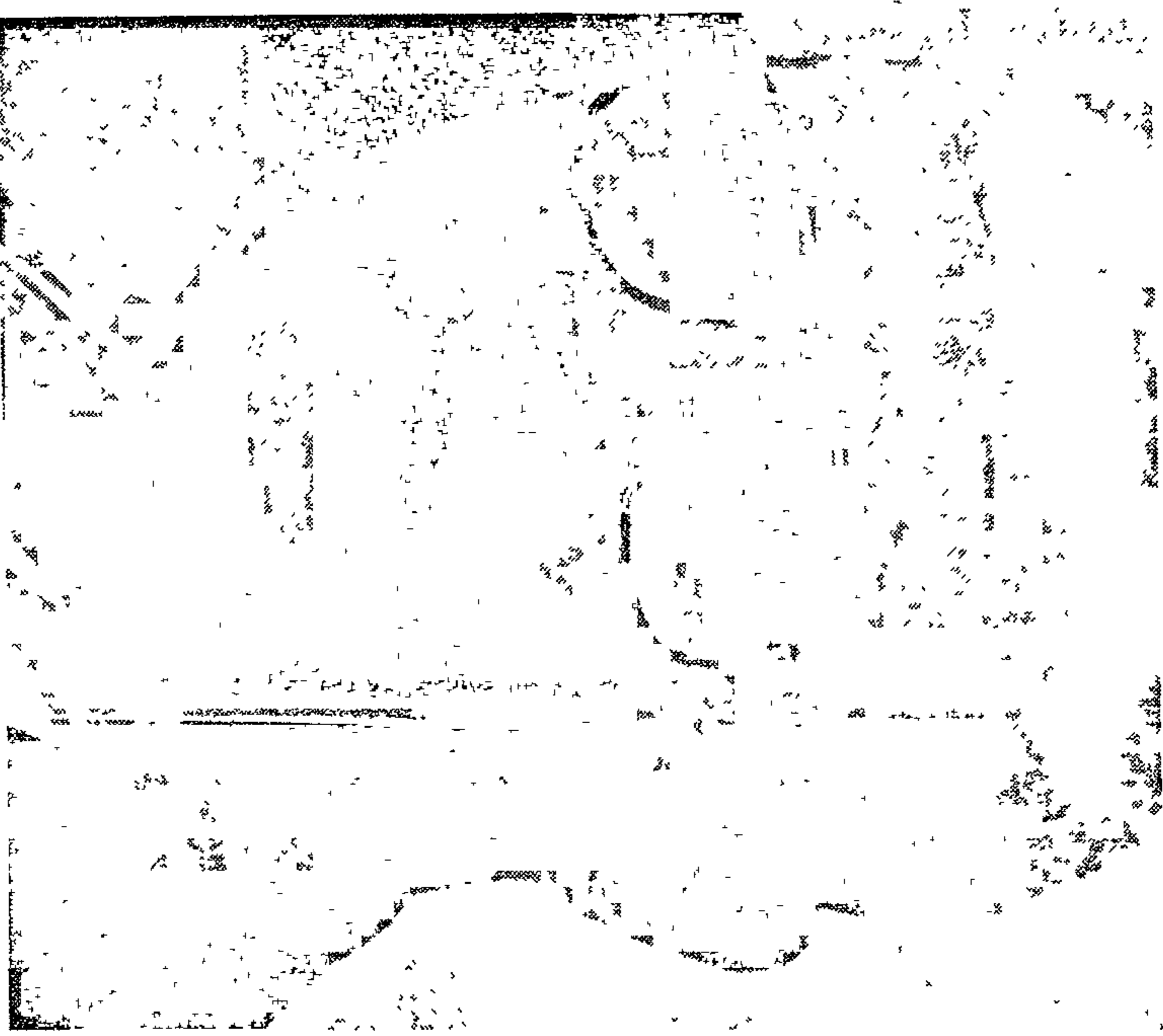
It was formed by South African military intelligence in late 1975 as Cuban soldiers and Russian weapons began to turn the tide of the Angolan civil war against the two pro-Western guerrilla armies, the FNLA and UNITA.

The FNLA, which had fought its way to within 28 km of the Angolan capital of Luanda, was rushed northwards into Zaïre where President Mobutu offered it aid and shelter.

The South Africans plunged into the Angolan civil war that year, sending a South Africa-led column, whose troops included UNITA soldiers and Portuguese mercenaries, far into the country.

'For 32 life was just beginning'

But the two columns had to retreat when the MPLA the eventual win-



TREVOR EDWARDS — self-confessed mercenary who fought in story of secret operations in Angola

SOUTH AFRICA'S military operations in southern Angola have grown to such an extent that it is now waging a full-scale war far from its own borders, according to the Guardian (London) newspaper.

It says that apart from increasingly frequent incursions into Angola with regular ground and air forces, South Africa is using covert units which, posing as anti-government guerrillas, are engaged in a brutal campaign north of the border between South West Africa and Angola.

The war, says the Guardian, followed South Africa's decision to make Angola its front line against guerrillas of Swapo. In the face of South African assertions that operations conducted by regular forces hit Swapo installations in response to Swapo strikes on South West Africa, the Guardian claims South Africa is using a secret regiment — the Buffalo Regiment, more formally known as 32 Battalion.

It says covert units of 32 Battalion pass off much of their dirty work as that of UNITA, the Angolan liberation movement.

It says South African claims of restraint are pure fiction and the scale of the suffering and destruction inflicted by its forces — both regular and secret — goes well beyond what has been previously publicly known.

In his tour of southern Angola, Jonathan Steele reports that South

African attacks are directed at least as much against Angola as against their official enemy Swapo.

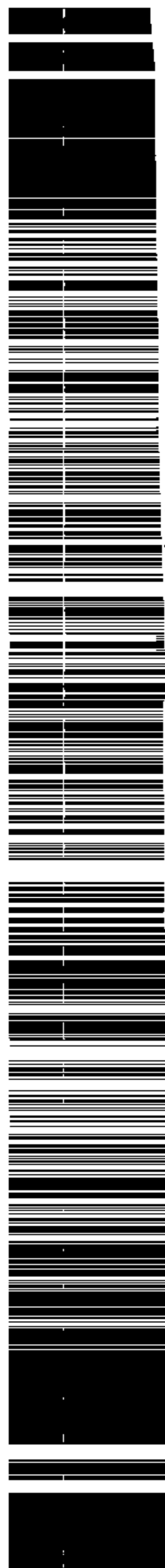
Within that larger campaign is the 'secret war' — which it claims is almost entirely directed against villagers. It was waged by, among others, Trevor John Edwards, a British mercenary who told his story to the Guardian and to Thames Television, which broadcast an interview with him last night.

Edwards claims that men of the secret battalion, dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms and under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, moved into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces.

A typical operation as described by Edwards would involve a formation of one or two platoons moving through a village area gunning down men, women, children and livestock.

Asked to comment on Edwards's story, the South African Ambassador to London, Mr Marais Steyn, said: "From what we have been told of the contents, it seems to be such a concoction of untruth, to a large extent emanating from a single individual with the moral fibre of a deserter, that we feel it is impossible to comment on it unless we have seen the full text and have had a chance to analyse the full extent of the distortions published, even though unwittingly, in your newspaper."

Target of raid was 'beyond doubt'



didn't cry or say anything. Every time we stopped, she stopped. We went back and tried to shoot her away, but she just came back and followed us. This freaked me out. Every time you turned round, she was there. It started me thinking.

'We are out to stop Swapo'

Apart from its effect on Trevor Edwards, the incident was pure routine for the men from 32 Battalion. It is an explicit part of the strategy of their secret war against Angola that civilians must be killed and their villages destroyed.

The main job is to take

force north of the capital and turned the tide of the war.

Although the columns came out, South Africa had by no means given up. Pretoria produced its first sleight of hand the following (northern) winter, while the world's attention was focused on the retreating FNLA in the north and on the fate of the blundering band of British mercenaries who had been flown out to try to save the day.

The demoralised FNLA guerrillas had little choice but to take up the offer. The South Africans offered them a home where they could take their families, and a chance to fight the war again. They were marched south through Zaïre and

had abandoned his steak bar in Kent in 1978.

I was getting into a rut, getting fat and I'd always wanted to join an army. I just got on a plane and flew out to Salisbury.

He was given a trial in the Rhodesian Light Infantry, the all-white unit which led the assault on the guerrilla armies.

He survived the training and became a corporal. It was a good life. The contacts were good. The kills were good. I enjoyed it. We told the military attaché that we wanted 32 and he wanted to know how we had heard about it. Anyway, he said we couldn't have it.

They decided to sign up all the same and try again for 32 in Pretoria.

one mortar platoon they drove in South Africa. can-made Scammels from their reconnaissance base at Omani over the border and stopped 15 kilometres before Savate.

The next morning, the white officers blacked up their faces and led their men on to Savate. Each man was carrying about 36 kg of equipment, including six mortar shells.

As they approached the town, two platoons peeled off, one to the north and one to the south, to deal with possible reinforcements or anyone trying to escape.

The trouble was that our intelligence was lousy. We were expecting them to have a few companies in the town, but they had a full battalion. The assault force only got

The attack on Savate was unusual in that it involved a specific objective — 32's regular job is to go into the Angolan bush with a couple of companies and spend four or five weeks clearing a designated area.

Some of it is pretty heavy. Sometimes we take the locals for questioning. It's rough. We just beat them, cut them, burn them. As soon as we've finished with them, we kill them. We've got Angolan Government soldiers and taken them back to base for proper questioning.

Sometimes you have to do it to the children to make the adults talk. There was a 12-year-old boy. We wanted to know what was going on. We wanted his mother to talk.

CUAMATO (Angola)

The small town of Cuamato lies about 40 km north of the South West African border, set in the typical countryside of this almost invisible war — a dense covering of scrubby trees, mostly little more than the height of a man but thick enough to provide good cover.

In the late afternoon two weeks ago the whirr of rotor blades burst in on a settlement just west of Cuamato.

From the air the stockade and half a dozen thatched huts must have looked like one of many similar settlements but South African intelligence

JONATHAN STEEL of the Guardian (London) reports

Angolan Army and has no trucks so close to the border

The Angolans say South African forces operate regularly inside the country

Further to the north at Xangongo (formerly Bocadas) we saw the remains of the old bridge across the Cunene river which the South Africans blew up. Even further from the frontier, 240 km inside the country, the Angolans showed us where

South African sappers had destroyed the struts holding the zigzag road which snakes down the Serra de Leba, linking the town of Lubango with Mocimedeas on the Atlantic coast.

In no way could the highway be called a Swapo-related target.

From the evidence which is gradually accumulating it is clear South Africa is conducting a systematic policy of striking economic and military targets in Angola.

There can be no more doubt that Angola's complaints that it is facing South African aggression is true, in spite of South African denials.

Handwritten notes: A circled '4' with '28' written below it. To the right, '30/11/80' and 'ALCUS' written vertically.

ALGOLUS 30/1/80

an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we kill everything in front of us cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo and so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water.

'But half the time the locals don't know what's going on. Some of the guys get a bit carried away. And Swapo still get by us and cross the cut-line between Angola and Namibia. It's not as if we are topping them.'

By Christmas Eve, the doubts that had set in when his platoon was followed by the bereaved mother had grown much stronger. He set out from his base at Buffalo on the Kavango River in northern SWA for four weeks' leave.

But instead of staying in Cape Town, he got on a plane to London. 'I had had enough of it and I just thought people ought to know what we have been doing out there.'

32 Battalions of the South African Defence

'That day we lost 16 dead'

Trevor Edwards and 15 colleagues signed one-year contracts with the South African Defence Force last March. They waited a few weeks in Rhodesia before hiring a mini-van, stealing some weapons and going absent without leave across the border.

These they badgered their officers in Pretoria into contacting 32's administrative headquarters in Rundu in the Kavango.

The officers at 32 took their chance and agreed to take the mercenaries. They spent their first week at 32's Buffalo base finding their way around and learning pidgin Portuguese. Please, thank you, stand up, don't shoot.

On May 20 they set out for their first operation at Savate, 60 km inside Angola.

With a total force of 300 men — two companies and

through on the attack and it took us all that day and most of the next to clear the place up. We had 16 dead, six of them white.

While 32 was taking Savate, two representatives of Unita were waiting at the tactical HQ down the road. One white intelligence officer and one black soldier. When the battle was over, they came up to claim the town for Unita.

'The point is that Unita are a load of c... They hang around in the south-east where their tribe is and they can probably defend themselves, but they can't go out and take something like Savate. We do it for them because it improves their bargaining position, gives them more talking power.'

'Some of our guys get very involved in it, talk about it all afterwards and keep going on about it. That's part of soldiering. But they're going too far and I don't enjoy it.'

The strongest opposition to 32 comes from the MPLA. In my last operation, in December, they really f... us up, pushed us right out of the area. We had a lot of casualties.

Thirty-two's response was to call South African helicopters and beat a tactical retreat to Omani. There they spent a day relaxing and drinking while a South African paratroop company was called in to reinforce them.

'We changed into regular SADF uniforms and went back in with this extra company. We swept through the area but we couldn't find them. They'd gone back to base in Cuamatu.

That was in mid-December. Four weeks later, while Trevor Edwards was in London, Cuamatu was taken. Edwards speaks affectionately of some of his colleagues. But when it comes to killing women hanging from poles and things, there are some of them who laugh about it. They take photographs of themselves with them as people just as things that are there.'

had pinpointed a military camp around the stockade. Six Puma helicopters machine-gunned the village and South African troops leapt to the ground in a blaze of firing.

Their work seems to have been brutally efficient.

SURPRISE

Visiting the camp a week later we saw the burned out wrecks of seven lorries still close to their dugouts under charred branches, evidence that the defenders had been taken completely by surprise.

A convoy of 100 Angolan troops in two Land Rovers and eight lorries, some equipped with anti-aircraft guns, drove us for over an hour through the bush to reach the site.

Our escorts were taking no chances. At dawn two days after the attack reinforcements were sent to the scene had been attacked by another eight South African helicopters.

The Angolans were cagey about what happened next. They claim to have shot down three helicopters and an Impala Mark 11 fighter-bomber, but when we asked to see the wreckage they said the South Africans had successfully winched it out by helicopter as they normally try to do in order to deny Angolans a propaganda coup.

EVIDENCE

Finding out exactly how many people died in the attack was difficult. What was clear beyond doubt was that the camp was entirely Angolan.

Swapo teams cross the border into SWA invariably 17 feet. The movement is not motivated to the same extent as the

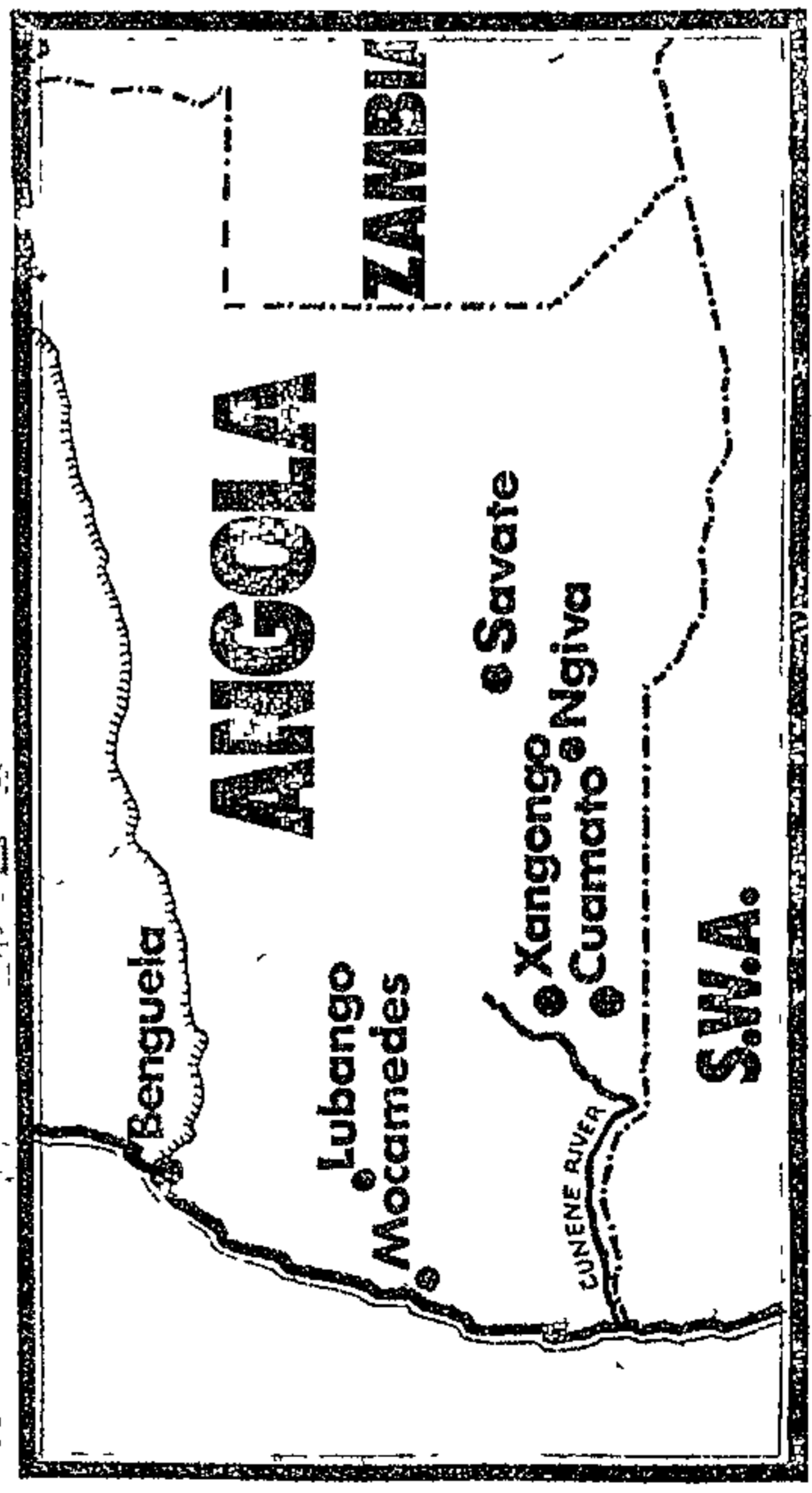
'We just beat up the locals'

The South Africans could not use their regular troops at Savate. They have been able to justify incursions in the past only when they could show that they were pursuing Swapo.

'There were no Swapo at Savate. It was a base for Angolan Government soldiers and we knew that when we went in there.'

It was after this battle that the troops had to turn back from their journey home to return to the scene of the battle and retrieve a white body, which might otherwise have disclosed their presence.

A week later the Angolan Government protested to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and blamed South Africa for the attack on Savate. South Africa denied having anything to do with it.



MAP shows the towns and villages in Angola mentioned in the Guardian interview with Trevor Edwards

The Star

All the facts all the time

5/18/61
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30/1/61

IN war it is inevitable that innocents get hurt or killed, especially guerilla war in which the civilian population is the medium through which the guerillas move. In spite of this such waste of life can never be condoned by the armed forces of any society which claims to be defending the principles of democracy and civilisation.

Nor should the harsh reality and adrenalin of combat ever be permitted to transmute into a contempt for human life however much the civilians may sympathise with the enemy — as happened at My Lai in Vietnam. It was such contempt, at Wiliamo for instance, that largely led to the alienation of the Portuguese from the blacks in Mozambique and Lisbon's downfall there. The same happened in Rhodesia as the toll of civilians "caught in the crossfire" rose.

Now South Africa is being accused of the same callous disregard for innocents in its activities in southern Angola, with allegations emblazoned in chapter and verse across the pages

of a British newspaper and millions of television screens. The Defence Force has been eminently sensible in relaxing the censorship provisions of the Defence Act to permit these charges to be published in this country, while vigorously countering them. To have done otherwise would have simply given them credibility. But it could have prevented the allegations from being made in the first place by giving far greater access to the operational area to observers, not only the Press. The best way to fight propaganda is to let the public see for themselves. The presence of a public spotlight is also the best way to avoid irregularities.

The Defence Force is now taking 40 foreign correspondents to the operational area to disprove the Angolan allegations. This is too little too late and means nothing. South Africa's own news media as well as outsiders should be represented there all the time. The best prevention against libel is a constant free flow of facts.

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
P A Rappoport

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-
Sixth Year
P F Dunckley

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

254
General
says
farewell
to SADF

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

THE South African Defence Force yesterday said farewell to Lieutenant-General G J J Boshoff, chief of Staff (personnel) at a mass parade at Voortrekkerhoogte

He handed over command of Staff (personnel) to Lieutenant-General R F Holtshausen at the parade attended by Gen C Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force

In his farewell speech, Gen Boshoff paid tribute to his Defence Force colleagues saying he had gained much satisfaction from his military career

He said the Defence Force was an organisation that laid great emphasis on the development of its manpower. He said the variety of occupations that a soldier could specialise in was almost synonymous with a career in the defence force

Teamwork had to be regarded as one of the greatest assets of the SADF and he had been privileged to participate in such teamwork

He also paid tribute to Armscor employees as well as to people in the civil service and the private sector with whom he had worked

"I trust that the SADF, with its unique management structure and style will continue on the road of achievement -- by well-orchestrated teamwork and team action in which every individual will be fully motivated to make his contribution" Gen Boshoff, who has been an office bearer of the Old Apostolic Church of Africa for more than 20 years, intends devoting his time to church activities

Credit Unions are member-controlled savings and loans societies. They are capable of serving the small and the poor in ways and at costs beyond the reach of conventional banking institutions. They are capable of local adaptation, they further members' education in thrift and money management and they encourage group functioning. Moreover, once established, they can become the retail or field end of regular banking institutions, thereby completing a national banking system.

CT 311/84
SADF raid on ANC
bases ominous - expert

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr David Willers formerly of the South African Institute for International Affairs and currently of the South African Foundation has described the attack on ANC bases in Mozambique as an "ominous development"

He said that if this was going to be the pattern of the 80s as the ANC and other organizations developed bases in neighbouring countries, the host governments of these countries could find themselves unable to control the guerillas

This had occurred in the Lebanon, where the authorities had found it difficult to control the movement of anti-Israeli forces in their territory

"South African jets screaming across Mozambique will also not inspire confidence in overseas investors taking an interest in the former Portuguese territory

Analysing the careful wording of General Viljoen's statement last night and the lengths to which he went to show that the South African raid was aimed only at ANC targets, observers questioned whether the Mozambique authorities had been warned of the raid beforehand

The observers pointed to the uninterrupted flow of traffic between South Africa and Mozambique as possible evidence of this

Osborn Prize
For the best student in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject
of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunckley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

CT 31/1/81

~~218~~ ~~244~~ 254

Raid follows nearly a year after warning note

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Yesterday's announcement of the Defence Force raid on the Maputo headquarters of the outlawed African National Congress came nearly a year after a sharply-worded warning to Mozambique against providing bases to insurgents

The warning was delivered in the form of a note from the Foreign Minister, Mr P. W. Botha to the Mozambique Government after an attack on a trading store in Northern Zululand last February

Insisting that South Africa had "conclusive evidence that terrorists were being harboured in Mozambique," Mr Botha said. "The South African Government reserves the right to take whatever steps may in its view be necessary, whenever and wherever, to protect South African life and property"

Repudiating assurances from the Mozambique Government that ANC insurgents did not operate from its territory, Mr Botha said. "The South African Government holds the Government of Mozambique responsible for the presence of these terrorists on its territory and for their actions"

He called on the Mozambique authorities to "take effective steps" to prevent further hostile acts by insurgents based in its territory

The release of Mr Botha's note to the media was one sign that Pretoria's security experts attached special importance to Mozambique — and to South Africa's frontier with it — as a potential focus of ANC activity

Another was an announcement, published on the same day as Mr Botha's note, of the decision to hand over control of Northern Zululand from the police to the army —

from the "second line of defence" to the first

Before that soldiers and policemen had co-operated in the search for the insurgents, who, according to police spokesmen, were armed with AK-47 rifles and an RPG-7 rocket launcher when they struck at Phelindaba, about 40 km from the Mozambique border

The next clue of the importance attached to the eastern Mozambique-facing frontier came in May last year when the Defence Force announced the existence of four black ethnic battalions drawn from the Zulu, Swazi, Shangaan and Venda peoples

All these units were based on the Transvaal's eastern rather than western borders, thus implicitly acknowledging the strategic importance of the stretch of territory running

along the Mozambique-Swaziland frontier from KwaZulu in the south to Venda in the north

A factor which may have been crucial in the decision to give priority to the eastern frontier is the differing attitudes of the Botswana and Mozambique governments

The ANC has representatives in Botswana, who can try to persuade South African refugees to accept training as insurgents. But, it is understood, ANC recruitment in Botswana is based on the firm condition that they will not return to South Africa via Botswana after completion of military training

Thus the return route appears to be through Mozambique, whose governors have generally adopted a more militant attitude to white minority governments than have Botswana's.

For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.
David Haddon Prize

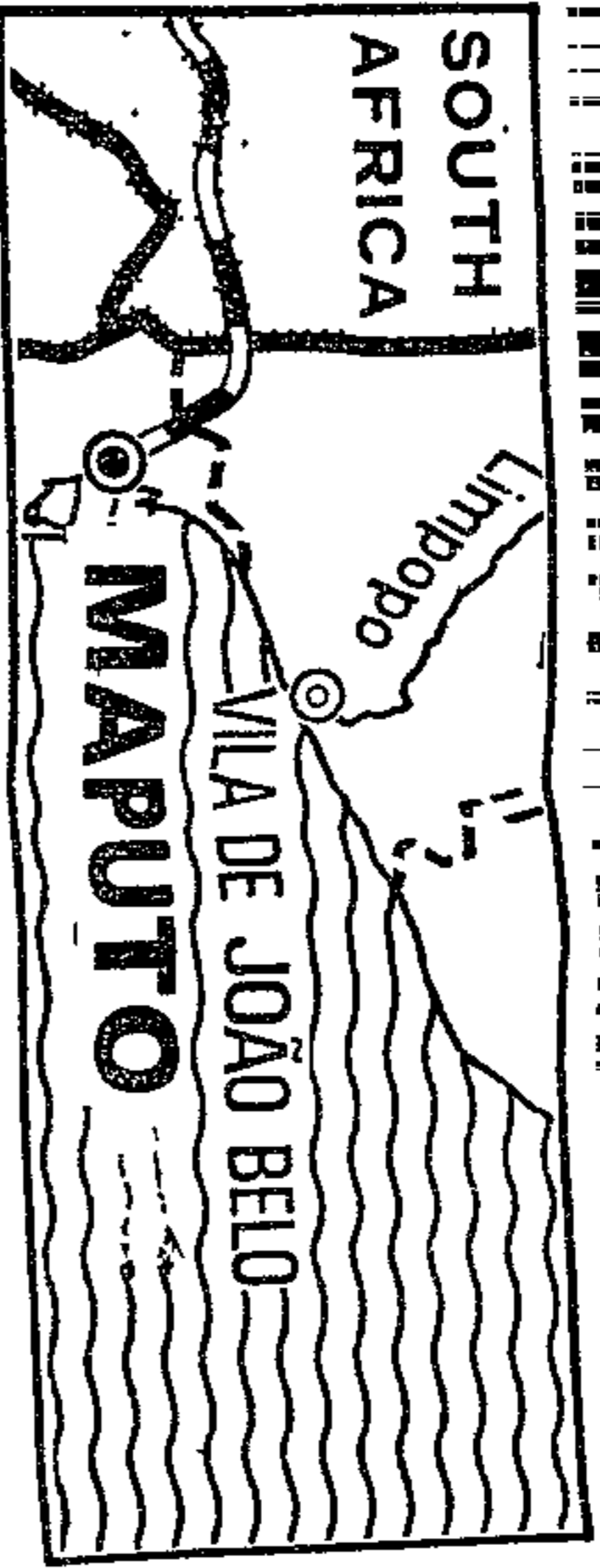
Miss C Tredgold
in third year.
For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
satisfactorily completed
For a student who has
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley
Sixth Year
For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE



SARIN into Mozambique

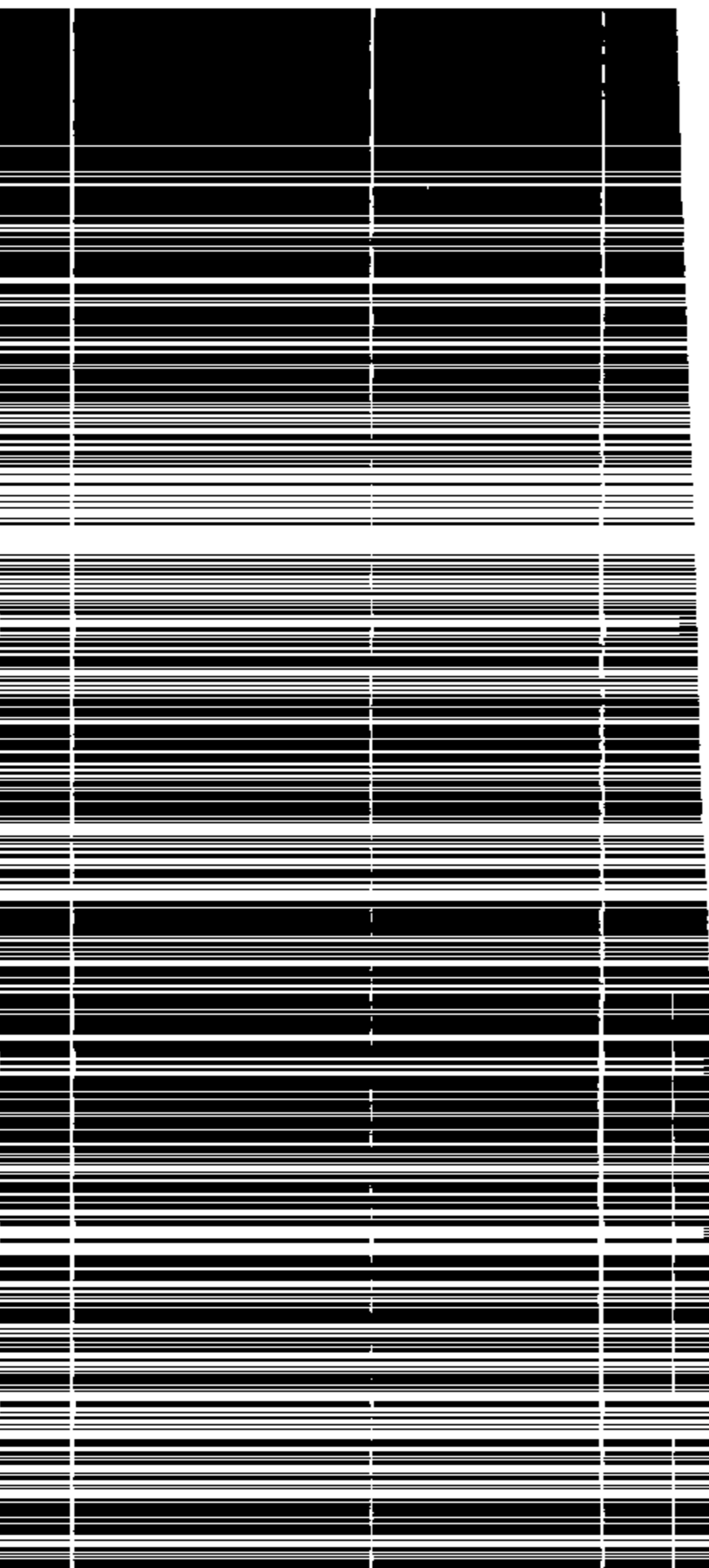
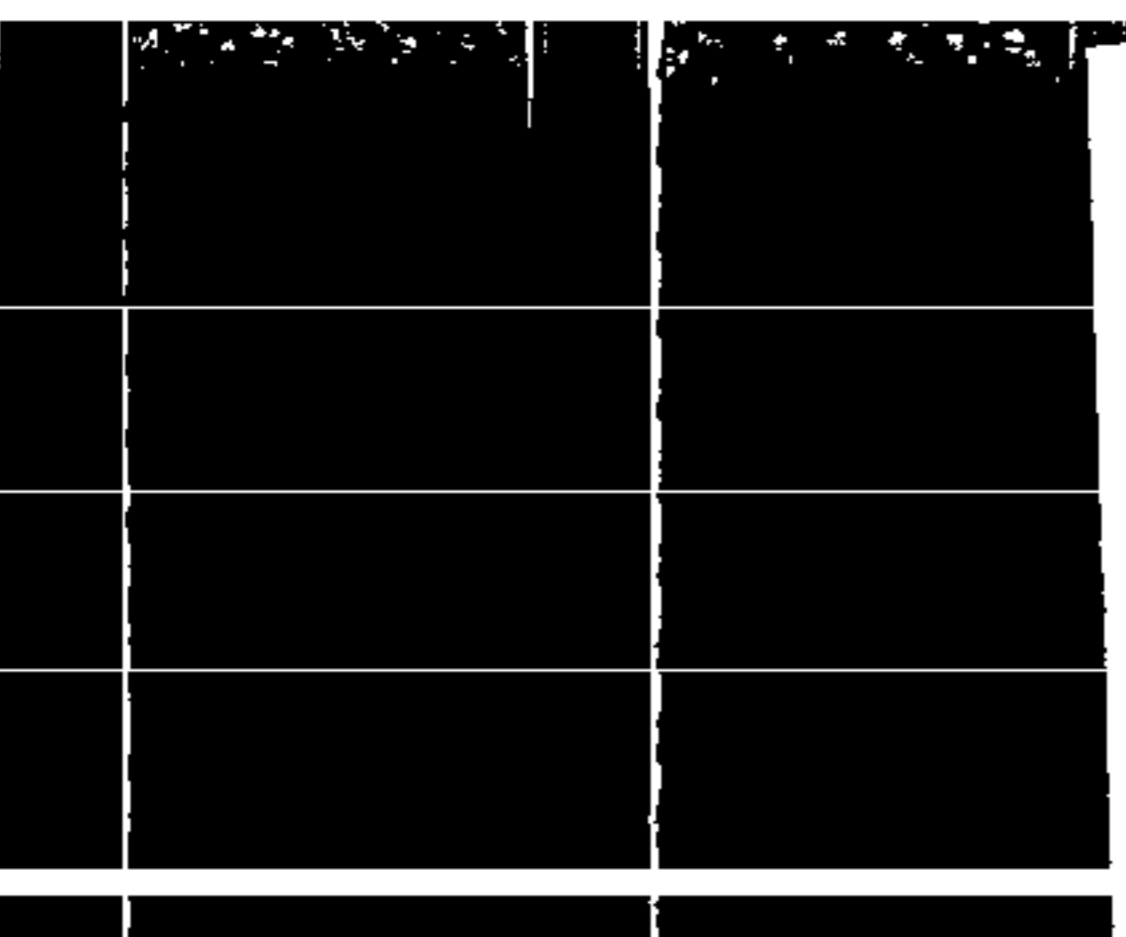
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(Own Correspondent)

PRETORIA. — South African elite troops crossed into Mozambique early yesterday to carry out an audacious attack on headquarters installations of the African National Congress (ANC) within sight of the capital, Maputo.

Announcing the success of the lightning raid, General Constant Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said last night that the three targets situated in the outlying Maputo suburb of Matola had been destroyed and numerous ANC terrorists, including commanders, killed in the pre-dawn attack.

Large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment and documents had been seized.

The across-the-border raid — the first into Mozambique which South Africa has announced — followed the disclosure earlier this week by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that a senior Soviet spy, Major Aleksei Michalovitch Kozlov, had been arrested by security police last year. Political observers last night saw a possible connection between the arrest and the pre-emptive South African raid.

General Viljoen said the attack had been directed "solely at the terrorists" and that everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambique security forces and civilians.

'Irrefutable information'

"The attack on the targets follows irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC that Maputo is used as a springboard for terrorist attacks against South Africa," he said.

In addition, the South African Defence Force has in its possession evidence that the attacks on Asol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places in Maputo, with the aid of the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organisation), Cuban and East German advisers, and that they had been launched from there."

General Viljoen said this situation was unacceptable and it was the task of the SADF to destroy the enemy before the people of South Africa had to suffer acts of terrorism.

The ANC had been dealt a severe blow, said General Viljoen.

He warned neighbouring States that by hiding anti-South African terrorists they were endangering their own safety and stability.

"For understandable reasons, details of how the SADF carried out the operation cannot be revealed," General Viljoen said.

Authorities in Mozambique claimed last night that six members of the ANC had died in the firefight. A passing motorist had also been killed, the Mozambique High Command announced in a statement relayed by the Portuguese news agency Anop.

The South African raid, carried out in pre-dawn darkness, was within sight of the high-rise buildings of Maputo Matola, the suburb where the ANC quarters were situated, lies between the capital and the major Frelimo base at Boane, about 20 km from the target of the South African commando-type operation.

The South African authorities gave no details of how their men reached their target from the South African-Mozambique border, which is defined by the Lebombo Mountains and the eastern border of the Kruger National Park.

Mozambique officials have also offered no explanation of how the South African task force reached its target and then melted from the scene to recross the border into South Africa. Mozambique also appears to have taken no retaliatory action against South Africa, and rail traffic was reported to be passing through the border at Komatipoort last night in the usual way.

A SAR spokesman said rail traffic between the two countries had not been interrupted. "Our duty is to convey passengers and goods to the Mozambique border," he said. "From there on, the Mozambiqueans take over. Our job has nothing to do with any military operation that was planned."

The border crossing east of the lowveld town was also open to motorists yesterday.

PEFP, NRP supports SA action

Political Staff

THE TWO major opposition parties have supported the strike by South African commandos on ANC bases in Mozambique on Thursday night.

Details of the raid have not been released, but it is generally regarded as having been highly successful.

While supporting the raid, the chief opposition Defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday that caution should be exercised not to disturb the peaceful border situation between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, also backed the raid and said terrorists should be hit wherever they are.

Mr Schwarz said terrorists should expect retaliation wherever they sheltered.

"Countries which provide bases to terrorists must expect counter-attacks on such bases, and presumably grant sanctuary to terrorists with the full

knowledge that retribution may follow," he said.

"The presently reported attack appears to show great daring and ingenuity which we have come to expect from the South African Defence Force.

"The government should, however, be careful not to create a situation which would cause the present peaceful conditions on the Republic's border with Mozambique to change."

Mr Vause Raw said "I congratulate the Defence Force on their successful action. I have always said that the only way to fight terrorists is to go in and wipe them out wherever they are."

"Our neighbours have been warned repeatedly that if they harbour terrorists they must expect that we will assist their bases."



Mr Harry Schwarz



Mr Vause Raw

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UK concerned over attack

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — British politicians are deeply concerned at the SADF attack on Maputo, coming as it does on the heels of allegations of Angolan targets and civilians suffering during incursions across that border.

With the whole sensitive issue of Namibia unresolved and the question of sanctions looming, many Western observers would prefer South Africa to maintain as low a profile as possible.

This incursion is viewed as particularly embarrassing in

view of the sharp reaction here to allegations on Thursday concerning SADF operations inside Angola.

The raid also follows the "highly-successful" visit to the UK of Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, who was received here by both Mrs Thatcher and the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

This visit is seen as having improved relations between Britain and Mozambique, and Mrs Thatcher's government is planning to invite President

Samora Machel to Britain.

News of the raid, therefore, comes at a particularly sensitive time for UK/Mozambican relations.

While the British Government might have some sympathy for South Africa in what may be seen as a pre-emptive strike, the Foreign Office declines to comment.

As one of the big five, however, Mrs Thatcher's government wishes for as few extra complications to the SWA/Namibian question — and the whole Southern African situation — as possible.

JUST LOOK AT WHO THE STRIKE FORCE BROUGHT BACK FROM THE TARGETS THEY HIT IN MOZAMBIQUE

S. W. BDF
~~LETTERS~~
~~AMONG~~
 CLOTHES

Defence Reporter
REVEALING ANC claims that the Maputo attack was on a refugee camp, the SADF last night produced arms, explosives and ANC literature which, it said, was captured in the raid.

At the late night Press display in Pretoria, Colonel Kobus Bosman of the military public relations section said the captured items had been rushed to Victoria from a base in the Eastern Transvaal. He said there was much more, but that it was still being made safe.

Documents were still being examined by military experts.

Col Bosman said the offensive nature of the captions — Russian RPG missiles, hand grenades, about two dozen machine guns and rifles, detonating equipment and plastic explosives — showed that the Maputo base was not a refugee camp.

Among the items was a Russian shock grenade, which was captured for the first time by South African forces.

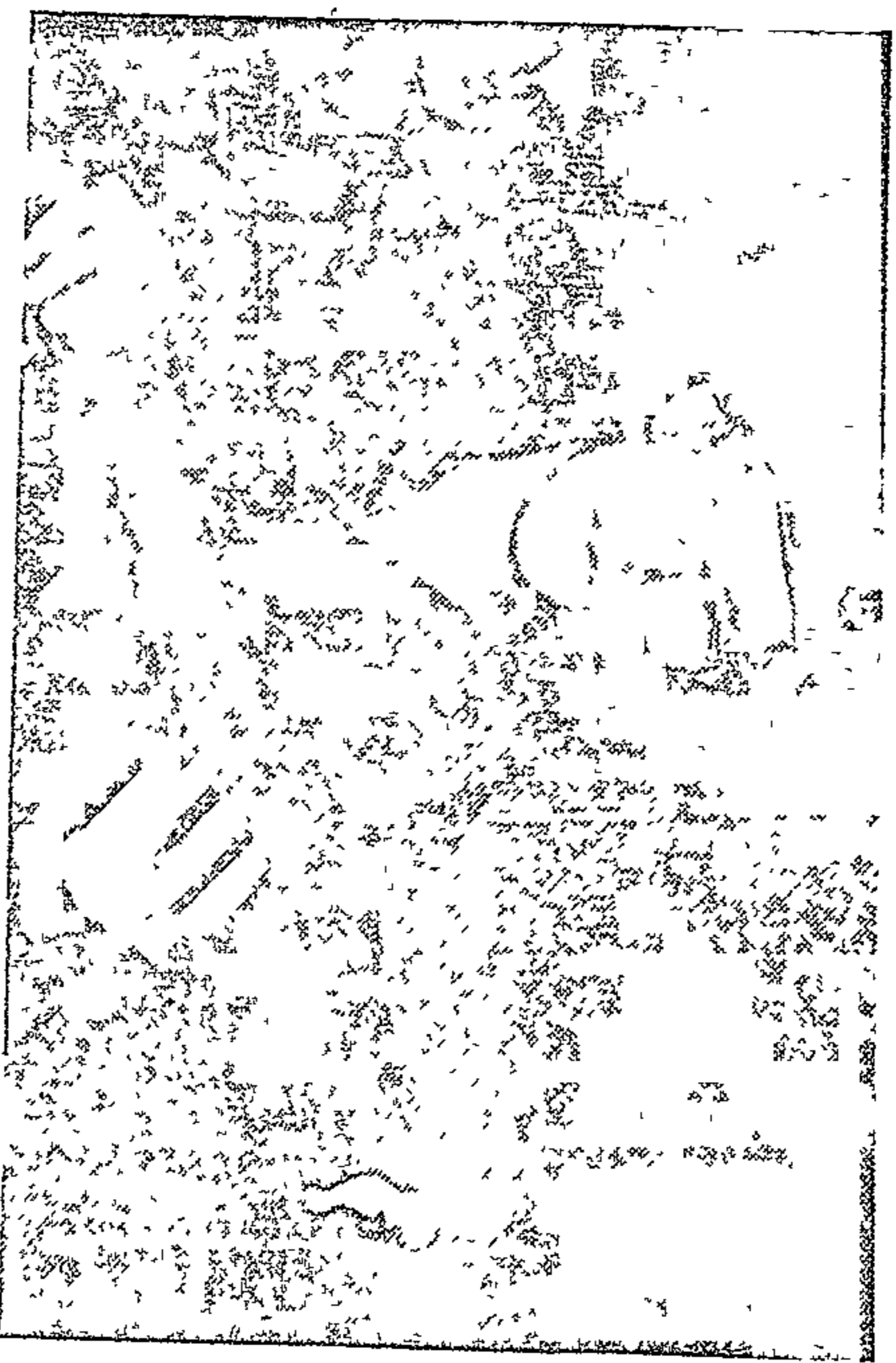
Another item captured, it was not displayed, was a rocket mine similar to that used in the attack on Saldanha.

Also captured were a number of old ANC pamphlets, from the mid and late 1970s, and books with titles like Lenin on Literature and Art.

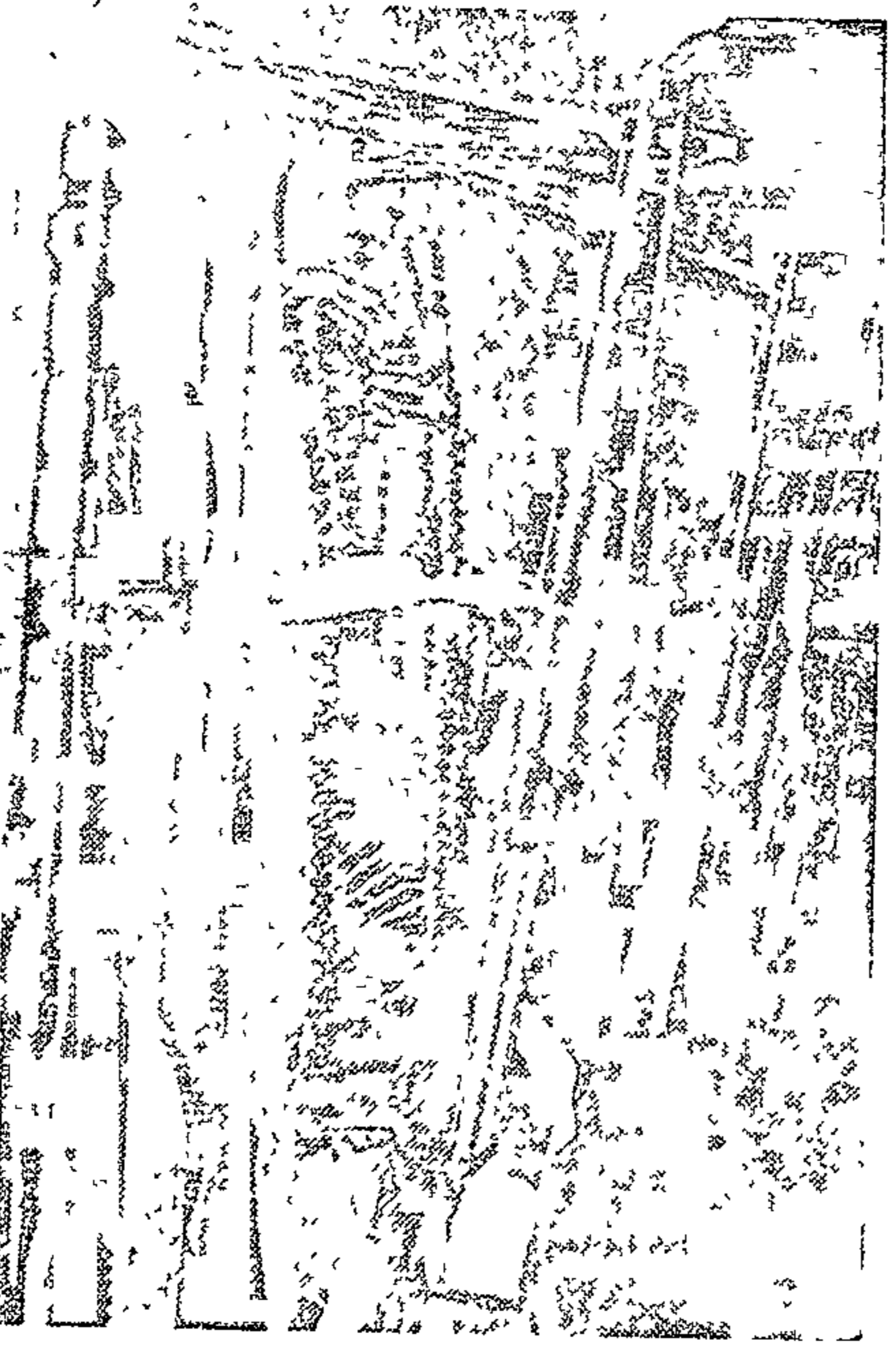
There were also two hand-drawn maps, one of the Mozambique coast and another of the



Explosives, detonators, grenades and other military hardware captured during the Maputo operation.



Lance-Corporal Trevor Coleman with a RPG 7 rocket projectile captured during the raid.



Light machine guns and ammunition captured during the raid.

**Award
OR
Sunday
Express
Artist**

Artist
Oscar Smith
Cartoonist of Year

OFFICIAL major award was given to the Sunday Express — this time by cartoonist Oscar Smith who was named Saturday's Best Cartoonist of the Year. Judges were unanimous in giving the award to Smith — the resident cartoonist of the Sunday Express and the Financial Mail — who entered six of his famous Sunday cartoon strips, plus several PM covers.

On a trophy and £1,000 as an honorarium for his work as the only cartoonist on the Sunday Express to be named Best Cartoonist of the Year by the paper. Bill Atherton, the editor of the award at the ceremony, said Smith was "a great artist and a great man".

The most recent Sports Editor Norman Canale was voted SAB Sports Writer of the Year. Business Editor Turner-

SA TROOPS Reported Captured in Maputo Raid

S. Express 1/2/81

UNOFFICIAL reports from Mozambique claim South African troops are captured and captured in the Maputo area. The reports are from SA commandos and SA targets in Mozambique in the early hours of Sunday morning, according to Agence France Presse (AFP).

And yesterday the Defence Force revealed that two South African soldiers died in the raid, but refused to comment on the claims from Mozambique about wounded soldiers being captured.

The two dead soldiers were both members of the Puma-vent Force — Sergeant Robert Lewis, Hutchinson 64, who is survived by his father, Mr L.H. Hutchinson of Wilton Keynes, England, and Sergeant Ian Smith, 32, who is survived by his father, Mr J. Smith of Queensborough, Natal.

The SA defence minister said that the two soldiers were captured during the raid. A South African Defence Force spokesman refused to comment on these claims and referred me to the original Press communiqué by the chief of the SADF, General Constant

TOP ANC MAN Slipped Through

**BY DESMOND SLOVO
Chief Reporter**

According to an ANC spokesman in London yesterday Mr Slovo left for Mozambique three weeks ago.

There have been reports that one White ANC member was killed in the raid, but it does not appear to have been Slovo. I phoned Mr Slovo's wife, Ruth First in London yesterday and I discovered her husband was safe.

A further report here suggested to speak to Joe Slovo several months ago, answered but the man on the other end of the line refused to speak to me and hung up.

The Sunday Express revealed in June last year that Maputo

was a base for ANC terrorists and that they were South African. The raid was led by a group of 33 men and 30 cars were involved. Mr Slovo and his wife were among the ANC members who were captured.

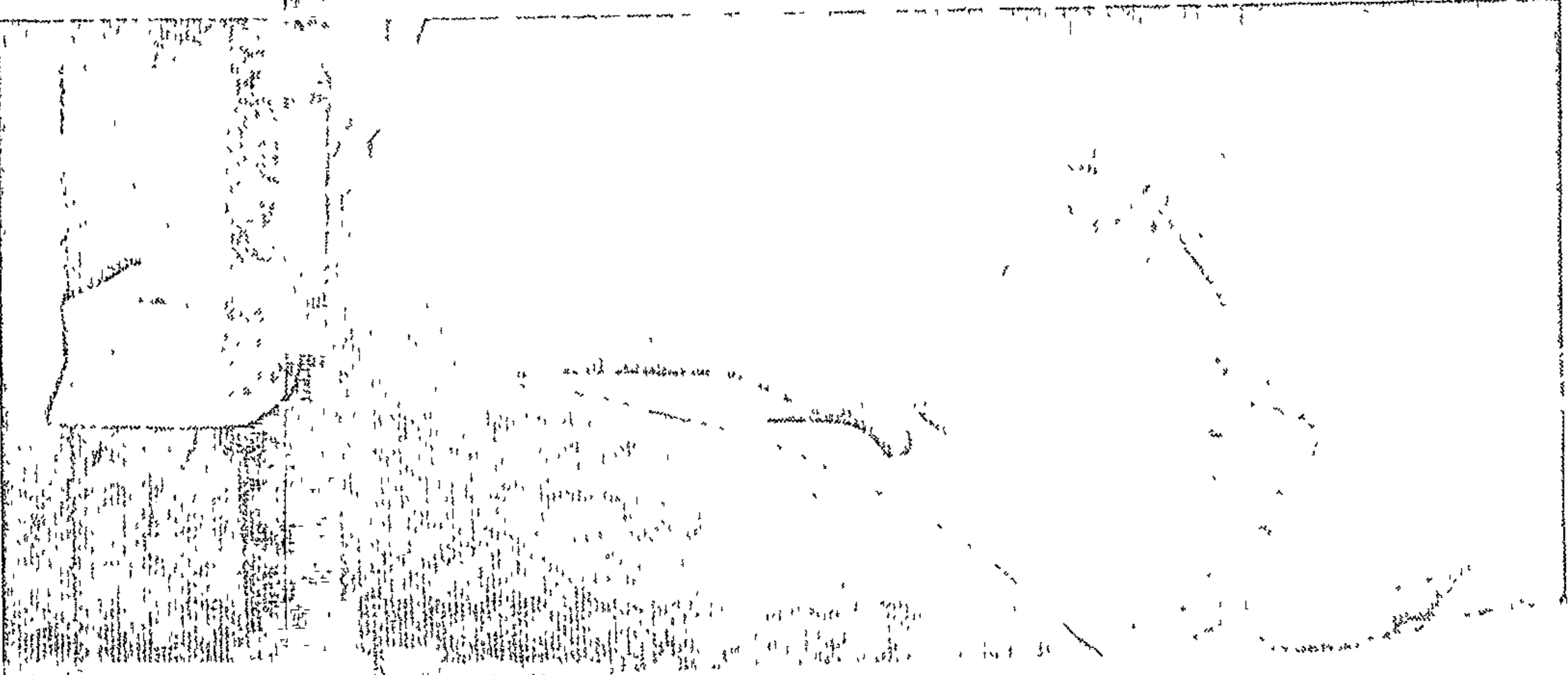
Mr Slovo is 30, black and was born in Johannesburg, South Africa. He is a member of the ANC and is believed to be a member of the ANC's military wing, the Umkhonto we Sizwe. He is believed to be a member of the ANC's military wing, the Umkhonto we Sizwe.

There is to occur that the ANC planned more and bigger attacks against South Africa and it is believed that the South Africans had information of this and decided to hit the ANC HQ before these could occur.

There is likely to be an international outcry over the raid and the South Africans must have considered this before launching the raid.

It is believed that the information given to the South African authorities by the captured Russian spy Major Viktor Zorlov formed the basis for the raid.

O Zambach, the ANC Minister of Defence, said last night that the South African raid was a great triumph for the ANC and that it would strengthen its own defences and tighten its military alliance with Mozambique.



Joe Slovo — only White member of the ANC hierarchy and the man who masterminded anti SA terrorist attacks

1/2/81

~~1/2/81~~

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for the Checkers award for consumer journalism

Other Standard Bank merit awards went to Abe Berry of the Star, Dave Anderson of the Pretoria News, Dave Gaskill of the Sunday Times, Louw Henning of Die Transvaler, Fred Mouton of Die Burger and Paul Lessing of the Natal Mercury

Top cartoon of the year was awarded posthumously to Len Lindeque of Die Vaderland

© For this week's example of Smith's satiric touch — see Page 22.

Political cartoon in this issue by R A Gibson and J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by L Stephenson all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

tack force has already returned to its base"

The raid, on three houses in the township of Matola outside Maputo occupied by ANC forces under the command of Mr Joe Slovo who plots the ANC terrorist and sabotage attacks on South Africa

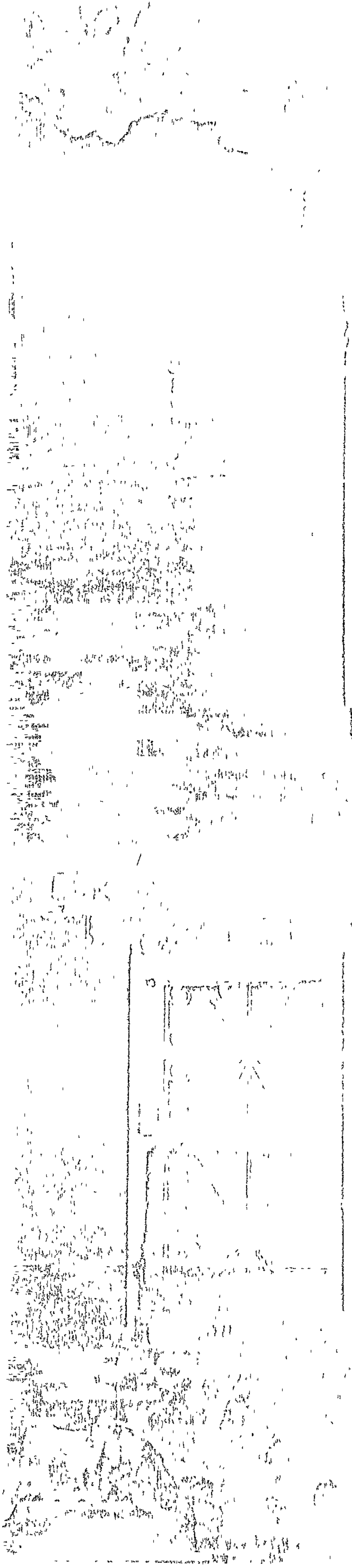
It is believed that trucks used in the attack were flown into Mozambique by helicopter

But Mr Slovo, the man the South African Government rate as their No 1 enemy, may have slipped through the net of the South African commando raid

The former Johannesburg advocate, the only White member of the ANC high command, has been accused of masterminding the Sasol blasts last June

DIYANSTIAJED

Missio House after ^{S. Times 1991} ~~SE~~ ^{SE} Commodos str



Outside the third house, a Mozambique major points to the spot where a South African soldier is said to have died

HOW TERROR NEST WAS SMASHED

20 254082A

From page 1

... had been destroyed and many ANC terrorists including commanders, were killed. He said everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambique security forces and civilians.

The attack in the streets... information from sources close to the ANC... that Maputo is used as a baseboard for terror attacks... In addition, the SADF has its possession evidence that the attacks on bases in the S.A.

... incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned from these hiding places near Maputo — with the aid of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) and Cuban and East German advisers — and that they had been launched from here. News of the raid — South Africa's first in the capital of a neighbouring state — forced contacts in the London headquarters of the ANC. Both Jolly Smith, ANC bureau chief in London and Frans Mehl Press officer said they were in the dark as to what had happened. The ad hoc attack immediately gave rise to fears of reprisal by the Frelimo government against South African railway workers in Maputo. But Mr Theo du Toit, chief public relations officer for the SADF, said a senior executive had spoken to the employees in the Mozambique capital shortly after the raid and that there was no cause for concern. Contrary to popular belief, we only have two men based there. Both Mr H G Bosch and his assistant Mr Gouwens are well and have no intention of leaving Maputo.

... Neither has expressed any fears of reprisals and as far as the SADF is concerned it is very much a case of business as usual. The spokesman said a bilateral commercial agreement had been in force between the SADF and its Mozambique counterpart for some time and he saw no reason why the raid

On the balcony of the debris-littered third house

... would change the present understanding. From Salisbury Anthony Ridger reports that Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday condemned the raid as part of what he called South Africa's overall strategy to destabilise the frontline states. In a statement Mr Mugabe described the raid as 'unpro-

... and a naked act of aggression against Mozambique. He said it had to be seen and condemned in the context of South Africa's aggressive activities encompassing the whole of the frontline region from the Indian to the Atlantic oceans. The raid was given front-page treatment in British newspapers yesterday.



Commandos' getaway is a puzzle

RDM 2/2/81

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CHE

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE authorities suspect that the South African commandos who on Friday raided three houses occupied by the African National Congress near Maputo, the capital, were airlifted out of the country after being engaged by the Mozambican Army.

This would explain how they were able to avoid the Mozambican army's large base at Boane, 50km away on the only road linking Matola — where the commandos struck — to the South African border.

It seems the South Africans were in vehicles similar to those used by the Mozambican army.

A source in Maputo said yesterday that the commandos drove off from Matola, 16km from the centre of Maputo when the Mozambique forces arrived at the scene — after they had laid anti-personnel mines on the road to delay their pursuers.

It is presumed that the South Africans and their vehicles were picked up a few kilometres away by helicopters.

The targets of the 90-minute attack were three houses in different parts of Matola, which the SADF suspected housed the planning and logistics centres of the ANC in Mozambique.

One house was 5km away from the other two.

One of the two South Africans who died in the attack, a radio operator was said to have been killed by Mozambique troops in the garden of a double-storey home.

The Mozambican source also told the Rand Daily Mail that a Portuguese employee of the Mozambican Electricity Department, Mr Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, was apparently shot dead by the South African troops while driving a department utility vehicle.

Last night, a SADF spokesman would not comment on the raid.

"We would rather leave them guessing and speculating about the attack," he said.

Mozambique Radio said yesterday that some of the ANC men injured in the attack had been released from hospital, and that the others were out of

J H Rens

(Civil Engineering)

examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or

Award on Research and Prize

Pro
A communique by the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces said its units suffered no losses.

The radio reported later that the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Major General Joaquim Chissano, told journalists in Brussels at the weekend "Pretoria is trying to invent an external element to explain the outbreak of popular violence and internal conflict inside South Africa. We support the ANC, but not with military training — as Pretoria seems to imply by their attack."

Matola is the base of the biggest industrial complexes in Mozambique, including the country's only refinery and the giant Companhia Industrial da Matola.

© See Page 2

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

For the best student in each

Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

SECURITY chiefs meet ON AFRICAN raid outcry

STAR 2/2/81 (254)

By Peter Sullivan

Cape Town

South Africa's State Security Council was meeting in Cape Town today to discuss wide-spread and angry reaction to the South African Defence Force strike at African National Congress centres in Matola near Maputo.

The council — which carries as much weight as the Prime Minister — includes the Prime Minister, Mr. Pieter Wiljoen, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, and the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen.

Among the new factors the council is expected to discuss is the Organisation of African Unity's move to form a joint force to defend states adjacent to South Africa against such raids.

Also expected to be discussed is the decision by Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe to strengthen his armed forces as a result of what he described as "naked aggression" by Pretoria.

As the council met news arrived that Mozambique had called on Czechoslovakia to give it military aid to stave off further attacks.

Mr. P. W. Botha has already declared that South African forces would continue to eliminate terrorist organisations like the ANC no matter where they were located.

"We have no aggressive intentions, as far as our neighbouring countries are concerned. But when they harbour those terrorists..."

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize
For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

South Africa is determined to fight terrorist organisations wherever they stick their necks out," he said.

General Malan said Mozambique had been officially warned about harbouring terrorists but had denied that ANC terrorists were being harboured there.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Major General Joaquim Chissano, has appealed in Prague for Czechoslovakia to boost its military aid to Mozambique to help the country to defend itself against further attacks by South Africa.

Malan has called on African countries to move their armed forces against South Africa in the wake of the raid.

It said Algeria had "positive evidence" that South Africa was actively supporting Morocco in its campaign against the Polisario insurgent movement in Western Sahara.

Radio Maputo today reported that all of the wounded in the raid were now out of danger.

The incorrect spelling of a Nazi slogan on a South African helmet found after last week's raid confirms it was daubed in Mozambique for propaganda purposes, says the Defence Force.

(Also from The Star's Africa News Service and Pretoria Bureau)

Page 2 Raid on ANC a tragedy

Page 11 Matola, paradox of lies and death

CHEM

Natalo Suburban Town of Wealth and Buzzing Streets

From Keith Kiewiet
Argus Africa News
MARTO — You see that is South African blood you are seeing on. And so is that.

The Frelimo army major was looking straight at me when he said that and the look on his face was a curious mixture of boasting, anguish and anger.

I looked down and indeed I was standing on a patch of semi-coagulated blood. It looked no different to the other bloodstains I was shown by 'ngly' and perhaps humiliated Frelimo officials.

pre on their sides of the street. Journalists assisted to cover the event found themselves in a situation that could be described only as surreal.

They were dirty and un- down. They did not look like ANC strongholds. But who can tell what the ANC stronghold looks like? Certainly, there were lots of ANC posters and booklets there and, curiously, a Mercedes with a Bloemfontein registration was parked outside one house.

man cross and other grating on clothing, helmets and webbing that was left behind. The major pointed to a box containing what appeared to be cans filled with packets of cigarettes and boxes of matches.

He said they were booby traps and that the cigarettes would have his face blown off. And he pointed to a water meter cover and said it was a landmine. The questions on every-

It was an attack by fascist bullies on innocent and unarmed refugees, said the major. Yet the South African Defence Force has shown the spoils of its daring raid into Mozambique last week and those spoils include

South African pilots with heavy Africans accents and South African passports were well-camouflaged with open arms at Maricao's airport and at Maricao's hotels only hours after the killing of a number of ANC members by a special South

African task force. Some South African journalists found themselves in the same position. Drinking beer in the hotel which had no water, some of these people must have pondered deeply.

The targets of the South African attack were three houses far from each other in Maricao. They looked like ordinary houses, like seed inside they looked as if they had been occupied by squatters.

ANC strongholds. But who can tell what the ANC stronghold looks like? Certainly, there were lots of ANC posters and booklets there and, curiously, a Mercedes with a Bloemfontein registration was parked outside one house.

That was also strange. But what was also strange was that some of the South Africans had thurs like 'Sieg heil', 'Apocalypse now', a Ger-

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man cross and other grating on clothing, helmets and webbing that was left behind. The major pointed to a box containing what appeared to be cans filled with packets of cigarettes and boxes of matches.

He said they were booby traps and that the cigarettes would have his face blown off. And he pointed to a water meter cover and said it was a landmine. The questions on every-

It was an attack by fascist bullies on innocent and unarmed refugees, said the major. Yet the South African Defence Force has shown the spoils of its daring raid into Mozambique last week and those spoils include

South African pilots with heavy Africans accents and South African passports were well-camouflaged with open arms at Maricao's airport and at Maricao's hotels only hours after the killing of a number of ANC members by a special South

African task force. Some South African journalists found themselves in the same position. Drinking beer in the hotel which had no water, some of these people must have pondered deeply.

The targets of the South African attack were three houses far from each other in Maricao. They looked like ordinary houses, like seed inside they looked as if they had been occupied by squatters.

ANC strongholds. But who can tell what the ANC stronghold looks like? Certainly, there were lots of ANC posters and booklets there and, curiously, a Mercedes with a Bloemfontein registration was parked outside one house.

That was also strange. But what was also strange was that some of the South Africans had thurs like 'Sieg heil', 'Apocalypse now', a Ger-

man cross and other grating on clothing, helmets and webbing that was left behind. The major pointed to a box containing what appeared to be cans filled with packets of cigarettes and boxes of matches.

He said they were booby traps and that the cigarettes would have his face blown off. And he pointed to a water meter cover and said it was a landmine. The questions on every-

Raid may force Machel into Red camp

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — It is feared in Maputo diplomatic circles that the South African raid on the ANC here might force Mozambique to seek increased military assistance from the communist bloc.

'South Africa may be out to limit the activities of nationalist organisations outside its borders,' commented one diplomat, 'but this sort of attack may prove dangerously counter-productive.'

'The only people likely to be happy about it are the Russians. They must be delighted.'

Diplomats pointed out that over the past year the Mozambique Government had made visible efforts to move away from Russian influence and seek closer ties with the West.

Russian weapons

'During Frelimo's war of independence it relied on the Russians for weapons because no one else would give any.'

'The coming of peace in Zimbabwe lessened that dependence and gave the West an opportunity to increase its influence through economic aid.'

'Mozambique is trying to become genuinely non-aligned and has never let the Russians set up the bases they wanted here.'

'However, if South Africa continues to put this sort of pressure on, the Russians will be back in the pound seats.'

Mozambique might be forced to seek help and the Soviet bloc was a likely source.

Maputo-based diplomats, who were taken to inspect the scene of the attack on three houses in the capital's industrial suburb of Matola, appear to generally accept that the raid had more to do with the South African Government's election strategy than anything else.

'It seems that Mr Botha is out to impress on his right-wing that he can be as tough as any of them,' one said.

'He does not appear to appreciate the gravity of the situation.'

While the Mozambique Government has long claimed that South Africa had helped the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement in various covert operations, this is the first attack carried out and admitted by the Pretoria Government inside the Maputo municipal area.

'Until now Maputo was considered sacrosanct.'

'While there was tension in other areas the economic links between the city and South Africa remained close.'

Exports from Transvaal

Somewhere in the region of six million tons of South African exports, mostly from the Transvaal, pass through the port every year.

Even while the South African raid was in progress there were dozens of vehicles with Transvaal registration plates parked outside the major Maputo hotels.

Vans bearing the name 'SA Lugdiers' were still being driven about unimpeded today.

'But,' warn the diplomats, 'South Africa may have miscalculated if it thinks it can now charge in here with guns blazing whenever it wants to.'

Mozambique only stepped up its support for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu after the Rhodesians began their cross border raids.

'In those days they threw their support behind the Zanu cause and disregarded the consequences. It worked out fine in the long run. What is to stop them doing the same again?'

SA had no choice but to raid — Malan

PRETORIA — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in a statement released in Pretoria last night that Mozambique and other countries had been warned repeatedly not to harbour or help terrorists.

Countries that did this offered South Africa no alternative but to strike and if it became necessary it would be done again.

On the other hand it was in the interests of stability that good neighbourly relations be maintained. This would be to the benefit of all Southern Africa and would provide the additional benefit of economic progress.

General Malan said there were signs that the West was becoming more and more conscious of international terrorism and that stronger action would have to be taken against terrorists.

The General said that terrorism was the same wherever it reared its head in the world — Sapa.

2/2/81

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2/2/81

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ELSE Russian-m RPK and PPK machine-guns were brought back by South African forces from Maputo.

2/2/81

254

HAND GRENADES. all time fuses, all made in Russia, were among the large quantity of captured weapons displayed in Pretoria

**Weapons
of ANC
on show**

RDM 2/2/81
~~21A~~ ~~254~~ ~~218~~

By CHRIS MARAIS

CAPTURED African National Congress weapons — ranging from bags of plastic explosives to Russian-made light machine-guns — were displayed at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria at the weekend.

At a late-night briefing, an SADF spokesman said the weapons had been captured during last week's raid on ANC offices in Maputo.

"This is a small part of the total haul," he said. "The rest is still in a safe place in the Eastern Transvaal."

Much of the weaponry was brand new. Combat knives were still covered in grease, and grenades still in wrapping paper.

One of the assault rifles — of communist origin — had a paper tag bearing the name Rusape pasted to its stock.

Rusape is a small town in Zimbabwe. However, military officers present at the weapon display could not explain the connection.

"It's common knowledge that there is a relatively free traffic of arms these days between Mozambique and Zimbabwe," one SADF spokesman commented.

It was emphasised to military correspondents present that the captured weaponry was designed for offensive tasks, dovetailing with South Africa's suspicions that the ANC bases in Maputo were brain centres for recent acts of sabotage in the Republic.

(18) (107) (37) (254)
a tragedy
Argus 2/2/81
- Buthelezi

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi does not think that South African blacks would have been proud to take part in the Defence Force raid against the African National Congress in Mozambique

Addressing a meeting in Soweto yesterday, Chief Buthelezi described the SADF raid as a tragedy. He called on people in the crowd to stand and observe a minute's silence in memory of those who had died in the raid. He then led the crowd in the singing of the black anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Afrika.

CONFLICT

'Not even those of us who are committed to peaceful change can be jubilant about the death of our own kith and kin as a result of the conflict which exists in our country because of white intransigence,' he said.

'I do not think that there is a single one here among us who would be proud to have been part of the Defence Force that destroyed the lives of our own brothers in Maputo.

'Is there anyone among us?' he asked. Thousands of people in the crowd shouted 'no'.

APPEAL TO PM

'I appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to consider very seriously the options open to him. He can save this country from the escalation of this violence or continue through the present policies to stoke the fires of this violence by continuing to listen to the right-wing who do not want to share power with blacks,' said Chief Buthelezi.

WHITE RACISM

'In the long run neither blacks nor whites can gain anything from this kind of destruction. We do not feel that communism is a threat to this country. But white racism, which is the core of the present policies of the Government, is a threat to black and white in this country.

White intransigence which has been displayed so blatantly during the no-confidence debate, is a concrete foundation to those imaginary communist encroachments that everybody is talking about it.'

'United
blacks can
paralyse
S Africa'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — If blacks are united, they can easily paralyse the South African economy and force whites to negotiate with them, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha.

Speaking to thousands of his supporters who crammed into the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto yesterday, he said the intransigence of whites called for serious consideration of such a method.

'But we cannot even begin to consider use of such a strategy if we continue to remain in such pathetic dismay as black political groupings,' he said.

MAIN THEME

Black unity was the main theme of Chief Buthelezi's address. However, a number of leading figures in the Black Consciousness Movement, including Dr Nthato Motlana, did not accept invitations to attend yesterday's gathering. It had been billed as a day of prayer for black unity and solidarity.

Mr Jac Rabie of the Labour Party was cheered by the crowd when he pointed out that his party had refused to have anything to do with the President's Council because it excluded blacks.

'Abduction' plan in Matola raid

ARCUS 3/2/81

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254
SILA

Arcus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The discovery of handcuffs among equipment left by South African troops outside an ANC house they attacked in Matola has reinforced the feeling in Mozambique that the raiders intended abducting some ANC officials.

Mozambican authorities do not think anyone was taken away. They say that either the South Africans did not find whoever they were looking for or they were driven off before they could complete their operation.

While it is not yet known how the raiders were able to penetrate the Mozambique capital's industrial area undetected, a clearer picture of the operation is arising.

HAVE MAP

Mozambican military authorities are known to be studying a map taken from the body of one of the two South Africans killed in the raid.

The second soldier's body was taken away by the raiders.

It appears the South Africans set up road blocks on the roads in and out of Matola in the early hours of Friday morning.

Two groups of heavily-armed men then drove up to houses occupied by ANC members and opened fire, wrecking the buildings and killing all the occupants.

The main objective appears to have been the largest of the three ANC houses which were several kilometres apart.

Here different tactics were employed.

PORTUGUESE

According to neighbours a South African lorry stopped outside the house and was thought at first to belong to Frelimo forces.

A member of the South African party identified himself as a Frelimo soldier and called on the occupants in Portuguese to come out.

Two ANC members walked out of the front door and were shot down.

It is believed a Frelimo guard killed at least one of the South Africans before being badly wounded himself.

The South Africans were caught in crossfire from at least two groups of Frelimo troops and then pulled out taking a number of casualties with them.

Three men from Durban were among the ANC members killed. They are Ml Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanyile all from Kwamashu township.

The Mozambique, United States and British governments have not commented officially on the raid.

p10 3/2/81

Ciskeian killed in Maputo raid

DURBAN — A Middledrift-born man was among those killed in the South African attack on African National Congress houses near Maputo last week.

He was Mr Mgadeni Sikweyiya, who was born in 1940.

Mr Sikweyiya matriculated at the Khama High school in the Cape and went to Durban in 1960 where he worked.

According to relatives he was married in 1966 and had three children.

He left in 1978 to study law overseas.

Reports yesterday said three men from Durban were also among those killed in the raid, together with two men from Johannesburg.

The Durban men were Mr Thamsanqa Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanyile. The surnames of the two Transvaal men are reported to be Masuku and Mhowepe.

Mr Johnny Makhathini,

London-based secretary for international affairs of the ANC, confirmed the names of Mr Radebe and Mr Khanyile and said he was awaiting confirmation of further names from their office in Maputo.

Mr Radebe was a University of Zululand graduate and fled the country in 1977.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman denied a report from Mozambique that two of the South African raiders had been captured.

In London, the mother of Sgt Robert Hutchinson, who died in the raid, said last night her son had been very proud to fight for South Africa — and was prepared to die for it also.

Speaking from her council housing estate flat, she said her son did not regard himself as a British soldier.

"We left Britain when he was two-years-old to go to Rhodesia. He never

regarded Britain as his home. To him Southern Africa was his home." He had fought in the Rhodesian Army, she said.

She said they left Rhodesia and came to Britain only a few months ago.

"I hate England," she said. "This is a horrible country."

Mrs Hutchinson said Robert was her only son. The family had moved to Britain because her mother had been here. But she had died. — DDC

Reaction to raid, page 2.
Editorial opinion, page 3.

Contract for new airport signed

MASERU — An engineering consultancy contract for the construction of Botswana's planned international airport was signed here yesterday by the Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr P N Pete, and a representative of the engineering firm from Canada — SAPA.

CHEI

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male

- For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
- Second Year (Bronze Medal)
Miss G C Littlewort
- Third Year (Silver Medal)
Miss N C Davidson
- Fourth Year (Gold Medal)
P M Salmon
T J Cumming
D P Weeks
J H Rens
B F McClelland

3/2/8 (218) (254) (874A)

Joe Slovo may have been target of raid

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

THE South African raid on Mozambique might have been launched to "take out" Joe Slovo, the South African communist expatriate who has been masterminding African National Congress activities inside the Republic from Maputo.

If so, neither side has admitted it, and by last night there had not yet been any indication that Slovo was killed or captured.

Liquidating or abducting Slovo, one of the South African Government's most wanted men, would be a tremendous propaganda and military coup. But raiding a faraway objective for such a pinpoint mobile "target" is extremely difficult, as unsuccessful raids on Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel and Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo have proved.

An interesting fact, however, is that nothing has been seen or heard of Slovo since the raid in the early hours of Friday.

The "get Slovo" theory is one of several that military and foreign-affairs observers were offering yesterday after a weekend of conflicting and confusing reports which have increased rather than diminished the fog of mystery that still surrounds the whole episode.

All observers agreed on one thing: Taking into account the likely political and diplomatic ill-effects of the raid, there must have been compelling reasons for carrying it out.

Three days after the raid, almost everything about it is in dispute. Almost the only thing everyone agrees on is that two of the raiders — both of British origin — were killed.

● The SADF says it killed about 30 ANC members, all armed to the teeth. Mozambique says only 13 died, most of them unarmed refugees.

● The SADF won't say how its men got there, but the Mozambicans have claimed that they arrived and left in vehicles similar to standard Frelimo military vehicles.

● Mozambican sources claim that two raiders were captured. The SADF flatly denies this.

Quite a number of points remain to be cleared up:

● How did the raiders reach Matola completely undetected,

although travelling in several vehicles bristling with weapons including — according to one source — a small artillery piece?

If they travelled by road all the way from the South African border in these vehicles similar to those used by Frelimo, they must have bypassed the big military base at Boane, 50km from Matola, without arousing any suspicion — rather a strange story as parts of Mozambique are under a state of emergency as a result of an anti-Machel insurrection.

● How was it that the raiders got clean away after a 90-minute fire-fight involving anti-tank rockets, machine-guns, hand-grenades, possibly incendiaries and, by one Mozambican report, a recoilless gun?

An encounter like this is extremely noisy and highly colourful, and must have been audible and visible for several kilometres. Yet there has been no definite statement that Mozambican security forces were in the vicinity or made any effort to stop the raiders' getaway.

Mozambican sources reportedly believe the raiders drove down the road from the attack scene, sowing landmines to discourage pursuit, and were then extracted by an undisclosed number of helicopters in order to avoid the Boane base. However, there was nothing to stop a force from advancing towards them from Boane.

● Why was such a wild onslaught made on the three houses? The standard house-clearing drill practised by military special forces all over the world emphasizes a stealthy approach and a rapid entry characterized by the use of hand-grenades and controlled small-arms fire — and a quick withdrawal.

Yet, according to Mozambican sources, the raiders shot wildly and extravagantly at the target houses, wasting great quantities of ammunition and much time, and jettisoning equipment and munitions everywhere.

● If it is true that the raiders left one of their dead behind, as Mozambique claims, why was the body abandoned, when by their own account the raiders had time enough to carry off great quantities of documents, weapons and ammunition? Commando forces all over the world go to great lengths to carry their dead out with them.

Marine traffic is to be monitored

ARCUS 3/2/81 (254)

LEGISLATION empowering the Government to regulate, monitor and, where necessary, take action against marine traffic passing through South Africa's territorial waters was passed in the Assembly yesterday.

The legislation specifically empowers the Minister of Transport Affairs to act against vessels suspected of carrying terrorists, agitators, weaponry or narcotics, or of threatening the sovereignty of the State.

The Opposition parties supported the measure but asked 'why it has taken so long to bring the Bill before Parliament'

POWERLESS

Introducing the Bill, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said the Republic was at present virtually powerless to deal with vessels which were apparently idling aimlessly in its territorial waters

'We can do just about nothing to a ship equipped with "electronic surveillance to transmit information to hostile forces'

The legislation would enable the Minister to take action against ships whose passage was not deemed 'free and innocent', because they posed a threat to the sovereignty of the State.

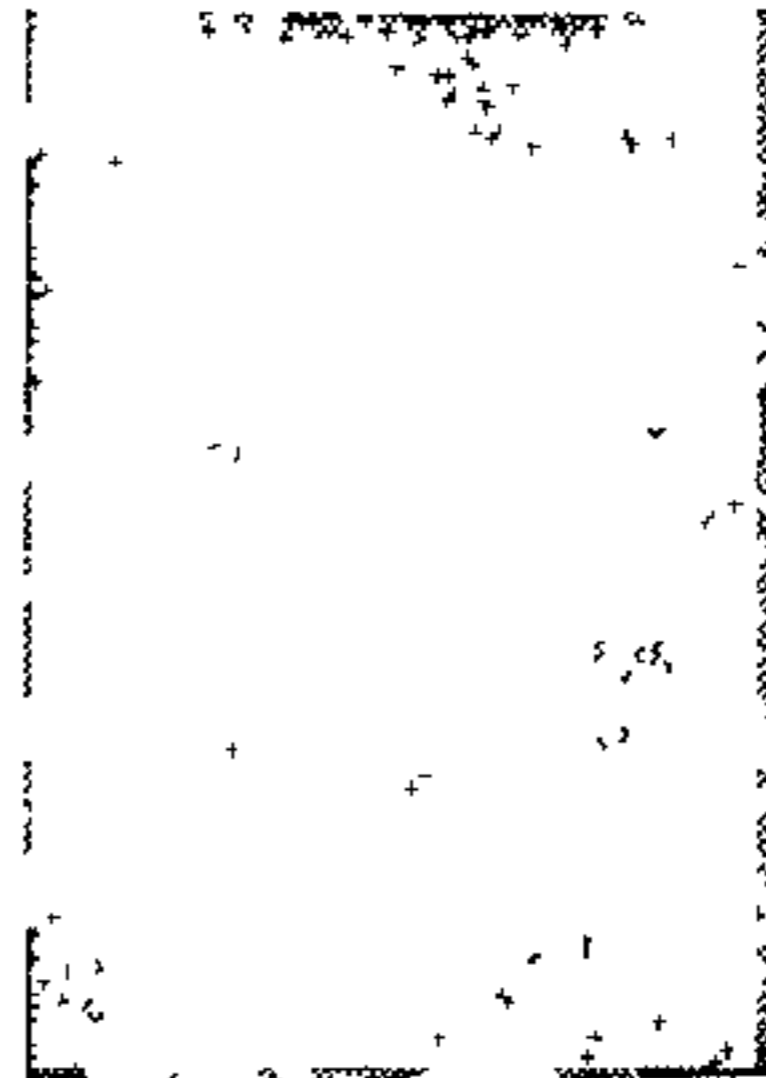
Outlining circumstances which led to the drafting of the legislation, Mr Schoeman said ships were frequently anchoring off-shore for repairs or waiting to take on cargo

They thus avoided payment of port dues and were often a navigation hazard since some did not bother to inform the authorities of their positions or to obtain permission to stop off-shore

Inclement weather could cause these vessels to run aground and cause pollution.

He added that the legislation would enable South Africa to act effectively in peace time against vessels which threatened the country's security, 'because they carry, among other things, arms destined for our enemies'

The official Opposition's chief spokesman on Transport, Mr Rupert Lorimer



Mr Rupert Lorimer

(PFP, Orange Grove), welcomed the legislation.

'But I wonder, how South Africa's marine traffic was run without such legislation?' — Sapa.

Six Durban men were among the victims

DURBAN — Six men from Durban were among African National Congress members killed in last week's raid on an ANC base in Maputo

They are Mr Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talazi Sithole, and Mr Mduzuzi Gumu, all from Kwamashu township, Mr Wilberforce Skweyiya of Durban, Mr William Khanyile of Umlazi and a man named only as Pillav, of

Durban

Two other ANC casualties have been identified as Masuku and Mhowepe of the Transvaal

The deaths of two of the men, Mr Radebe and Mr Khanyile, were confirmed in London by the ANC secretary for international affairs, Mr John Makhathini

Mr Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1976 and fled

the country a year later after serving his articles under a Durban lawyer

Mozambique's UN Mission today sent a letter to Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim protesting against the South African raid last Friday and saying Mozambique reserved the right to take steps necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Memorial services for the ANC men are to be held in Durban and other parts of the country

In a joint statement, the Natal Indian Congress and the Durban Release Mandela Committee have condemned their deaths, and said such attacks by the SA Defence Force did not contribute to peace in the country

— Sapa Reuter and Political Staff

Handcuffs point to motive for Maputo raid

STAR
2/3/81
(218) (HA)

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The discovery of handcuffs among equipment dropped by South African troops outside an ANC house they attacked in Matola has reinforced the feeling in Mozambique that the raiders intended abducting a number of ANC officials

Mozambican authorities say that to their knowledge, no one was taken away

They say that either the South Africans did not find whoever they were looking for or they were driven off before they could complete their operation

While it is not yet known how the raiders were able to penetrate the Mozambique capitals industrial area undetected, a clearer picture of the operation is arising

Mozambican military authorities are known to be studying a map taken from the body of one of the two South Africans killed in the raid

The second soldier's

body was taken away.

It appears that the South Africans set up road blocks on the roads in and out of Matola in the early hours of Friday morning

Two groups of heavily-armed men then roared up to houses occupied by ANC members and immediately opened fire wrecking the buildings and killing all the occupants

The main objection appears to have been the largest of the three ANC houses which were several kilometres apart

Here different tactics were employed

According to neighbours the South African truck pulled up outside the house and was thought at first to belong to the Frelimo forces

A member of the South African party called to its occupants in Portuguese to come out and identified himself as a Frelimo soldier

Two ANC members walked out of the front door

It is not clear who opened fire first, the South African troops or a Frelimo soldier who was

on guard at the house, but the two ANC members were quickly killed

It is believed that the Frelimo guard then killed at least one of the South Africans before being badly wounded himself

His resistance may have lasted long enough to upset the whole South African plan, according to the Mozambique reconstruction of the incident

The Frelimo troops who rushed to the other houses arrived too late to intervene there. However, when they heard the fresh firing, they were able to get to the scene in time to stop the raiders entering the house

The South Africans were then caught in the cross fire from at least two groups of Frelimo troops and appear to have been forced to pull out taking a number of casualties with them

The Mozambicans found three sets of webbing and equipment that appeared to have been cut from dead or badly wounded men

Jonathan pledges solidarity with ANC

CHE

MASERU — Lesotho's Prime Minister today condemned the South African raid on the ANC in Mozambique, saying it was intended to intimidate all neighbouring states into refusing to give sanctuary to those who had fled from the Republic

Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan today sent a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique assuring him of Lesotho's "firmest solidarity at all times"

He said no African leader should succumb to South African "coercion" and should "work relentlessly to ensure the emancipation of all the people of the African continent"

Chief Jonathan asked President Machel to pass his condolences to the ANC on the death of its members in the raid and to express his solidarity with the ANC leadership

In Johannesburg yesterday, the Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said that if the South African Government had any respect for homeland leaders, then it would not embarrass them with the type of action carried out in Mozambique last week

"If the South African Government really takes us seriously, then we should be represented when 'hot pursuit' raids against blacks are planned," he said

And in New York, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, expressed deep concern over the raid — The Stars Africa News Service, Political Staff, Sapa-AP and Reuter

Swastika: Attempt to embarrass'

Defence Reporter

A DEFENCE FORCE spokesman yesterday flatly denied a report from Mozambican sources that two of the South African raiders who wiped out three African National Congress-occupied house in Maputo on Friday had been captured.

The spokesman also repeated earlier denials about allegations that ANC corpses had been mutilated and that the raiders had worn nazi insignia.

Mozambican sources had claimed that

Some of the raiders had cut the ears off dead ANC members

One or more of the raiders had worn a swastika drawn on his helmet

Two raiders had been captured alive

He said the raiders had not cut off the corpses' ears

As for the swastika allegedly found on the cloth cover of a helmet left behind by the raiders "It was clearly drawn on to the helmet in an attempt to embarrass South Africa by associating us with nazism"

Natal men killed in ANC raid

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Three men from Durban are known to have been killed in last week's Defence Force raid on a Maputo house whose occupants are reported to have been ANC terrorists.

Details of those killed were released to the Cape Times Correspondent by members of their families. The men are Thamsanqa Jeffrey Radebe, Talaza Sithole and William Khanvile. All were from Iwa Mashu.

The names of three further victims were also made known yesterday. Mr Mgweni Sikweyiya was from Middelduff in the Cape. The surnames of two men from the Transvaal are reported to be Masuku and Mhowepe.

Mr Radebe graduated from the University of Zululand in 1976 and fled the country in

1977 after serving his articles under a Durban lawyer. He originally intended to qualify as an attorney.

Mrs Elinah Radebe, widowed five years ago, told of her struggle to put her son, the youngest in the family, through university when interviewed at her Kwa Mashu home yesterday.

"When my son was due to graduate I had no money to buy his robes and he had to borrow a cap and gown for the occasion," she said.

"I would very much like to attend my son's funeral but I have no money. Geoffrey was always a very quiet boy and never indicated that he was involved in political activities."

student in La
Civil Engineer

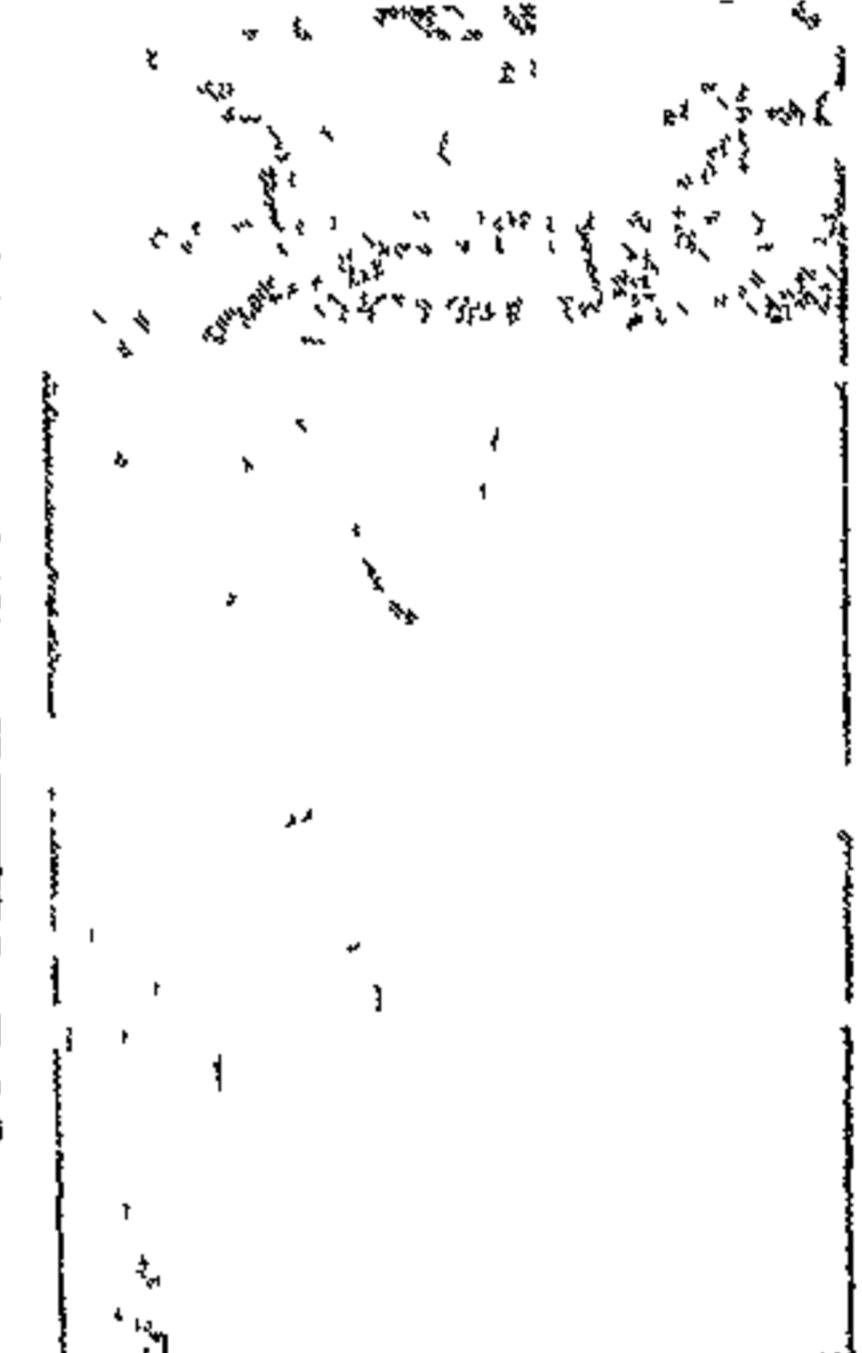
J H Rens

Sammy Sacks M
Awarded to the
best classwork
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Pri
For the first
obtaining the
mark.

G L Cragg



Mr Jeffrey Radebe, right, who was killed in the ANC raid near Maputo last week.

Mr. Radebe, right, was reported to be killed.

He was born in Durban in 1959 and was married in 1980 according to the newspaper's information.

The couple had three children. The youngest was reported to be a student at the University of the Cape in Durban.

Mr Radebe left South Africa in 1976 to study law.

The Cape Times Correspondent yesterday attempted to find out the name of the owner of an expensive American car with Durban number plates which was parked outside the ANC-occupied house.

However, according to a licensing official, there is no record of that number and the plates are believed to be false.

CHEMICAL

2013/12/18 234 Campaign on traffic in SA waters

THE ASSEMBLY — Legislation empowering the Government to regulate, monitor and, where necessary, take action against marine traffic passing through South Africa's territorial waters was passed in the Assembly yesterday.

The legislation specifically empowers the Minister of Transport Affairs to act against vessels suspected of carrying terrorists, agitators, weaponry or narcotics, or of threatening the sovereignty of the State.

The Opposition parties supported the measure but asked why it had taken so long to bring the Bill before Parliament.

Introducing the Bill the Minister of Transport Affairs Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said the Republic was at present virtually powerless to deal with vessels which were apparently sailing aimlessly in its territorial waters.

'We can do just about nothing

to a ship equipped with electronic surveillance to transmit information to hostile forces."

The legislation would enable the Minister to take action against ships whose passage was not deemed "free and innocent" because they posed a threat to the sovereignty of the State.

Outlining circumstances which led to the drafting of the legislation, Mr Schoeman said ships were frequently anchoring offshore for repairs or waiting to take on cargo.

They thus avoided payment of port dues and were often a navigation hazard since some did not bother to inform the authorities of their positions or to obtain permission to stop offshore.

Inclement weather could cause these vessels to run aground and cause pollution.

The Bill did not prohibit vessels entirely from anchoring at

sea, provided it was necessary to do so in the course of navigation or in cases of distress.

'Otherwise the permission of the Minister of Transport will have to be obtained," Mr Schoeman said.

He added that the legislation would enable South Africa to act effectively in peace time against vessels which threatened the country's security because they carry, among other things, arms destined for our enemies'.

The Opposition's chief spokesman on Transport, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Orange Grove), welcomed the legislation.

'But I wonder how South Africa's marine traffic was run without such legislation?' He asked.

Mr Lorimer agreed that drug traffic had to be halted. It was one instance where the PFP was pleased to see additional legislation being placed on the statutes.

The chairman of the Transport Affairs Study Group, Mr M de Wet (NP Welkom), said the Bill embodied the important principle of enabling South Africa to act in its own territorial waters to secure its own safety.

Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said he was surprised it took so long for the Bill to come before Parliament.

Drug trafficking had brought untold harm to many parts of the world. Dealers in the illegal narcotics trade should be grouped with all people who threatened state security, he said.

Mr John Wiley (NP Simonstown) said the right of innocent passage in maritime law applied to all craft except warships — unless they showed their flags and were sailing on the surface — and vessels which threatened the security of coastal states.

The legislation carried penal-

ties of up to R10 000 and two years' imprisonment. It also empowered the Minister to arrest people who failed to obey instructions issued to them in terms of the Bill.

Mr Wiley said huge vessels were anchoring with increasing frequency off Walvis Bay to be serviced by crews flown out from their own countries.

They were of no benefit to the people of Walvis Bay and made no contribution to the port's economy.

The Bill would put an end to the practice.

It also prohibited the random sinking of vessels by their owners, which had caused hazards to navigation and interfered with the surveillance of the coast by South Africa's naval installations.

The Bill stipulated the Minister's permission had to be obtained for ships taken out of commission to be sunk.

The Bill was read a third time — Sapa

Walvis Bay ship's crew claims S.A. acts

IN THE HOUSE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

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The legislation specifically empowers the minister of transport affairs to act against vessels suspected of carrying terrorists, agitators, weaponry or narcotics, or of threatening the sovereignty of the State

The opposition parties supported the measure but asked "Why it has taken so long to bring the bill before parliament?"

Introducing the bill, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said the Republic was at present virtually powerless to deal with vessels which were apparently idling aimlessly in its territorial waters

"We can do just about nothing to a ship equipped with electronic surveillance to transmit information to hostile forces"

The legislation would enable the minister to take action against ships whose passage was not deemed "free and innocent" because they posed a

threat to the sovereignty of the State

Outlining circumstances which led to the drafting of the legislation, Mr Schoeman said ships were frequently anchoring offshore for repairs or waiting to take on cargo

They thus avoided payment of port dues and were often a navigation hazard, since some did not bother to inform the authorities of their positions or to obtain permission to stop offshore

Inclement weather could cause these vessels to run aground and cause pollution

The bill did not prohibit vessels entirely from anchoring at sea, provided it was necessary to do so in the course of navigation or in cases of distress

"Otherwise the permission of the minister of transport will have to be obtained," Mr Schoeman said

The legislation would enable South Africa to act effectively in peacetime against vessels which threatened the country's security "because they carry, among other things, arms designed for our enemies"

The official opposition's chief spokesman on transport, Mr Rupert Lormer (PFP Orange

Grove), welcomed the legislation

"But I wonder how South Africa's marine traffic was run without such legislation?"

Mr Lormer agreed that the drug traffic had to be halted

It was one instance where the PFP was pleased to see additional legislation being placed on the statutes he said

The chairman of the Transport Affairs Study Group, Mr M W de Wet (NP Welkom) said the bill embodied the important principle of enabling South Africa to act in its own territorial waters to secure its own safety

The bill contained measures essential to control the passage of marine traffic through the sea lanes off the coast

Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said he was surprised it took so long for the bill to come before parliament

Drug trafficking had brought untold harm to many parts of the world Dealers in the illegal narcotics trade should be grouped with all people who threatened state security

Mr John Wiley (NP Simon's Town) said the right of innocent passage in maritime law applied to all craft except warships — unless they showed

their flags and were sailing on the surface — and vessels which threatened the security of coastal states

The legislation carried penalties of up to R10 000 and two years' imprisonment It also empowered the minister to arrest people who failed to obey instructions issued to them in terms of the bill

Mr Wiley said huge vessels

Mr Hendrik Schoeman

were anchoring with increasing frequency off Walvis Bay to be serviced by crews flown out from their own countries They were of no benefit to the people of Walvis Bay and made no contribution to the port's economy The bill would put an end to the practice

The bill was read a third time — Sapa

Muted US and African reaction to raid

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

CONFUSION over American foreign policy has spilt over into the Reagan Government's reaction to South Africa's military raid into Mozambique

The State Department's spokesman, Mr Bill Dyess, described the raid as "unfortunate" at the weekend, but explained yesterday that this was not necessarily the administration's position

The State Department has declined comment on the raid Richard Walker reports

Accusing Pretoria of barbaric "banditism", Mozambique cabled the United Nations a pledge of support for the people of South Africa "under the leadership of the African National Congress"

It warned that the Maputo government "reserves the right to take steps necessary in order to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity," but it lodged no request for a Security Council meeting or any other UN action in the wake of the audacious commando raid

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has issued a formal expression of "deep concern" over the raid, but the general African reaction has been surprisingly low-key, and an early ANC effort failed to activate the African group on its behalf

The heated Mozambique statement accused the South African Government of trying to export its "explosive" domestic situation and asserted "The barbaric act by the South African racist regime is an integral part of a concerted plan to weaken, terrorise and destabilise neighbouring countries"

It then affirmed "as a sovereign state" its "solidarity and full support of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress and of the persons who, because of racial and apartheid policies of the regime in Pretoria, leave South Africa and seek refuge in Mozambique"

The cable added "The situation is now totally under the control of Mozambique armed and security forces"

It put casualties at 13 ANC refugees "assassinated" and "several" South African commandos killed

Mr Jose Antonio Monteiro Ramos, a Portuguese technician on contract to the Mozambique Government, had also been killed while travelling to Matola during the raid

Concern over the position of the new Reagan administration in the United States, the supercaution of the Frontline States since their rebuff at last month's Geneva talks on SWA/Namibia and the approaching non-aligned nations' meeting in New Delhi all appear to have contributed to the guarded African approach at this time

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks Benjamin Pogrand John Ryan news bits by Peter Bunkell headlines and sub editing by Paul Holroyd cartoons by Bob Connolly all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

Maputo

ADM 9/2/81

raid: (84A) (218) (254)

'why SA

owns up'

By JOSÉ CAETANO

SOUTH Africa's raid into Mozambique was planned as an incognito operation, but because of losses the Defence Force had to attribute it to its regular forces, the Mozambique Government claimed yesterday

It also denied that either side took prisoners, but said the attackers "probably had four dead or badly injured men" in addition to the losses so far acknowledged

These claims were made in an exclusive statement released yesterday by the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) to the Rand Daily Mail

Supporting its opinion that the operation was intended to be an incognito one, the Mozambicans said that among the equipment abandoned by the raiders were helmets bearing swastikas and nazi slogans

"These are definitely not part of the normal uniform of the South African regular forces," the statement said

Another example given was the "cutting off of ears of at least two of the refugees killed"

The statement added that the "main aim of the operation seems to have been the capture of prisoners, as attested by handcuffs left behind in the garden of one of the houses attacked"

"At the house, unlike the other two which were blasted with

heavy weapons for maximum damage, the attackers tried to lure the occupants outside. It was there that the raiders were engaged by the Mozambique armed forces, which subjected them to intensive fire, forcing them to retreat

"The amount of equipment left behind by the attackers, and their failure to retrieve the body of one of their dead colleagues, suggests that their retreat was hasty"

Among equipment found at the scene of the attacks was "arms, ammunition, walkie-talkies, a modern and powerful radio receiver, the map used by the commandos, and a notebook with the order of operations", from which the Mozambique armed forces claim to have retrieved "precious information"

Also, according to the statement, there was evidence that bloodied bodies were dragged across grass, suggesting four dead or badly injured men, in addition to the two losses acknowledged by the SADF

A spokesman for the SADF declined to comment on what he called "an obvious and crude attempt at propaganda"

Commenting on the claim that ears had been cut off two people during the raid, the spokesman said "We can only comment that people who would sink so obviously low as to cut off the ears of their own ex-guests are beyond the pale"

Cars gutted in Maputo attack had false plates

By CHRIS MARAIS

BOTH South African-registered cars gutted in the SADF attack on ANC quarters in Maputo last week had been registered with false owners' names and addresses

A spokesman for the SA Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that after investigations in Bloemfontein and Durban, it had been established that the people who had registered the cars with the licensing authorities had supplied fictitious names and addresses

"We looked up the addresses and later discovered that they did not exist," he said

The mystery of the "Rusape tag" deepened yesterday when a former Rhodesian soldier telephoned the Rand Daily Mail

Earlier, it was reported that at a weapons' display of cap-

tured ANC armaments and explosives at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, one of the communist-origin machineguns had the tag "SB Rusape" stuck to the stock

SADF officials at the scene could not explain the presence of the tag

Rusape is a Zimbabwean town between Umtali and Salisbury

The man who telephoned the "Mail" would not leave his name, but said "In my day there used to be a military base at Rusape. Whenever we captured any terrorist arms, they were handed in to the Special Branch of the local police"

"They would then tag the weapon 'SB Rusape'"

One explanation of this would be that the weapons formerly captured by Rhodesian security forces had found their way back to Mozambique

(254) RDM 6/2/81

Army drug abuse 'needs checking'

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

DRUG ABUSE is not a serious problem in the Defence Force, but it could spread rapidly unless checked by the SADF welfare services, according to Uniform, the army newspaper.

It said dagga was the drug most commonly used, and drug abuse was more common among national servicemen than among members of the

Permanent Force

"Because the problem exists, the Defence Force does render a service in this respect"

Major A M van der Walt, welfare officer at Defence Headquarters, said people who used stronger drugs than dagga usually had a problem before they came to the force

He stressed that people who were referred to the welfare department had to be moti-

ed to overcome their problem

The sooner a person with a drug problem was motivated to go to the welfare services for help, the better the chances were that his treatment would be successful

The report warned against the possible detrimental effects of drug abuse and said drugs affected both body and mind

It added that much of the abuse of "soft" drugs, such as

dagga, was due to the generation gap.

The report also pointed to the problem of the availability of substitutes for drugs, such as cough medicines and certain slimming tablets

"When illegal drugs cannot be obtained, they are replaced with these medicines that are freely available at chemists and some supermarkets," the report said

RDM 7/2/81

SADF is not an instrument of domestic brutality — US

254 237

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — It would be unwise for the West to view the South African Defence Force as "an instrument of domestic brutality or the rogue elephant of Southern Africa", according to Mr Chester Crocker, one of President Ronald Reagan's top Africa advisers

The SADF did not seem to believe in a military solution in South West Africa and was not "the source of the atavistic ideologies that have landed South Africans in difficulty", he said

The SADF's "growing pro-

fessionalism" was changing it from its former persona as "an unprestigious patronage outlet for Afrikaner mediocrity", and its elite "could play a role in the idealistic search for self-renewal"

Dr Crocker, the newly appointed chief of the US State Department's Africa Bureau, was analysing the South African political situation and the American attitude towards it in the latest edition of Foreign Affairs, respected journal of a think-tank called the Council on Foreign Relations

Noting that "the entry of

military elites into active participation in the policy process has uncertain implications", Dr Crocker pointed out that "stereotyping military preferences, some observers anticipate the rise of an authoritarian law-and-order mentality, a predisposition towards aggressive cross-border actions and a tendency to view blacks in general as 'the enemy'"

"But this prognosis overlooks the fact that these tendencies already existed in some degree before Mr Botha's advent to power

"It would be unwise to view the SADF as an instrument of domestic brutality or as the rogue elephant of Southern Africa, crashing across borders and wrecking Western interests

"In Namibia there is little evidence that the SADF believes in military solutions, nor is it the source of the atavistic ideologies that have landed South Africans in difficulty

"(General Magnus) Malan, (Mr P W) Botha and their colleagues were in fact the first Afrikaner nationalists to articulate the view that the mili-

tary's purpose is to buy time for political solutions that would expand domestic support and permit expanded black military recruitment

"They were also the first to state publicly that defence depends on avoiding domestic disaffection — as several prominent black leaders have pointed out"

Dr Crocker predicted the SADF would maintain "a tough external posture aimed at preventing the establishment of neighbouring guerrilla sanctuaries, deterring Afro-Cuban conventional opponents and raising the price of a possible Soviet intervention

"But one also needs to consider the SADF's potential as a lobby of modernizing patriots. The nationalism of this largely Afrikaner elite could play a role in the idealistic search for self-renewal so needed by an increasingly materialistic and defensive people"

While citizen-soldiers had played "important roles" in Afrikaner history, he said, "this is the first time career professionals have done so".

RSM 7/2/81
Maputo raid: 254
no SA burial

By AMEEN AKHAIWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Government has in effect refused permission for the bodies of several black South Africans killed in last week's SA Defence Force raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique to be returned to the Republic for burial.

It has, however, undertaken not to interfere with the deceased's relatives who want to travel to Mozambique for the funerals tomorrow.

It was said yesterday by an attorney acting for the families of five of the dead men and by a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Ely 'Swart.

Mr Swart raised the issue of the return of the bodies with the Government at the request

of the attorney Mr Griffiths Mxenge.

The Director General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brana Fourie, told the Rand Daily Mail: 'If the attorney wants to speak to me, he can do so. I cannot speak to him through the Press.'

Mr Mxenge said two kombies carrying relatives of the raid victims left Durban for Maputo yesterday at noon and other relatives were due to travel to Mozambique in capital by plane.

The Mozambique Government announced on Thursday that 11 South African refugees had been killed and eight others injured in the raid last week.

One victim has been identified as Mr Levison Manakaza, 21, of Soweto.

SADF throws down gauntlet on 'atrocities'

7/28, SIMK (254)

The South African Defence Force yesterday challenged two men who have alleged to overseas media that the SADF committed atrocities in southern Angola, to produce factual evidence so that the men who allegedly killed civilians could be charged with murder in a court of law

The challenge was made in a statement issued by the Defence Force, commenting on allegations made to Agence France Presse and published in yesterday's edition of the Paris newspaper, Le Monde

The statement described the report as "blatantly untruthful"

"In an obviously well-orchestrated campaign to discredit the South African Defence Force, another so-called member of 32 Battalion has come forward with allegations of atrocities supposed to have been committed by the SADF in southern Angola

Following on the

statements of Lance-Corporal T Edwards, who promoted himself to sergeant for his interviews with the Guardian and Thames Television, someone with the code name of 'The Cowboy' has given an account of atrocities supposed to have been committed by

himself and members of 32 Battalion to Agence France Presse

This blatantly untruthful story was published in Le Monde

The SADF wants to make it clear firstly that no one answering to the description "The Cowboy" has ever been attached to

32 Battalion

Secondly the SADF categorically denies that orders had been given to eliminate all the civilians in the area and to destroy all the food and water as is alleged by this man

This denial includes the allegations about killing civilians, slaughtering the livestock and contaminating water by putting dead cattle into it

"If these allegations about the killing of civilians were true, it means that murder had been committed, and the SADF does not condone murder, as our record in dealing with murderers clearly proves"

"The SADF challenges Lance Cpl Edwards and "The Cowboy" to come forward with factual evidence so that the men who killed the civilians, as alleged by them, could be charged with murder in a court of law

"It must be emphasised again that the SADF's fist is against Swapo terrorists and them alone" — Sapa

Prove it...

254
NM
7/2/81

SADF challenges men to give evidence of alleged atrocities

PRETORIA — The Defence Force yesterday challenged two men, who have alleged to overseas media that the SADF committed atrocities in southern Angola, to produce factual evidence so that the men who allegedly killed civilians could be charged with murder in a court of law.

The challenge was made in a Defence Force statement commenting on allegations made to Agence France Presse and published in yesterday's edition of the Paris Left wing newspaper Le Monde. The statement described the report as 'blatantly untruthful'.

Yesterday's Defence Force statement said 'In an obviously well-orchestrated campaign to discredit the Defence Force, another so called member of 32 Battalion has come forward with allegations of atrocities supposed to have been committed by the SADF in southern Angola

'The SADF wants to make it clear firstly that no one answering to the description "The Cowboy" has ever been attached to 32 Battalion.

'Secondly the SADF categorically denies that orders had been given to eliminate all the civilians in the area and to destroy all the food and water as is alleged by this man.

This denial includes the allegations about killing civilians slaughtering live

stock and contaminating water by putting dead cattle into it.

'If these allegations about the killing of civilians were true it means that murder had been committed and the SADF does not condone murder, as our record in dealing with murderers clearly proves.

'The SADF challenges L-Cpl Edwards and "The Cowboy" to come forward with factual evidence so that the men who killed

the civilians, as alleged by them, could be charged with murder in a court of law.

It must be emphasised again that the SADF's fight is against Swapo terrorists and Swapo terrorists alone.

'During operations in Angola the SADF goes out of its way to avoid involving civilians and members of the armed forces of Angola in clashes,' the statement said — (Sapa)

NO HERO'S BURIAL FOR TABANG'S FATHER WHILE BE BURIED

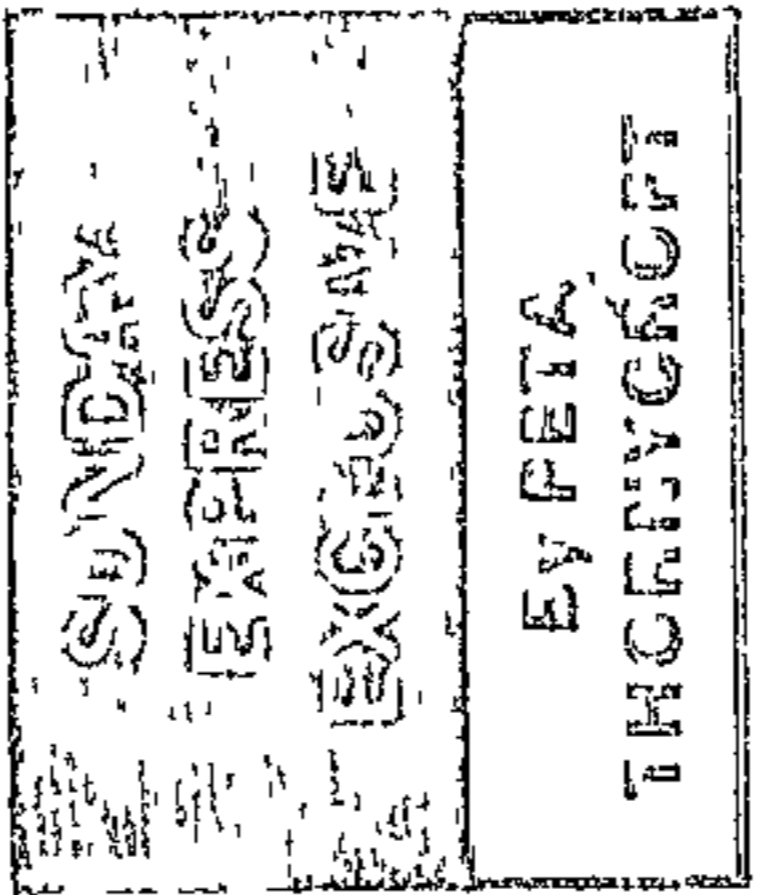
TOP actor's SON WAS victim of MAPUTO RAIDERS

TABANG, the eldest son of a Johannesburg actor "Fats" Beckholme was killed in last week's attack by South African forces on ANC quarters near Maputo. And his father who believes his son's body won't be brought back to South Africa for political reasons, can't go to Maputo to bury him because two weeks ago he was refused a passport by the Department of the Interior.

Neither can his stepmother who was as close as a blood mother to Tabang attend any kind of ceremony as she is serving life years in under the Terrorism Act.

Six Black ANC members were killed near Maputo and two White former members of the Rhodesian Security Forces now with the South African Defence Force also lost their lives.

Tabang Beckholme like the majority of the men who died in the raid, left South Africa following the Soweto school children's uprising in 1976. "Fats", an established actor who has worked for Johannesburg



main young people were I just had no idea where he had gone. I was I could contact my wife and tell her the news as to exactly what she was doing. I was in the same area as I had been in before. I had been in the same area as I had been in before. I had been in the same area as I had been in before.

I last saw him in January at Fick's door. I was in the same area as I had been in before. I had been in the same area as I had been in before. I had been in the same area as I had been in before.

ment of day's funeral in Johannesburg. New I am in quite a state I am, I don't know what to do. I don't know what to do. I don't know what to do.

It became clear this weekend that the bodies of ANC members killed in the raid would not be brought back to South Africa.

One reason that has been advanced is that the Salvation Army and Solomon Mahlangu Centre for the Gochi Street murders, were all given to the funeralists at the time.

Since his wife was jailed two years ago he has had trouble finding suitable medical care for the couple's seven-year-old daughter. I decided to take her and two other sons to relatives in Lesotho so they could all go to school in Maseru as the education there is better than in South Africa. I applied for travel documents.

I heard about my son's death on Friday I haven't seen him for about three years I don't even know he was in Mozambique. It came as an unbelievable shock to me. He was certainly very polished by the events of 1976 as

Fats Beckholme I hadn't heard from my son in three years I didn't even know he was in Mozambique.

South Africa to honour its paratrooper heroes

S. Tribune 8/2/81

221 (254)

DAREDEVIL SQUAD

The men who flew into enemy territory to save trapped pilot

A DAREDEVIL squad of crack paratroopers who refused to leave a trapped South African pilot to the mercy of Swapo guerillas are to receive the country's fourth highest award for valour next week.

The six men, and an Air Force Major and Flight Sergeant, who piloted them on their courageous rescue mission, are among 18 members of the Defence Force who will be awarded Honours Crux Silver and Honours Crux decorations by the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, at a special parade in Bloemfontein on Thursday.

Tribune Reporter

The team mounted its lightning rescue mission in October 1979 after the pilot of a blazing Impala jet had baled out and landed within 200 metres of enemy forces.

Two Puma helicopters, one piloted by Major Paul Everard Kruger, came under heavy ground fire as they neared the trapped pilot's landing site, but managed to land nearby.

The six-man paratroop squad, led by Second Lieutenant John Parkin, fought its way to the pilot under heavy fire, and held off enemy attacks while Major Kruger's Puma

landed a second time to take the pilot and his rescuers aboard.

The helicopter, still under fire, made a quick getaway — but not before Paratrooper Brian Jeremy Gibson, one of the rescue squad, was seriously wounded.

Major Kruger, the six-man team of Lieutenant Parkin, Rifleman Gibson and Rifleman Lourie Brian Southey, Christopher Neil MacNamara, Albertus Stephanus de Lange and Ben Mare, as well as Flight Sergeant Siegfried Hoebel, who first spotted the pilot from the open door of the Puma, will receive Honours Crux decorations on Thursday.

Sergeant Hoebel's decoration citation also included details of an action only a month after the rescue mission. During this action, he gave first aid to his commander while their helicopter was in flight, and took over as co-pilot for the dangerous flight back to base in the damaged aircraft.

Also among the 18 to be decorated is Lieutenant Johannes du Toit, a 20-year-old soldier killed in Operational Smokeshell, the South African incursion into Angola in June last year.

The posthumous decoration is being awarded for his brave defence

of a damaged Ratel armoured vehicle against a Swapo attack, during which he was fatally wounded.

Honours Crux Silver Medals will be awarded to Commandant Cornelius Breytenbach of the SAAF and Captain Alwyn Johannes Meerholz (Army).

Other SADF soldiers to be decorated are: Major Pieter John Stannard, Sergeant Carel Petrus Greyling (Army), Corporal Gavin Michael Christie (Army), Corporal Jacobus Johannes Potgieter (Army), Corporal Kenneth Brian Rice (Army), Corporal Gareth Timothy Rutherford (Army), Rifleman Paul Phillipus de Kock (Army).

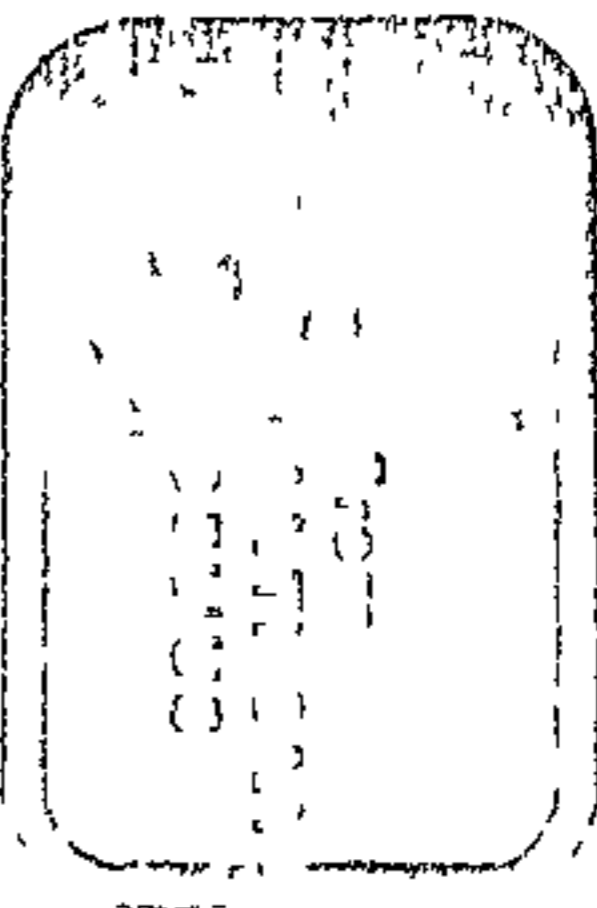
Was SA raid in Mozambique linked with Frelimo?

LONDON — In a number of offices between Salisbury and Paris and between Brussels and Washington, there have been conversations about one aspect of South Africa's raid into Mozambique. The military intelligence of the Pretoria-based Regan in Washington, or at least, was the one of the factors behind the recent quick dash to the gates of Maputo.

If so, the Regan probably is ignoring even contemplation of human rights in order to strike a blow at Communist military, probably secondarily, in order to ease the South African plan to establish a new buffer territory. One wonder, however, is whether or not the Regan was a correct assessment of the situation in the West. It is during the days of a new administration that will remain the same or will reflect the same and greater experience of handling African affairs or relations.

Angola

Of course the race of the quick dash or pre-emptive strike seems to have been part of South African military planning for some time. It is since Mr. P. W. Botha became Minister of Defence that the concept of a quick dash into Angola to install a Unit Government must have seemed very attractive to the South African defence authorities especially if they ignored the possible effectiveness of African and international protest combined with military aid from unfriendly countries. Even the failure of that Angola venture and long-term ineffective ness of the Frelimo guerrilla warfare does not, however, appear to have dampened en-



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Unauthorized SADF R8 m

Political Staff

THE Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, has found that the Defence Force incurred unauthorized expenditure of R8,2 million between 1978 and 1980.

The bulk of the excess expenditure was incurred during the 1979/80 financial year and was attributed mainly to the increased cost of air transport to the operational area, increased

rail tariffs and unforeseen prices increases for fuel, oil and lubricants.

Another R206 203,25 paid to two firms during 1978/79 for the transportation of troops to the border was ruled as unauthorized expenditure.

Total unauthorized expenditure for the year was R20,6 million incurred by three government departments, Defence,

Health and Forestry

The Health Department incurred unauthorized expenditure of R9,9 million.

"The accounting officer explained that the excess was due mainly to provisions derived from estimates based on erroneous available information and an increase in the cost of stores and services," Mr Schickerling said in the report

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CHEMICAL

PoW status for guerillas ^{CT} mooted ^{10/2/81}

2574
S.A.

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA could agree to granting prisoner of war status to guerillas in terms of the Geneva Convention protocols of 1977 on condition the war in the country reaches a certain intensity.

This was the view of a senior lecturer in the Department of Roman Dutch Law at the University of Cape Town, Mr Christopher Forsyth, who was speaking on the Geneva Conventions as part of the university's Summer School programme last week.

He conceded however that to define what that intensity would be would be a problem.

But for the government to unconditionally agree to the terms of the protocols would be a bitter political pill to swallow, he said.

It would mean that the government gave recognition to the justice of the liberation struggle, he said.

The two additional protocols of 1977 were an attempt to extend civilian protection and extend the definition of 'prisoner of war' to guerillas carrying arms.

In terms of protocol one, Mr Forsyth said guerillas were entitled to such status provided there was a recognised chain of command, a fixed distinctive sign recognisable at a distance, arms were carried openly and accepted principles of war were upheld.

In December last year the banned African National Congress (ANC) declared its adherence to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their protocol one of 1977.

The ANC then undertook to treat members of South Africa's regular armed force if captured by Umkhonto We Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC, as prisoners of war and to be bound by the other relevant provisions of the convention.

If South Africa sign the agreement then captured guerillas will no longer be able to be tried in front of ordinary courts as is presently the case, said Mr Forsyth.

The advantage would be that the insurgent group will also be bound to observe the terms of the protocol and the state could appeal to uphold humanitarian ideals, he said.

141131
New general for ^{SADP} (254)
SA Defence Force

Pretoria Bureau

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, today announced that Brigadier Dirk Marais (48), will succeed Major-General Ian Gleeson as Chief of Army Staff, Operations, when General Gleeson becomes the SADF

Chief of Staff, Operations

General Gleeson will succeed Lieutenant-General Jack Dutton, who has been appointed as South Africa's Ambassador to Chile

Brigadier Marais, who was born in Senegal, is married with three children

Soldiers in court after boy's killing

FIVE national servicemen yesterday appeared before a Bloemhof magistrate in connection with the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old boy and the wounding of his friend.

The magistrate transferred their case to the Circuit Court in Klerksdorp. Their hearing has been set down for five days starting on February 23.

Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha is to face allegations of murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property while Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, is to be tried for attempted murder.

Rifleman Christo Gouws, 20; Rifleman Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Rifleman Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, are to each face an allegation of being accessories to the murder and of being accessories to the attempted murder.

Last November as a group of children were returning home from school a few kilometres outside Bloemhof, Petrus Makwaba was shot dead and Chris Jan Thibe, 17, was wounded in the chest. — Sapa

ARGUS 11/2/81 (254)

Defence Force had losses of R15-m last year

Political Correspondent
THE Defence Force incurred losses amounting to R15 331 499 in the 1979-80 financial year, according to the second volume of the Auditor General's report which has been tabled in Parliament. The amount was made up of losses, excluding those arising from motor vehicle accidents, deficiencies, fruitless and avoidable expenditure and the

cost of repairs to damaged equipment. The sum lost through motor accidents amounted to R907 160. During the year, the Defence Force had surplus of R11 707 793. The report again referred to unauthorised expenditure amounting to R8 270 717 which was mentioned in the first volume of the Auditor General's report.

The increases in air transport to the operational area, increased rail tariffs and unforeseen fuel price increases were given as the reason for this expenditure. The Defence Force lost R42 605 through thefts. There was further fruitless expenditure of R149 967 on rental for vacated office accommodation. Compensation pay-

ments during the year came to R451 753. Third parties and other Government departments were paid R226 015 for damage and injuries as a result of motor accidents in which vehicles of the force were involved. These were miscellaneous compensation payments of R218 685, including five payments totalling R202 291 in settlement of claims caused by various

veldfires for which the Defence Force was held liable. In one case, a further claim of R58 311 was pending. The department also had to pay R10 000 in settlement of a laundry contract which had not been fully honoured. Some of the examples of fruitless expenditure. R1 547 516 paid to a supplier which could not be recovered after the cancellation of the contract. R60 000, being a portion of an advance made to a supplier which could not be recovered after the cancellation of the contract. R95 149 paid to a supplier for armaments which were no longer acceptable. R60 000, being a portion of an advance made to a supplier which could not be recovered after the cancellation of the contract. R95 149 paid to a supplier for armaments which were no longer acceptable.

incurred during the manufacture of aircraft spares which as a result of changed circumstances became redundant. R95 149 paid to a supplier for armaments which were no longer acceptable. R60 000, being a portion of an advance made to a supplier which could not be recovered after the cancellation of the contract. R95 149 paid to a supplier for armaments which were no longer acceptable.

EDM 11/2/81

Accused soldier killed in Maputo

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN → One of five young men appearing in the Durban Magistrate's Court charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm had been killed in action last month, a magistrate was told yesterday.

Before Mr W Hahn were Mr Joseph Pommerstein, 27, Mr David Leonard van Breda, 20, Mr Sverre Sperbund, 22, — all members of the South African Defence Force — and Mr James Hauptfleisch, 21.

The court was told that a fifth accused, Mr Robert Hutchinson, 24, also a member of the South African Defence Force, had died in action last month.

The court was not told where he had been

killed

(254) (214)
The four men and Mr Hutchinson had previously pleaded not guilty to assaulting Mr Desmond Gerard and members of his family at their Bluff home on August 31. The State alleges that they hit their victims with fists and a plank and kicked them.

No evidence was led at yesterday's appearance, as the magistrate hearing the case. Mr J J Brits was not available.

The case was adjourned until April 1 and the four men were released on warning.

Mr C Weightman appeared for the State. Mr Hutchinson was listed as killed in action in the SADF commando raid on ANC hide-outs in Mozambique last month.

SADF spends RDM 11/2/81 excess (254) R219m

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa went on an arms buying spree in the 1979-80 financial year and the special defence account was overspent by R219-million.

This was revealed yesterday by the Auditor-General who said also that a further R55-million had been paid in miscellaneous payments.

However, because of investments and a credit balance of R193-million, the accounts shortfall for the year amounted to R81-million.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said yesterday legislation would be needed to approve the overspending which would first have to be investigated by the select committee on public accounts.

The special defence account was for purchasing military equipment and everything else which was required for defence other than separate items on the defence budget.

Total expenditure on the account was R1 171-million.

He said the Opposition's insistence earlier in the parliamentary session that the select committee on public accounts should be retained had been proved to be absolutely correct.

Mr Schwarz believed the committee would have to consider the over expenditure and that legislation would have to be passed to approve it during this session, even though there was limited time.

The Auditor-General said that a complete audit of the special defence account had been carried out with the exception of an amount incurred on certain sensitive operations and in respect of which the relative vouchers were not available for audit at the time of writing.

Mr Schwarz, Deputy Minister of the Rand

ARGUS 13/2/81
EEC states deplore SA raids

(254) (218)
111

Argus Correspondent

BRUSSELS — All 10 States in the European Common Market have jointly condemned South Africa's raid on Maputo and they have demanded an immediate end to raids into neighbouring States.

In a communique senior officials of EEC states also slammed 'recent military incursions' into Angola and the closure of two South African newspapers.

The statement said the 10 'deplore these new violations of the sovereign and territorial integrity of

the neighbouring states of South Africa and call for an immediate halt to them'

'A repeat of such moves would inevitably exacerbate tension in Southern Africa'

The communique was issued after a meeting in The Hague of Common Market political directors, the senior national Foreign Ministry officials

in charge of day-to-day political policy.

The meeting, chaired by Mr Kasper Reimink, director general for political affairs at the Dutch Foreign Ministry, also expressed 'regret' at the 'repressive measures adopted recently by South Africa, which have led to the disappearance of Post Transvaal and Sunday Post newspapers and the

expulsion of two journalists'

'The 10 cannot but disapprove of measures which stand in the way of efforts to abolish racial discrimination'

The communique was issued on behalf of the Dutch, British, West German, French, Italian, Irish, Danish, Greek, Belgian and Luxembourg governments

CT 14/181
254 221

'Press-ganged into SA Army'

MAPUTO — Angolans and black Namibians were being press-ganged into joining the South African Army, a former Angolan soldier, Alfonso Ndondo told a press conference here yesterday

Ndondo said he was told "you will be given a very important mission to carry out", but was given no details

Arrest claim

He and his companions were determined to find out the nature of the plans for them, and their 'inquisitiveness' drew them to the attention of the South African authorities, who had them arrested and handed over to the military police in Durban

Three of the press-ganged soldiers managed to escape and headed for the Mozambique border. A manhunt was launched for them said Ndondo and they were eventually sighted by a helicopter which machine-gunned them

Ndondo's two companions were hit and at least one died he believed — he saved himself by hiding in a ditch and eventually succeeded in getting across into Mozambique

The official Mozambican news Agency, AIM, reported that Mr Ndondo 34 said he had been captured by South African forces in July 1978 near the Angolan town of Ngiva

He said that after his initial capture he was bound and blindfolded and taken by helicopter to a camp in Namibia called Lundu, from which he was flown to another camp in Durban. He said that blacks and whites were rigidly segregated in the South African Army

'Forbidden contact'

The kidnapped Namibians and Angolans were forbidden any contact with the local population, and since many Angolans knew no English, they were in any case totally reliant on English interpreters

Ndondo and other Angolans were later sent to Zimbabwe in Rhodesian uniforms and operated in the Lake Kariba area, sabotaging Zambian river traffic in the Zambezi River and laying diversionary ambushes while explosives were set to blow up Zambian civilians

On completion of these duties the Angolans were returned to Durban for a further year's training in paratroop and commando techniques

Early last December Mr Ndondo was among a group informed by the camp commandant that they would be moved to 'a camp called Phalaborwa close to the borders of Zimbabwe and Mozambique'

'Story full of flaws'

Reacting to the AIM report, a South African Defence Force spokesman suggested that 'the man who wrote this specific story must have quite a sense of humour. The alleged escapee must be the first prisoner who was armed as a soldier'

The spokesman expressed the hope that the story would be distributed throughout the Western World so that people could see to what a 'cheap type' of propaganda South Africa was exposed

The propagandist who invented these allegations should definitely arrange for some geography lessons because his story is full of flaws — Phalaborwa is a city very far from Mozambique and so is Durban

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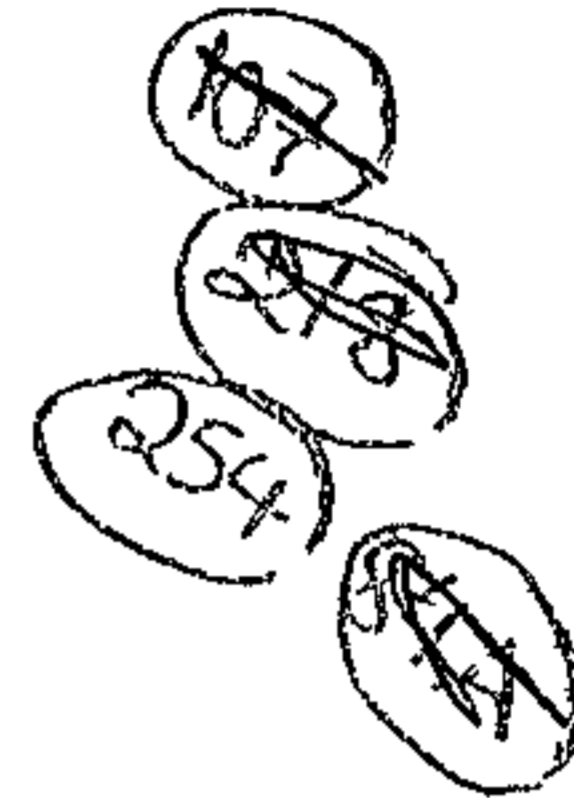
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Buthelezi

denies note

to Machel

RDM 16/2/81



By JOSÉ CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique said at the weekend that since the South African raid last month into his country, his government had received many messages of "support and sympathy" — including messages from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu.

But last night Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement

~~peace~~
"We want peace because peace enables us to work to better our lives and to eliminate hunger, poverty and sickness," he said. "But if one side wants peace and the other doesn't, what is to be done? It is up to South Africa to decide if we are to live in peace, or we are to make war."

"We will leave the decision to South Africa. We are not afraid of war because the entire Mozambican people, our independence, and our socialist country, are products of war."

There was surprise when eight Mozambique army officers — in handcuffs and irons — were brought on to the grandstand and presented by President Machel to the crowd.

He described them as "traitors and renegades."

President Machel described how the South African raid was carried out.

He said the South African troops crossed into Mozambique at Pangane, 11km south of the the Ressano Garcia border post, at 11pm on January 29. With their faces blackened, they travelled past Moamba in vehicles similar to the type used by the Mozambican army, and drove along the the main railway line to Maputo — thereby avoiding the big army base at Boane — to reach their targets in Matola.

After the attack they retreated back along the railway line — with air support — and recrossed the border at 5am on January 30.

○ See Page 3

denied he had sent a message to President Machel.

And Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he had not sent any message of support or sympathy to Mozambique.

"Perhaps I should have done so, but I definitely didn't. I don't know where he got my name," Bishop Tutu said last night.

Chief Buthelezi said "I sent a message to a member of the ANC (African National Congress) executive in Maputo expressing concern about the strike on Mozambique, and expressing our sympathies for those who died."

"The South African Black Alliance also deprecated the South African Government's refusal to allow the bodies of the slain to be returned to their country for burial in their fatherland."

"I presume this message was passed on to President Machel."

President Machel called a mass rally in Independence Square, Maputo, at the weekend to "give details" of the South African commando raid on ANC-occupied houses at Matola last month.

Among those present was Mr Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader.

President Machel said that since the raid his government had received messages of "support and sympathy" from many nations, organisations and individuals.

He said Mozambique wanted

(16/2/81) (254)
Lesotho
demo hits
at raid

By MIKE PITSO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MASERU -- The Lesotho Minister of Information and Broadcasting and acting Foreign Minister, Mr J T Rakhetla, has praised students of the National University of Lesotho for showing solidarity with the victims of apartheid, colonialism and neo colonialism

Mr Rakhetla was speaking in Maseru after students demonstrated on Saturday against the South African raids in Mozambique a fortnight ago

Speakers for the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and Swapo also condemned the violation of the territorial integrity of Mozambique

The Lesotho Minister condemned the South African Defence Force personnel for having painted themselves black when launching the attack in Maputo and said apartheid knew no boundaries

He said that, according to SABC broadcasts, South Africa was planning to strike in Maseru and Lusaka. Mr Rakhetla said his country would continue to be a home for victims of apartheid

He appealed to the international community, particularly the Western world, to join in the fight against apartheid

Raids by SA 'acts of war' says Machel

RDM 16/2/81

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique said at the weekend that his country would not allow its territory to be turned into a shooting range.

Aim, the Mozambican news agency reported that the president told a mass rally in Maputo that the "minority Pretoria regime" was trying to transfer South Africa's internal contradictions to Mozambique.

The attack on Mozambique on January 30 (by units of the South African Defence Force) was not simply a punitive act against the African National Congress (ANC), he said.

"The violation of our border, the attack and destruction of Mozambique property, and the murder of people under the protection of our flag are serious violations of our sovereignty and independence," he said. "In military and diplomatic terms, these are acts of war."

The President said the attack had been possible because "we underestimated the enemy. The end of the war in Rhodesia created a general feeling that finally there was peace in our country."

South Africa was escalating military aggression and provocation against Mozambique, he said. Examples of this were the establishment of a network of more than two dozen air and

military bases in the Transvaal which abuts Mozambique's western border.

He also said armed groups from South Africa were crossing into Mozambique, and that at the end of January one such group, consisting of 70 men, had been wiped out by Mozambique Armed Forces.

President Machel also gave details of how a South African commando group carried out a raid on ANC bases last month.

He said they crossed the border about 11km south of the Ressano Garcia border post, and from there a track brought them to the main road between Ressano Garcia and Maputo.

With faces and hands blackened, and using trucks similar to Mozambique vehicles, they scattered metal tacks on the road to prevent vehicles following them.

At Matola they closed the road at two points — at one a Portuguese working in Mozambique was murdered, said President Machel.

At the first house attacked, the commandos pretended that they were from the Mozambique Armed Forces, and wanted to talk to ANC members. As soon as the members came out of the house, they were ordered to put up their hands. Guards killed four commandos and

wounded another, he said. One body was left behind.

The second house, a South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) residence, was attacked with heavy weapons. The house was destroyed and the occupants killed. The commandos planted mines before withdrawing.

At the third house, the commandos cut telephone lines and blocked the entrances to neighbouring houses. This house too, was attacked with heavy weapons, killing all occupants.

The attack resulted in the death of 12 ANC members.

President Machel said the commandos withdrew by way of the railway track passing through nearby Machava to the South African border.

At the rally, President Machel presented eight army officers whom he said had "either directly or indirectly betrayed their country by collaborating with the enemy or failing to act against the invaders."

He said they would be tried by the revolutionary military tribunal.

At the end of his speech he turned to Mr Olivier Tambo, the ANC president who was at his side, and they embraced — Sapa

'Unethical' to talk of salaries

DUE TO the nature of a soldier's task, it was "not an ethical principle" to comment on salary, a South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday

254 KPM 17/2/81
He had been asked to comment on salary increases and concessions for civil servants announced by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, in his mini-Budget in the House of

Assembly yesterday

The spokesman added that salary was one of the lesser aspects of a soldier's philosophy of life — Sapa

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Plane, corporals still missing

Pretoria Bureau

TWO NATIONAL servicemen who disappeared last November after taking off from Pretoria's Wonderboom Airport in a light aircraft are still missing.

Lance-Corporals Jurgen Dreyer and Andre Coetzee took off in a Piper Cherokee while on a long weekend pass, destined for Graskop in the Eastern Transvaal.

But the servicemen, both 19 years old and stationed at the army gymnasium in Heidelberg, have never been heard from since, and no trace of the plane has been found, despite intensive air searches.

Cpl Dreyer, a qualified pilot from Otjiwarongó in Namibia, was at the controls of the plane when it took off. He and Cpl Coetzee, of Randburg, intended spending the weekend at a holiday resort.

The air search by the South African Air Force and the De-

partment of Civil Aviation, in which a Hercules C130, a Dakota and a Puma helicopter were used, was hampered by the density of the undergrowth in the area and unfavourable weather conditions. It was called off after five days.

Aviation authorities in neighbouring countries were asked to help look for the plane.

The owner of the plane, Mr W J Lang, said yesterday it had been rumoured that the plane had overflown its destined point — a small strip in the bush near Graskop, and had landed in Mozambique.

But he said nothing had been heard from aviation authorities in that country.

Mr Lang said his insurance company had compensated him for the loss of the Piper, which had cost him R25 000.

He was not willing to disclose the amount paid out, but said it would cost R40 000 to buy a 1981-model.

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PDM 17/2/81
Hint of record defence budget

POLITICAL STAFF

(254)

THE ASSEMBLY. — Another record military budget is on the cards when the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, delivers his full Budget later this year.

He gave a clear hint of this in his mini-Budget yesterday by making clear South Africa's two top priorities — defence and security.

Last year's Defence Budget was increased to close on R2 000-million. With no end in sight to the border war, which could even escalate,

observers feel that another record can be expected.

Mr Horwood's hint came when looking at expenditure for the coming financial year.

"We shall once again give high priority to defence and security matters, to manpower development, education, and essential infrastructural development.

"But this will necessarily mean that a number of other services will have to be assigned a lower priority."

G L Cragg

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FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

CT 17/281 2590254 Top general appointed ambassador to Chile

Defence Reporter

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL John Raymond (Jack) Dutton, named as South Africa's first residential Ambassador to Chile yesterday, is one of the few serving South African soldiers to have seen action in the Korean War.

An Armoured Corps soldier by origin, General Dutton was one of 10 young Permanent Force Lieutenants who volunteered to spend 12 months in Korea on secondment to the British Army in the latter stages of the war. All the other South African servicemen in Korea were airmen.

General Dutton's posting as Residential Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary was announced by the Department of Foreign Affairs. He succeeds Mr N J Best, formerly ambassador to Argentina and Chile and resident in Buenos Aires.

The appointment of one of South Africa's most senior generals — at present he is the Defence Force's Chief of Staff (Operations) — as Ambassador to Chile is an indication of the importance which South Africa views its links with the South American country.

His appointment parallels that of another top soldier, Lieutenant-General C A Fraser, as Consul-General in Tehran in 1973, when good relations with Iran played a major part in assuring South Africa's oil supply.

General Dutton is one of a number of Defence Force officers to have risen rapidly to top position in the past two decades. He was a full colonel at 39 and a major-general at 45, and has occupied a number of operational, training and staff posts.

Born in 1928, he attested in the Permanent Force in April 1947 and attended the first post-World War II regular officers' course.

In March 1949 he was commissioned in the rank of second lieutenant and posted to the renowned 1 Special Service Battalion at Potchefstroom, promoted lieutenant in 1951, and in 1953 was posted to Korea on secondment to 1 Royal Tank Regiment, one of the oldest original armoured regiments in the British Army.

Promoted captain on his return, he went on to command Armoured Car Regiment and later 1 SSB. In 1967 he was promoted colonel and became OC Eastern Province Command. He was promoted brigadier in 1968. After a stint in Pretoria as Director of Armour, he became Army Chief of Staff in 1973 in the rank of major-general. In March 1976 he was given his present appointment.

Married and the father of two sons, General Dutton holds the Southern Cross Medal for distinguished service and was recently invested with the Star of the Order of South Africa (Silver).

SA seeks accord but would raid again — Malan

CT 18/2/81

254 218 84A

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE had accused South Africa of "so-called acts of war" after the Maputo raid, but "the fact is that actually South Africa should be the so-called injured country", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told businessmen last night.

Warning that an intensification of African National Congress (ANC) and Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) activity inside the country might lie ahead, he said that while the government would strive for "harmony" with its neighbours, it would act again if necessary.

Addressing the regional conference of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Parow, he said "To house terrorists and saboteurs is surely — measured by any standards — a deed of aggression and war. Nevertheless South Africa, after repeated warnings, cleared up only those nests and did not end up in an armed confrontation with our neighbours.

"We remain resolved to strive for harmony with our South African neighbours. In spite of our neighbours' continued support for terrorists, we shall always try to take action against terrorists only and not against their hosts, unless we are forced to do so.

Own prestige

"We hope and trust our neighbours will desist from making politically-inspired statements and propaganda about South Africa and trying to discredit its actions in the international world.

"It is understandable that those leaders must make certain allegations to try to protect their own political prestige, but we trust they will act with control in the interests of good neighbourship."

In 1980, he said, "we in the south" watched Russian expansionism in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa with growing unease, "knowing only too well that the Republic of South Africa is the ultimate target."

"The RSA is regarded as the cornerstone of the Soviet Union's global strategy for the African interim phase. The Soviet Union is clearly convinced that the Republic possesses the potential to be the axis of the future Soviet-controlled sub-continent.

"Russia also knows very well

that in an official table published in 1980, it was indicated that the RSA is the free world's source of no less than 11 of the 20 minerals without which weapons and other industries cannot operate.

"Were the Soviet Union to gain control over this, it would be capable of forcing the West to its knees without sacrificing one Russian life.

"In 1973 (Leonid) Brezhnev confidentially informed the Warsaw Pact nations that the Soviet Union aimed to achieve a position of world domination by 1985. The Soviet Union has thus identified the Western Achilles' heel of strategic minerals and the key role of the Cape sea-route, along which it is conveyed, and has made the southern sub-continent its hunting-ground.



General Magnus Malan

"Its sights are now no longer aimed at the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but at the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. If it can dominate these areas it can effectively apply its strategy of strangling and denial, and not only cause Western Europe's collapse but seriously threaten the future existence of the United States."

In South Africa's neighbouring states there were "large numbers of communist personnel, military as well as civil, at present busy in an attempt to stabilize and strengthen the Marxist regimes in Angola and Mozambique."

"A disquieting phenomenon is the present tempo at which sophisticated weaponry is being delivered to these countries."

"The fact that these forces could be directed against the non-Marxist countries of the African sub-continent cannot be ignored. Not only are they prepared to house terrorists, as was once again proved by the SADF's trans-border raid in Maputo, when the ANC headquarters there was destroyed, but they are providing them with weaponry for a conven-

tional struggle. The RSA must therefore be capable of withstanding them in a conventional conflict."

In SWA/Namibia there had been a "marked decrease" in clashes between Swapo and the security forces, which "must be mainly ascribed to the success the security forces have enjoyed in their pre-emptive operations against Swapo bases in Angola."

However, Swapo could be expected to intensify its onslaught "to establish themselves as the only lawful representatives of the population of SWA/Namibia in the eyes of the world." In January the Organization for African Unity decided to double its financial help to Swapo and the ANC.

Russian spy

The captured Russian spy, Major Kozlov, told the authorities that the communist backers of the ANC and PAC were dissatisfied with results achieved, "and therefore it can be expected that this year these backers will exert pressure on the ANC and PAC to come up to scratch and produce dividends."

"President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe of Zimbabwe recently also declared in public that they would welcome an intensification of the terrorist struggle in South West Africa."

"Logically, therefore, it can be expected that in 1981 the insurgency struggle will increase so as to exhaust the RSA, so that it can more easily be defeated by conventional means. Basically this process of exhaustion must take place by means of exerting pressure on our country's financial capabilities, as well as human and military resources."

CT 18/2/81
ANC dead 'are our children'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The pain of blacks in South Africa as far as the Maputo raid on African National Congress bases was concerned was exacerbated by the reckless and unfeeling action of the government in banning the memorial services last Sunday for victims of the raid

This was said yesterday by Bishop Desmond Tutu General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches when he addressed first-year students at the University of Natal

Bishop Tutu said black South Africans were being told when they might or might not mourn

"Can you imagine what Afrikaners would feel if they were told they could not celebrate December 16? Those people whites call terrorists happen to be our children our brothers our fathers When your brother commits murder, he is no less your brother for

that"
South Africans were already engaged in a low-level civil war The Defence Force had killed fellow-South Africans, he maintained

Most whites were cock-a-hoop about the Maputo strike, he claimed But what stunned blacks more than anything else was how newspapers which they had thought were on their side had written their stories as if their only readership was white

Bishop Tutu urged the students to ask critical questions about the situation

In this country we are in such desperate straits because people have been brow beaten into conformity People have been trained not to 'rock the boat', to toe the 'party line'

He said it was still possible to buy time by getting the government to change the atmosphere overnight and make circumstances more propitious

for a national convention
There were four requirements A commitment to a common citizenship for all South Africans in an undivided South Africa the abolition of the pass laws a stoppage of all forced population removals, binnings and detention without trial and the establishment of a unitary educational system

Bishop Tutu denied that he had sent a telegram to President Samora Machel expressing sympathy at the death of ANC supporters killed in the strikes into Mozambique

President Machel was quoted as having said that among the messages of sympathy he had received were two telegrams from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and Bishop Tutu

Bishop Tutu said yesterday it was possible that someone had sent a telegram in his name

Chief Buthelezi has also denied sending a telegram

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Second Year (Bronze Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

P M Salmon

T J Cumming

D P Weeks

J H Rens

B F McClelland

Professor George Menzies Prize
Awarded on results of final
examinations to the best male
student in Land Surveying or
Civil Engineering.

J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize
Awarded to the student with the
best classwork in Engineering
Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student
obtaining the highest average
mark.

G L Cragg

Durban draft dodger held by police

Staff Reporter

MILITARY police arrested a Durban church worker on his birthday yesterday for refusing to report for national service.

Mr Charles Yeats, 25, a member of the Anglican Church and the financial and administrative officer at Dalamba — an ecumenical centre in Durban — was taken away by the police during a prayer service at the centre.

Durban's director, Mr Paddy Kearney, said yesterday that Mr Yeats, after having been called up for national service in July last year, informed the Fourth African Defence Force that he was a conscientious objector on religious grounds.

In a letter, he said he was prepared to do alternative service in South West Africa.

Mr Yeats never received an answer to his letter stating his reasons for refusing to undergo military training.

Mr Kearney said at the end of the month, he was to start working for the Anglican Church in Namibia — the object of alternative service in the area.

Mr Yeats whose parents are living in Yeotho, recently obtained his B.A. in business administration at the University of the Witwatersrand and is a qualified accountant.

A spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria yesterday affirmed the arrest, adding that the action had been taken because Mr Yeats had refused to report for national service.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Alister Spate, Benjamin Fugard, now Eddy P. for P. and C. is (lines 11) substituting by Mike Stent cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg.

CHEMICAL

Objector arrested by military police

Gwa Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - Military police yesterday arrested a Durban man on his birthday for failing to report for national service.

Mr Charles Yants, 25, a member of the Anglican Church and financial and administrative officer at Diakonia - an ecumenical centre in Durban - was taken away by the police during a prayer service at the centre.

Diakonia's director, Mr Peter ... said that after being called up in June last year, Mr Yants learned the South African Defence Force that he was a conscientious objector and religious grounds.

In a letter he said he was prepared to do alternative con-

... South West Africa

Mr Yants never reported for national service, stating that he was not willing to undergo military training. Mr Yants said.

At the end of this month he was to start working as a secretary for the Anglican Church in Namibia - the local alternative service in the area.

Mr Yants' parents are living in Durban, recently in a ... MA ... of the ... of ... and ... of ...

... man ... SA ... in Pretoria ... that ... had returned to report for national service.

Corporation Medals
For the best student in each
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.

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Top army
posting
for former
Pressman

BRIGADIER Dirk Marais, 48, is to succeed Major-General I R Gleeson as Chief of Army (Staff Operations) on March 1, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Brig Marais will be promoted to the rank of major-general. Maj-Gen Gleeson will succeed Lieutenant-General J R Dutton as Chief of Staff Operations. Maj-Gen Gleeson is to be promoted to the rank of Lieut-General on March 1.

Gen Dutton has been appointed Ambassador to Chile.

Brig Marais graduated from the University of Stellenbosch in 1954 with a BA degree.

After a short spell as a reporter on Die Burger in Cape Town, he joined the Permanent Force in 1955, and rose quickly through the ranks to be appointed brigadier in 1974.

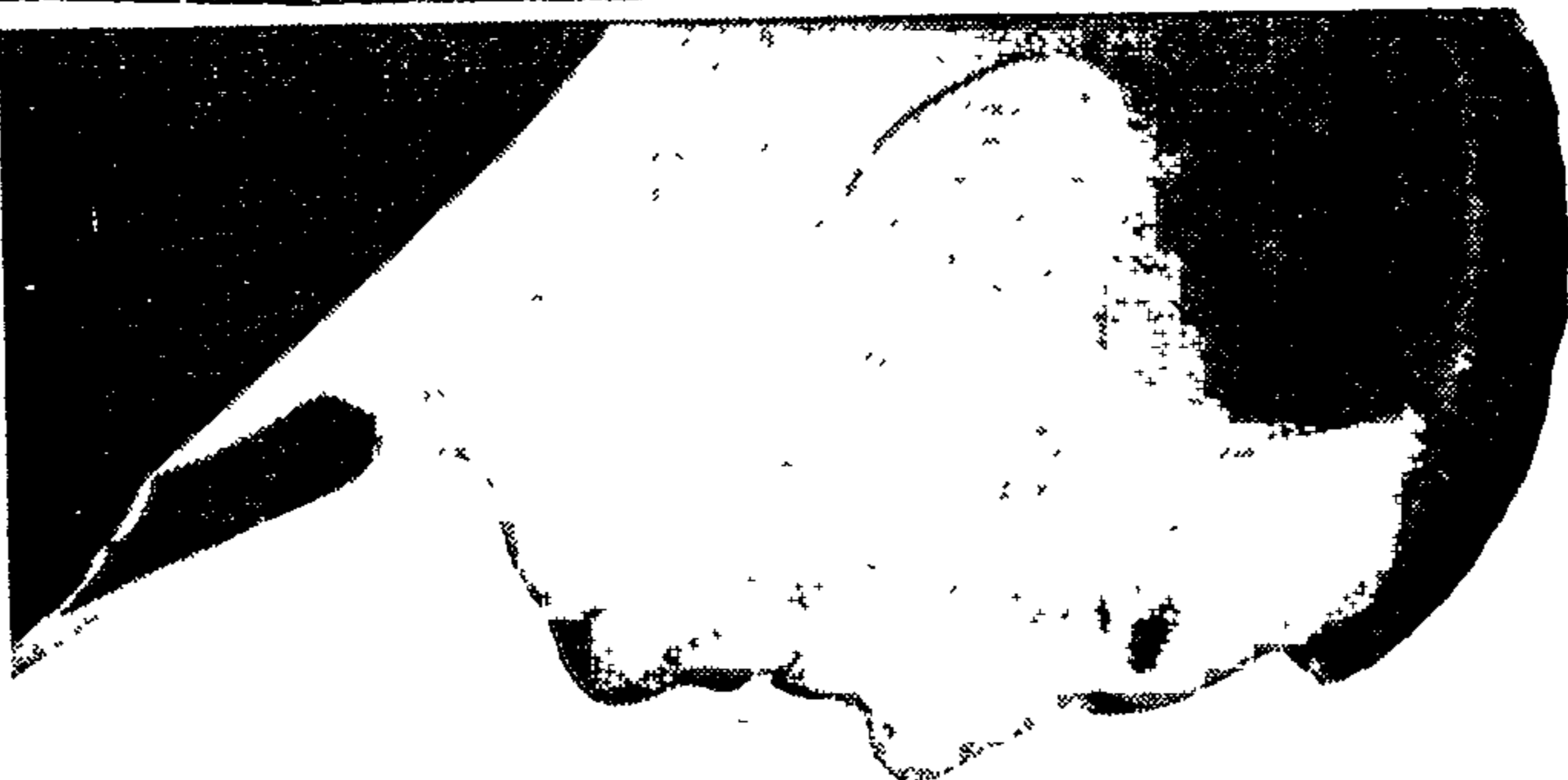
He has held various posts, including military attache in Austria (1970-73), Officer Commanding, South West Africa Command (1974-76) and Officer Commanding, 7 SA Infantry Division (1977-79).

Brig Marais is married and has three children — Sapa.

254



South Africans Lucky — Horwood



Mr Owen Horwood

SOUTH AFRICANS were fortunate to be living in a country where financial problems were those occasioned by prosperity — such as inflation — the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, told the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the mini-budget, Mr Horwood said South Africa had a growth rate second to none, and excellent credit worthiness and a name held in great respect in economic circles abroad.

The country's inflation rate of between 15 and 16 percent was too high, but he was optimistic that the new fiscal techniques announced in his mini-budget introductory speech would succeed in reducing it.

Replying to criticism from the opposition during the debate, Mr Horwood said the Government had done its duty towards civil servants with the R720-m package improving salaries, and nobody would have benefited by recklessness.

A bigger package would have resulted in an inflation rate of nearly 20 percent, and no one would have gained.

Parliamentary Staff

As far as social pensions were concerned, they had increased more than 12-fold since 1948, when they were R10. During the same period, there had been only a between six- and seven-fold increase in the consumer price index.

Expenditure on education and defence had also risen substantially but the Government had still been able to reduce personal tax rates.

'What government could do better?' he asked.

Responding to a plea from the opposition that basic foodstuffs should be exempted from general sales tax, Mr Horwood said he could not recommend this.

This could create 'enormous problems' and had done so in other countries. If

basic foodstuffs were exempted it would be found that other items would have to be exempted too. This could result in the tax rate increasing as it had in Britain, where the rate was now 15 percent.

Sales tax should be a transaction tax and not a commodity tax.

In South Africa, it had been designed to give the least amount of administrative work to businessmen — increasing the administrative load by exempting certain foodstuffs would result in higher administrative costs, which would be passed on to the consumer.

Following the second reading of the mini-budget, Mr Horwood yesterday introduced the second reading of the Additional Appropriation Bill, to provide for an extra R577.8-m for the requirements of State until the end of the financial year on March 31.

The Appropriation Bill includes R160-m for Defence, R177.6-m for the Department of Finance, and R30-m for the Department of Co-operation and Development.



Gen Magnus Malan

Election

April 20/21/81

PROMISE

2574

on SADF

salary

problems

THE pay problems faced by many members of the Defence Force would be sorted out within the coming month of two, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said.

ARGUS

254

20/2/81

He was asked by Mr Vause, Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, how he intended to cure the chaotic situation in the modernised pay system of the Defence Force, which, he said, was shocking. Certain members of the force had been waiting for a year for their pay. General Malan said that the Defence Force aimed to bring the number of monthly queries on pay down to 100 by the end of February. Outside organisations had come to the Defence Force's assistance to sort out problems. I am quite sure, he said, that before the election everything will be solved. Amid general laughter, Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) quipped: You learn quickly. — Sana

Slabbert on ROM 2/2/81 (254) (8/4-15A) lessons from Maputo raid

By HELEN ZILLE
 Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — It was a deep dilemma for South Africa that whites were proud of the effectiveness of the Defence Force raid on ANC headquarters in Maputo, while Soweto blacks wanted to hold funeral services for those who died there, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Leader of the Opposition, said yesterday.

Speaking in Parliament, Dr Slabbert said he believed violence and terrorism had to be combated strongly. "But that is only one part of the solution. The other part demands political action," he said.

This involved fundamental change in the policies that were causing such deep resentment among so many blacks.

"Certainly, we must counter terrorism and violence. Certainly we must promote the possibility of peaceful evolutionary change.

"But if this Government tries to create the impression that every time a terrorist base is destroyed it has nothing to do with our internal situation then everyone is being deceived."

Dr Slabbert said that while the whites were proud of the effectiveness of the Defence Force action in Maputo, blacks in Soweto wanted to hold funeral services for those who died there. "That is our dilemma. We cannot fail to recognise that

"I sincerely believe that peaceful evolutionary change is still possible and must be pursued. That is why we must combat violence and terrorism strongly, and consequently wherever it occurs, otherwise chaos will take over.

"But that is only one part of the solution. The other part demands political action. The young man in the army is risking his life. What are the politicians risking?" he asked.

Internal dissatisfaction and external terror could not be separated from political measures.

Quoting from reports Dr Slabbert said roughly a quarter of Soweto's residents believed revolution was the only way to achieve change.

They felt "bad to very bad" about community councils, the President's Council, the Afrikaans Press, administration boards, the 99 year leasehold system, and homelands. These were all intimate parts of Government policy.

"We must not pretend that this dissatisfaction is not capable of being exploited for deeds of terror, violence or revolution.

"If political measures are rejected, if they create frustration and cause polarisation, then it is our politicians' responsibility to change them so that the action of our Defence Force is not in vain. Dr Slabbert said.

CHEMICAL

B F McClelland
 J H Rens
 D P Weeks
 T J Cumming
 P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

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 Corporation Medals

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G L Cragg

Four men
face killing
charge

SFSHFGO — Four South African national servicemen appeared briefly in the Seshego Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with killing a man.

Their appearance results from the death of Mr Thomas Mmanedi who it is alleged, were kicked and beaten up last August 1 near Seshego.

The men, who were not asked to plead, are Mr Hendrick Johanne, Coetzee, 19, Mr Hendrick Kleinhans, 21, Mr Victor van Wyk, 19, and Mr Petrus Johannes Groenewald, 20 — all from Pietersburg.

The Transvaal Attorney-General has reduced the charge from murder to culpable homicide, and the hearing will now be in the Pietersburg Regional Court on March 13 — Sun

**Russia warns
— we'll back
Mozambique**

5 Tribune
22/2/81
MAPUTO. The Soviet Union is sending more warships to Mozambique. It issued a clear warning yesterday that it would back its ally against any further raids from South Africa.

Age
Ambassador Valentin Vdovin told a Press conference that more Soviet ships would arrive soon in Mozambique where the cruiser Alexander Suvorov is on "a working visit".

Mozambique is also considering moving additional MiG jet fighters from the north to Maputo. The Portuguese news agency, Anop, reported in Lisbon yesterday.

The agency cited Mozambique military sources as saying the main command was considering the transfer of "some" unspecified types of MiGs from the Manica-Sofala guerrilla war zone to the capital.

Angola said yesterday that heavily-armed South African troops were occupying part of its territory on its southern border.

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the Angolan allegations as "a propagandist statement linked to the fact the next UN meeting is to commence soon".

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

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S. Express 2/2/81
 MiGs may guard Maputo

LISBON — The Mozambican high command is considering the transfer of Mig fighter planes from northern bases to the capital, Maputo, the Portuguese news agency Anop reported yesterday.

The move is seen as a show of military force only three weeks after South African commandos struck at an ANC base in the capital, leaving 16 dead including two of their own.

The report coincided with the arrival of three Soviet naval vessels in the country's two major ports as a warning to Pretoria that Mozambique could count on its Soviet allies in case of renewed South African attacks.

Reporting from Mozambique, the agency cited military sources as saying "some" unspecified

types of Mig fighters might be transferred from central Beira to Maputo — only 65km from the South African border.

Referring to the arrival of the Soviet destroyer, a corvette and a support ship, the agency, quoting a Soviet source, said "The visit is to demonstrate that Mozambique can count on the Soviet alliance in case of new South African aggressions."

Moscow and Maputo are allied by a 15-year friendship and co-operation treaty signed in 1977.

Observers in Lisbon say a limited number of Mozambican pilots have been trained in Warsaw pact countries but speculate that most of its fledgling Soviet-supplied air force is flown by Cuban pilots. — UPI

For the first year student
 A L & C I Prize

CHEMICAL

L Menegaldo

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J H Kems

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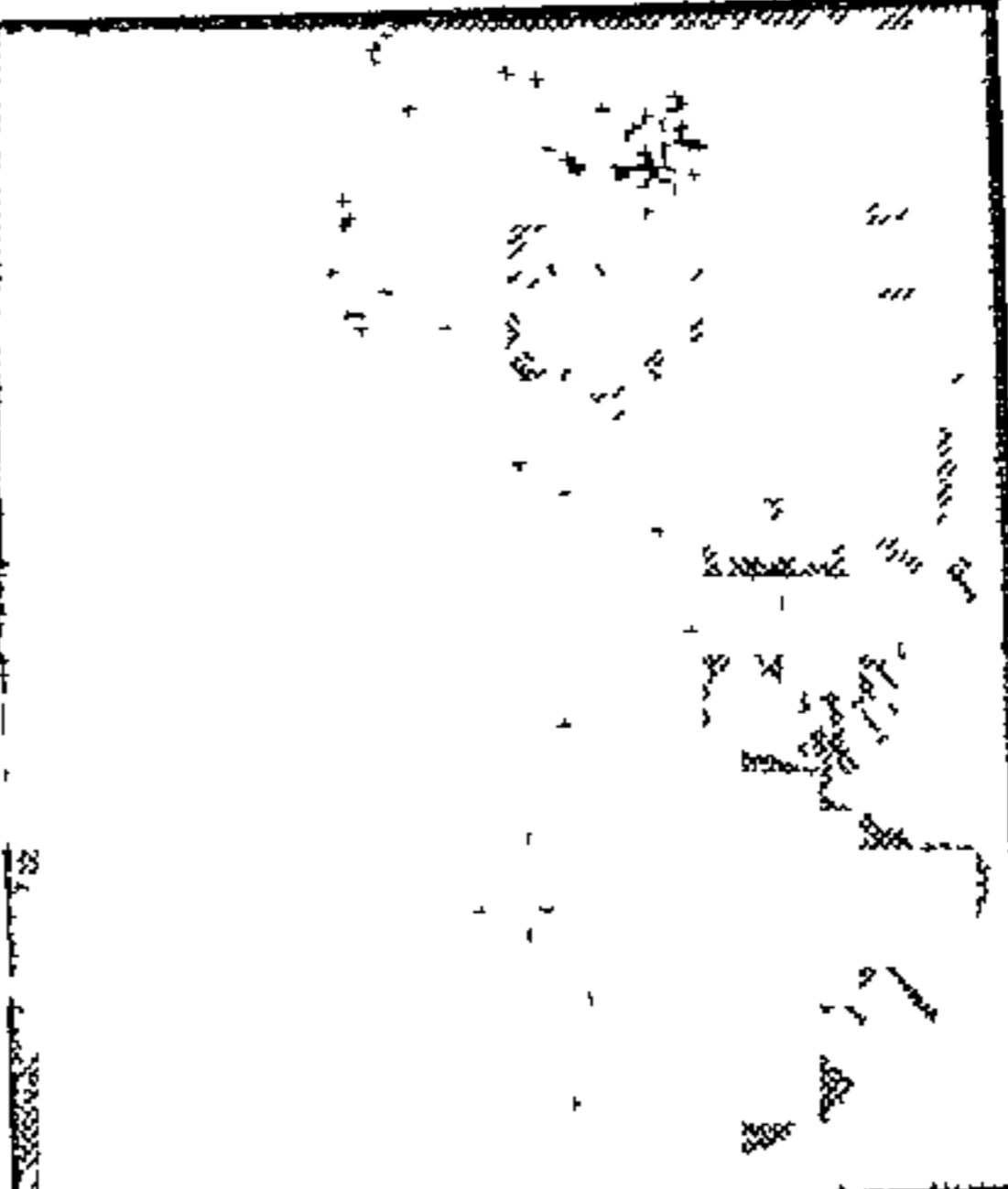
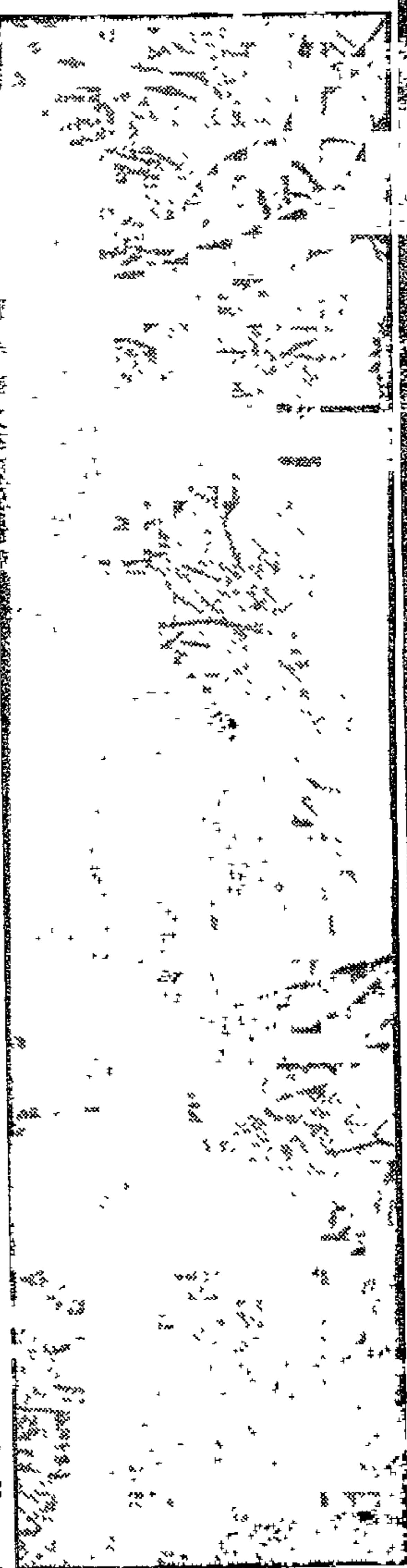
Miss G C Littlewort

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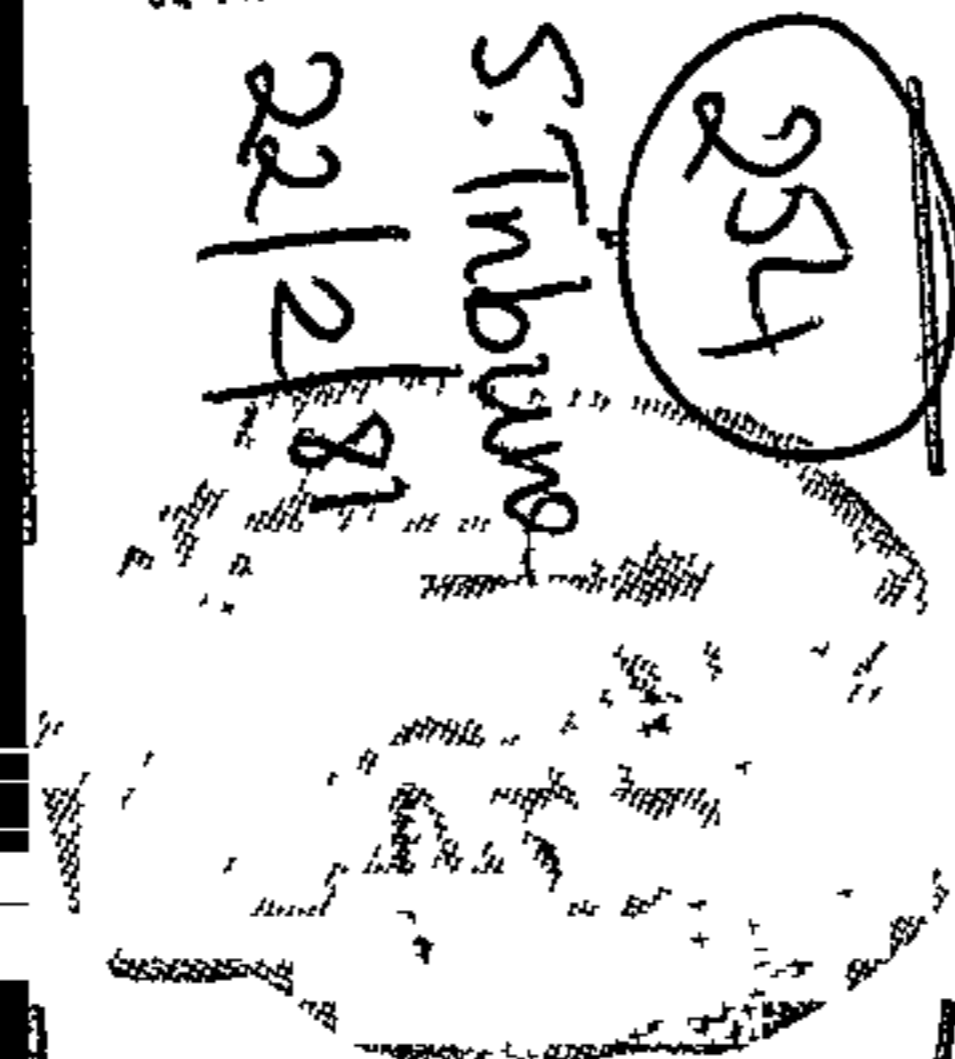
For the best student in each
 of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
 Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

There's a war going on along our borders and hundreds of our young men have lost their lives but besides the fear there's a helluva lot of camaraderie amongst the guys in the operational area



RIFLEMAN Olive Cameron wouldn't cry
they shot the man next to him for the
S belong to home. As a soldier in the
If he knows what he has to do and the
earness he tucks inside.
put the letters bring it out — those words
home telling of his toddler's growth and a
Rifleman Cameron sits in his baking tent and
those letters of love the tears just keep on coming
e other side of those granite men The reason
there



VIV PRINCE and Mum's Army 'in-
vaded' the border this week and one
troopie said they did more good than
all the Southern Cross parcels
The SADF took 32 women journal-
ists — on a visit to the operational
area and at Grootfontein there was
delight — and minor 'uproar'
Viv writes Discipline dipped
— temporarily I might add — as
young troopies rushed forward to

dance with women almost twice their
age
"He could have been my son,"
said one woman as she took to the
floor for the umpteenth time
National service means for the
average troopie missing the touch
of a woman and the sight of 32 in
one go was enough to make his tin
hat rattle.

Service men brought us coffee in
bed, produced raincoats at the first
drop of moisture and gave us the
sort of attention normally reserved for
Miss South Africa
Above all they were gentlemen
It was chivalry in the face of war And
how the "hens" responded The men
warmed to feminine chatter as — for
a brief week — the operational
"stag" line fell away

week 'Mum's
— a group of 32
journalists —
the operational
and saw for
lives the courage
d sometimes agony
men of war. The
s the missing factor
t longing for those
ve — but the grit is
pparent
grit that drove
an Johannes
enought to leave the
of his trench and
ough mortar fire to
friend, screaming in
an

WINNER YOU STAY BELIEVING IN GOOD

a special kind of
dette, forged by
d the uncertainty of
ow. "You go out
n't know if you're
to come back," said
an Alan Powell, 21
Johannesburg. "This
e place you start
ng in God."
s told that in a con-
sitation — a clash
wapo — you can see
te in front of you in
second.
OV.

22/2/81

(254)

THE COURAGE, AGONY AND CAMARADERIE OF OUR MEN OF WAR

For one military exercise was so real that SABC's Carol Charlewood and I flung ourselves flat on the floor of an open truck, convinced we were under attack

"Oh God I'm going to die, my children won't have a mother"

The thoughts that raced through Carol's mind and mine were very similar.

But back to Rifleman Cameron, a 25-year-old Klerksdorp father of one

The patrol was over and he was sitting, rifle at hand, on the edge of a perfectly made bed

Outside it was 37 degrees Celsius and mosquitos buzzed

Every second day Rifleman Cameron writes home Every second minute he thinks of them

At night the vacuum grows.

As Rifleman Johann Steenkamp 23, of Cape Town told me as we

pumped along in a mine-proof troop carrier. "It's a very longing feeling. It's

night in the veld and you hear hyenas close to the

temporary base The howling sound of the hyena touches you and scares you sometimes"

But at that moment Rifleman Steenkamp wasn't scared, he was

ecstatic It was his 23rd birthday and he'd just

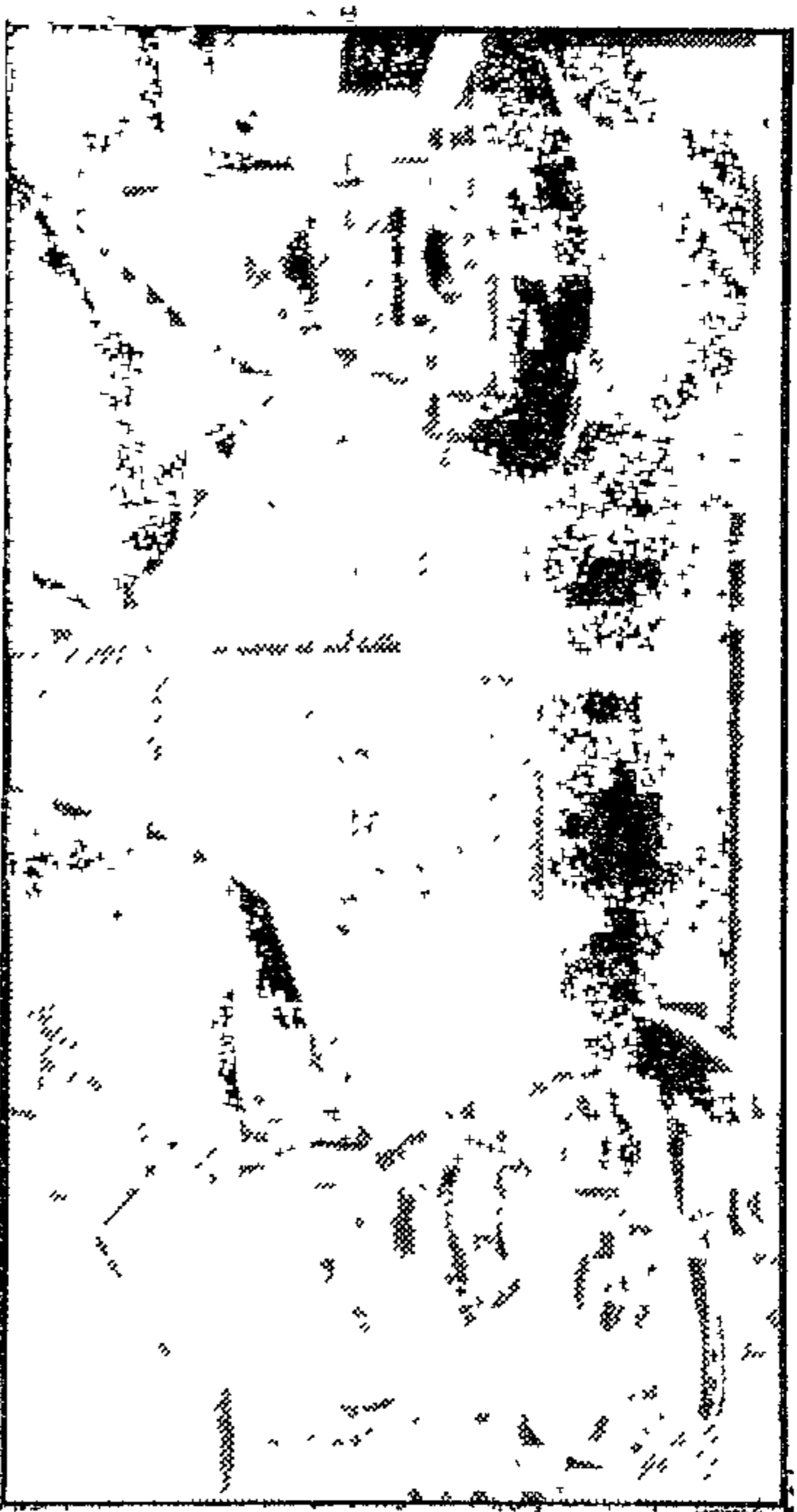
received a batch of 25 letters, and a Valentine card, from the girl he loves. He

still had nine to read and was savouring the thought

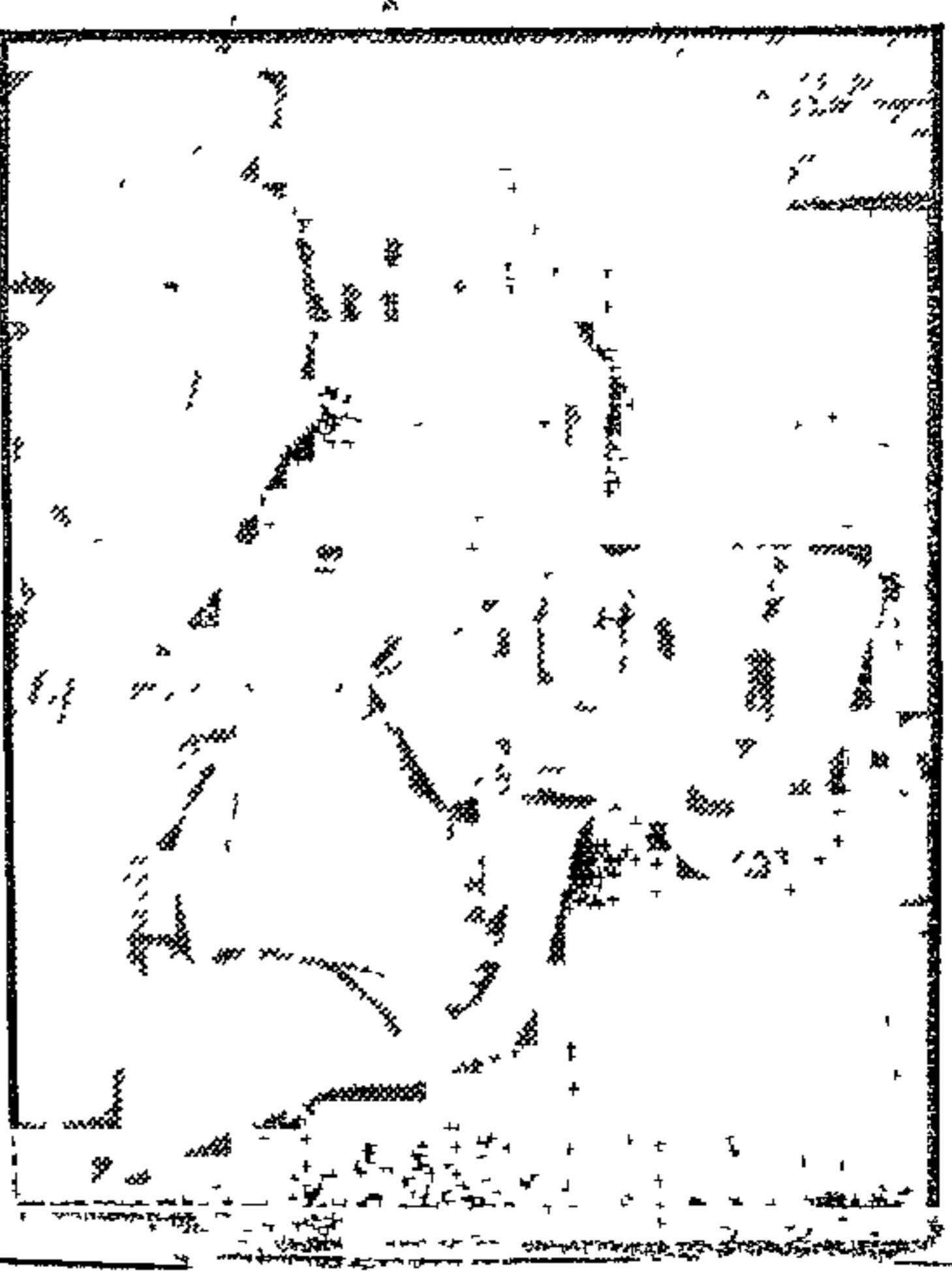
As for the Valentine card it was perfumed and Rifleman Steenkamp

reckoned — tongue in cheek. I suspect — that his "maters" would willingly pay 5c each for a

lucky whiff They miss a woman's touch But that's part of war And war it certainly is.



Second Lt. Antony Arbutnot (left) and Michel Rey



Commandant Frans Botes and baby Charles.

Before speaking to Rifleman Steenkamp we had a military briefing in an underground bunker.

Fling past the South African flag, we sat in this corrugated "fortress" and

heard how the enemy plays his game . . . how the man who walks alongside you can be planning your death

Birthday boy, Rifleman Steenkamp, was just 17 when he became a soldier.

Soon, after a contact situation, he found himself looking at his first enemy

body When you look down, he said, at the dead man you think "it could have been me.

"Being a Christian, you feel it's a life lost but there again it could have been an innocent life, a

woman or child. Because they don't care who they kill They kill their own

people because they are brainwashed by the communists

"Somebody has to do it

I've got people I love at home and you are only doing your duty

"You are not fighting for the white skin in South Africa, you are fighting for everybody.

"You are taken from school benches and expected to kill People don't understand They call you

a racist It's you or them"

And then he was gone, back, no doubt, on patrol but not before he'd asked

me to phone his mother and girlfriend and tell them he loved them

Communications in the SADF are a world of their own The troopers have

their own language and traditions Despite the fact it's against the rules, many

will take a bullet and scratch the names of places they served on their

tin hats. It's normal to write the name of your girlfriend on your bush hat.

They count the days

they've left to serve, the hours in some cases. Never the months

They continually talk of the four Ps, Pay, Pass, Post and Parcels And the States, their word for South Africa.

On Saturday night they either draw their meat ration from the mess for a braai or watch

films or taped TV. SATV is canned and seen a week late

At Grootfontein, the nerve centre of border supplies, the pub is open

from 12-1 Saturday lunchtime and again in the evening from 5 to 6.30.

During the week, opening hours are 5.7.30 pm and on Sunday there's an hour

midday for malt and wines only

But there was the positive too — a lot of it, Penny Coelen's son —

2nd Lt Michel Rey, 19, told how he'd benefited from his army stint

"You mix with a lot of

different types of people, you learn to live with them Adapt yourself"

Second Lt Rey misses that touch of home, the cooking, the family gatherings. The jols, the beach

He left a boy, now he's a man and he knows he'll never be the same again.

You could feel the bond yet not quite touch it For the tales of camaraderie are simply told

Rifleman Johannes Bezuidenhout, of Pietersburg, was in a trench when he heard the

sobs of pain. Mortar fire had dropped 10 metres from a tent and

the shrapnel tore through the canvas and hit his friend.

The friend recalled: "The shock just put me

right off my feet Blood was pumping out. I want to live . . . that's all I thought about"

As he crawled from the tent his buddies —

Rifleman Bezuidenhout — was there and moments later pressing with his hands to stop the pumping blood

The wound was in the upper leg and the man's only reminder of his dice

slight limp and that will ease.

But even in the face of the war there's the beauty of peace, the simple tranquility between a child of war and the woman who

cares for him. Mara is two years old yet she weighs just 3

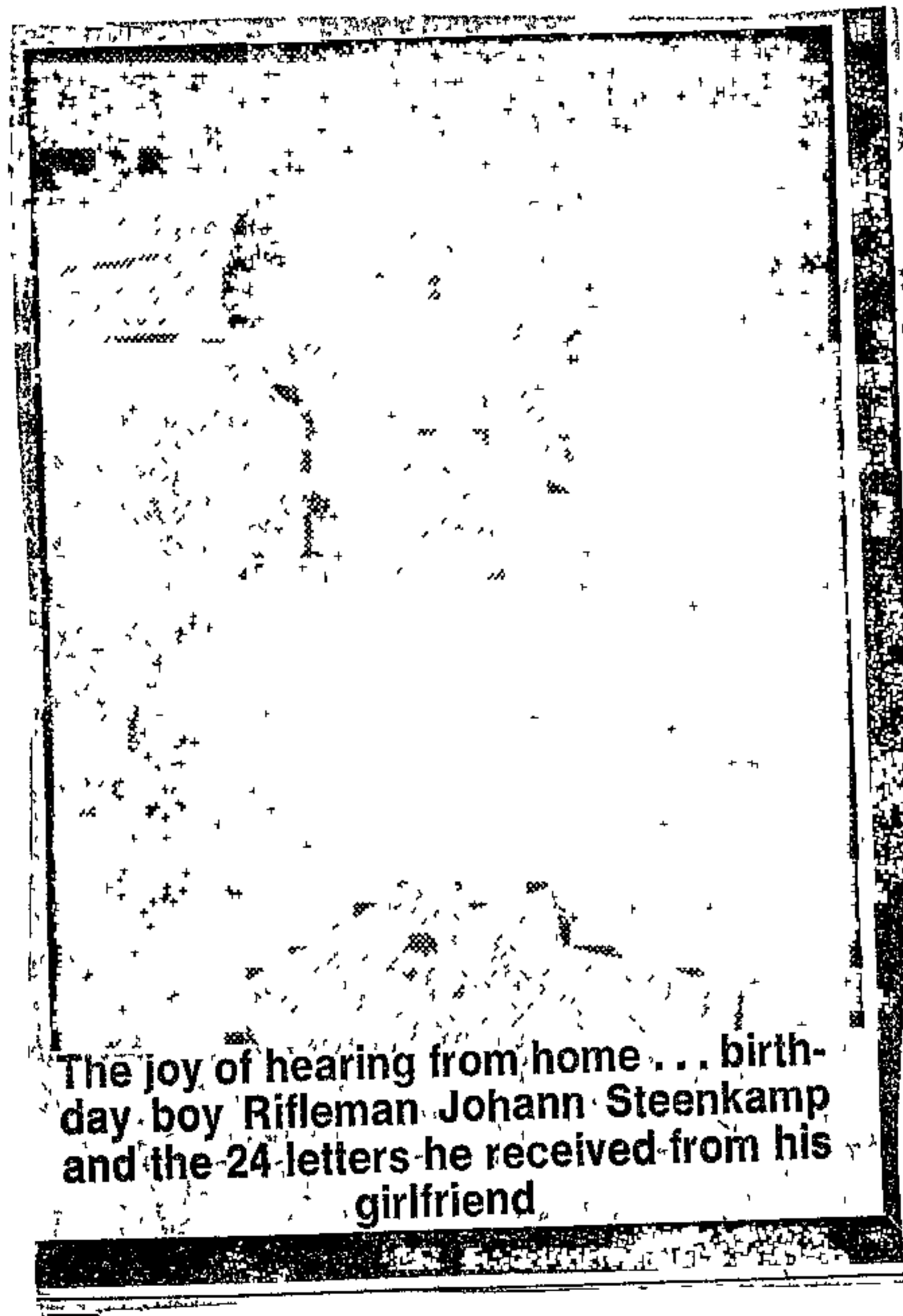
kilograms and stands a mere 52 centimetres tall.

Her mother was a bushman, shot in February last year in a contact Her

father lost his leg so he could not look after the tiny baby

He brought her to a military HQ in the heart of the operational belt and there she stays, cared for

by a Sick Bay sister, Ria van der Westhuizen.



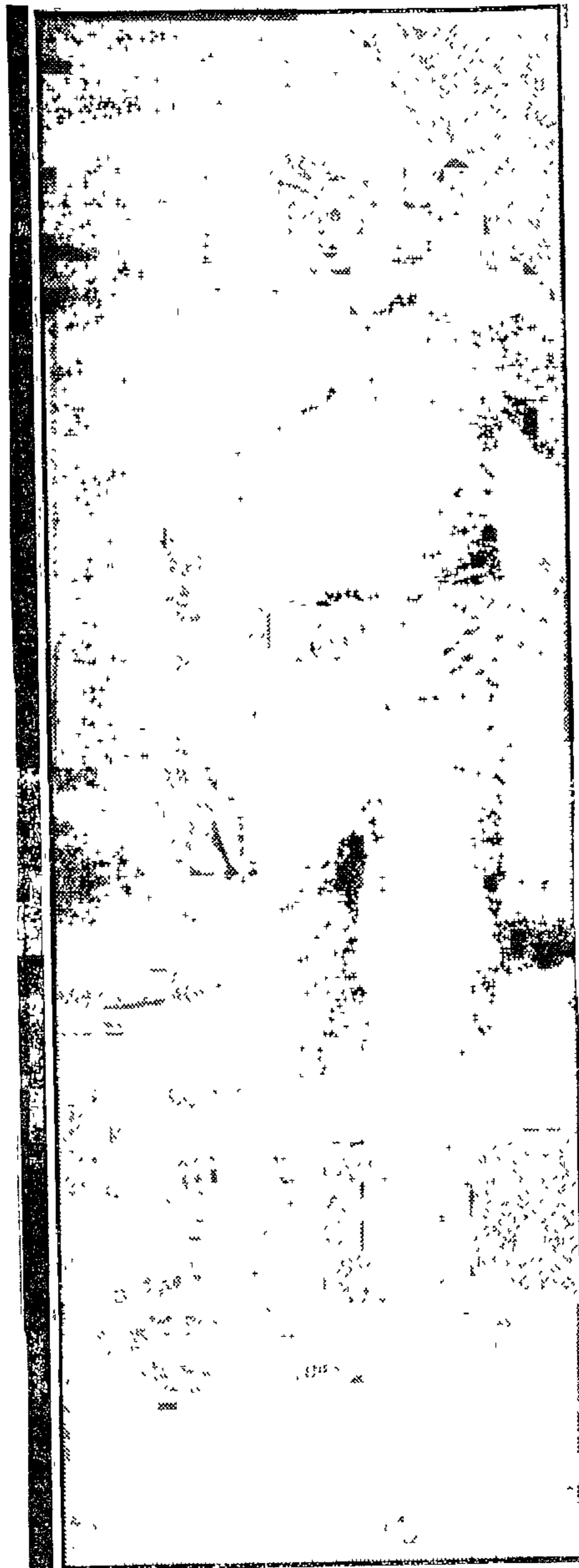
The joy of hearing from home . . . birth-
day boy Rifleman Johann Steenkamp
and the 24 letters he received from his
girlfriend

254

22/2/81

254

S. Tribune
22/2/81



Rifleman Francois Olwagen, 20, and
Tiny Mara, the Bushman baby whose
father lost his leg

Three of the four accused are Rifleman Hendrik Jeremiah Koekemoer (left), Lester Marius de Beer and Christo Gouws (middle) and on the right is State witness Mr Johannes van Zyl

'Officer wanted to show how scared kaffirs got

STAR 23/2/61
25/2/61

By Rashid Chopdat and Zenaide Vendeno

KLERKSDORP—A Kempton Park soldier, Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh (20), said in a statement handed in to a Circuit Court in Klerksdorp today that on the day a boy of nine was fatally shot 2nd Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha (19) had wanted to show "how frightened a Kaffir became when he saw a rifle."

Five soldiers are charged before Mr Justice van Reenen and two assessors.

2nd Lieutenant Botha in Kempton Park is charged with the murder of Petrus Mak'aba (19), the attempted murder of Christjan Thipe (12) and serious damage to property.

Rifleman Hattingh is charged with the attempted murder of Christjan Thipe.

Rifleman Christo Gouws (20) of Pretoria, Rifleman Lester Marius de Beer (19), of Witbank, and Rifleman Hendrik Jeremiah Koekemoer (20), of Pretoria, are charged as accessories.

Their appearance arises from the shooting on November 6 last year when a group of boys were returning from the Wildehoender Primary School about 15 km from Bloemhof on the national road to Johannesburg.

Rifleman Hattingh said in his statement each man had bought six cans of beer in Kimberley.

They had been drinking and 2nd Lieutenant Botha had been shooting at traffic signs along the road.

"The lieutenant was driving. I held the steering wheel whenever he fired shots.

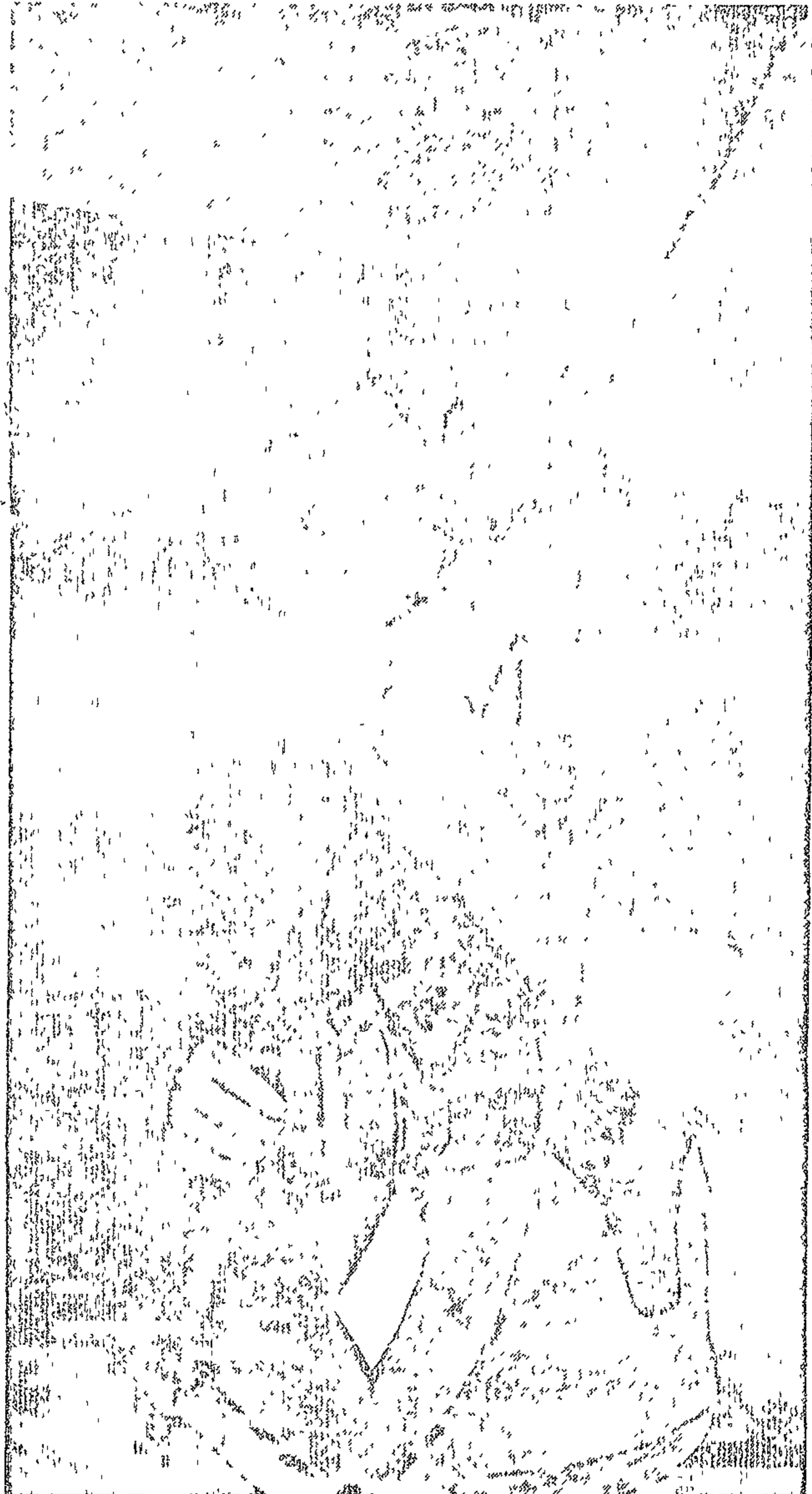
Near Bloemhof the lieutenant stopped the car and fired four or five shots at the kaffirs.

"When the lieutenant fired the first shots, the deceased was walking towards us.

"He ran away when he saw the lieutenant climb out of the car with a rifle.

"The lieutenant shot in his direction.

He also shot at the other kaffirs who had



Sergeant Erik Hendriksz holds the R-1 rifle allegedly used to slay a boy of nine. The weapon is an exhibit at the trial.

© Pictures by Clive Lloyd

Russian

warns

Argus 23/2/81

'Maputo's enemies'

Handwritten notes in circles: ~~USA~~, ~~UK~~, ~~FR~~, ~~SP~~

JOHANNESBURG

In an indirect but clear reference to the recent South African raid into Mozambique, the Russian ambassador to Mozambique has said in Maputo his government is determined to assist any friendly country threatened by external enemies

Radio Maputo said Mr Valentin Vodovin told a Press conference in Maputo that if any country attacked one of the Soviet Union's friends, his government would regard it as an attack on itself and would react adequately

Confirming the arrival of Soviet warships in Maputo and Beira the ambassador said others were expected to arrive at these ports soon

Congress

The ambassador called the Press conference to talk about the Soviet Communist Party congress that began in Moscow today

Mozambique has sent a delegation headed by the Economic Policy Secretary Mr Marcelino dos Santos

Mr dos Santos has been welcomed in Moscow, with honours previously reserved for heads of fully fledged communist parties

Civil Engineering

student in Land Surveying

He is among the representatives of various ideologically sympathetic organisations gathering there for the opening of the congress

Others include leaders of Swapo, the PLO, Tigray and the revolutionary movement in Ethiopia

New friends

The Russians have been paying exaggerated attention to their new friends and allies — Third World parties and national liberation movements

The Soviet party fully identifies with the aims of these movements and has already begun to set up regular inter-party links with them, thus strengthening Russian influence and support in large parts of the Third World

The congress comes at a time when the Russians feel their ideology the bedrock on which the regime bases its legitimacy, is facing one of its greatest challenges

In Moscow's view it is therefore time for the Soviet Union's friends and allies to stand up and be counted — Argus Africa News Service, and Moscow Correspondent.

AWP

add

Meda

Meda

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n eac

of
Fo
Co

FACULTY OF

Court told how man hid weapon in the bush

Rifleman was SCARRED

By Zena de Verdelro and Rasnid Chopdat
KLERKSDORP — A soldier did not interfere when a lieutenant started shooting at a group of black children because he was scared of the officer, the Mankorsdorp Circuit Court heard yesterday.

Rifleman Hans Strohn was testifying at the trial of five soldiers appearing before Mr Justice van Riecken and two assessors.

He said that on November 6 last year he and four others sat in the car of Lieutenant Jacobus Botha while the officer shot at a group of black school children with an old rifle in an outside classroom.

He said he saw a rifle in the car and what he had rapped because I say anything because I was scared of the lieutenant.

"If you are an ordinary rifleman in the army you cannot tell an officer what you like and what you don't like," he asked van Zyl and Senchal (two passengers in the car with him) to stop him, but they were also scared.

Earlier the prosecutor recorded statements that had been made by three of the men who had been charged. One was made by Lieutenant Christo Gouws.

He had said that before the shooting of the children, the two cars they were travelling in had pulled up to enable the driver of one of the cars to get out.

Lieutenant Botha had come up to them asking if

he could shoot kaffers' for them. They had said he should not as it was not allowed. The officer replied jokingly that he would shoot one on the roadside.

The officer also said that if he and Rifleman Lester de Beer had shot 10 kaffers' every day, then in a short time they (white South Africans) could have no problems.

Lieutenant Gouws said he had hidden the rifle in a bush. They all decided to keep quiet about the

shooting. He decided to tell the truth after being told by police that a child had been killed.

Lieutenant Botha (19), charged with the murder of Petrus Makwaba, the attempted murder of Christian Thibe (12) and major damage to property.

He has pleaded not guilty to the charges. He is an attorney and plaintiff lawyer at a camp in Kimberley.

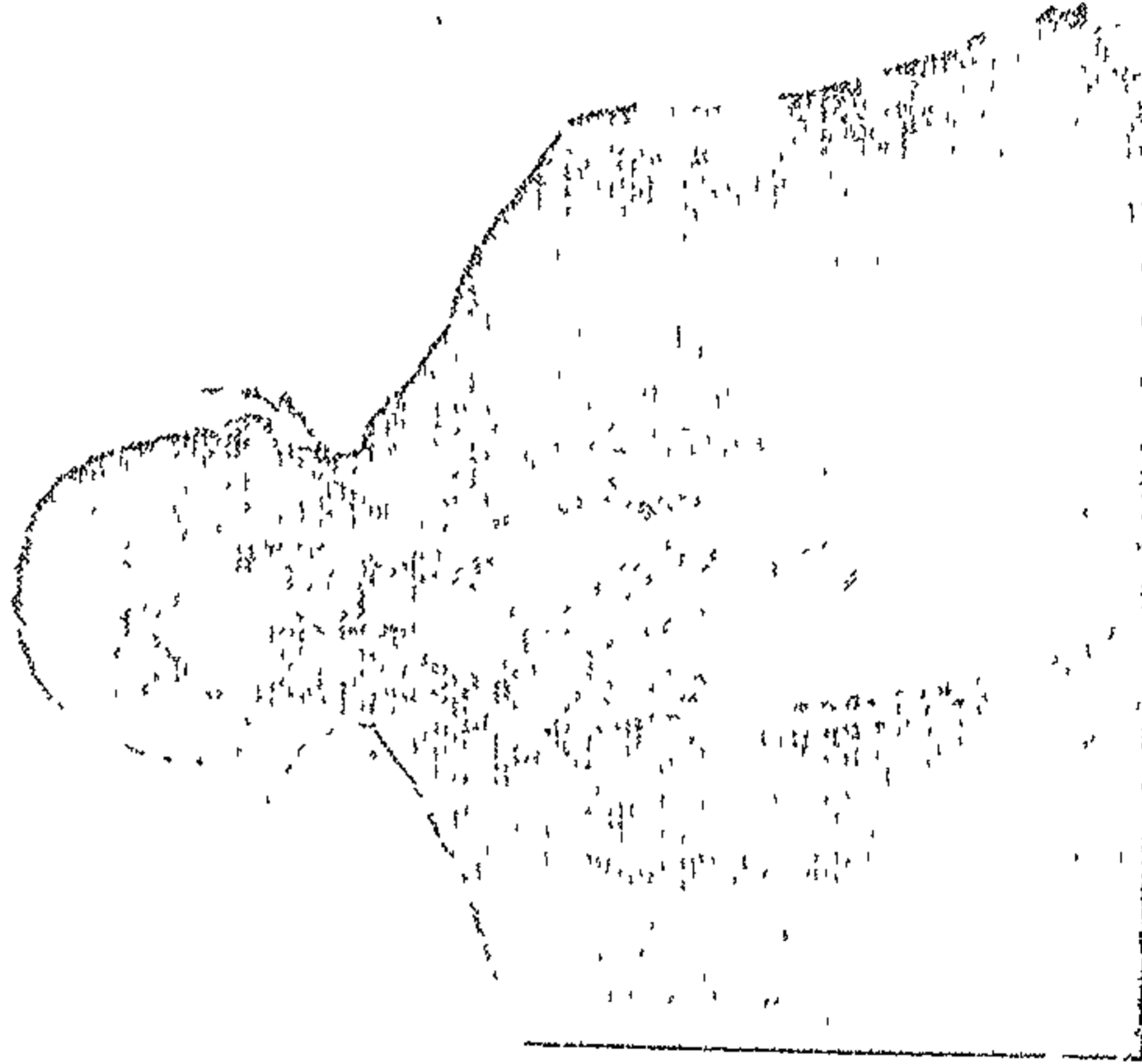
Lieutenant Jan Mattighan (21) of Nempster Park has pleaded not guilty to

the charge of the attempted murder of Christian Thibe.

Rifleman Gouws (20) of Pekaia, Rifleman de Beer (19) of Wilbank and Rifleman Henrik Koene (20) of Pictoria have pleaded not guilty to the charges of being accessories to the murder and attempted murder.

The hearing continues today.

The hearing continues today.



Parents of dead boy Mr Nelson Makwaba and Mrs Alice Makwaba



Parents of dead boy Mr Nelson Makwaba and Mrs Alice Makwaba

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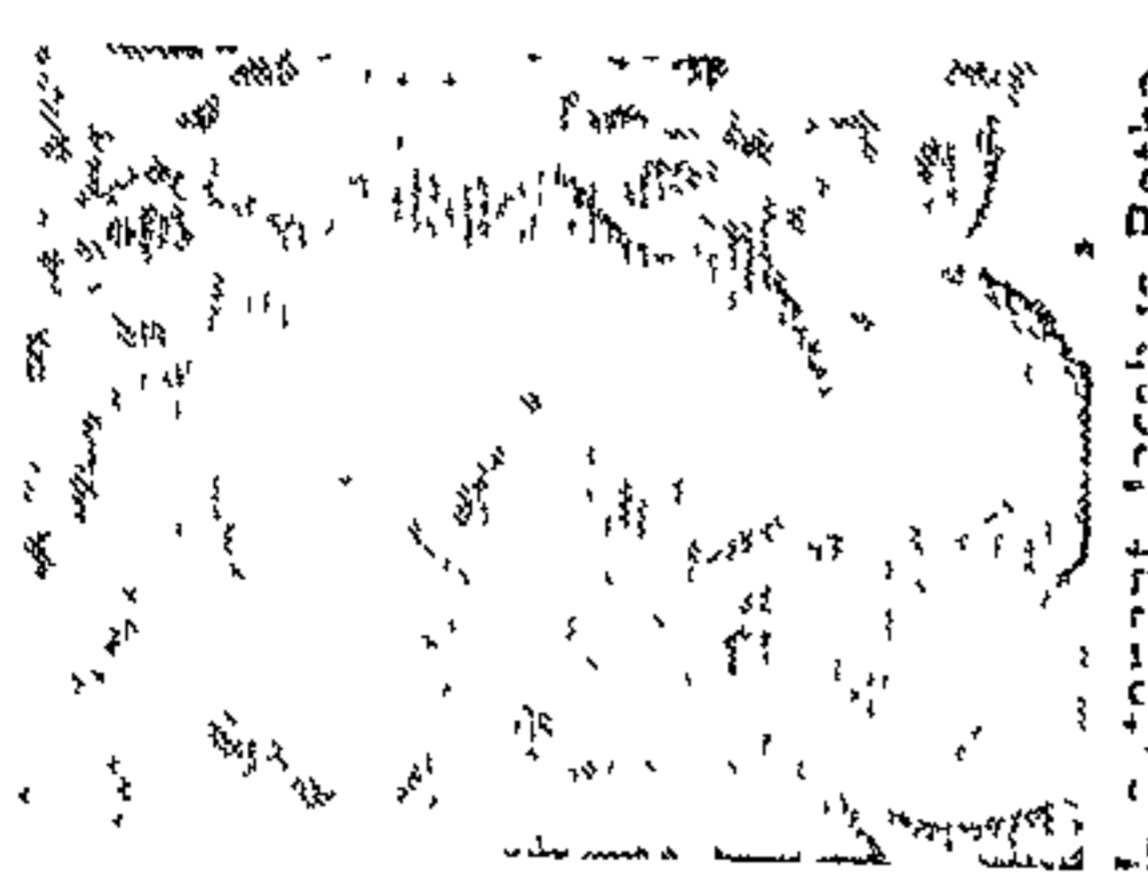
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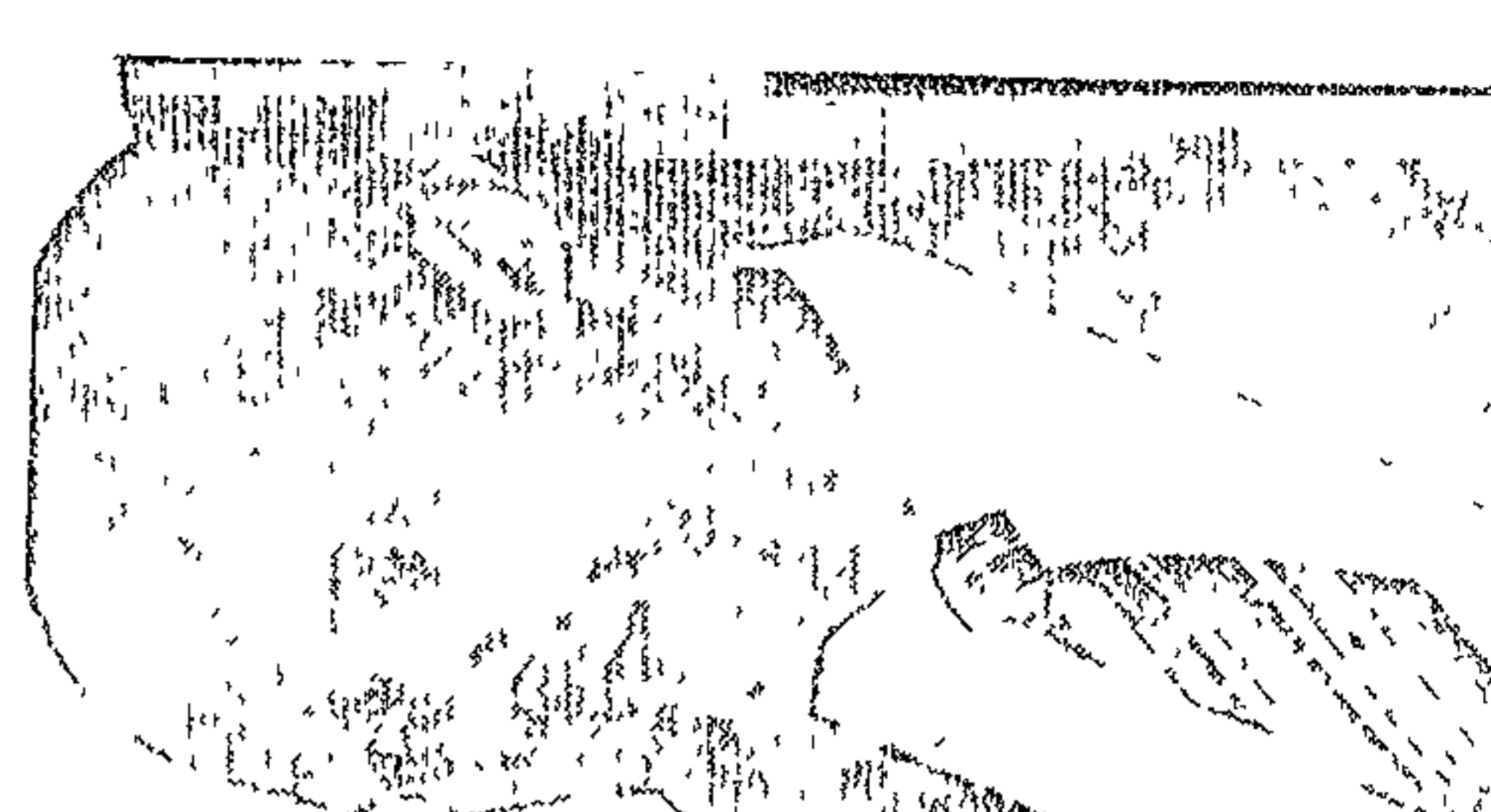
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Lieutenant Jacobus Botha



Lieutenant Jacobus Botha

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Lieutenant J C Botha and his girlfriend — a Miss Koekemoer — outside the Circuit Court in Klerksdorp yesterday. Picture: JUAN KUIJS

CHEMICAL

RDM 24/2/81 (254)

Court told of officer's boast before killing

Staff Reporter

KLERKSDORP — After the shooting and killing of a black schoolchild last year, a South African Defence Force platoon leader and firearm instructor allegedly told three other national servicemen that if they all shot and killed 10 blacks each "it will be a gain (wins) for our country"

In a police statement handed in before Mr Justice T H van Reenen and two assessors at the circuit court in Klerksdorp yesterday, Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, of Unit

guilty to charges of murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property, while Rfn Hattingh pleaded not guilty to attempted murder.

Rifleman Christo Gouws, 20, Rifleman Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Rifleman Hendrik Jeremiah Koekemoer, 20, all pleaded not guilty to being accessories to murder and accessories to attempted murder.

Captain J F Strydom of Lichtenburg, the investigating officer, told the court he had spoken to the national servicemen two days after the shooting

to another serviceman, Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, of the same unit, how accurately he could shoot

Five national servicemen of the No 1 Unit at Kimberley are appearing in connection with the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old boy and the wounding of his friend at Holfontein in the Bloemhof district

Petrus Makwaba was shot dead and Chrijan Thibe, 13, was wounded in the chest on November 2 last year when they were returning from school

The incident took place about 15km outside Bloemhof on the national road to Johannesburg

Lieut Botha pleaded not

guilty to the charges of murder and attempted murder, but pleaded guilty to the statements allegedly made to the police by the accused.

The main points of the respective statements read to the court were:

- Lieut Botha said that he and four other national servicemen, Rfn J H Hattingh, J E G van Zyl, H Stroh and J J Senekal had left Kimberley about 12 30pm on Thursday, November 6 1980

Just outside Kimberley they were met by another vehicle driven by Rfn De Beer with Rfn Koekemoer and Rfn Gouws as passengers

Lieut Botha denied that he

SA— Zambia talks right on the border

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African and Zambian military officials are meeting regularly in cross border talks to maintain the peace between the two countries.

Disclosing this at a Press briefing at Katimo Mulilo in the Caprivi last week, Commandant Gert Opperman, officer commanding a border unit said that South Africa's fight was not with Zambia, but with Swapo.

It was clear the SADF is doing its utmost to avoid a confrontation with Zambian troops in a tricky, trigger-happy situation at the confluence of the border of four countries Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South West Africa.

IN A TENT

Commandant Opperman said the meetings with the Zambian military commander of the border post on the Zambezi River took place in a tent pitched on the cut-line border between the two countries.

'After we welcome them, our chaplain starts the meeting with a prayer. We sit down and follow an agenda and end the meetings with a drink. We talk in English,' said Commandant Opperman.

He said at one stage the SADF had invited the

dinner on the cut-line which did not materialise.

'Some of the talks had taken place in April last year, last month and also fairly recently.'

Subjects under discussion have ranged from hungry lions, to molesting hippos and a measles epidemic, as well as troop movements.

LETTER

At one stage Commandant Opperman got a letter from the Zambian Commander saying that hippos were molesting Zambians in the river village of Sesheke and they wanted to shoot them. He ended his letter by saying 'cheers'.

Commandant Opperman wrote back saying, 'Keep the shooting straight. Cheers.'

One of the meetings dealt with South African patrol boats on the Zambezi which had come under fire from the Zambians. After discussions there had been no further incidents.

Commandant Dirk du Toit, head of civic action at Katimo Mulilo took us to the cut-line where we could see clearly the Zambian buildings and people walking about.

He said one of the meetings would involve Republic Day festivities on the border.

Commandant Opperman said he had also communicated with the Botswana Defence Force. Last month he said his troops were molested by hungry lions on the Island of Kakumba and in spite of the efforts of a conservation officer to deal with them they remained troublesome.

LIONS

'We decided to flush the lions out with machine-gun fire and sent a message to the Botswana Defence Force, informing them of this. In spite of it, they responded to our firing at the lions but we didn't retaliate.'

This last incident illustrated the tension in the area which the SADF is trying to minimise with its meetings.

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Argus 25/2/81

OF ENGINEERING

Boy, 12, tells of being shot in chest

By MARJA TUIT

KLERKSDORP — A 12-year-old schoolboy told the Circuit Court in Klerksdorp yesterday how he heard shots and then saw blood come out of his chest and stain his shirt.

The boy lifted up his jersey to show the court the bullet scars he had suffered in a shooting in November last year.

He was giving evidence before Mr Justice T H van Reenen and two assessors at the trial of five national servicemen who are appearing on charges of murder, attempted murder, malicious damage to property, and being accessories to murder and to attempted murder.

Petrus Makwaba, 9, was shot dead and the 12-year-old boy was wounded in the chest on Thursday, November 6, about 15km outside Bloemhof on the national road to Johannesburg.

A former South African Defence Force platoon leader from No 1 Maintenance Unit at Kimberley, Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, has pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

Lieut Botha is charged with the shooting of Petrus Makwaba and the wounding of the other boy.

He is also charged with damaging a truck belonging to Mr F C Clase.

Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, of the same unit has pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder of the 12-year-old.

Riflemen Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Marinus de Beer, 19, and Hendrik Jeremia Beekunget, 20, all of the Maintenance Unit at Kimberley, pleaded not guilty to being accessories to murder and accessories to attempted murder.

The hearing resumed late

Bullets flew past me — boy

□ From Page 1

yesterday afternoon only because an inspection in loco was held where the incidents allegedly occurred.

Mr Israel Mosimane, a truck driver in the service of Mr Claes, told the court he was on his way from Britten (between Bloemhof and Christiana) to Christiana.

"While I was driving I decided to stop," he told the court.

He said he saw two oncoming vehicles and, although he could not distinguish people, "I saw a white arm making a throwing movement."

Although Mr Mosimane was nearly stationary and off the road, his windscreen was shattered by a beer bottle. The damage amounted to R250.

The shot boy told the court he lived on a farm.

"On that Thursday about 3pm I was on my way home from school," he said.

He was alone and had to climb through a fence to get on to a footpath.

"While I was about 10m away from the fence I heard shots being fired," he said.

He had remembered seeing two cars coming from Christiana towards him.

The boy said he then heard five shots, and after the first he started running.

While he was running he heard more shots pass him and then saw blood come out of his chest and stain his white school shirt.

"I got hurt and ran in the direction of the railway line, where I fell," the boy told the court.

He lost consciousness, "and I could not see any more."

He said he could not recall how he arrived at the Klerksdorp Hospital.

The boy was asked to indicate to the court the bullet wounds he had sustained.

He had a scar below his shoulder blade and a bullet wound scar 4cm above the right nipple.

Lieut Botha, dressed in a three-piece grey suit, listened attentively to the boy's evidence.

The other accused seemed more relaxed than at the start of the trial on Monday.

As usual, Mr Botha was accompanied by his parents and his girlfriend while relatives of the other accused were also present.

The hearing continues today.

Bail of R1 000 for Lieut Botha and R500 for Rfn Hattingh and Gouws was extended. Rfn De Beer and Koekemoer were released on their

Mr S A Engelbrecht, SC, and Mr J van der Merwe appear for the State.

Mr T Grobbelaar is appearing for Lieut Botha and Rfn Hattingh, Mr D R van Schalkwyk for Rfn Gouws, De Beer and Koekemoer.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks, Benjamin Pogrand, John Ryan, Lin Menge, newsbills by Peter Bunkell, headlines and sub editing by Chris Smith, cartoons by Bob Connolly, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Boy tells court how he was shot in chest

Own Correspondent

Yarragong. — A 12-year-old boy told the Florida Circuit Court yesterday how he was shot in the chest.

He was playing a game before the shooting. He was present in the trial of the national servicemen.

Petrus Malyaba, 9, was shot dead and the boy was wounded on November 6, 1969, about 15 km out of Bloemhof.

Second Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, has pleaded not guilty to murder, attempted murder and military disobedience to promote the defence with the captain, and presenting a trial along with the other witnesses. The national servicemen pleaded not guilty to attempted murder. Witnesses Christo Louw, 20, Peter Mabusela, 19, and Hendrikus Kerkhove, 21, pleaded not guilty to being accessories to the crime of murder.

The court heard that the boy was shot in the chest by the captain of the class while on the way from Patten to the school. The boy was in a school bus with two other vehicles, and although he was not the target, he was shot in the chest.

The court heard that the boy was shot in the chest by the captain of the class while on the way from Patten to the school.

The boy told the court that he was sitting in the school bus when he was shot in the chest by the captain of the class while on the way from Patten to the school.

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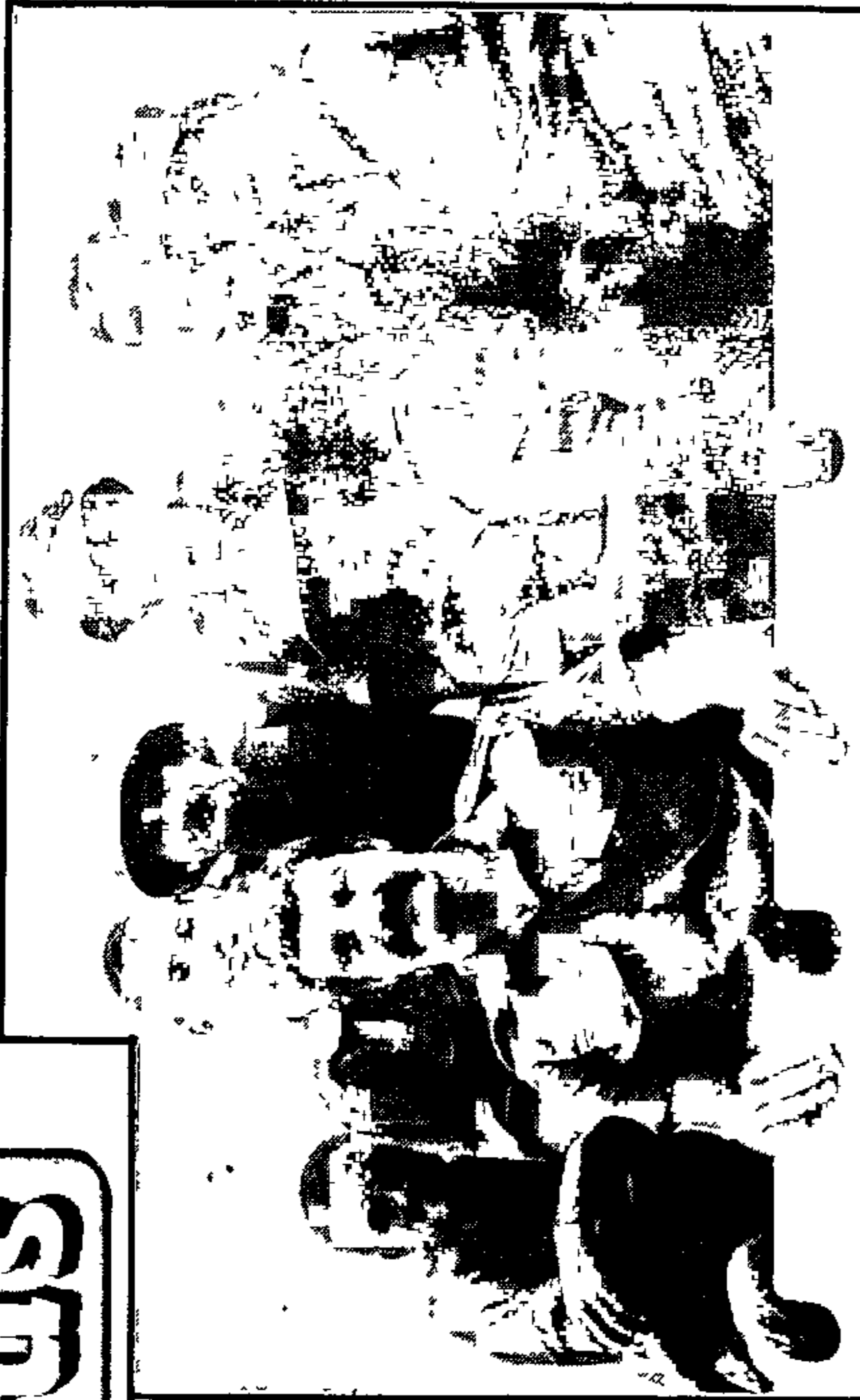
The boy told the court that he was sitting in the school bus when he was shot in the chest by the captain of the class while on the way from Patten to the school.

The boy told the court that he was sitting in the school bus when he was shot in the chest by the captain of the class while on the way from Patten to the school.

Focus



En route to Omega just before we were taken by surprise and given a demonstration attack



Our boys on the border — a line up of Cape Town soldiers who are counting the days and can hardly wait to get home



Private Martin Scoble of Cape Town baby sits Andrew, left and Richard Barron when their mother shops in Grootfontein

Mortar attacks — and the most beautiful sunsets on earth

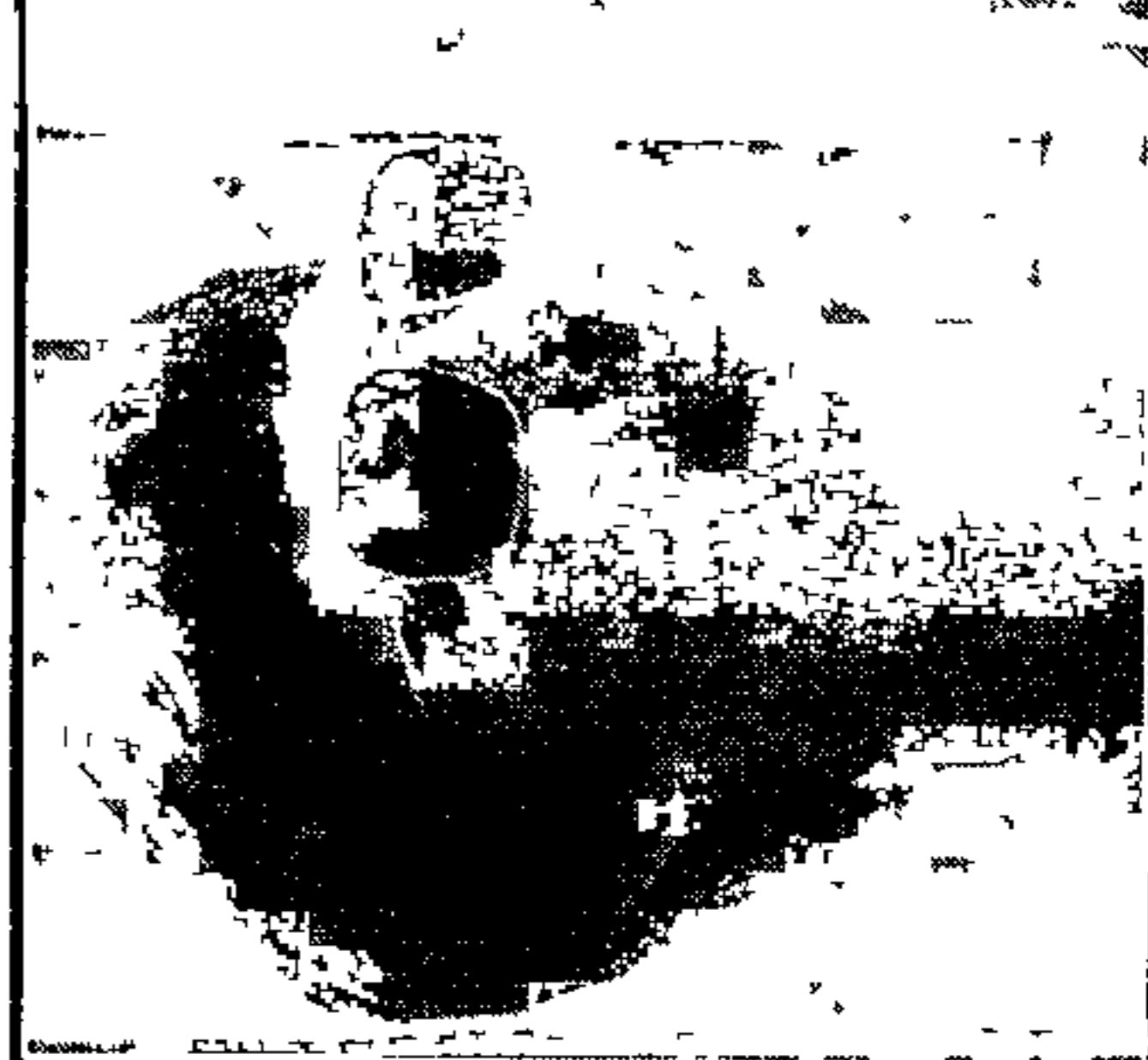
CT 25/2/81

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Last week 32 women journalists were taken to the operational area by the South African Defence Force to talk to the troops who are safeguarding South Africa. They've never had such attention or service. At the drop of rain they were given rain-coats to wear and in Rundu soldiers brought them coffee in bed at every night they ate like queens under starry skies and at every stop over were given a cup of tea and a spread of refreshments. ANNE BARON, who was in the party, reports.



Joan Martins



Annett de Villiers



Bunny van Nierop

DURING our five day trek through the operational area and visit to the South West African/Angolan border, we half expected to find ourselves in the middle of an attack

When it happened it was no joke. Driving through the bush in troop carriers en route to Omega in the centre of the Caprivi Strip the rat-a-tat-tat of machine guns and rifles shattered the silence of the bush and smoke flares set the sky aflame we crashed to the ground hands over heads, screeching

Only when we peered through our arms did we notice the grip on Comdt Tim Krynauw's face. The army base had arranged a demonstration attack especially for our benefit. It was the talking point of our visit.

From the minute we left Waterkloof Airforce base in Pretoria and touched down at Ondangwa we saw the most fascinating countryside and spoke to National Servicemen and Permanent Forces based at posts in the operational area and near the Angolan border.

A way of life

At Ondwanga we met two women married to Permanent Force men who live in mobile homes at the airforce base and some of the families who live nearby in the town.

They spoke about their way of life — a life which is threatened with mine and mortar attacks.

Every day, four of the children are driven to school in Oshikati, 28 km north of Ondangwa in armoured vehicles after the road has been swept in search of landmines.

Most of the activity at Ondwanaga takes place in an open air pub made of

wooden planks which also doubles as a church or dancing hall.

Each home has a bomb shelter in the garden. But life goes on without giving much thought to what could happen.

To Annett de Villiers, wife of Comdt Dawid de Villiers it is an experience, something very different to anything else she has known. They are surrounded by few of their own possessions — the houses are fitted out with airforce furniture — I'm not very bound to material things.

"We make the most of what we have. The landscapes are different to anything else I've ever seen and the sunsets must be the most beautiful on earth.

"With so few people living here, we're more interested in one another's well-being. It really matters whether your next door neighbour is feeling a bit blue."

Runa Wallis of Cape Town has been living in Ondwanga for 18 months with her husband James and eight-month-old baby.

She feels a bit isolated because she can't communicate much with the local population and is

housebound because of her small baby. "When I'm feeling down, I wonder what on earth I've got myself into."

Ondwanga has a community spirit. The women attend shooting practise every second week and the men play cricket, soccer and volleyball over the weekend.

The chaplain, Lt Schalk Albertyn holds church services every Sunday and is also a social welfare officer dealing with any problems that arise at the camp.

How to fight

"We hold informal Bible studies and discuss how Christians should fight this war."

But although the men work long hours, the women don't feel lonely. "We know that our husbands are nearby," said Rina.

Oshikati, a base situated under palm trees in the vast expanse of the desert is 40 kms from the Angolan border. Every night they fire mortars from the camp just to show that they're alert.

Two weeks ago the bridge near Oshikati was damaged by Swapo. But the women have learnt to be calm when their lives are disrupted with gunfire. Their motto "Never fear when the army

is near."

Mrs Bunny van Nierop of Cape Town has been living in Oshikati with her husband Col Peter van Nierop since the beginning of January.

"You get used to this sort of thing. We didn't worry too much about the attack — I was at a friend's house making coffee and we just carried on chatting."

She, like most of the women at the army base, acts as an army mum to many of the National Servicemen. She welcomes them into her home, listening to their problems or stories about those they care for back in the States. (The term they use for South Africa).

"It's a new experience and we have to make the most of it."

"What has been interesting to see is how the women make the most of their situation. There are no such things as pot plants or vases in this part of the world — we are forced to bring our talent and ingenuity to the fore. In each home there is an arrangement made from a piece of wood, grasses, calabashes or murello berries that the women have found."

They shop in Grootfontein

and, like the women in Ondangwa, never leave the base unless escorted by armed servicemen in military vehicles.

Twice a year they are allowed to fly home to visit family and stock up on cosmetics and other necessary items that are unavailable in the bush. If the army is unable to provide medical attention they are flown home in military planes.

In Rundu, which lies alongside the Kavaango River, a plane touches down at the military base every Saturday transporting members of the army and, once every second week a plane arrives from Pretoria to deliver fresh stocks of vegetables and meat.

Said Mrs Joan Martins of Somerset West. "We keep ourselves busy making hamburgers and koeksuster for the national servicemen. The money is used for facilities they need. Across the river lies Angola and the MPLA forces. Said her husband Comdt Leon Martins. "We have a gentleman's agreement. If we don't shoot, they don't. Last year one of our men was injured when fishing in a boat on the river, he recovered but now we don't take any chances — no one is allowed

on the river."

At Ruacana, 4½ km from the Angolan border, the danger of war is that much closer. On January 31 this year, the camp was attacked. In the officers mess bullet holes punctuate the wall and a hollow in the floor shows where a mortar landed.

We drove with soldiers from Cape Town to the Angolan border.

Said Rifleman Michael Corner who is doing his three month camp in the operational area. "We're counting the days, and can hardly wait to get back home. Letters from home always help to cheer up their day."

Michael's unit goes on manoeuvres into the bush for four days, combing the surrounding areas for landmines. "They're our biggest fear."

"We spend one day back at the camp showering and washing clothes before going out for another four days."

Their biggest worry is never knowing whether they're going to get back to their camp alive. "Our friends were in a Hippo the other day when they road over a landmine. Two of them were injured."

CT 25/7/81
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It is suggested that education is not the priority, but that the effective
education is employment first for guards and just the amount of training
required to perform that job (e.g. erect a square or handle a sewing machine
+ one wheel). With their salaries, and without health education, guards can
then buy food for their children and send them to school. There is no doubt that
the care of health education can be achieved by providing employment without
health education. I would like to suggest that health education is in the main
ineffective and a very expensive distraction from the real issues and solutions.

CONCLUSION

friends we will give a suitable response'

The Stars Own Correspondent in Lisbon reports that Mozambique is considering moving additional M-16 fighters from the north to Maputo

But the Guardian reports that for the moment, neither Mozambique nor the Soviet Union seem anxious to see a build-up

Although the Soviet Union is Mozambique's biggest military supporter, President Machel has been careful to keep the Soviet presence limited. There are no Soviet bases

The Soviet Union is said to feel that the West fronts South Africa as part of the Western camp

PROVOCATION

New military installations in Mozambique might be seen as provocative and could be used by the Reagan Administration as justification for military support for South Africa

Angola alleged at the weekend that heavily armed South African troops were occupying part of its territory on its border with SWA/Namibia and that the road one street had penetrated 270 km into Angola

A Defence Force spokesman described the Angolan allegations as a propaganda statement based on the fact that the next UN meeting is to commence soon," reports Sapa-Reuters

1. Interviews with more than 5 000 guards of malnourished children which formed part of the routine investigation of this condition, as well as many conversations with guardians of well-nourished children.
2. Pilot study of 50 children who had been admitted to hospital for malnutrition to determine their progress three months after discharge.

List of Investigations - etc. on which paper is based.

the socio-economic circumstances of 100 children with rashes who presented at a city hospital.
the effect of 'withering' on the growth of 24 mos.

Intensive ten week nutrition campaign - detection of etiologic of the prevalence of milk under supervision children of an outpatient disease.
children home.

8. Experience with a security factory established to employ destitute guardians of malnourished children.

expression of family disruption and social disorganisation occurring in a poverty situation and that all these measures are merely substitutes and amelioration for their deficiencies and effects. The real solution is the restoration of family, and therefore community, life by providing employment with realistic remuneration where the people live. Normal child care and nutrition flow naturally from normal supportive family life.

(29/1) 23/2/81
Soviet war follows SA raid

MAPUTO — Any attack by South Africa will push Mozambique closer to the Soviet Union, a senior Western diplomat in Maputo has warned

Mozambique sees South Africa being increasingly supported by the Western powers after the election of President Reagan and the failure of the SWA/Namibia conference in Geneva, reports The Guardian

The big question now, with the Soviet Union publicly showing its support for Mozambique, is whether Russian support will take only the form of aid in the event of a South African attack or if the Soviet Union will upgrade Mozambique's defences

ASSISTANCE

The Stars Africa News Service reports that in a clear reference to the South African raid on the ANC in Matola the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique said at the weekend his government was "determined to assist any friendly country threatened by external enemies"

According to Sapa-Reuters, Mr Vodovin said the Soviet Union was sending more warships to Mozambique soon

The cruiser Alexander Suvorov is at present on what he described as a working visit

The Soviet ambassador said "We are not threatening anyone but if anyone attacks us or our

Argus Correspondent.

KLERKSDORP — Ballistics experts today testified before the Circuit Court here in the trial of five national servicemen charged with the shooting and killing of a black child and the wounding of another

Second-Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, and four national servicemen, Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Hendrik Jereia Koeke-moer, 20, are appearing before Mr Justice T H van Reenen and two assessors on five different charges.

Lieutenant Botha has pleaded not guilty to murdering Petrus Makwaba, 9, on November 6 last year with an R-1 rifle. He has

Ballistics expert tells of bullets from army rifle

Argus 25/2/81
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also pleaded not guilty to the charge of malicious damage to property.

Mr Botha and Mr Hattingh pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder of Chrisjan Thipe, 12

Private Gouws, Private de Beer and Private Koeke-

moer have pleaded not guilty to being accessories to the alleged murder and to the attempted murder

Warrant Officer F O Basson, of the forensic department of the SA Criminal Bureau, who told the court he had approximately 12 years' experience in crimes involving firearms, described how the R-1 rifle used in the shooting incident worked.

He said that if the rifle was held horizontally, it would travel for 1,5 km, and if held at a 30 degree angle it could travel for 3 km

SPEED

Mr Basson said the bullets would have hit the deceased and the 12-year-old child who was injured at a speed of 840 metres a second

Earlier today, Patrick Tshose, 16, a pupil at the Wildehoender Primary School, described to the court how he had seen Petrus Makwaba being shot

He identified the R-1 rifle handed in as an exhibit as the firearm he saw that day

(Proceeding)

CHEMICAL

Mengaldo

Drawing.

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering
Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

J H Rens

Awarded on results of final examinations to the best male student in Land Surveying or Civil Engineering.
Professor George Menzies Prize

- B F McClelland
- J H Rens
- D P Weeks
- T J Cumming
- P M Salmon

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

'Suspicious' item of defence expenditure

Augus 25/2/81 (254)

Political Staff

SERIOUS questions have been raised in Parliament about certain expenditure under the Defence Vote.

In a reference to the expenditure during a speech in Parliament, Mr Brian Goodall, PFP MP for Edenvale, said circumstances surrounding the expenditure were most suspicious indeed.

The amount concerned is R496 104,90 which includes R206 203,25 paid to two firms two years ago for the transportation of troops and R289 901,65 which was paid for transportation of troops during the 1979-80 financial year.

UNAUTHORISED

The amount was listed as unauthorised expenditure in the Auditor-General's report on Government spending during the 1979-80 financial year.

The parliamentary select committee on public accounts has informed the Assembly that it is still investigating the amount and recommended that it be reported on later.

In his reference to the expenditure of the amount, Mr Goodall said: 'This shows once again how the taxpayers' money can be wasted when people will not follow the rules laid down before expenditure is incurred.'



Mr Brian Goodall

I think it also highlights the fact that the shortage of skilled labour in South Africa, particularly in the Defence Force, is costing the taxpayers of South Africa money.

'Circumstances surrounding this expenditure were most suspicious indeed and I think fully justified the committee's decision to refuse to ratify it'

SERIOUS

The Opposition's chief spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in a statement he regarded evidence heard by the select committee on the matter in a serious light.

However, because it was still being investigated he did not intend to comment in detail at this stage.

CHEMICAL

For the best student in each of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.
 Corporation Medals
 Second Year (Bronze Medal)
 Miss G C Littlewood

GENERAL NEWS

6 planes hunt for missing pilot

RDM 25/2/8

Q524

22

WINDHOEK. — The search for the commander of 1 South West Africa Squadron, Commandant Piet Gouws, would be stepped up today with six planes taking part, Brigadier Bosman Huyser, Officer Commanding, Western Air Command, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The private aircraft of Cmdt Gouws has been missing since Saturday, when it was en route from Terrance Bay to Henties Bay on the SWA coast.

The search for the plane will be concentrated on the desolate desert coast. Five aircraft from Windhoek and an SAAF Albatross from Cape Town are taking part.

Cmdt Gouws, who was alone in the plane, is a senior banking official in private life.

Sources said he had had four people on board his aircraft on Saturday. Cmdt Gouws then dropped them off at Terrance Bay.

He took off for Henties Bay about 7.30pm on Saturday. A mining official just down the coast is believed to have seen Cmdt Gouws' aircraft heading inland and heard its engine cut

out, but nothing further was heard or seen of the plane.

Windhoek Press reports said the passengers, who were from the Free State, would be brought to Windhoek by car.

Cmdt Gouws was scheduled to pick up the passengers, whose names are not known, on Sunday after he had spent the night at Henties Bay.

Reports said the SWA coast was covered in thick fog on Saturday afternoon.

Cmdt Gouws is married and has three children aged 20, 19 and 11.

This is the second aircraft to be reported missing in SWA this month.

Earlier, a Piper Cherokee Arrow, being ferried from the United States to South Africa, was reported missing by civil aviation authorities in SWA, after it had failed to make a refuelling stop.

An extensive search was launched by the SAAF, but no trace was found of the aircraft or the pilot.

Reports later said the pilot, Mr G Taylor, had landed in Angola, but these were never confirmed. — Sapa

access, but this is the only unifying thread. The most ambitious variant, the Health Security or Kennedy-Corman Bill, could be placed in the present category, although financing is to be jointly through payroll taxes and general revenues. Eligibility is universal, coverage of services is relatively broad and there are no co-payments by patients so that medical care would be free at point of service with federal agencies paying providers directly (Marmor 1977. 78, Glasser 1976: 44-5).

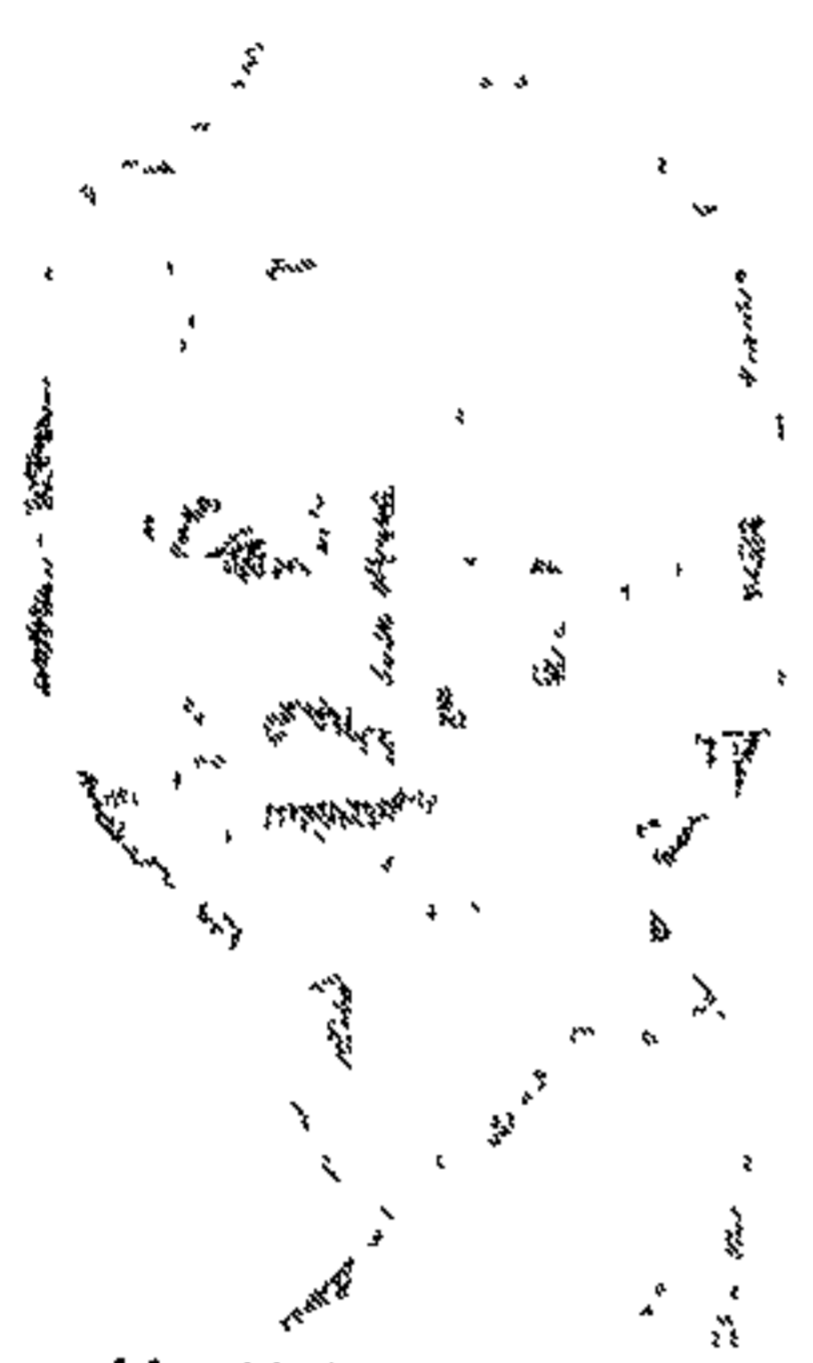
Other illustrations of the category are the East European systems with taxation and profits of public enterprises the predominant finance. But there are interesting variations. Government 96 per cent and 89 per cent respectively of funds in Bulgaria USSR at one end of the spectrum in contrast to 46 per cent at the other from social insurance in Hungary and the GDR at the other. Hospitalisation is universally free, yet surprising features (a) some measure of payment by certain patients for medication, for instance in the GDR, Poland and R (b) direct charges for drugs: 30 per cent of all pharmaceutical prescriptions in the USSR in contrast to 5 per cent in the British NHS, and (c) the tolerance accorded private medical practice which is controlled by licensing and heavy taxation (Klarman 1977: 215).

4. CURRENT PROBLEMS OF ALLOCATION AND FINANCE

This section will examine certain practical difficulties theoretical issues in the production and delivery of services as health care. The distinction between practice and theory is a rather forced one, given that the peculiarity of the commodity and the social attitudes towards it are held to be root causes of the deficiencies experienced in the sector. Nevertheless, such a division of topics is convenient for exposition.

There is a general consensus that cost escalation is the most visible and pervasive defect of health systems in rich countries from an economic perspective. This has generated alarm and widespread talk of crisis. Medical care costs rose faster in the past one to two decades than the general price index. In the United States after 1966 "expenditures for

health care increased at an annual rate of 12 per cent" (Klarman 1977: 215), and in 1975 of 14 per cent (Marmor 1977: 73); "French expenditure on health care grew at an average annual rate of 14.9 per cent between 1963 and 1969, and the rate in West Germany over a similar period was 10.3 per cent" (Chester 1976. 70), Canadian experience has been comparable in magnitude to the American with a rate of cost increase about one percentage point lower. Against this background, the performance of the British NHS is said to shine like the proverbial good deed in a naughty world with relatively low cost increases at "roughly a third of the rate of the American" (Klarman 1977: 215).



Mrs Helen Suzman

Kobie Coetsee who paid tribute to the Commissioner of Prisons General W M du Preez, who died of a heart attack in Cape Town on Monday

Members of the opposition parties also paid tribute to General Du Preez

The Bill also regulates the functioning of the Prisons Service within the Department of Justice

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Prisons Amendment Bill, which makes provision for the establishment of a medical aid scheme for staff of the Prisons Service, was taken through all its stages yesterday with the support of all parties

The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Justice Mr

Mrs Helen Suzman (PF, Houghton) said she felt there should be separate departments for Justice and Prisons. She maintained that people were arrested by the police, tried by the courts and after being found guilty sentenced to prison

Each were different entities and should be treated differently, otherwise there could be a conflict of interests

Mr Louis Nel (NP, Pretoria Central) said Mrs Suzman's argument was valid only if it could be proved that there was a conflict of interests between Justice and Prisons

Name change

He asked the minister though to consider changing the name of his department to that of Justice and Prisons or at least to give the Prisons Services the same status as the Department of Police

Mr Coetsee said there was concern about the large number of prisoners in South Africa and the Prisons Service was closely related to the institution which sent them there, namely the Department of Justice

Mutual factors were a justification for the rationalization of the department and the cost factor was also important. If, however, the desired efficiency was not achieved by the rationalization consideration would be given to making changes — Sapa

Prison Bill passed with full support

- (4) up and "fractured" into sub-charges over time; "moral hazard", a potentially misleading term for the greater use of medical care facilities that occurs with insurance coverage;
- (5) multi-level financing among patients, insurance companies or carriers, and national, state or provincial and local government agencies.

The listing is not complete. Neither are all these purported causes of cost inflation independent of each other; for instance, in the absence of the first, widespread third party financing of services, the effect of the remaining factors named would be attenuated.

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SADF (234)
detentions

Political Staff

A TOTAL of 137 members of the South African Defence Force were presently being detained in detention centres for refusing to do duty in the Citizen Force or Commandoes, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

None of these people were being held in solitary confinement, he said.

The Minister was replying to two questions tabled by Mr. Philip Myburg (PFP Wynberg).

He said that altogether 289 servicemen were being detained. Those refusing to do duty in the citizen force or commandos were largest category of detainees, followed by those who had been absent without leave, for which 114 were being detained.

If infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Transkei, between 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday). 10
Morbidity among Blacks showed elements both of a pattern of poverty-related conditions typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to modern Western consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence) Such

Within South Africa many rural (under the State Health Dept. the Provinces). In the Cape rural health services. The refer all but minor ailments to one to four nurses, which p
Van Zyl, who travelled with Lieutenant Botha in the car, had both been aware of such an order
Lieutenant Botha conceded that his behaviour had not been that of an officer who could be trusted, and repeated that he had merely wanted to frighten the children
"I regarded it as a big joke because as far as I was concerned the children were not hurt in any way"
The case continues today — Sapa
istrict surgeons
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sponsible for
staffed by from
service; they
Cape Province also

Officer: Shooting was 'a big joke'

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CT
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KLERKSDORP. — Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, yesterday told the Circuit Court here he felt he had let down his country, the Defence Force, his parents and the four "innocent" men charged with him.

Lieutenant Botha and four national servicemen, Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, Rifleman Christo Gouws, 20, Rifleman Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Rifleman Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, are appearing before Mr Justice T H van Reenen and two assessors on five different charges

Lieutenant Botha has pleaded not guilty to murdering Petrus Makwaba, 9, on November 6 last year with an R-1 rifle. He has also pleaded not guilty to a charge of malicious damage to property. A 12-year-old boy who was shot in the chest during the incident gave evidence on Tuesday

Lieutenant Botha said he had merely tried to frighten the children and regarded the shooting as "a big joke"

He told the court he had lost his appetite because he was responsible for the smooth running of a funeral service being held that day and was worried that something would go wrong

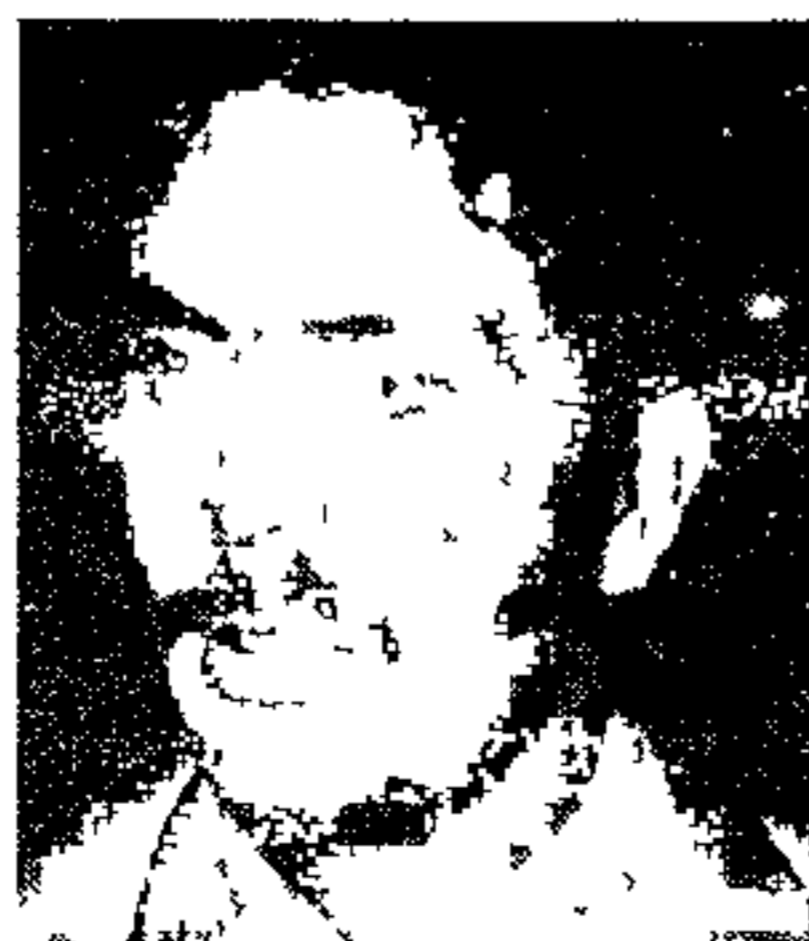
He said he had ordered Rifleman J E G van Zyl to put 20 rounds of ammunition into the magazine and to load the R-1 rifle before they left the camp

He was not aware of the camp standing order forbidding removal of firearms from the

base. He had taken the R-1 rifle with him because he had previously experienced trouble along the road near Soweto

He said he had "good experience" in the handling of the R-1 rifle. He had undergone a course on the R-1 rifle and practised at the shooting range about once every six weeks

Lieutenant Botha said that he had bought six bottles of beer



Lieutenant Jacobus Botha at a bottle store before they arrived in Kimberley

"I knew what I was doing that day, but drinking on an empty stomach had affected my sense of responsibility and I did not realize what I was doing"

He could not remember where or when he had started shooting at objects along the road. While he was shooting at

targets he did not stop the car but ordered Rifleman Hattingh to hold the steering wheel for him

"It was an instruction and he had no choice but to obey"

Lieutenant Botha told the court he had only once shot at objects from a moving vehicle while doing border duty in the operational area. At that stage he had not hit a target once

"When I shot at the boy (aged 12), I had had about six beers. I told the occupants of the car that I was going to frighten him. Under no circumstances was it my intention to kill him. I only shot in his general direction

"I did not think that I would hit him because I was shooting at a moving target from a moving vehicle," Lieutenant Botha said. "I did not shoot at the group of children walking on the right side of the road because there were about 20 of them"

There would have been a greater danger of hitting one of the children because they were a larger target, he said

The prosecutor, Mr G Engelbrecht, said he could not understand how Lieutenant Botha had not been aware of the fact that firearms were not to be removed from the base. Rifleman H Stroh and Rifleman

SADP
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3-28

SADF quiet on prisoner

Tom Duff
Political Reporter

The South African Defence Force has refused to respond to claims that it captured three South African born black men during its raid on African National Congress houses in Mozambique in January.

The three men claimed to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto, Mr Motidi Nishekang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu Soweto, and Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban.

Their families have instructed attorneys to establish whether they were being held by the South African authorities and under what law they were being detained.

An SADF spokesman said today that the Defence Force was not prepared to go beyond the statements it had made immediately after the Mozambique raid.

The SADF had been inundated with propaganda reports and it obviously was not willing to respond to every person who went to the Press with "a so-called scoop or revelation," the spokesman said.

12. Report of the Annual Meeting of the Curative Medical Commission, Geneva, 1970, (Unpublished, p. 75).

The course of illnesses (14). It has been noted that the course of illnesses in the first listed and (unpublished) under each of

Indicator	Prevalence	Seriousity	Curability	Vulnerability	Total
Large primary	---	---	+++	++	90
Irregular and	---	++	+	---	48
Need for medical	++	++	+++	+	32
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	--	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	---	++	10
ME	+++	+++	---	++	54
Common cold*	+++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	---	+++	+++	0

* Added to test sensitivity of

The totals in each column are then multiplied to arrive at a final score which forms the basis of the priority ranking necessary to remove priorities with low prevalence (yaws) or vulnerability, to management (common cold from priority control).

This method uses all the categories and are required in cost-benefit analysis, but in a more informal way. Vulnerability to management gives the impact of the disease possible in the most cost-effective method, and the higher the cost, the less likely, the priority is to be classified high on vulnerability, and the less likely it is to command priority.

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Accused tells how he shot child

By MARJA TUIT

KLERKSDORP — A former South African Defence Force platoon leader and "first-class shottist" described how he fired bullets at a schoolboy "only to frighten him, not to kill him", the Klerksdorp Circuit Court heard yesterday.

Second-Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, formerly of No 1 Maintenance Unit, Kimberley, has pleaded not guilty before Mr Justice T H van Reenen and two assessors to the shooting of Petrus Makwaba, and the wounding of another schoolboy.

He is also charged with damaging a truck belonging to Mr F C Clase.

Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, of the same unit, has pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder of the wounded schoolboy, while Riflemen Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, have all pleaded not guilty to being accessories to murder and accessories to attempted murder.

Petrus Makwaba was shot dead and a 12-year-old schoolboy was wounded in the chest with an R1 rifle on November 6 last year in an incident about 15km outside Bloemhof on the national road to Johannesburg.

Both the boys were returning home after school.

In his evidence yesterday, Lieut Botha said he had been chosen for an officer's course at the age of 18. Originally his young age counted against him but he completed the nine-month course.

Explaining his actions, Lieut Botha said he had last eaten on Wednesday morning November 5 because he had to be a parade commander at a funeral on November 6.

"It would have been the first time that I was in charge and was scared it would not be a



Former national serviceman Lieutenant Jacobus Botha, who is charged with the fatal shooting of a nine-year-old schoolboy.

□ To Page 2

The only curative effort made was the dispensing of tetracycline eye ointment by the care-group members when any signs of trachoma were apparent.

We first tried to analyse the influence of inherent factors upon the family. These factors include: whether any member of the family is literate; whether the father is a migrant labourer; whether the family contains a member belonging to a particular social group (such as traders, traditional doctor, teachers or women's groups); whether the family has been resettled; and how often the father comes home.

quantitatively measured, e.g. the presence of pit latrines and vegetable gardens.

Greater involvement of the local inhabitants in the planning stages of the project would have guarded against the probable cultural bias inherent in our questions.

We used local hospital staff and trainee-teachers as interpreters, while students

problems
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that every family had at least one literate member, and that except success I was nervous," Lieut Botha told the court.

After the funeral on November 6, Lieut Botha and four others left for Johannesburg on a long weekend pass.

Lieut Botha said that before they left Kimberley they went to his room where he changed into civilian clothing.

"I took my rifle in case we had any problems along the road." He said the R1 rifle had been loaded with 20 rounds of ammunition "because a rifle without rounds has no meaning."

He had previously also found about 100 bullets at the bottom of his cupboard and although he had used some at the shooting range he had kept the rest.

He said that before they left the town they bought beer at a bottle store. Outside the town they were met by a white car driven by Rfn De Beer with Rfn Koekemoer and Rfn Gouws as passengers.

"We were drinking and it must have had an effect," Lieut Botha said.

He said he knew what he was doing but his sense of responsibility had diminished (afgestomp).

He could not remember how many targets he fired at along the road and could not remember anything about the incident where he allegedly threw a beer bottle out of the window - which hit and shattered the windscreen of a truck.

By the time the wounded boy was shot, he had already consumed a number of beers.

"I told the others I wanted to frighten him but I never under any circumstances meant to kill," Lieut Botha told the court.

He said he wanted to fire in the general direction where the boy was apparently running.

He told Rfn Hattingh to take over the steering wheel while he leaned out of the window.

"I did not aim at him and I never thought I would hit him," Lieut Botha said.

He said the two cars continued their journey and further on they saw a group of about 20 school children coming from the opposite direction.

He said they stopped just beyond the children and he

Soldier tells of shooting

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Lieutenant M J Craig of 1st Maintenance Unit at Kimberley gave evidence at the trial of former Lieutenant Botha at Klerksdorp

climbed out of the vehicle after saying to the others "Look how I'm going to frighten the black boy."

"I never thought of killing," Lieut Botha said.

He told the court he rested his rifle, which still had one bullet on the roof of the car and "I did not aim I pointed the barrel in a general direction of the black boy."

Lieut Botha said he was under the influence of alcohol and about 100m away from Petrus Makwaba.

After he had fired, he said he got in the car, did not turn around to look at the boy and the two cars left.

"If I had known that I had hit him, I would have gone straight to the police," Lieut Botha said.

Outside Bloemhof, he said he handed his rifle over to the servicemen in the other car with the instructions to bring it to a dance at Rapsfontein the next evening.

Lieut Botha said it was difficult to describe how he felt but "I have let down my country (in steek gelaat), the Defence Force my parents and the four innocent people (accused) who are sitting there."

Under cross-examination by Mr S A Engelbrecht, SC, for the State Lieut Botha said he had not known that he was not permitted to remove a firearm from the base.

He said he had been under the impression he could take the rifle home "because it has been placed in your hands and you are responsible for it."

Lieut Botha said he had thought the regulations of two beers or two glasses of wine in 24 hours only applied to the general troops and "that it is not valid for officers."

He had been in a jolly (pleisterige) mood when he left Kimberley because he had a long weekend pass and only 40 days left of military service. He said although he was an officer "the discipline in the car was poor because I was nearly back in civilian life."

Testifying for the State, a 16-year-old schoolboy said he had known Petrus Makwaba.

We were on our way home from school and there were about 12 people in the group. Petrus walked behind us," he told the court.



4.1.1 Socioeconomic status

The overall socioeconomic status of the care-groups and the population was measured, using three indices:

- (a) Primary source of income,
- (b) Wealth,
- (c) Social group membership.

(a) Primary source of income

- The source of income is discussed with respect to four categories:
1. Subsistence farming;
 2. Local farm employment;

The intention when establishing the care-groups was not to spread the effort over too wide a spectrum, and thus diminish their impact. The focus was, therefore, towards

- standards of the populace while combating endemic in this area
- lack of clean running water
- To combat trachoma, the

- 1) The benefits of using
- 2) The necessity for income
- 3) The desirability for
- 4) The necessity for re

area surrounding the house, e.g. through the establishment of pit-latrines.

Post Office's novel push-button technology

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Post Office's development of sophisticated technology in the field of postal sorting and telecommunications was highlighted by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Henne Smit, yesterday.

Since labour was by far the biggest item of operating expenditure, the Post Office was continuing with the further modernization and mechanization of the service, he said. Introducing the second reading of the Post Office Part Appropriation Bill, he said a contract of R7,8 m was entered into this year for the further expansion of mechanical sorting equipment.

The new equipment included optical character readers by means of which post codes on some postal articles could be read automatically. This would further speed up the processing of postal articles, Mr Smit said.

The Post Office's philatelic services remained phenomenal. In the 1979/80 financial year, philatelic material valued at about R2,2 m was sold. For the 10-month portion of the present financial year which ended on January 31, the figure already exceeded R4,7 m.

Mr Smit said the first two digital electronic telephone exchanges would be introduced in a few months' time and this would make the Republic one of the leading countries in the world in this field.

The first one, at Sunninghill Park in Johannesburg, had been fully installed and was at present being tested.

The second, in Pretoria, would be ready for testing by March and it was expected that both exchanges would be in full operation by July.

The programme for 1981/82 made provision for electronic exchanges with a total capacity of about 73 700 lines in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Bloemfontein. The first of these exchanges was imported complete but they would eventually be made locally.

Mr Smit said push-button telephones would be made available for public use on application from April 1. The new telephone would be named after one of South Africa's rare protea species, Lorea.

The external telephone service was further expanded during the current financial year and now operated to 198 countries. International telephone traffic grew by more than 17 percent during this period.

Telex services were at present available to 190 countries of which 98 could be dialled direct. It was estimated that the number of telex services would grow by about 3 070, or 16,5 percent, during the current financial year.

A second, fully electronic programme-controlled telex exchange, in addition to the one in Johannesburg, was commissioned in Cape Town in August 1980 at a cost of R6,6 m. A third, similar exchange is being installed in Durban.

These exchanges will form the basis of one of the most modern telex networks in the world and will also be equipped to meet the needs of the future international standardized business communication service, which in essence is an improved and faster telex service and is known as teletex.

The demand for data services was also increasing. It was expected that more than 4 200 new services would be provided during this financial year. This represented a growth of about 30 percent.

Mr Smit said government departments might in the future use electronic facilities to make do with fewer parliamentary staff.

"I am of the opinion that with the aid of these facilities, the Post Office will, in due course, be able to make a contribution towards the attempts at rationalizing and streamlining the public service."

"It can even be foreseen that in the future, when such electronic facilities are readily available, State departments may be able to use them to make do with less session staff," he told the House.

Mr Smit also said that the Post Office expected to provide a record number of 250 000 telephone services this year and would

He said this was 21 percent more than last year and would bring the total number of telephones at the end of March to more than 2,9 m. — Sapa

of SA

men in
Matola
alleged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - The South African Defence Force is said to have captured three south African-born black people during its raid on suspected ANC targets in Mozambique last month.

Yesterday it was confirmed that attorneys had been instructed by the families of the three people to inquire about their whereabouts under which law they were being held and to seek their release.

The people said to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso formerly of Rockville Soweto, Mr Motidi Ntshakang formerly of Central Western Jabavu Soweto and Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban.

A spokesman for a Johannesburg firm of attorneys Priscilla Jara and Associates said his firm and another represented by a Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mvenge, had been instructed to act on behalf of the families.

According to the attorneys spokesman one of the men said to have been captured Mr Tobela was believed to be a Mozambique citizen although he was born in South Africa.

The spokesman also said letters of inquiry concerning the people allegedly captured had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General.

A spokesman for the SADF said yesterday the Defence Force was not prepared to go beyond the statements it made after the raid.

Propaganda

The SADF has also been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against SA ANC terrorists in Matola and is obviously not prepared to be in the witness box for each and every person who deems it fit to run to the press with a so-called 'scoop or revelation', the spokesman added.

After the Mozambique raid last month the chief of the SADF General Constand Viljoen announced that the three targets - in Matola, about 15km from Maputo - had been destroyed and numerous ANC insurgents including commanders, killed.

General Viljoen said the attack had been directed "solely at the terrorists", and everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambique security forces and civilians.

SA 'stook prisoners' in Mozambique

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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE South African Defence Force is claimed to have captured three South African-born blacks during its raid on African National Congress targets in Mozambique last month.

Yesterday, attorneys said they had been instructed by the three men's families to inquire about their whereabouts, under which law they were being held, and to seek their release.

The men claimed to have been captured are Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto, Mr Motidi Ntshokang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto; and Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban.

A spokesman for Priscilla Jana and Associates, a Johannesburg firm of attorneys, said they and another firm represented by a Durban attorney, Mr Griffiths Mxenge had been instructed to act on behalf of the families

He said that Mr Tobela, though South African-born, was believed to be a Mozambican citizen

Letters of inquiry concerning the three men had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General, he added

An SADF spokesman said yesterday that it was not prepared to go beyond the statement: it had made immediately after the Mozambique raid

"The SADF has also been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against SA ANC terrorists. It is obvious that he is not prepared to be in the person of the President, with a so-called scoop or revelation," he added.

After the Mozambique raid, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, announced that the three targets -- situated in Matola, about 15km from Maputo, the capital -- had been destroyed and numerous ANC insurgents killed, including commanders.

The ANC had been dealt a severe blow and large quantities of weapons, sabotage equipment, and documents had been seized, he said.

The attack had been directed "solely at the terrorists", Gen Viljoen said, and everything possible had been done to avoid contact with Mozambican security forces and civilians.

He also warned countries neighbouring South Africa that they were endangering their own safety by harbouring insurgents.

That warning was later repeated by senior South African Government officials.

Two SADF soldiers were killed in the operation. But the SADF denied claims by Mozambican sources at the time that two SADF men had been captured.

The Mozambican authorities announced later that 12 black South Africans had been killed in the raid. They were buried in Mozambique.

The South African Government effectively refused permission for their bodies to be returned to the Republic, though it allowed relatives to travel to Maputo for the funerals.

Chief magistrates subsequently banned memorial services which had been arranged in various main centres in South Africa for the dead men.

But one service organised by black churchmen -- including the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu -- was held in Soweto last week.

Black leaders in South African leaders have expressed concern over the raid. One, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, said the fact that people regarded as "terrorists" by some were regarded as "heroes" by others reflected the deep divisions in the country.

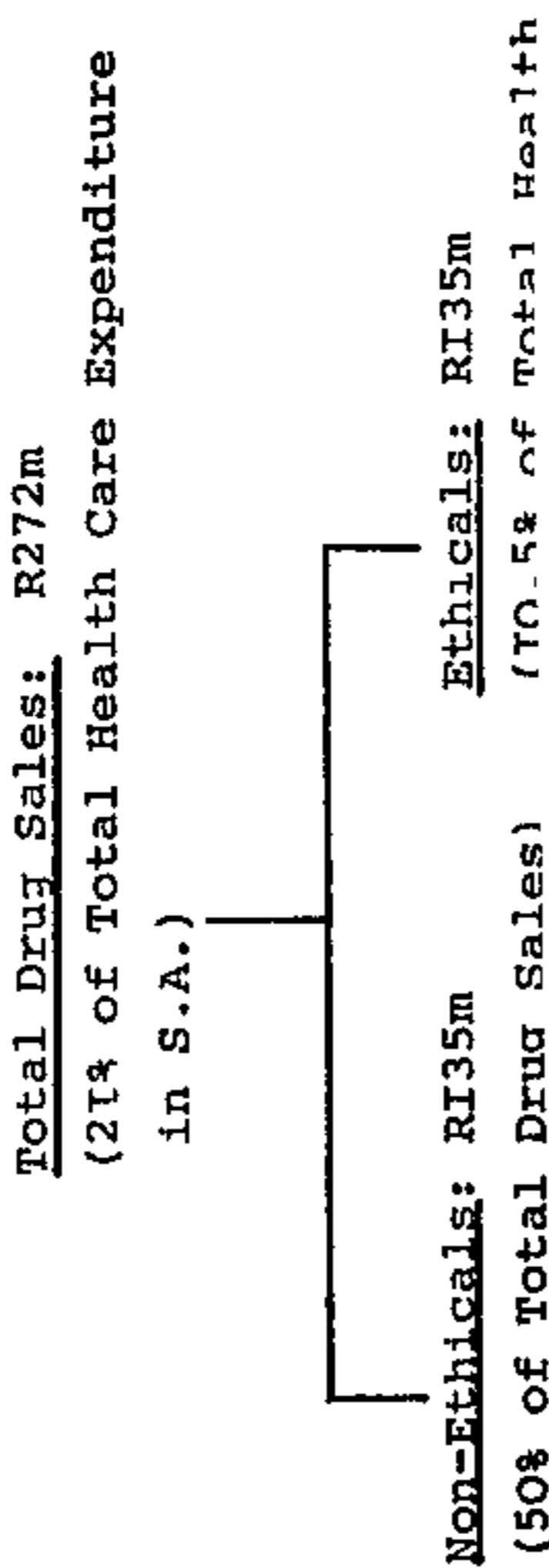
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a market some 40 times the size of the S.A. one. On a per capita basis, the U.S.A. is 4,8 times as large as the S.A. market. (3)

Diagram 2.2 indicates the size and composition of the S.A. drug market sales. (4)



a rate of 8,4% p.a., exceeded only by Plastics at 11,4% and Basic Iron and Steel at 10,2%. This is shown in Diagram 2.3. (5)

The relative growth of the industry is emphasised by the fact that in 1954 the gross value of output in the industry was 0,86% of all manufacturing output and by 1972, it was 1,13%. (6)



He should have been hanged - parents

He should have been hanged - parents

By Zenaide Vendeiro

KLERKSDORP - "He should have been hanged" say the parents of Petrus Makwaba, the nine-year-old black school boy who died as a result of wounds received from an R1 rifle

Mi Nelson Makwaba and his wife, Alue, said after the trial they were not satisfied with the sentence

"If he was hanged his parents would be in our position and they would feel the same grief

His parents will see him again after 15 years - but we will never see our child again"

INTELLIGENT

They described Petrus as a "good and intelligent child" but a bit of a loner. He did not associate with other children and preferred to be by himself

"We had a lot of hope in our child. We were saving up to give him a good education in order to make something of him. A dream has been shattered"

When asked how they feel about the grief of Second Lieutenant Botha's parents they said "They are crying for a living person. We are crying for our dead child"

HEARTSORE

Mi Johannes Thipe, father of Christian Thipe, who was shot in the same incident said "I'm very heartsore that I will never see my nephew again"

"I also feel as shattered as Petrus's parents. I am grateful that my son Christian was only wounded"

The parents of Christian Thipe and Petrus Makwaba attended the trial every day. Both say they would have liked to see Lieutenant Botha receive the death sentence

(2.2) Growth of the Drug Market:

Despite its small size, the industry has experienced rapid growth recently. This is due to factors which increase the local market size (population growth, changes in age structure, increases in standards of living, increased use of medical aid and rising government health expenditures.) and to factors that allow the local industry to supply more of the market requirements (economies of scale, rise of local basic and fine chemical industry, etc.)

The total Pharmaceutical industry has grown rapidly and is expected to be one of the fastest growing in the future. According to the 1974 - 9 EDP, it will grow at

statistics become less reliable. A recent newspaper report put the growth rate in this sub-market at 15% p.a. (7) Such a figure, however, probably refers to growth at current prices. The recent commission estimated the growth rate for ethicalicals at 17% p.a. for the period 1971 - 1975 at current prices and at 8% p.a. for the period 1970 - 1976 at constant prices (i.e. in real terms) (8)

It seems clear that the market has experienced rapid growth even while the rest of the economy has not grown as rapidly. In contrast to the growth in the ethical drug market, the growth in GDP at current prices over the period 1968 - 1977 was 11,1% p.a. while

SACC members' to visit border

By SAM MABE
FOUR member churches of the SA Council of Churches will soon be visiting the border at the invitation of Prime Minister P W Botha, despite the rejection of the invitation by the SACC's executive.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SACC, yesterday said he saw no point in going to the border since the problems of this country

are "at home and not on the border"

The problems existing on the border stemmed from the fact that there were problems inside the country, he said. He added that had the SACC agreed to go to the border, they would have been part of the Government's propaganda instrument.

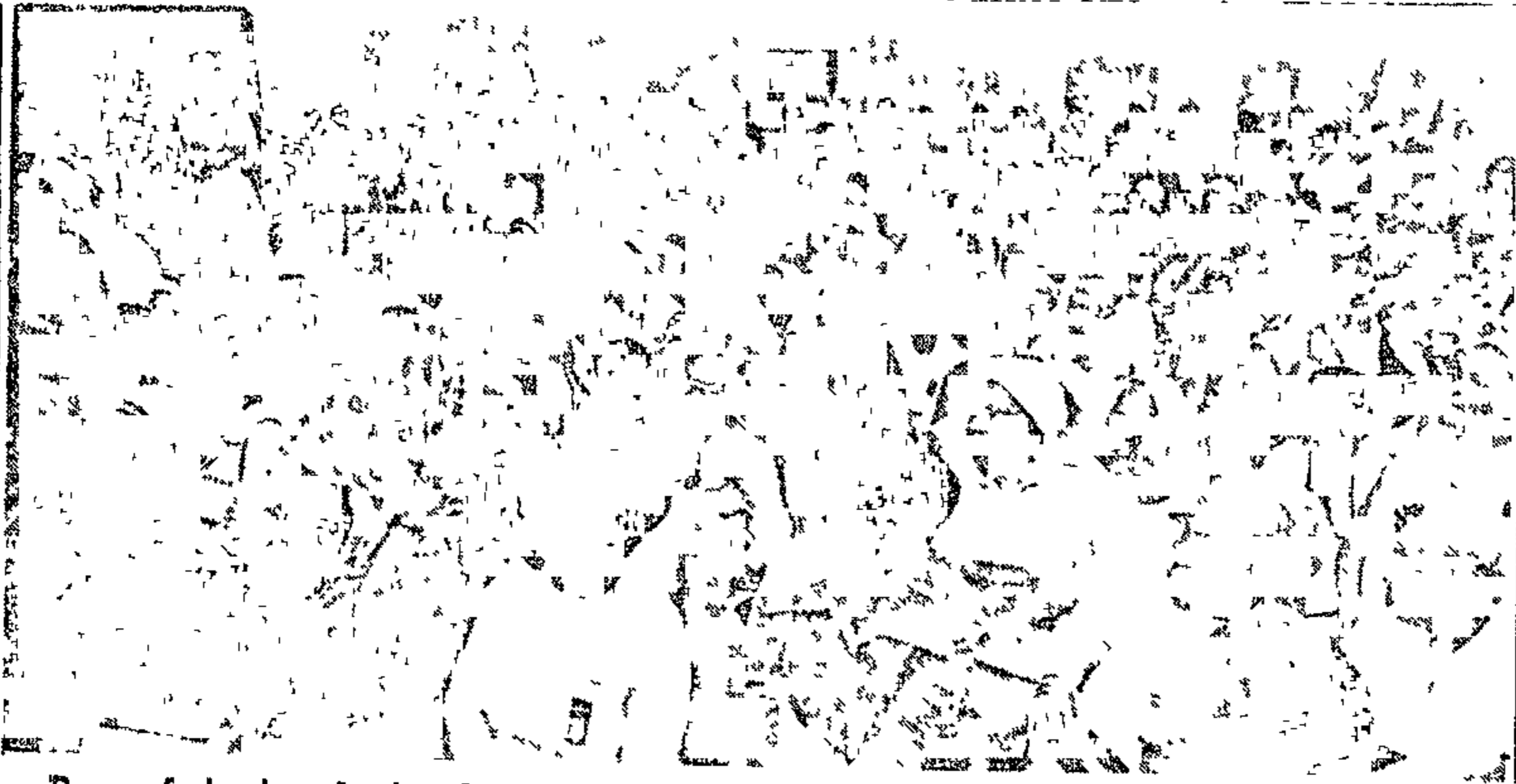
The Bishop said some members of the SACC were not happy that the church agreed to speak to the Prime Minister in last year's Church-State

summit.

He said the issue was criticised as a ploy by the Government to create the impression that they are prepared to speak to those who were opposed to them. The SACC's talks with the Government, the Bishop went on, should not be seen as negotiations

"The church has no political right to negotiate with the Government for the people because we do not have a mandate. And also, how can we get a mandate to negotiate when our membership is so diverse.

"In the church we have all sorts of people who support political parties like the Herstigte Nasionale Party, National Party, PFP and many others.



Part of the hundreds of domestics who jam-packed the Institute of Race Relations yesterday. See story on Page 2.

'BOTHATHA

TOLD

LIES'

SEWETBN
27/12/81
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Soldiers plead not guilty

SEWETBN
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CHARGE

Hendrik Hattingh (20), Christo Gouws (20), Lester Marius de Beer (19) and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer (20) are appearing before Mr Justice T H van Reenen and two assessors on five different charges.

Lt Botha pleaded not guilty to murdering Petrus Makwaba (9) on November 6 last year with a R-1 rifle. He also pleaded not guilty to a charge of malicious damage to property.

Lt Botha and Private Hattingh pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder of Chrisjan Thipe (12).

Private Gouws, Private de Beer and Private Koekemoer have pleaded not guilty to being accessories to the murder and to the attempted murder.

JUDGMENT is to be given this morning in the trial of five national servicemen charged with the murder of a black child and the attempted murder of another.

In the closing stages of the case, the State yesterday asked that the men be found guilty on the charges.

The incidents occurred on November 6, near Bloemhof.

In his argument, Mr S A Engelbrecht for the State, said Lieutenant Jacobus Botha's evidence should be refuted as lies.

His evidence that he was not aware of an order forbidding him to remove his firearm from the camp could not be accepted. He had stated that if his men had asked permission to remove firearms, he would have refused it.

Lieutenant Botha testified that on the day of the shooting, he had not realised what he was doing because he had consumed six beers. However, on the day of his arrest he told Captain Strydom that he had only four beers.

Mr Engelbrecht said Lieutenant Botha had increased the amount of beers

because he wanted to give the court the impression that he was drunk.

He had also stated that he had merely wanted to frighten the children. If this was so, asked Mr Engelbrecht, why was it necessary to fire six shots in Chrisjan Thipe's direction? It was his submission that if Botha had only wanted to frighten the child, he would have fired only one shot.

CHILD SHOT

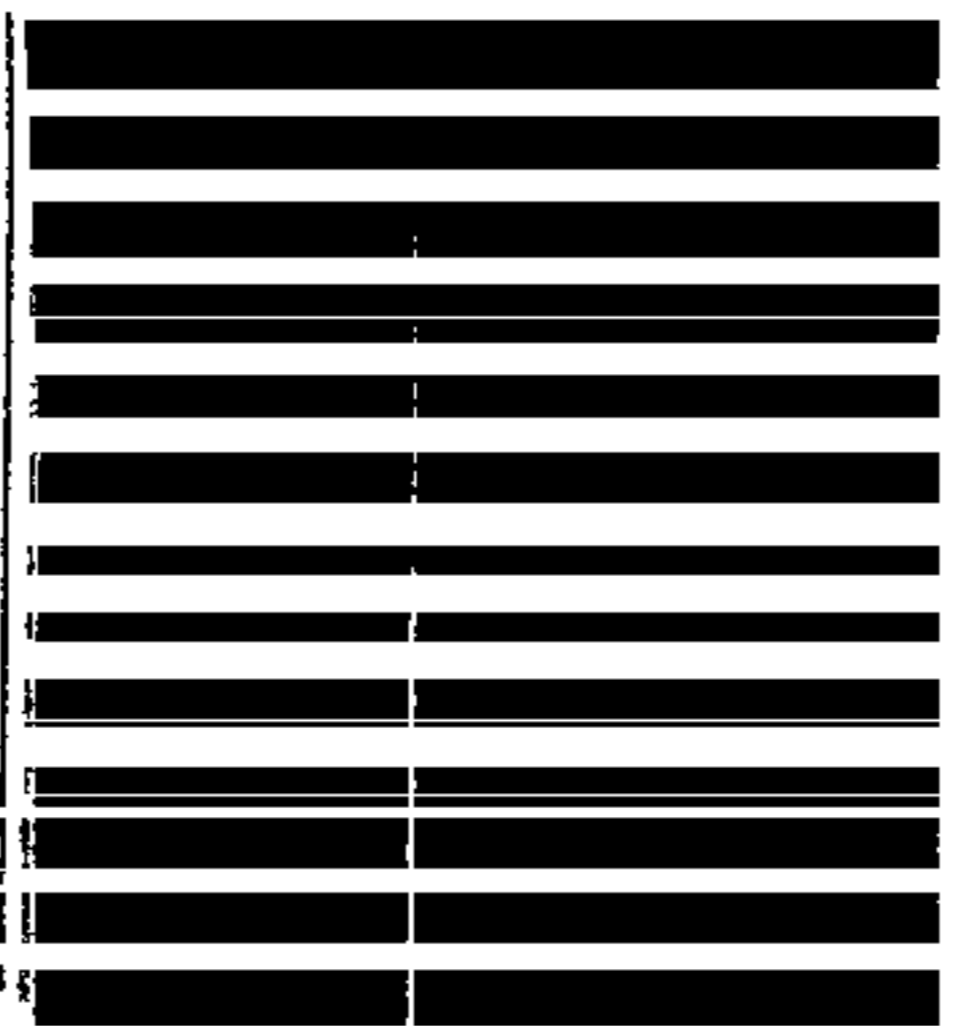
The argument of Private Hattingh, Gouws, De Beer and Koekemoer that they had no option but to obey their officer was to be rejected. The evidence was that discipline was lax because Lt Botha had only 40 days of his national service left.

The prosecutor said in the circumstances, no order was given. Even if an order was given, it was not a legal order. The other accused must have known that it was not a legal order, since a child had been shot and they could not hide behind this defence.

He asked for a conviction for Privates Gouws, De Beer and Koekemoer on charges of being accessories to the murder and to the attempted murder.

Second Lt Jacobus Casparus Botha (19) and four national servicemen, Jan

CHARGE



OFFICIALS OF THE ARMY

254

Jailed 15 years for shooting black child

Argus 27/2/81

Argus 27/2/81
Officer 254

(Continued from Page 1)

against any race. Nor was he of the type that would easily jeopardise a position in the army.

Botha had had extremely good qualities for becoming a junior officer. This was why he had been chosen.

There were a few occasions on which Botha had slightly misbehaved.

A psychiatrist, Dr Lucas Steenkamp, said that though Botha had a high IQ — 123 — he was still not matured, and his rationale would affect him in times of stress.

Botha had seemed concerned about the crime.

Riflemen Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, were found guilty of being accessories to attempted murder.

They were acquitted of being accessories to murder.

Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, was acquitted.

Argus Correspondent

KLERKSDORP. — Second - Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, a platoon leader and army instructor was today sentenced to an effective 15 years for murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

Mr Justice van Reenen and two assessors found as an extenuating circumstance that he had been given a responsibility at a young age that placed a burden on him, and which he could not cope with.

Botha, of Kempton Park, was sentenced to 15 years for the murder of nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba near Bloemhof on November 6.

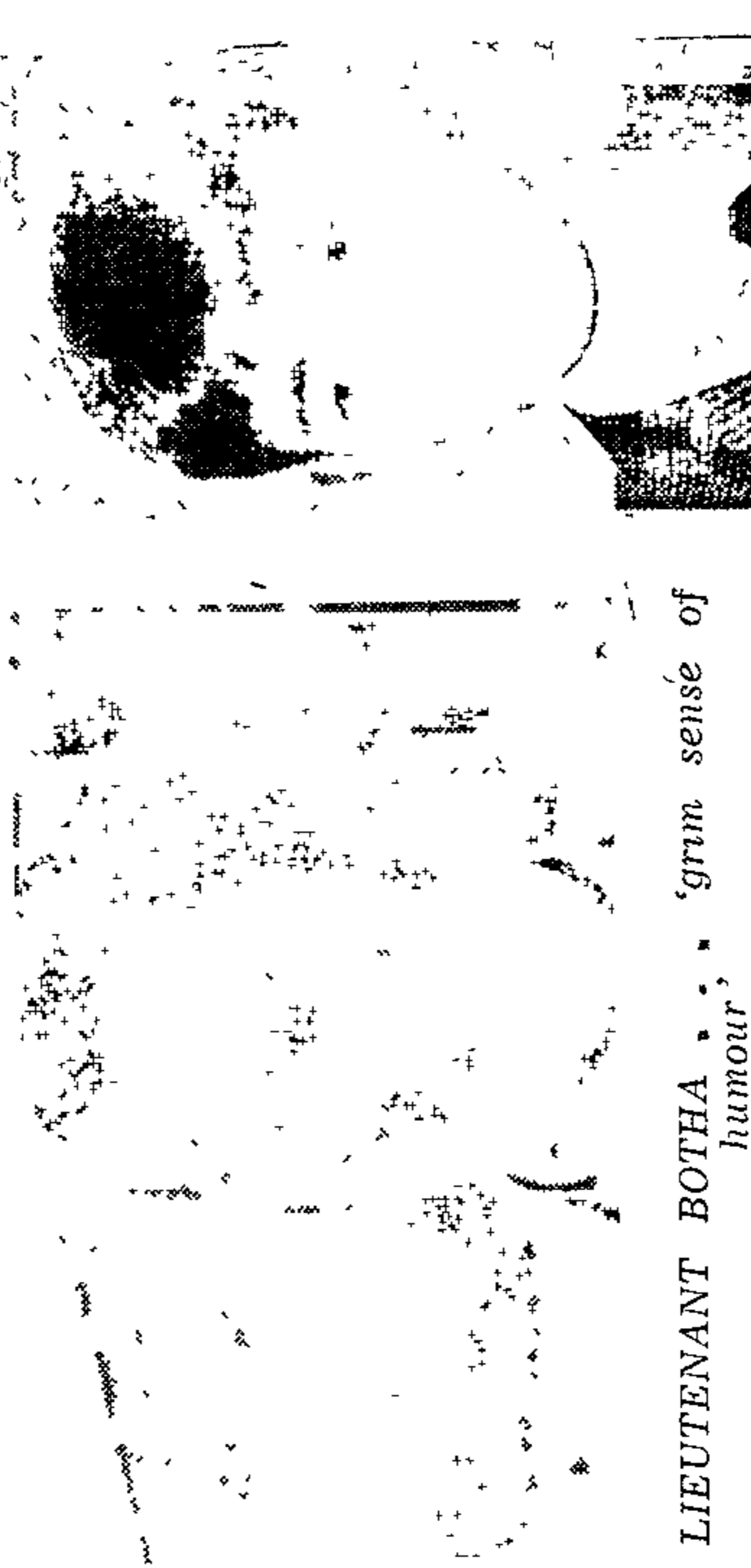
Concurrent

He was sentenced to eight years for the attempted murder of Chrisjan Thibe, 13, and one year for malicious damage to property.

The latter sentences are to run concurrently.

Mr Justice van Reenen said the shooting incident was shocking.

It had been at a time when the country was involved in a difficult struggle to prepare for the situa-



LIEUTENANT BOTHA, 'grim sense of humour'

Rifleman Gouws



Rifleman de Beer



Rifleman Koekemoer

27/2/81

ACCUS.

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tion outside its borders. Instead of being the protector of the people, Botha had that day become a cruel attacker.

From what had started as a fine career in the army he had short-circuited the responsibility which he had been trained to execute.

Mr Justice van Reenen said Botha had a grim (grienslike) sense of humour in that he shot from a moving vehicle with an R1 rifle which had the reach of 2,5 km.

'Who knows how many farm employees and animals were placed in danger?' he said.

'It was not enough fun for him to shoot at targets along the road. He had to throw beer bottles out of the car, one of which hit the windscreen of a 10-ton truck.'

'I shudder to think what would have happened if the truck had been moving.'

The judge said the court could not accept Botha's evidence that he had merely wanted to frighten the children. He had told the occupants of the car 'Ek gaan 'n kaffir skiet'.

Lieutenant Botha had bitterly disappointed his parents.

Bravado

It was not satisfying enough for him to just succeed, he had to act with bravado.

'We cannot accept that you were so drunk that you did not realise what you were doing that day,' the judge told Botha.

'You yourself told the police on the day of your arrest that you had had

only four beers and could remember what had happened.'

Botha's mother, Mrs Francina Botha, told the court that she had no problems with him.

He had passed first class in matric and the family had planned to send him to Germany to become an electronics engineer.

This has been postponed because of national service.

Commandant Kenneth Greef, commander of Botha's unit in Kimberley, said he had found him an exemplary junior officer.

He could not recall Botha having hatred

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

New deal

Argus 27/2/80
on cards

for all

(257)

'objectors'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —

A suggested new deal for conscientious objectors in which it is proposed that the South African Defence Force recognise their plight and incorporate them in some national service structure, has been presented to the Prime Minister.

The proposals were contained in a memorandum compiled in association with the commission on violence and non-violence of the South African Council of Churches, and sent to Mr P W Botha and other Ministers last November.

The report calls for the establishment of national and regional tribunals to vet applications by people considering themselves conscientious objectors.

Many of the suggestions are based on the treatment of objectors in other Western countries.

NO BIAS

The report says such tribunals should be established by the Minister of Justice and should be independent of military authorities and guarantee maximum impartiality.

The chairman should be a civilian lawyer with at least 10 years' experience in private practice to be elected by the appropriate Bar Council or Law Society.

Conscientious objectors — excluding those belonging to the traditional 'peace churches' — are divided into three categories.

- Conscientious non-combatants, who are willing to serve, but refuse a combat role

- Conscientious non-militarists, who refuse to serve in armed forces, but are prepared to perform alternative non-military national service

- Conscientious non-conscriptivists who refuse to be conscripted for any type of national service.

The tribunal should determine what alternative service an objector should perform. Should objectors refuse tribunal decisions on alternative service, they would be referred to a civilian court for sentence.

APPEAL RIGHT

All hearings of the tribunal should be open to the public and there should be a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The tribunal, considering any proposals of the objector, should order him to perform national service in one of the following categories:

- In a Government, provincial or municipal department

- In recognised religious, welfare, research or development agencies

- Service in a peace corps recognised by the State, providing a means of responding to 'potentially violent situations' by non-violent action.

The report added that the State should recognise that Christian churches hold that 'Christians may go to war, but only in a just cause'.

Conscientious objection was based on two basic beliefs, that all war was wrong, or that a particular war was for an unjust cause.

UJERT

Lieutenant is a liar, says State

By MARJA TUIT

KLERKSDORP — Second-Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha was described by the prosecutor in the Circuit Court at Klerksdorp yesterday as a liar hiding behind a facade of drunkenness

In fact, said Mr S A Engelbrecht, SC, he had known what he was doing and had intended to shoot two black children in cold blood

(254) RDM 27/2/81
In argument Mr Engelbrecht said Lieut Botha's evidence could be regarded as "nearly all lies", and, although he had been hiding behind a facade of drunkenness, "he knew exactly what he had done"

Lieut Botha, a former Defence Force platoon leader with No 1 Maintenance Unit, Kimberley, has pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder, one of attempted murder and one of

malicious damage to property. Lieut Botha was a first-class shot, Mr Engelbrecht said. After he had wounded one black child he wanted to make sure that he did not miss the next time

Appearing with him are four other National Servicemen, on charges of murder, attempted murder, malicious damage to property, being accessories to murder and accessories to at-

tempted murder

Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 19, of the same unit, has pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder of a 12-year-old black schoolboy, while Riflemen Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Marius de Beer, 19, and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, all pleaded not guilty to

□ To Page 3

Officer's

(254) RDM 27/2/81
'direct intent to kill'

□ From Page 1

being accessories to murder and attempted murder

Petrus Makwaba, 9, was shot dead and the other boy was wounded in the chest with an R1 rifle on November 6 about 15km outside Bloemhof on the national road to Johannesburg

Mr Engelbrecht said Lieut Botha had been prepared to tell lies about small aspects of the case, such as the amount of liquor he had consumed

He had told the investigating officer, Captain J F Strydom, he had drunk only four beers, to hide from his parents the fact that he had been drinking

But in his evidence he had claimed he had drunk more beers, to be able to hide behind a facade of drunkenness.

"He knew exactly what he did and he had every intention to kill the child cold-bloodedly," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Lieut Botha had tried to mislead the court by saying he had not aimed, said Mr Engelbrecht. If he had really wanted to frighten a child he would have fired only one shot but "with his warped sense of humour, he had found it necessary to fire six shots in the direction of the child"

With Petrus Makwaba the intent to shoot was more clear, Mr Engelbrecht said. Lieut Botha had not been sure whether he had hit the other schoolboy and "now he wanted to make sure that he did not miss the next time, and he took aim at leisure"

He said the distance between him and the child was very important because Lieut Botha had said in court he was about 100m from the child.

At the inspection in loco Lieut Botha had shown the distance as 137m. It was in fact only 50m, as shown by evidence a difference of 87m

"If Botha, as a first-class shot, did not want to hit the child at a distance of 50m he would not have done so"

He had also had "the direct intent" to first kill the wounded schoolboy and then Petrus.

On the charge of malicious damage to property, Mr Engelbrecht submitted that Lieut Botha had said in evidence he always looked out for oncoming vehicles before throwing away beer bottles — but here he could not remember a big truck "and this again is one of the many lies he told the court"

Mr Engelbrecht also said Rfn Hattingh had helped Lieut Botha to carry out his deed while the other three accused, Rfn Gouws, De Beer and Koekemoer, had been conscious of the fact that a child had been shot "and they acted voluntarily to protect Lieut Botha"

Mr T Grobbelaar, appearing for Lieut Botha and Rfn Hattingh, said in argument that nowhere in the evidence was it clear that the possibility did not exist that the children were not hit by ricocheting bullets.

The State therefore could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that it was Lieut Botha's subjective intention to kill

Judgment is expected to be given today

Officer is jailed for murdering schoolboy

27/2/61
2546
57AF

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Rashid Chopdat

Klerksdorp

Second Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha (19), a platoon leader and an instructor in the army, was today sentenced to an effective 15-year jail sentence on charges of murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

Mr Justice van Reenen and two assessors presiding in the Klerksdorp Circuit Court found an extenuating circumstance in that he was given a responsibility at a young age which placed a burden on him which he could not cope with.

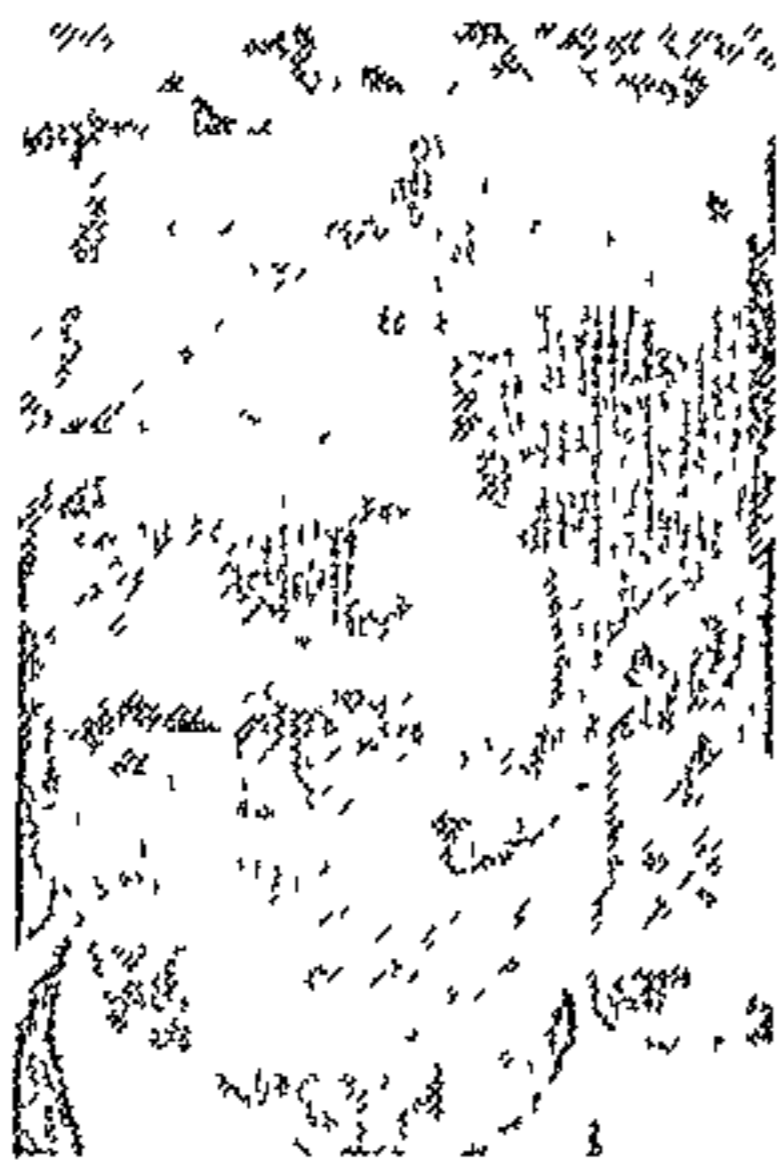
Botha of Kempton Park was sentenced to 15 years for the murder of nine-year-old Petrus Mkhvaba in a Plaenhof on November 6 last year.

He was sentenced to eight years for the attempted murder of Christian Flubb (13) and one year for malicious damage to property.

The latter sentences are to run concurrently.

Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh (20) was acquitted by Mr Justice van Reenen on a charge of attempted murder.

The other accused Rifleman Christo Gouws, Rifleman Marinus de Beer and Rifleman Hendrik Koekemoer were convicted on the charge of being accessories to the attempted murder and were sentenced to five years' imprisonment suspended for five years. They were ac-



LIEUTENANT BOTHA

not recall Botha having hinted against any race, nor was his junior officer of the type that would easily jeopardise his position in the army.

He said that Botha had extremely good qualities as an officer and this was why he was chosen to be a platoon leader.

Commandant Greef said that there were a few oc-

casions on which Botha had slightly misbehaved.

A psychiatrist, Dr Lucas Steenkamp, testified that though Botha had a high IQ he was still not mature and that his rationale would affect him in times of stress. He said Botha had seemed concerned about the crime.

Mr Justice van Reenen said Botha had a gruesome sense of humour in that he shot from a moving vehicle with an R-1 rifle which had a range of 25 km.

Who knows how many farm employees and animals were endangered, he said.

"It was not enough fun for him to shoot at targets along the road. He had to throw beer bottles out of the car, one of which hit the windscreen of a 10-ton truck."

"I should like to think what a good time he had."

To 1 ... Col 2

Lieutenant sentenced to 15 years

ENDEMPROET

opened if the truck had been moving."

The judge said the court could not accept Botha's evidence that he had merely wanted to frighten the children. He had told the occupants of the car "I am going to shoot a kaffer."

The judge said that it was to the other accused's advantage that they had not known for sure that Petrus Mkhvaba had been killed.

Lieutenant Botha had sought salvation in the fact that he had been drinking, the judge said.

"We cannot accept that you were so drunk that you did not realise what

you were doing that day," the judge told Botha.

"You yourself told the police on the day of your arrest that you had had only four beers and could remember what had happened."

Lieutenant Botha in earlier evidence testified that on the day of the shooting he did not realise what he was doing

because he had drunk six beers.

But on the day of his arrest he told police that he had had only four beers.

Appearances: Mr S A Engelbrecht SC with him; Mr J van der Merwe prosecuted; Mr T Grobelaar defended; Botha; Mr D van Stuurwe; appeared pro deo for Gouw, De Beer and Koekemoer.

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STRA
27/2/81

some accessories to the murder

Targets

The convictions arose from an incident on November 6 last year when Lieutenant Botha shot at targets and at black school children 15 km from Bloemhof with an R1 rifle.

Passing sentence Mr Justice van Rensburg said that the shooting incident was shocking.

He said Botha committed this act at a time when the country was involved in a difficult struggle to prepare for the situation outside the country's borders.

Cruel

The judge said that instead of being the protector of the people Botha had become a cruel attacker on that day.

Botha's mother, Mrs Primona Botha told the court that she had had no problems with her son.

He had received a first class pass in matric and the family had planned to send him to Germany to become an electronics engineer.

This was postponed because their son had to first complete his national service.

Commandant Kenneth Greef, Commander of Bothis unit in Kimberley, said he found Botha to be an exemplary junior officer.

He said that he could

SIAK
21/2/81

Botswana protests at shooting of villager

The Star's Africa News Service
GABORONE — Botswana has protested to South Africa over the wounding of a villager in northern Botswana by uniformed white men believed to be South African soldiers.

The Office of the President in Gaborone said in addition to the shooting incident it had received unconfirmed reports that foreign soldiers had been seen in the area the day after the shooting and that villagers in the area had fled.

A statement by the Office of the President said the man who was wounded had been driving a truck at Molemoo East, 12 km from Shakawe and close to the border with SWA/Namibia (the Caprivi Strip) when he was fired on by two white men in camouflage uniform who were believed to be South African soldiers.

HOSPITAL

Though wounded, the man fled into the bush and saw the two white men drive off in his vehicle.

He was admitted to hospital at Maun suffering from two bullet wounds. His condition yesterday was satisfactory.

The statement said a Botswana Defence Force unit had been sent to the area to investigate.

It is planned that the Department of Health will send a team to the area to investigate the incident. The team will consist of a medical officer, a nurse and a health officer. The team will also be responsible for the medical care of the wounded villager.

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22. In recreational, health and human...
in Economic Development Projects, World Bank, May, 1974.

23. This concept...
and P. Payne, Food and Nutrition Planning, FAO, 1975.

Botha
'was a
RDM 28/2/81
good
254
soldier

By PAUL BELL

LIEUTENANT Jacobus Botha displayed the normal qualities sought in an officer — leadership, integrity, honesty and a sense of responsibility — when he appeared before an officer selection board in 1979, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

The Defence Force was replying to a series of questions put to it by the Rand Daily Mail immediately after Botha was found guilty of the murder of 9-year-old Petrus Makwaba and of the attempted murder of Chrisjan Thibe, 13, near Bloemhof last year.

The spokesman said Botha had appeared before the board comprising senior officers on October 17, 1979, and was evaluated for the normal qualities sought in an officer.

He said "We look for qualities like leadership, integrity, honesty and a sense of responsibility. In this respect he was regarded as suitable."

However, human error is always possible, although we certainly subject them to enough stress to show up any weaknesses, particularly in the Operational Area, where officer candidates are watched very carefully.

The spokesman had said earlier that Botha had spent a six-week stint in the Operational Area in September and October 1979, as part of a junior leadership course.

"We couldn't detect anything abnormal at that time," the spokesman said.

In reply to a question on the kind of training Botha had re-

□ To Page 2

Soldier
RDM 28/2/81
was
'well' 254
taught'

ceived in race relations, the spokesman said all members of the SADF were continually briefed in race relations, and the SADF's policy was to afford equal treatment to people of all races.

As an officer, Botha was involved in this aspect of the training of servicemen and was obliged to set an example to his men. The spokesman added that the SADF was very much aware of the need to promote good race relations.

Botha, a marketry instructor, received practical and theoretical training in the use, handling and maintenance of the R1 rifle and was a first class shot. He was also trained to use a pump pistol.

The spokesman said the Defence Force would have impressed very seriously on Botha the dangers of handling firearms irresponsibly, and that the issue of a personal weapon to him placed a large responsibility on him.

"This goes hand in hand with the training of every soldier," the spokesman said.

Asked what the standing orders were relating to the carrying of weapons outside non-operational bases, and to the control of ammunition, the spokesman said it was clear that Botha had already transgressed military regulations by taking his rifle on the trip which ended in the fatal shooting spree.


The spokesman said servicemen might only carry personal weapons outside a non-operational camp when travelling from one unit to another or from one place of duty to another, for example, returning from the Operational Area to a base camp.

Strict control of ammunition was exercised, and Botha, who was not entitled to possess ammunition, must have acquired his ammunition illegally.

On the question of servicemen's liquor privileges, the spokesman said the SADF permitted only two beers a day, and light wine with meals on occasion.

"Once men are outside camp, however, we have little control, although they are not allowed to enter public bars," the spokesman said.

Asked whether Botha's travelling companions on the day of the shootings would have suffered any penalty for attempting to stop him, an officer, the spokesman said "Most definitely not. It would have been only to their credit."



An upset Miss Ina Koekemoer, the girlfriend of Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, who was jailed yesterday for 15 years for murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property

Picture TREVOR SAMSON

Killer officer is sent to jail for 15 years

PDM 28/2/81 (254)

By MARJA TUIT

KLERKSDORP — Second-Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha was yesterday sentenced to an effective 15 years' jail after being found guilty of the murder of a black schoolboy and the attempted murder of another

Both Botha and his girlfriend, Miss Ina Koekemoer, broke down after they heard Botha the sentence

The sensational trial of five national servicemen came to a dramatic end before a packed Circuit Court in Klerksdorp

Botha, of No 1 Maintenance Unit in Kimberley, was sentenced to 15 years' jail for the murder of nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba, eight years' jail for the attempted murder of 12-year-old Chrisjan Thipe and one year for damaging a truck. The sentences are to run concurrently

Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, who had been in

Botha's car at the time of the shootings, was found not guilty of attempted murder

The three others, Riflemen Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Mar-nus de Beer, 19 and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, were found guilty of being accessories to attempted murder. They were given suspended sentences of five years' each. But they were found not guilty of being accessories to murder

Mr Justice T H van Reenen said it was impossible to look into Botha's heart. "Only God can do so"

Insignificant but important events, "had been a small seed out of which a terrifying creature had grown on November 6", the judge said. Botha had been a man with responsibilities and the "powers in charge had trusted you and used your talents. Your parents were also extremely proud of you and look how you have disappointed

them"

Mr Justice van Reenen said that although Botha had been found guilty there were mitigating circumstances

Mr Theo Grobbelaar, for Botha, had said that although Botha's deeds were despicable and low "he acted on impulse and it was not a planned act"

Botha's mother, Mrs Francis Botha, looking very pale, told the court her son had matriculated first class. "Although we had decided to send him to Germany to study electronic technology, we wanted him to do his military service first"

Commandant Kenneth Greet of Botha's unit said he "had been one of my best platoon leaders. He was a perfect example of what a second-lieutenant should be and always carried out his duties to the best of his ability"

Dr L P Steenkamp, head of the psychiatric department at the Caledon Prisons Hospital said although Botha had an IQ of 123, he was emotionally immature, and tests showed he couldn't handle stress

Mrs Priscilla Makwaba, mother of the dead boy, said "My heart is very sore. I can't say how I feel. I do not feel bitter because it will not bring my child back. Botha will still be able to see his mother, but I will never see my child"

Her husband, Mr Nelson Makwaba, said that it would have been better if Botha had been hanged "because his parents would then have been in our position, and would have felt the same grief"

Weeping officer jailed for 15 years

Own Correspondent

KLERKSDORP. — Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha burst into tears and cried bitterly yesterday after being found guilty of murder and attempted murder. He shot two black children, killing one.

Botha wept during a court recess taken shortly after judgment had been passed.

His girlfriend, Miss Ina Koekemoer, also broke down after Botha had been jailed for 15 years after being found guilty of the murder of a schoolboy, the attempted murder of another schoolboy and malicious damage to property. Both had been shot with an RI rifle.

The trial of five national servicemen came to an end before a packed Circuit Court here where Botha, of No 1 Maintenance Unit in Kimberley, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for the murder of nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba, eight years for the attempted murder of 12-year-old Chrisjan Thipe, and one year for damaging a truck belonging to Mr F C Clase.

The sentences are to run concurrently, so Botha will spend an effective 15 years in prison.

One of the other servicemen appearing with Botha, Rifleman Jan Hendrik Hattingh, 20, who had been in in Botha's car at the time of the shootings, was found not guilty of attempted murder.

Accessories

The three other accused, Riflemen Christo Gouws, 20, Lester Marius de Beer, 19 and Hendrik Jeremia Koekemoer, 20, were each found guilty on a charge of being accessories to attempted murder. They were each sentenced to five years, suspended for five years. The three were found not guilty of being accessories to murder.

Mr Justice T H van Reenen said it was impossible to look into Botha's heart. "Only God can do so."

The reason why Botha had done the deed was known only to himself.

Mr Justice van Reenen said insignificant but important events such as the fact that Botha had not returned the bullets which he had found been a small seed out of

had grown". Botha had been a man with responsibilities and the "powers in charge had trusted you and used your talents". Mr Justice van Reenen said that although Botha had been found guilty there were mitigating circumstances. In mitigation, Mr Theo Grobbelaar, for Botha, said that although Botha's deeds were despicable and low "he acted on impulse and it was not a planned act". Commandant Kenneth Greeff, officer in command of No 1 Maintenance Unit said the young officer "had been one of my best platoon leaders".

Bursary scheme for ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ ~~EDM~~ 28/2/81 soldiers

A BURSARY scheme for National Servicemen was launched last night by commerce and industry

The chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, told a banquet attended by military and business leaders that the scheme would co-ordinate the availability of bursaries and ensure that young men doing their National Service were aware of the bursaries

The National Service Bursary Scheme already has 75 bursaries of between R3 000 and R5 000 a year available

It aims to obtain hundreds of further bursaries through its committee consisting of two senior officers from the chief of Staff Personnel and four representatives of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce

Gen Viljoen said commerce and industry had long been aware of the need for technically trained personnel to back up the country's expanding economy

He said there were many National Servicemen anxious to undergo further academic and technical training after doing their military duty, but who could not afford to do so

Bursaries already available and those to be obtained would cover a wide field of potential national requirements

Many donors laid down specific conditions and in most instances required applicants to be interviewed for selection

Apart from co-ordinating the availability of bursaries, the scheme would prepare short lists of suitable applicants after screening men in their units and submit these to donors

It would also arrange for applicants to be interviewed while doing their National Service, if required

Gen Viljoen said bursaries could be made available on specific conditions or unconditionally — Sapa

Mysterious chain of events in arms expert's

Own Correspondent

Mystery still surrounds many of the actions and happenings just before the death of British electronics expert Mr Maurice Dick in a toilet at the CSIR in Pretoria.

His wife, Mrs Pamela Dick (47), remains adamant that her husband did not commit suicide, despite an inquest court finding this week which recorded an earlier judgment stating that no one

could be found responsible for Mr Dick's death.

The Briton who once helped with the development of the RAF's Nimrod coastal reconnaissance aircraft was working on a top secret project for an Armscor affiliate.

There was a number of uncertainties about events leading up to his death according to his wife. They include: A letter threatening Mr Dick a week before the family was due to

come to South Africa in 1977.

A telephone call two days before the family was due to leave warning them that they would be harmed if they emigrated to South Africa.

Mr Dick's continual comments that his wife must take their daughter, Catherine (14), back to Britain should anything happen to him.

Mr Dick's disappearance the night before his death. He went to

post a letter in pouring rain and the whole he was being completed.

He wanted to tell his wife in Pretoria, in a moment of calm before his death when unaccountably changed his mind.

At 11.30 a.m. on the day of the death he was at the house of his wife in the morning of his death.

According to Mrs Dick her husband had everything going for him, with promotion and good

increase shortly before his death.

He was nearing completion of a major secret project and there was the prospect of moving into a new home.

He was awaiting the visit of his son in a London on the day of his death.

The magistrate in his report on the case said that evidence before him could not be considered in any way as a

could be made. He found no one could be held responsible for Mr Dick's death.

The Dick saga started before the family's arrival in South Africa in August 1977.

When he returned to South Africa in 1977, Mr Dick was with a London postal stamp was delivered with their mail. It read: Dear Mr Dick, I believe you are returning to South Africa. If

Last days

...and your plans to visit...
...Mr Dick...
...the court...
...the whole...
...could be turned if...



Mr Maurice Dick working on top secret project

Capture of 3 in Maputo confirmed

RBM 28/2/81

SP9 278 254

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

POLICE last night confirmed Press reports that they were holding three men captured by South African security forces during last month's commando raid on Maputo.

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said in a statement the men had been detained since January 30 in terms of the Terrorism Act and that police were investigating a possible connection between them and the sabotage attack at the Sasol plant last year.

The held men are Mr Motidi Ntshelang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu Soweto, Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban, and Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto.

All of them were South African-born, but Mr Tobela was believed to be a Mozambiquan citizen, the general said.

Gen Geldenhuys was not at his desk in Pretoria yesterday and could not be contacted directly for confirmation.

His statement obviously caught high-ranking police and Defence Force officials by surprise. They at first said they knew nothing about the statement and it took several hours before it was confirmed by the Directorate of Public Relations.

The Guardian of London reported immediately after the raid that there was concern in Maputo about the safety of the missing men because the South Africans had not said anything about taking captives.

A Defence Force spokesman said: "We are not prepared to respond to propaganda reporting which is obviously kite flying."

Earlier this week, the Rand Daily Mail reported that attorneys had been instructed by the men's families to enquire about their whereabouts and under which law they were being held, and to seek their release.

Letters of inquiry concerning the three men had been sent to the Commissioner of Police and the Attorney-General, one of the law firms said. But by yesterday, they had still not received a reply.

Approached again regarding the latest move to ascertain the men's whereabouts, a Defence Force spokesman had responded:

"The SADF has been inundated with propaganda reports since its successful operation against South African ANC terrorists in Matola, and it is obviously not prepared to be put in the witness box for each and every person who seems fit to run to the Press with a so-called scoop or revelation."

Bursaries for servicemen

A drive to launch a new bursary scheme for national servicemen — with a target of raising an estimated R7-million — began in Johannesburg last night

Representatives of the top 100 commercial and industrial companies were present at a banquet at the Carlton Hotel to introduce the new National Service Bursary Scheme.

The banquet was hosted by the chief of the defence force, General Constand Viljoen

General Viljoen said commerce and industry had long been aware of the drastic need for academically and technically trained people to bolster the country's rapidly expanding economy.

"In the ranks of our national servicemen there are known to be considerable numbers of suitable young men. Many will be anxious to undergo further academic and technical training after completing their military service, although they cannot afford it," he said.

A survey, conducted with the help of military authorities by the Pretoria Chamber of Com-

merce, which fostered the bursary scheme idea, showed there were between 2 000 and 2 500 national servicemen interested in obtaining bursaries

It was hoped the average values of the bursaries for study at a university or technikon for three years, would be between R3 000 and R5 000 but the size and conditions would depend on what companies who sponsored such bursaries wanted.

A spokesman for the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce said last night bursaries had already been offered by institutions

rates: the measure depends on the choice of standard population.

Life expectancy uses the same data and is easier to comprehend. It can be calculated at different ages, e.g. at birth, 30 years and 60 years. This gives some idea of the distribution of mortality by age

tion of life.

uses less information

a similar import;

en deaths which

age on the grounds

death below than

the population

increases, and so

$$\frac{\text{deaths} \geq 50}{\text{population} \geq 50} \times \text{Std. pop.} \geq 50 + \frac{\text{deaths} < 50}{\text{population} < 50} \times \text{Std. pop.} < 50$$

This formula yields a coefficient equal to one if the mortality experience of the test population is the same as that of the standard population; above if

1 S Swaroop & K. Uemura (1957), WHO Bulletin 17, 439 - 481.

2 H. Katsunuma & A. Koizumi, HSMHA Health Reports, April, 1971, vol. 86 no. 4, p. 986.

A Standardized Mortality Ratio is used by Simkins 3 which compares the ratio of actual to expected mortality for a region when

expected mortality is calculated by applying standard age-specific mortality rates to the region's actual age structure. The ratio exceeds or falls below expected level.

the proportion dying under 50 in relation to the age structure is higher, less if it is lower. It is therefore comparable to a percentage.

For more precise indicators of particular types of problems, it may also be desirable to measure:

Perinatal mortality: late foetal deaths, stillbirths

and deaths of liveborn in the first week, as a proportion

of liveborn and late foetal deaths. To a large extent

this is a measure of the effectiveness of antenatal,

postnatal and obstetric care, though it also reflects

genetic factors and the general health of the population.

Late neonatal mortality: deaths of liveborn in the 2nd,

3rd and 4th week per 1 000 liveborn; this reflects

social factors, heredity, natural environment and the

effects of labour.

Post-neonatal mortality: deaths of liveborn in the

5th to 52nd week per 1 000 liveborn. It reflects

social factors (social class, fathers' occupation,

housing, etc.) more than the above.

Infant mortality: deaths of liveborn up to 1 year

per 1 000 liveborn. This is often used in place of

the above three measures: it tends to be more readily

available and is very sensitive also to the social and

natural environment, including nutrition.

In addition the effects of particular diseases on length of life may be measured by estimating competing life risks, i.e. by how much life expectancy would be increased by the elimination or reduction of a particular condition. This is not the same as cause-specific mortality rates. Difficulties are involved in estimating whether, if a person had not died at a certain age of one disease, what are the chances of his succumbing to another and after how long. Normally only age is taken into account, but in theory the number of variables which should be included is enormous.

C. Simkins (1971)

Maputo CT. 28/2/81 raid. 3 men being held

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Police confirmed last night that they were holding three men who were captured by South African security forces during last month's commando raid into Mozambique.

In a statement to a Pretoria newspaper, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuis, said that the men had been detained since January in terms of the Terrorism Act, and police were investigating a possible connection between them and the sabotage attack at the Sasol plant last year.

The men being held are Mr Motidi Ntshokang, formerly of Central Western Jabavu, Soweto; Mr David Tobela, formerly of Durban, and Mr Selby Mavuso, formerly of Rockville, Soweto.

All were South African-born; but Mr Tobela was believed to be a Mozambique citizen, the general said.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Police Public Relations confirmed the statement and said that there was nothing to add.

General Geldenhuis's statement seemed to catch high-ranking police and Defence Force officials by surprise. At first they said they knew nothing about the statement.

It had been suspected that the South African security forces had taken three ANC members captive during the raid on houses in the Maputo suburb of Matola last month.

Earlier this week, the Rand Daily Mail reported that attorneys in South Africa had been instructed by the families of the three men to inquire about the whereabouts of the missing men and to seek their release.

LONDON: Surprisingly little notice has been taken of the significant new Moscow guarantee to Mozambique, which has increased risk of direct military confrontation between South African and the Soviet Union.

Unless the doubtful assumption is made that the Soviet leaders are bluffing, their undertaking to Mozambique is the most important strategic step they have taken in Africa since their intervention, with the Cubans, in Angola in 1974-5 and their massive involvement in the Horn of Africa in support of the Ethiopian regime.

The message, delivered to Mozambique's President Samora Machel by the Soviet Ambassador to Maputo, Valentin Wodwin, on February 2, is very specific. It promises that if South African forces ever again 'invade' Mozambique, the Soviet Union will come to President Machel's aid.

The seriousness of this warning was underscored by the simultaneous visit of Soviet naval units in the Indian Ocean to Mozambique's two ports, Maputo and Beira.

The Moscow guarantee confronts South Africa with a clear choice: either to abandon its own warning to Mozambique that it will continue to attack African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla camps in Mozambique territory — or to accept that the next time they cross the border they will have to face the Russians.

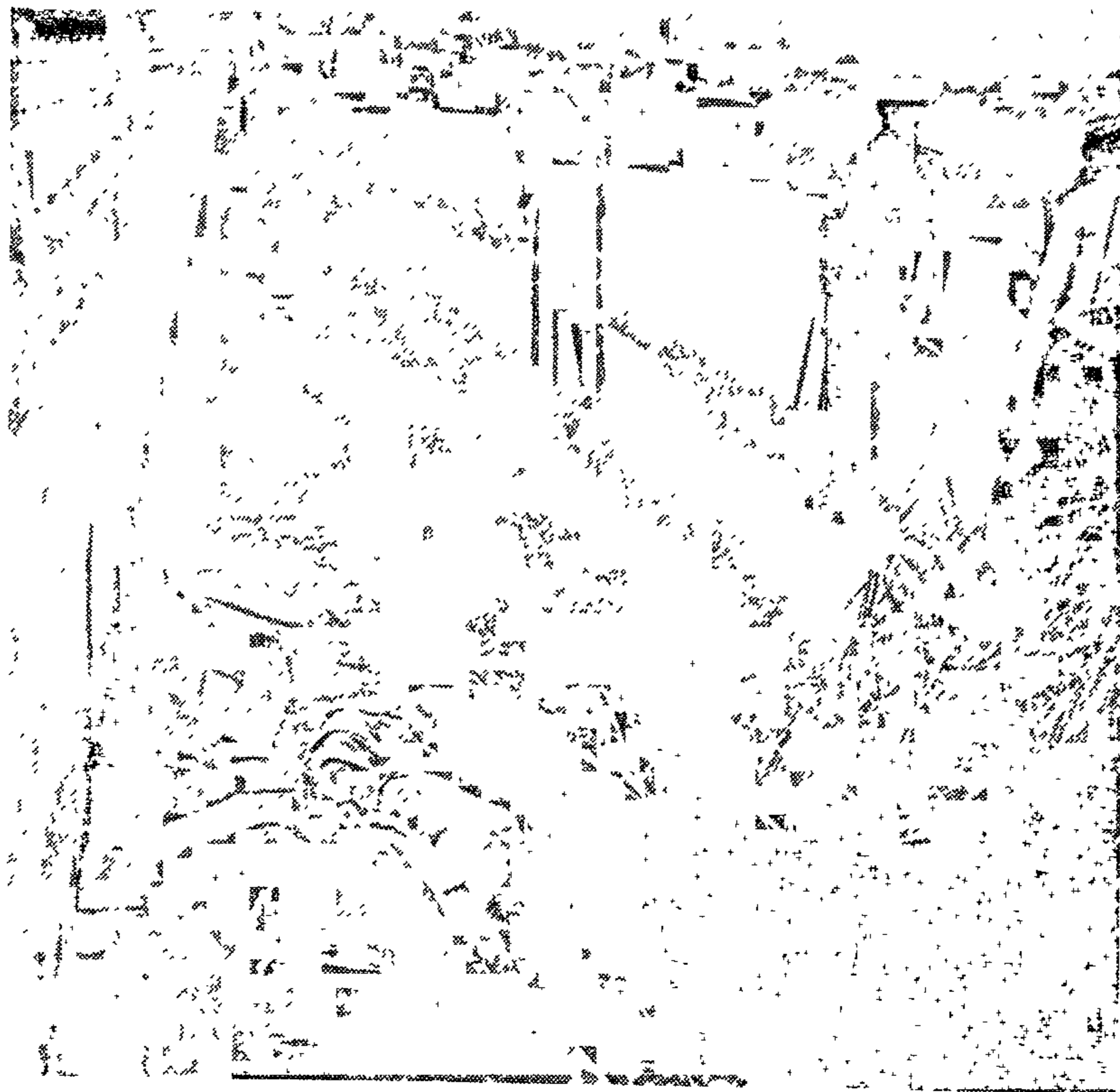
The immediate response of South Africa's Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, was to say that no number of Russian soldiers would stand in the way of his army's operations against guerrillas operating out of Mozambique.

Such a reaction was predictable. But while a

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Strike again — and Moscow may move in



ANC bodies after the Maputo raid . . . dare South Africa strike again!

capital, Maputo, to attack ANC exile headquarters. That attack led President Machel to ask Moscow to implement the USSR-Mozambique treaty of friendship, which provides for mutual co-operation in the event of an external

attack on Mozambique.

It took the Soviet leadership less than a month to respond positively to his request. With such a clear Russian commitment, it would be folly to dismiss it as propaganda.

It was precisely

because President Machel foresaw the possibility of South African military attacks on Mozambique, arising from his commitment to assist the South African liberation movement, that he signed his treaty with Moscow during the

visit of the former Soviet President, Nikolai Podgorny, in March 1978 — even though he knew it would upset his relations with his then closest ally, the People's Republic of China.

Article 9 of the treaty reads. "If situations

arise that threaten peace, or break peace, the high contracting parties will immediately get into contact with each other to co-ordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the arising threat or restoring peace."

The Pretoria Government chose to ignore this vital article when it sent its forces across the border in January. The success of the operation, and the ease with which South African troops managed to evade Mozambique's defence system, encouraged Pretoria to believe that it could defend itself against the rising threat of guerrilla operations from Mozambique.

But, at the same time, the South African success alarmed President Machel sufficiently to lead him to invoke the mutual defence provision of the treaty.

The USSR, as yet, has no significant military presence in Mozambique. Soviet Bloc military elements at present in the country are involved mainly in training the Mozambican army and in instructing them in the use of Soviet weapon systems.

It is no secret that President Machel has no wish to see Soviet or other foreign troops based in his country, although he sees the presence of Soviet naval units in the area as a deterrent to South African attacks.

But the new situation will inevitably mean a more active role for the Soviet Bloc in Mozambique. In all likelihood, the Russians, East Germans and other Soviet Bloc military elements will not be substantially increased on the land.

The greater probability is that the Mozambicans will rely on a counter-offensive force located in Soviet ships with facilities at Maputo and Beira. At the same time, it seems possible that the ground defence system will be

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quick strike might be expected — simply to underscore his riposte to the Soviet move — it is doubtful whether the South African Army would risk crossing the border once the Russians have had enough time to prepare an adequate defence system. The South African army went into Mozambique for the first time last month when they penetrated to within a few kilometres of the

supervised by Soviet army elements. Thus, the immediate result of South Africa's January attack will have been to increase the danger they fear most: A Soviet military presence on their borders. Suddenly, the entire security picture in Southern Africa has grown more ominous.

Colin Legum

● MALAN: NUJOMA IS JUST PLAYING ● POLITICS — HE IS NOT HONEST
● NUJOMA READY TO NEGOTIATE FOR 'SOME' ROBBER ISLAND MEN

WILL SWOP VAN DER MERWESCHT

Sapper Johan van der Mescht (right) lamguishes in an Angolan jail, the only South African POW now held captive. Nujoma (far right) says he's ready to talk about an exchange for Robben Island prisoners.



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~~SECRET~~

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By Hennie Serfontein and Peter Mann

SWAPO president, Sam Nujoma, is prepared to release South African prisoner of war Sapper Johan van der Mescht in exchange for "one or more" of the political prisoners being held on Robben Island.

And the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday he was prepared to negotiate a swap of Swapo terrorists held by South Africa for Van der Mescht, held in Angola since his capture by Swapo in February 1978.

General Malan said there was a difference between a prisoner of war and "common law" prisoners.

Making it clear Swapo would negotiate only for political prisoners and Swapo terrorists, Nujoma of playing politics rather than making a genuine effort to arrange a prisoner swap.

Disclosing for the first time that there had been previous behind-the-scenes negotiations between the Government and Nujoma, General Malan said if Nujoma was honest in his "apparent" main view, he should have used "channels" he used before to contact the Government.

After a meeting of the Frontline States on the Namibia question in Lusaka this week, Mr Nujoma is reported to the Sunday Tribune that he was prepared to "sit down and discuss with South Africa" Sapper Van der Mescht's release in an exchange for some of the political prisoners on Robben Island.

"Mr Van der Mescht is an innocent child and a victim of the war," he said.

Although he is being held in an Angolan jail, Van der Mescht officially remains the prisoner of Swapo.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence Harry Schwarz yesterday said out little hope that anything would come of Nujoma's statements.

"I believe Sam Nujoma has said this for political reasons and certainly not in the interests of Sapper Van der Mescht," said Mr Schwarz.

"Such negotiations should be conducted privately and through the international Red Cross," he said.

"I believe Sam Nujoma has said this for political reasons and certainly not in the interests of Sapper Van der Mescht," said Mr Schwarz.

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"I believe Sam Nujoma has said this for political reasons and certainly not in the interests of Sapper Van der Mescht," said Mr Schwarz.

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It's inevitable

He said independence in Namibia was inevitable, "whether South Africa wants it or not. Either through the barrel of the gun or through negotiated settlement, Namibia will be free."

It is clear that the Frontline States, after the costly experience of the Zimbabwean war are determined to keep outsiders out of the conflict to avoid super power intervention. Because they want to minimise the economic damage to their countries, some — Zambia and Angola — are already heavily burdened by the Namibian conflict.

But Mr Nujoma stressed the summit conference "decided without hesitation" to continue their support to Swapo. "Because our struggle is also part of their struggle, it is the OAU viewpoint that as long as a part of Africa is not free and occupied by foreigners, that it also presents a threat to the security of all Africa."

"South Africa will be making a serious mistake if it believed that the Frontline States, or some of them, would abandon their support for Swapo and order us to leave the countries. Regardless of their problems they remain unwavering in their support," he said.

When asked about the alleged wrong strategy adopted in the past 10 months to confront the South African forces in large numbers, which resulted in heavy casualties, he replied: "Our commanders and fighting men can only gain from their experience in the conflict."

I was told by other African sources in Lusaka that the East German military advisers are held responsible for this "disastrous change" in strategy in terms of which Swapo operated in "much bigger groups."

This enabled the South Africans with their superior fighting power to inflict as many casualties on Swapo than in all the fighting of the previous year, according to South African claims.

Vicious attacker of two boys saved from the gallows by his immaturity

HE WAS ARMY'S IDEAL MAN

JACOBUS Casparus Botha, an ideal officer material when he joined the army.

This week he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for murdering a nine-year-old schoolboy with an army rifle and his dreams were shattered.

Botha — described by the court as "immature" — had big plans for his future. According to his mother Franchina, who gave evidence in mitigation, he passed matric with flying colours, and with an IQ of 123, he decided to study electronic technology at a German institution.

But first there was his military training to be completed. Botha was called up and soon proved to be "exceptional officer material".

His commanding officer, Commandant Ken Greeff, told the court Botha was "an exemplary junior officer".

However, the prosecuting officer in the case, Mr Justice van Reenen, questioned Botha's rapid progress in the Defence Force, when he gave judgment.

"Parents accept that their children will be entrusted to people who will enforce discipline — and that these people will be honest and reliable," the judge said.

"But in this respect, Lieutenant Botha, you failed miserably. And the only reason why the maximum sentence (death) is not being passed, is because you were too young and immature for the position of officer in the S.A. Defence Force."

Botha's eyes watered when sentence was passed. His mother prayed silently, a tissue held before her eyes.

Botha was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for murdering Petrus Makwaba, eight years for the attempted murder of Petrus' cousin Christian Thipe, and a year for throwing a beer bottle through a truck's windscreen, the sentences to run concurrently.

Three of his former army colleagues were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, suspended for five years for being accomplices to the attempted murder of 12-year-old Thipe. They were Privates Christiaan Gouw, 20, Tessel de Beer, 19, and Hendrik

KILLED THEIR SON

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NELSON and Alice Makwaba never met the parents of the army officer who killed their son.

For five long days the two sets of parents sat inches from each other — but never spoke a word.

They were separated in the Klerksdorp courtroom by a thick wooden partition. On one side, surrounded by family and friends, sat Mr and Mrs Flip Botha.

On the other side, the side reserved for blacks, sat the Makwabas — whose 9-year-old child Petrus was gunned down in November last year by the Botha's son Jacobus.

Killing

Jacobus Botha, a Second Lieutenant and former army instructor, was sentenced to an effective 15 years in jail on Friday after he was found guilty of killing Petrus with an R1 rifle.

Interviewed outside the court minutes after Lt Botha was sentenced, a

By CHRIS VICK

As her husband, a welder by trade, pulled her closer, she said, "If he had hanged, his parents would know how we feel today. Fifteen years from now, his parents will still be able to walk around a free man. But we will never see our son again."

Petrus was gunned down by Lieutenant Botha as he walked back to his grandmother's home near Bloemhof after school.

The Makwabas sat through the four days of evidence and argument, hearing over and over again how a tipsy Lt Botha has shot their child.

They heard Lt Botha say he had shot him as "a big joke". They heard Lt Botha's companions describe how their superior had rested the gun on his arm, leaning on the roof of the car, as he took aim at Petrus. Mrs Makwaba wept when judgment was passed.

partition — one of the many fixtures of apartheid in the western Transvaal — mourning town — Lt Botha's mother prayed silently, her eyes closed but dry.

Comforted

Her family and friends comforted her, and eased her out of court after it was all over.

The Makwabas and their friends, on the other hand, stood around outside court — discussing the action they would like to take against the authorities.

"There may be further litigation as a result of the verdict," said Mr Makwaba's legal adviser who did not wish to be named.

Mr and Mrs Makwaba spoke openly of their dislike for Lt Botha — and were hurt that his parents had never tried to speak to them.

his face hard as he spoke of his grief.

"Although nothing could have taken away the hurt, it would have made so much difference if they had spoken to us for a few seconds. We might have felt a little better."

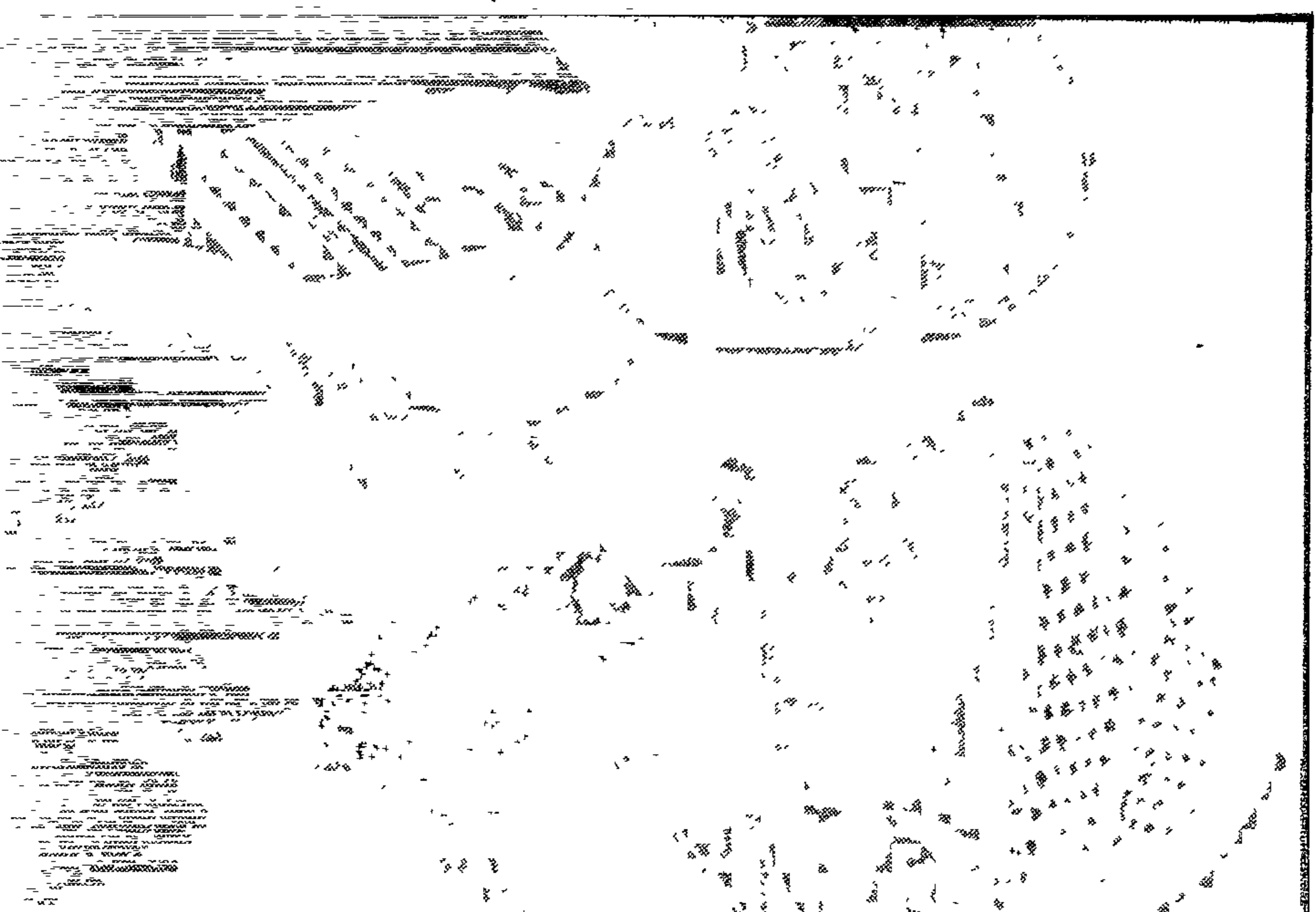
The trial, and the heartbreak that went with it, has had a harrowing effect on the Makwaba family.

Petrus' grandmother, who was looking after him while he was at school, died only a week after the shooting. The Makwabas feel Petrus' death was largely responsible for her fate.

"She was looking after the boy, and obviously felt she had let us down," Mr Makwaba explained.

Bereaved

Their four other children have also come under a tight, protective blanket. Although the chance of something similar happening to them is re

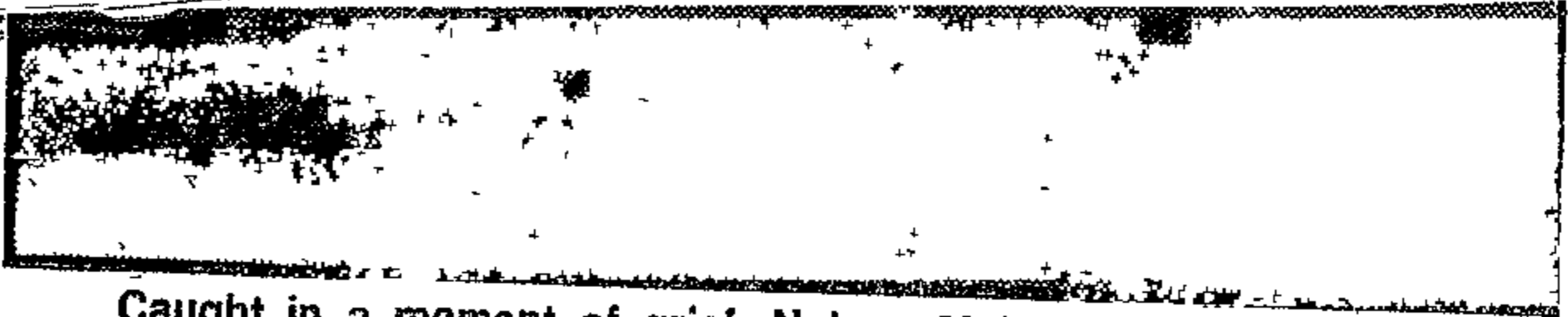


11/3/81

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the bereaved parents
aren't prepared to take
chances.

"We find it hard to trust
white people now . . . our
attitude has changed a lot
since we learnt what this
man did," Mr Makwaba
said.



Caught in a moment of grief, Nelson Makwaba comforts his wife
Alice outside the Klerksdrop circuit court minutes after the soldier who
murdered their son was imprisoned

The R500 000

S. Tribune 3/81 (254)
SADF question

THE unauthorised use of nearly R500 000 of Defence Force money is being investigated by the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts.

The investigation started when the auditor-general, Mr W. G. Schickerling, refused to authorise expenditure of R8,2 million by the Department of Defence and referred the matter to the select committee on public accounts — which is Parliament's financial watchdog.

The select committee heard evidence on why the Defence force had found it necessary to use the money and condoned all the expenditure except for an amount of R496 104.

In a report to Parliament the select committee said it was still investigating the matter and would report to Parliament later.

Harry Schwarz, the op-

positions chief spokesman on finance and a member of the select committee, says he regards the evidence the committee has heard on the matter "in a serious light".

Brian Goodall, PFP MP for Edenvale, who is also a member of the select committee told Parliament that "circumstances surrounding this expenditure were most suspicious indeed and fully justified the committee's decision to refuse to ratify it."

He added: "This shows once again how the taxpayers' money can be wasted when people will not follow the rules laid down before expenditure is incurred."

In his report Mr Schickerling refers to two unauthorised amounts — totalling R469 104 — which were paid for the transportation of troops.

He should have hanged!

Botha jailed for 15 years

NEILSON AND ALICE Makwaba never met the parents of the army officer who killed their son. For five long days the two sets of parents sat inches from each other — but never spoke a word.

They were separated in the Klerksdorp courtroom by a thick wooden partition. On one side, surrounded by family and friends, sat Mr and Mrs Flip Botha.

On the other side, the side reserved for blacks, sat the Makwabas — whose 9-year-old child Petrus was gunned down in November last year by the Botha's son Jacobus.

Jacobus Botha, a Second Lieutenant and former army instructor, was sentenced to an effective 15 years in jail on Friday after he was found guilty of killing Petrus with an R1 rifle.

Interviewed outside the court minutes after Lt Botha was sentenced, a weeping Mrs Alice Makwaba whispered: "He should have hanged."

As her husband, a welder by trade, pulled her closer, she said "If had hanged, his part-

SOME REPROBATION

Rooyen, professor of Criminal Law and Procedure at the University of South Africa said people — and particularly the parents of the boy — had been left with a feeling of "helplessness and senselessness."

Professor Barend van Niekerk, of the Department of Public Law at the University of Natal, said that if the racial division had been reversed I would not get the culprit not getting the death sentence.

The sense of public outrage at the "naked brutality and racism" in the shooting dead of a black schoolboy had not been adequately dealt with in the sentence passed on a South African Defence Force Second Lieutenant, a top legal academic has said. Professor Jannie van der Merwe, who has passed on a South African Defence Force Second Lieutenant, a top legal academic has said.

Her family and friends comforted her, and eased her out of court after it was all over.

On the other side of the partition — one of the many fixtures of apartheid in the western Transvaal mining town — Lt Botha's mother prayed silently, her eyes closed but dry.

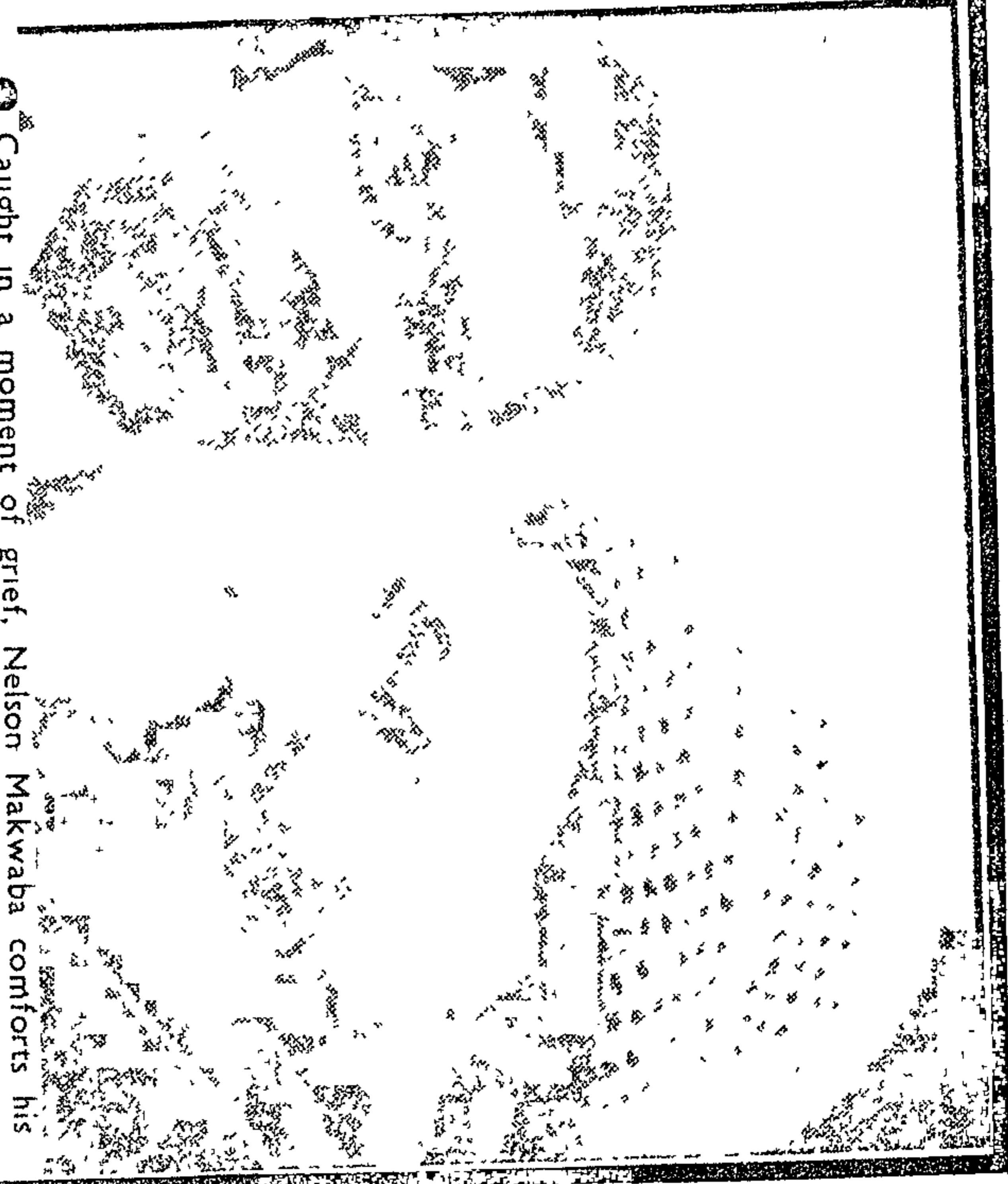
They heard Lt Botha say he had shot him as "a bit joke." They heard Lt Botha's companions describe how their superior had rested the gun on his arm, leaning on the roof of the car, as he took aim at Petrus.

The Makwabas sat through the four days of evidence and argument, hearing over and over again how a tipsy Lt Botha has shot their child.

Petrus was gunned down by Lieutenant Botha as he walked back to his grandmother's home near Bloemhof after school.

But we will never see our son again."

Caught in a moment of grief, Nelson Makwaba comforts his wife Alice outside the Klerksdorp circuit court.





STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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for full text see
[No 7446]
CS

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No 420

4 Maart 1981

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting republieer word -

No 17 van 1981 Wysingswet op die Spesiale Verdedigingsrekening 1981

No 420

4 March 1981

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information -

No 17 of 1981 Defence Special Account Amendment Act 1981

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Apr 5/81

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U.S. STRAITS - MALAPUTO - AIRDROP

MAPUTO — Four members of the United States Embassy in Maputo given 48 hours to leave the country yesterday, had passed on information about ANC establishments in the city to the South African Defence Force, AIN, the official Mozambican news agency, reported today.

Socialist countries and Southern Africa's front-line states. During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle information on the location of Zimbabwe guerrilla camps was promptly supplied to the Smith regime by the CIA, the communique said.

counter-revolutionary activity in the (South African) region in order to destabilize the independence states in South Africa. The Mozambican elites were involved in a purge of some Mozambicans and some foreign according to sources in Mozambique. It is understood some South African agents were involved in a purge which followed the expulsion of United States agents from Mozambique.

office and Mrs. Patricia Russell, secretary of the political section, were likely to leave the country this afternoon via the Swaziland-Mozambique border post at Ntamatshena, AIN said.

The wives of Mr. Emdahl and Mr. Olivier had also been ordered to leave. The communique from the Security Ministry said the network had increased its activities in 1975, contributing on military intelligence and ties with

AIM quoted a communique from the Mozambican Ministry of Security as saying that the four were all members of the CIA network that had been operating in the former Portuguese colony, since the colonial era, had now been dismantled.

It also named 13 other Americans who had worked in the embassy in Maputo since 1975, as being CIA agents involved in the network.

Swazi border

The four Americans, Mr. Frederick Emdahl, a second secretary, Mr. Louis Olivier, also a second secretary, Mr. Arthur Russell, a communique

SOUTH AFRICA should have nothing to do with the Geneva Convention's first additional protocol of 1977 which would give prisoner-of-war status to ANC fighters, an international war law expert said today.

Professor G J A D Draper, emeritus professor of law at the University of Sussex, England, said South Africa should however accept the second additional protocol which offered humanitarian rights to POWs.

OUTDATED

Interviewed today Professor Draper, a former prosecutor at Nuremberg, said the Geneva Convention, established after World War 2, became outdated by the 1970s.

Between 1974 and 1977 two additional protocols

SA should 'refuse' POW status for ANC

we established to the Geneva Conference

South Africa he said attended the 1974 conference but walked out after clashes with African states and did not return.

The first of the two additional protocols extended prisoner-of-war (POW) status to irregular and concealed fighters of national liberation movements like the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) and the Afri-

can National Congress (ANC)

The guerrilla fighters he said were required to display their weapons or at the moment preceding the attack.

This made conflicts even less humanitarian and the South African Government would be wise to withhold its acceptance of this first protocol. The ANC, favoured by the first protocol, and the International Committee of the Cross in Geneva at 1977

did observing the first protocol 'wherever practically possible'

But Professor Draper said this had no legal effect and was no more than playing 'humanitarian politics' a game South Africa should not get involved in.

This country should declare that it was genuinely concerned with humanitarianism but would have nothing to do with humanitarian politics.

The second protocol, designed for internal armed

conflicts posed problems to African countries because it in effect extended rights to rebel groups operating inside a country.

The first protocol, on the other hand, dealt with inter-state armed conflicts.

If South Africa accepted the first protocol it would mean that ANC armed intruders, like the ones who attacked the Soemba last police station would become lawful combatants and on capture would have the rights of POWs.

US says Cuba sets Off Maputo spy row

RDM 6/3/81

~~378~~ 254 ~~254~~

MAPUTO

MOZAMBIQUE claimed yesterday to have smashed a CIA spy network and said four expelled United States Embassy personnel had passed on information about the ANC in Maputo to the SADF.

But in Washington the State Department accused Cuba of creating a diplomatic incident which led to the order expelling six Americans from Mozambique.

The six — two of them wives of embassy personnel — were given 48 hours to leave.

Last night they arrived in Mbabane after being driven under armed guard to the Swaziland border.

The other foreigners arrested were also suspected of having passed information to assist the SADF raid on ANC members.

During the cross-border raid on January 30 the South Africans destroyed three homes belonging to ANC members.

Two South African commandos and 14 ANC members were killed.

In a communique issued in Maputo yesterday, the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano said Mozambique had broken up "an important CIA spy network in our

country.
He charged that the US Embassy had been used by CIA operatives since 1975 to "direct counter-revolutionary activities in order to aggravate Mozambique's economic problems".

The four expelled US Embassy staff members were named Dahl and Mr Louis Leon Olivier, both second secretaries, Mr Arthur Russel, communications officer and Mrs Patricia Russel, Karen Elizabeth Lanier and Mrs Ginger Lee Olivier wives of the second secretaries were also ordered to leave.

Mr Chissano said there was a direct link between the expulsions and the South African attack.

He said the expelled Americans had been collecting information on the South African targets for some time.

First of the six expelled Americans to arrive in Mbababe last night was Mrs Ginger Olivier, accompanied by her two children.

The officials and their families were met by the US Ambassador Mr Richard C Matherson at his residence.

They will be returning to the United States as soon as possible.

An official Mozambique communiqué named 13 Americans who had worked in the embassy in Maputo at various times since 1975 as being CIA agents involved in the network.

Mozambique police arrested several other foreigners and six Portuguese nationals and Mozambican businessmen.

Meanwhile in Washington, US State Department officials said 12 Cuban diplomats and several Mozambican officials were forcibly detained one of the four US diplomats for four hours in Maputo, while they tried to recruit him to spy for Cuba.

They claimed the Cubans offered him a sizeable amount of money and threatened him and his family with bodily harm, but he refused co-operation.

A State Department spokesman Mi Joseph Reap, said "Cuban officials staged a blatant confrontation with our embassy only hours before the Foreign Minister informed the members of our diplomatic mission that they were requested to leave the country in 48 hours."

A Mozambican Ministry of Security communiqué said "During the Zimbabwe liberation struggle, information on the location of Zimbabwe refugee camps was promptly supplied to the Smith regime by the CIA."

The Ministry said its investigations had shown close links between the CIA and the South African intelligence services. The communiqué said one of the Maputo network's jobs was to collect information on where ANC members lived in Mozambique and to recruit refugees in the country. This information was usually passed to the South African intelligence services, it said.

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RDM
6/3/81



● RIFLEMAN KOEKEMOER — accessory to attempted murder.
● RIFLEMAN GOUWS — accessory to attempted murder.
● RIFLEMAN DE BEER — accessory to attempted murder.

THEY SHOULD HAVE HANGED HIM

C. Hendrik 4/13/81
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'HE should have hanged,' say the parents of Petrus Makwaba, the nine-year-old black boy who was last year murdered by a national serviceman with an R1 rifle.

Mr Nelson Makwaba and his wife, Alice, said after the trial that they were not satisfied with the sentence 'If he was hanged, his parents would be in our position and they would feel the same grief.

'His parents will see him again after 15 years — we will never see our child again.'

They described Petrus as a very good and intelligent child but a bit of a loner. He never associated with other children and preferred to be by himself.

Second-Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha, 19, a platoon leader, and an instructor in the army, was sentenced to an effective 15 years' jail sentence for murder, attempted murder and malicious damage to property.

CRYING

When asked how they felt about the grief of Botha's parents, the Makwaba's said 'They are crying for a living person. We are crying for our dead child.'

'We had a lot of hope in our child. We were saving up to give him a good education in order to make something of him. A dream has been shattered,' Mr Johannes Thibe, father of Christian Thibe

found guilty of being accessories to attempted murder.

It all began on November 6 last year when Botha and seven national servicemen left the Kimberley base in two cars on a long weekend pass.

Lieutenant Botha, Private Senekal, Private Hattingh, Private Stroh and Private van Zyl drove in one car. The other three, Private Gouws, Private de Beer and Private Koekemoer, decided to drive with them because their car had engine problems.

It was later to stop only 100 metres from the police blockade near Wolmaransstad.

ORDERED

Before he left his quarters in Kimberley, Botha ordered Private van Zyl to load his R1 rifle with 20 rounds of ammunition.

Later in court, he said he had taken the rifle with him in 'case of trouble.'

Botha asked Private Hattingh to hold the steering wheel while he fired shots at targets along the road.

Christian Thibe (12), a Standard two pupil at the Wilderhonder Primary

● SECOND-LIEUTENANT Jacobus Casparus Botha — sentenced to 15 years in prison for the murder of nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba.

Feelings run high after shooting trial

School was walking home from school. Botha told the occupants of the car that he was going to frighten the 'kafir'. He fired six shots, one hitting Christian just below the shoulder blade.

'I was running and I saw blood coming out of me and staining my white shirt,' he later told the court.

Christian spent two months in hospital in a serious condition.

COUSIN

His cousin, nine-year-old Petrus Makwaba was also walking home from school that day. Petrus, described as 'a bit of a loner', was walking on the left hand side of the road.

A group of about 20 children were walking on the other side.

Botha stopped his car, rested the rifle on the car roof and fired a shot. Petrus fell to the ground with his intestines hanging from his body. He died later on the way to hospital.

His mother, Mrs Alice Makwaba, later asked 'Why, why, why?'

'Who was shot in the same incident said 'I'm very heart sore that I will never see my nephew again.

'I also feel as shattered as Petrus's parents. I am grateful that my son, Christian, was only wounded.'

The parents of both Christian Thibe and Petrus Makwaba attended the trial of Lieutenant Botha every day. Both say they would have liked the lieutenant to receive the death sentence.

DAMAGE

Botha received a further eight years' imprisonment for attempted murder and one year imprisonment for malicious damage to property. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Private Jan Hendrik Hattingh was acquitted of attempted murder.

Private Christo Gouws, Private Lester Marius de Beer and Private Hendrik Jeremina Koekemoer were



Expelled States diplomats and their wives who went across the border into Swaziland
to board the plane on the first leg of their journey back to Washington

13 fly
POM 7/3/81
OUT

family, but he refused co-operation, the State Department said.

Mr Stolzenbach said yesterday. The expelled officials will not speak to the Press until their debriefing and clearance in the US.

The 13 Americans were clustered in the Matsapa VIP lounge until their moment of departure.

They filed out, carrying light luggage and pets. Their first flight stop was Nairobi.

It has been ascertained in Washington that the expulsions reduced the US diplomatic representation to seven Americans under the Charge d'Affaires, Mr William Twaddell.

At the time of the expulsions the US Ambassador in Mozambique had returned to Washington, and a replacement was being sought.

State Department officials expect the Administration to "allow the dust to settle" before determining who, if anyone, would be sent to take over.

Meanwhile the embassy is trying to get consular access to Mr Zimmerman, a salesman for Mabor, a subsidiary of the General Tyre and Rubber Company.

Sapa reports that the Cuban Embassy in Maputo has denied the US claims of Cuban involvement.

A Cuban official told Mozambique's official information agency AIM: "The allegations made by the US State Department are completely false and we categorically deny that there has been any confrontation involving Cuban citizens."

Sad farewell for 13 in disgrace

Staff Reporter

MBABANE — Under a leaden sky, with airport officials and regular globetrotters filling the Matsapa airport foyer in Swaziland yesterday, 13 people sat secluded in the nearby VIP lounge.

With intercom calls buzzing the air, hardly anyone knew the import of what was taking place. A major section of a US embassy in Africa being sent home "in disgrace".

Children clutched teddy bears and their parents' hands when the party stepped on to the tarmac and walked towards the Fokker aircraft laid on by the Royal Swazi Airways.

In the general foyer, friends,

ventured a tentative wave and tense officials swiftly passed baggage slips.

Swaziland had played the part of the friendly neighbour after a blow-up occurred next door. Accepted the rejected partners give succour and a send-off to better climes.

There was little deliberation or speculation over whether the families would want to, or be allowed to, return to Maputo.

"They are sad to leave" was the only comment a guide would offer.

US embassy officials couldn't recall offhand when last one of their staff had departed from Africa in this way — or in this frame of mind.

MAPUTO IS SWITZ- LAND

Argus 7/3/81

337 (218)

2574

RTA

From COLIN LEGUM

LONDON. — The expulsion of four American diplomats from Mozambique, accused of being CIA agents, underlines the war fever which has gripped the country since South Africa's military incursion last month.

In a front page article, Maputo's official daily newspaper, Noticias, urged 'Let us prepare for war'.

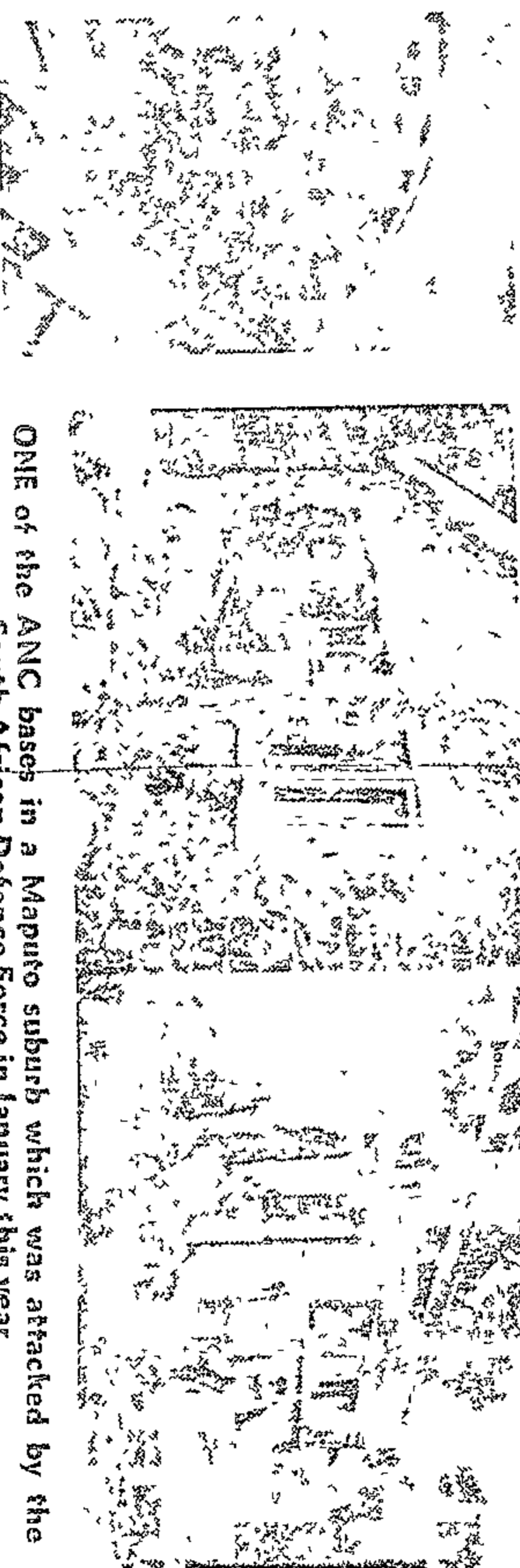
The 'war' is seen as a defence line one against further expected military attacks across the border, and against internal enemies of President Samora Machel's Marxist regime.

President Machel has accused South Africa of mobilising opponents of his regime into the so-called Mozambique National Resistance Army, with headquarters in the Northern Transvaal.

The expulsion of the alleged CIA agents has been officially linked to a current purge of Mozambicans allegedly connected with South Africa's attack last month.

But it probably has more to do with the expected increased role of Warsaw Pact nations following President Machel's recent decision to make his mutual defence treaty with Moscow.

Mozambique has not broken diplomatic relations with Washington, but has warned that 'subversive actions of the CIA calls



ONE of the ANC bases in a Maputo suburb which was attacked by the South African Defence Force in January this year.

President Machel

into question the cordial relations between the two countries.

If the Reagan administration should decide to react more strongly than it has to the expulsion of the four American Embassy staff members, the situation in Mozambique could rapidly deteriorate.

A tough American stand would also undoubtedly have wider repercussions in South Africa.

It would almost certainly be read in South Africa as encouragement for the Botha regime to continue its threatened policy of striking against terrorists wherever it chooses to do so.

CRUCIAL

Moreover, a tough Washington reaction would also be seen by other African states as an indication of the Reagan administration's

likely intentions towards South West Africa.

So far, in spite of urgent British representations by Lord Carrington during his recent visit with Mrs Margaret Thatcher to Washington, the Reagan administration has not clarified its attitude towards the stalemated negotiations over the territory.

The negotiations are to be discussed soon by the UN Security Council.

In the tense conditions of Mozambique today, American intentions towards Southern Africa could be crucially important in affecting the country's relations with the whole Western community.

The Russians have secured a strong advantage by coming forward as the defenders of an African country felt to be under

pressure from apartheid South Africa.

It is clearly going to be difficult for the Western powers to counteract this Russian advantage, but the problem would be made even more difficult if there were now to be divided counsel between the United States and the rest of the Nato powers over Mozambique and South West Africa.

MOBILISE

Mozambique's great sense of insecurity is reflected in the current developments in the country.

The Mozambique ruling party, Frelimo, and government leaders have started to hold meetings throughout the country to mobilise the people to face future attacks by South African troops.

People are being instructed to build air raid shelters and dig trenches. Pupils in secondary

schools will be taught what to do in case of air raids from Saboteur action and even how to deal with poison gas.

Young people are to be given paramilitary training.

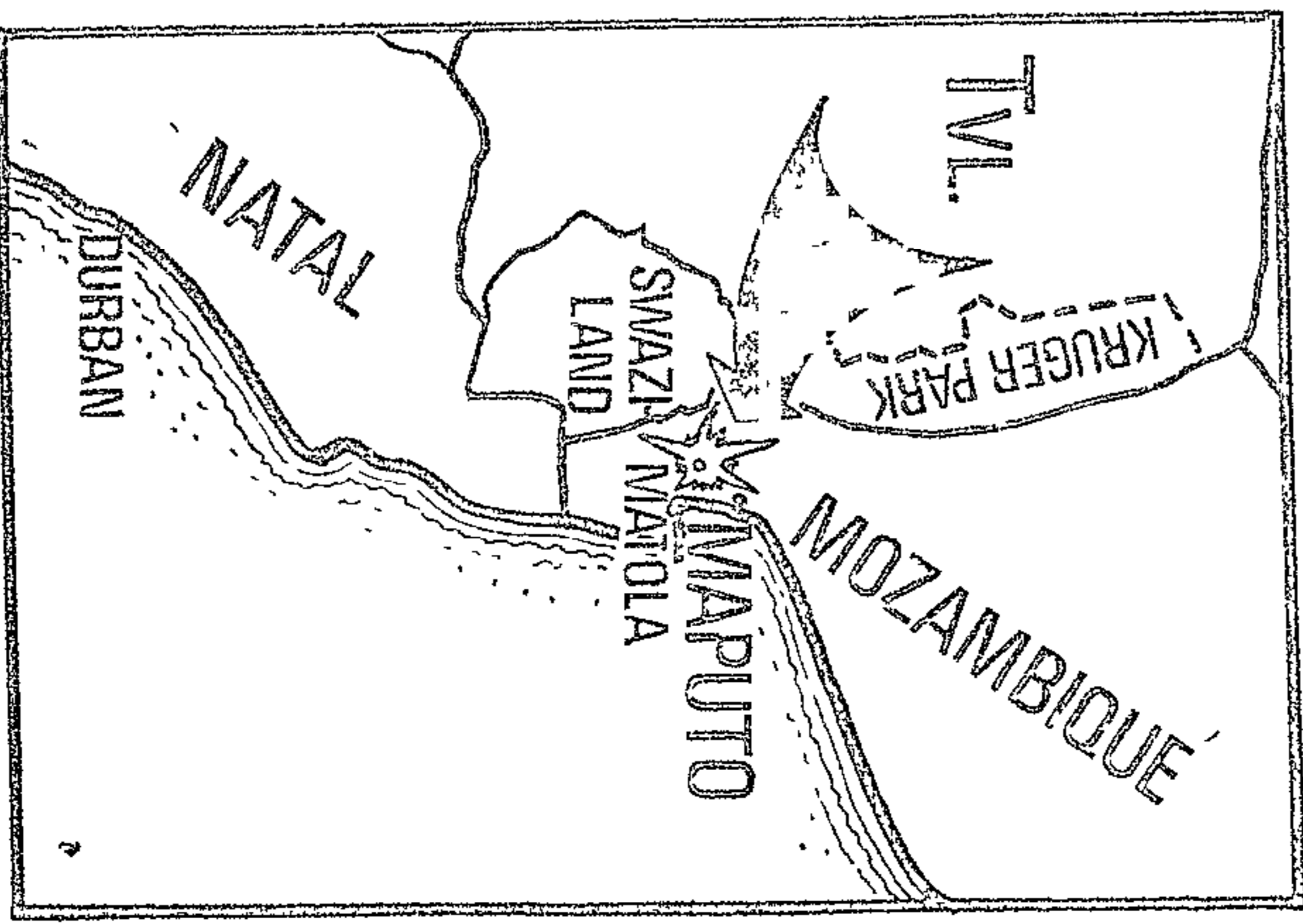
The Ministry of Health has been entrusted with preparing an extensive network of first-aid teams to act rapidly in case of war.

In some areas, the people's militia groups, which played an important role in defending the country against Rhodesian military attacks are being revived.

OF VALUE

(Leah). President Machel's regime feels itself under challenge from external attacks as well as from foreign-supported internal sabotage and subversion.

In this situation, there is an overwhelming need



to calm Mozambican fears. There can be no saying where the situation might lead if South African policy, backed by the Americans, were to favour escalating the pressures on President Machel.

His role in helping to facilitate the success of the Lancaster House talks which ended the war in Rhodesia, and in encouraging peaceful negotiations for ending the South West African crisis, has been of great value to Western interests.

But it won't take much in the present circumstances for Machel to shift decisively into an anti-Western position.

With African attack near Maputo of the houses the ANC occu-

Diplomat is named in the Cuban affair

A HURRIED flight from a Swaziland airport lifted 13 expelled American officers and members of their families — out of the Maputo cold war "spy" furor yesterday, en route to a debriefing in Washington.

And JOHN MATISON of the Washington Bureau reports that one of the expelled diplomats Mr Louis Leon Ollivier, a second secretary, has been identified as the official who the US claims was forcibly detained in Maputo by Cuban agents before the row broke.

As the 13 headed for home yesterday, it was also learned that another US citizen Mr Arthur Zimmerman, a salesman is being held in Mozambique apparently in connection with the spying allegations

near Maputo on January 30 Mozambique stands by its accusation that the US Embassy was infested with CIA agents working with South Africa to neutralise the revolutionary movements based in Maputo.

But the US had a different story to tell.

State Department sources said in Washington that a member of their Maputo Embassy — now revealed to be Mr Ollivier — had been approached by two Cuban intelligence officers, Armando Ferrandes and Manuel Martinez Galan.

It said these two men led a group of 12 Cuban officials and cars in a blatant confrontation with the US diplomat whom they tried to recruit as a spy.

They offered him money at first and then threatened his

EXHAUSTIVE Reports by JEREMY BROOKS and CHRIS MARAIS Pictures by JUHAN KUUS and NOEL WATSON

Maputo Met on the Spot

The movements and departure of the expelled Maputo Embassy personnel and their families were kept highly secret by US officials — and only the Rand Daily Mail was there to record it.

The 13 looked exhausted after snatching only a few hours sleep in a hectic two days since the 48-hour expulsion order the Mozambican Government served on them on Thursday.

Earlier they had been escorted to the Swaziland border post at Namaacha by Mozambican security officers.

As the despondent group filed out of the tiny airport into the Royal Swazi Airways Fokker F28 at 1pm yesterday the man who had kept their whereabouts secret was there to see them off.

Mr Conrad Stolzenbach, public affairs officer of the US Embassy in Mbabane, said his first signal of the deportees' arrival in Swaziland was a cable on Wednesday night.

"Even then it was only a possibility that they might be coming here," he said.

The group consisted of Mr Frederick Boyce Lundahl and

Mr Louis Ollivier, both second secretaries. Mr Arthur Russel, communications officer, and Mrs Patricia Russel, secretary of the Maputo embassy, a political section accompanied by children and grandchildrer.

Mrs Karen Elizabeth Lundahl and Mrs Ginger Lee Ollivier wives of the second secretaries were also ordered out.

Maputo alleged the six were CIA operatives and accused them of supplying South Africa with information which enabled

an SA Defence Force commando group to launch a surprise raid on ANC establishments

THE PRESS

SADF

link

WIT

Kom

arrests

Crime Reported

THREE of the alleged Wit Kommando members arrested by police last week were members of the South African Defence Force

Informed sources said that a large portion of the weapons and explosives seized by police during the arrest of Wit Kommando members had been stolen from the SADF

It is also understood that the three members were of Italian origin

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, declined to comment on the information that three of the arrested men are ex-defence force men

Asked to confirm that many of the weapons seized had been stolen from the Defence Force, the commissioner said "On that issue I will definitely not give you a reply"

He said intensive investigations were still under way

The cache of weapons and explosives was found by police in an office of a Johannesburg building Sacta House, in Bree Street, about a week ago

The Wit Kommando, nine of whose alleged members are being detained by the Security Police, had allegedly signed a year's lease for the office and used it as an armaments storeroom

Four of the latest five men arrested are being detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and the fifth man may be detained under the same Act once his 14 day detention under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act is over

Other alleged members of the Wit Kommando in detention are former National Front member Mr Alan Fotheringham, of Witbank, Mr Max Bollo of Braamfontein, Mr W G van Dyk of Pretoria and Miss Monica Huggett of Kemp-ton Park

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● Joe Slovo far left Communist Party leader and South Africa's main target and left his look-alike Maputo electrician Jose Ramos Ramos was the only civilian killed during the raid when his jeep was shot at by troops

ANC LEADER MANAGED TO ESCAPE THE SOUTH AFRICAN HIT TEAM'S NET

A PICTURE of a brilliantly planned and executed attack has emerged after the recent South African raid on ANC headquarters in Mozambique. Information obtained from key sources in Maputo point to a raid that was daring and carried out with great precision.

- I learnt, from top people, about
- The narrow escape of Mr Joe Slovo, leader of the South African Communist Party
- Previous mysterious attacks on anti-South African targets — including a time-bomb found in the boot of the car used by Ruth First, a lecturer at the University of Maputo and Mr Slovo's wife,
- The South African raiders' command of the area they invaded was apparently so complete that they even performed emergency operations on a person, or persons, under bright electric lights during the attack,
- The daring South African getaway was made not by road, but in ordinary army vehicles driven on the railway line.

It appears that more South African troops were involved in the attack than was generally believed. Eyewitnesses said that 11 or 12 vehicles were used, with about 100 troops participating. They clearly came prepared for every eventuality, including a confrontation with the Frelimo army. It was no hit and run exercise.

The South African troops struck just after midnight at three ANC centres in Matola, a town less than 10km from the huge army headquarters and base in the heart of Maputo.

For two hours — the duration of the operations — the South Africans manned two road blocks on the main Johannesburg/Maputo road — the one between Matola and Maputo, and the other where the two roads leave the main road.

Two homes were attacked in Matola, some 1½km from the main road and 1km from each other.

It is here that the South Africans missed Slovo by only three hours at the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu) headquarters. The big double-storey colonial-style house stretches across an open field at least 500m wide.

Apparently it was the first house to be "called on". Until then the SA forces had arrived undetected, after crossing the Mozambican border just south of the Komatipoort border post 120km away.

Using Russian manufactured army vehicles captured in An-

Attack on Matola 'brilliantly planned'

BY JHP SEREFOUNTAIN

gola and similar to those used by Frelimo, and accompanied by Portuguese-speaking Black and White soldiers they passed the Boane Camp 30km outside Maputo.

The South African force tried to persuade the ANC members in the Sactu house to come out. Portuguese-speaking soldiers tried to give them the impression that they were members of

the Frelimo army. But although some came out, two ANC guards were suspicious and remained inside. They opened fire and the South Africans attacked.

Several of the 12 ANC members were killed and the body of one of the two South Africans killed was left behind, and later discovered at the back of the house.

The Sactu house was the least damaged of the three houses as no cannon or heavy mortars were used during its attack.

Because of this, Mozambican sources are convinced that the original purpose of the attack on the Sactu centre was not to kill, but to capture prisoners and documents. They point to the care taken to get people to come out of the house, and claim the South Africans failed in their original purpose as they were forced to open fire.

It is also said that the South Africans failed to capture the bulk of Sactu's files, as they

were covered by a wall that collapsed during the attack.

Mozambicans are convinced that Slovo was a main target of the South African raid and that they hoped he would be at the Sactu house.

Sources say the circumstances surrounding the killing of 59-year-old Jose Ramos substantiate this theory.

They argue that Mr Ramos, a white engineer, looked like Slovo, who has a round chubby face. The only discrepancy is that Ramos was bald while Slovo is not.

Mr Ramos was the only civilian killed in the attack. He was driving from Maputo in a four-wheel drive vehicle, and the first road block allowed him to pass but apparently alerted the second at the Matola turnoffs. They opened fire on the vehicle, killing Mr Ramos. The vehicle and the driver were riddled with more than 50 bullets.

Mr Ramos was an engineer working for the Maputo city council's electricity engineering department. The words "Electricity Department" appear on the doors of the jeep.

Once the attempt to capture those at the Sactu house failed, the two other South African groups opened fire at random on the other two houses. The houses were severely damaged by heavy weapons.

All three houses are standing empty at the moment.

It seems the SA forces had total control of the three areas they attacked, and the main road. They cut the telephone lines, and after the shooting, which only lasted some 10 minutes, they remained for another 90 minutes looking for material.

During this time they apparently operated on several seriously wounded South Africans.

Helicopters later flew in to meet the returning forces halfway to the border.

It is claimed that to avoid pursuit the South Africans went back on the railway line using it for two-thirds of the journey, before switching back to the main road. This contradicts claims that they used a road, which apparently does not exist, next to the railway line.

An amazing aspect of the raid is the lack of response and counter-attack by police or the Mozambican army. The house at Matola north is apparently less than 1km from a police station.

The police heard the shooting but did not investigate until more than a hour later.

It seems impossible that the army headquarters in Maputo — or the Moamba camp — did not hear the shooting.

The Mozambican government apparently believes that

the South Africans or the resistance movement had managed to bribe a number of soldiers and officers in Maputo and on the border.

I was told that Mozambican security had discovered a spy ring operating inside the Frelimo army and in other departments some weeks before the raid. It was claimed that these Mozambicans were selling information to certain Western countries, and possibly to South Africa.

Some Mozambicans were already under observation before the attack and it was therefore possible to make arrests soon after the raid, I was told.

It has been impossible to contact any SACP and ANC members in Maputo since the attack. The leaders have all moved to new residences which are without telephones and constantly guarded.

This is apparently not the first South African attack on ANC bases and individuals. A few years ago an ANC centre at Namaacha, a small town close to the Swaziland border, was mysteriously hit by a bomb explosion. At the time the ANC ignored Frelimo warnings that it might be unsafe to be housed close to the Swaziland border.

And almost two years ago a time-bomb was discovered in the boot of Ruth First's car.

● In Pretoria a Defence Force spokesman said he would not comment on the raid details "for security reasons".

He said there some inaccuracies in the report as far as the Defence Force was concerned, but refused to say what they were.



● Details of the precision raid carried out by SA troops on ANC houses in Matola



● A Maputo electricity department jeep, riddled with bullets after the South African raid

elled from Mozambique for alleged spying activities left for Washington from Manzini airport on Friday

SLOVO'S AMAZING ESCAPE

S. Express 8/3/81 (218) (84A) 254

● Joe Slovo ... escaped SA raiders by three hours.

AN ASTONISHING story of how narrowly Joe Slovo, leader of the South African Communist Party, escaped death or capture during South Africa's lightning raid on Maputo targets five weeks ago, was uncovered by the Sunday Express this week as the US spy drama rocked Mozambique.

An intensive Sunday Express investigation has unearthed remark-

By KITT KATZIN and J H P SERFONTEIN

able facts about the raid and the "spy" incident that has burst in its wake, with officials of the United States embassy being accused of being CIA agents who passed on information to help South Africa in the attack

The Sunday Express discovered that.

● Slovo was at the first house hit by the South African raiders a mere three hours before the attacks

● The way the South African forces acted at this

house has convinced top Mozambican sources that they were intent on capturing specific people rather than gunning them down

● There was a very definite resemblance between a Portuguese civilian who was gunned down and Joe Slovo — and the man was travelling in a white jeep similar to that used by Slovo

The civilian's death was described as an accident — but he was shot more than 50 times.

● The scale of the raid, Maputo sources say, was

much bigger than previously claimed

● The raid has been used by Communist agents to bluff the Mozambican Government into acting against American officials

● The US official at the centre of this week's spy drama was threatened and told he and his wife and family would be killed unless he agreed to spy for Cuba

● Mozambique and other African countries are almost certain to lose out on proposed American aid as a result of the spy incident

● See pages 3 and 12 for the full inside stories.

MADRID TO PRISONERS MISSED COMMUNIST BOSS

BY THE NEW YORK TIMES

GILOS SE GALE FOR STRIKE

S. Irvine 8/3/81

Red boss Joe Slovo
He lived, but engineer
Jose Ramos died, pro-
bably mistaken for
Slovo in his white
Landrover, sources
say



Handwritten notes and stamps: 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

of 12 vehicles and about 100 troops were used.

They struck just after midnight simultaneously at three ANC centres in Matola, a town just outside Maputo and less than 10 kilometres from army headquarters.

For almost two hours the South Africans manned two road blocks on the main Johannesburg-Maputo road.

In Matola two homes were attacked, 1.5 kilometres from the main road and a kilometre from each other.

Here at SACTU headquarters, the South Africans missed Joe Slovo by only three hours. The double-storey, colonial-style house stands in a field at least 500 metres wide. Apparently it was the first house to be "called upon".

The force had arrived undetected, after crossing the Mozambican border just south of the Komatipoort border post 120 kilometres away.

Using Russian-made army vehicles captured in Angola and similar to those used by Frelimo, and accompanied by Portuguese-speaking black and white soldiers, they passed Boane camp 30 kilometres outside Maputo.

The South African force tried to persuade the ANC members in the SACTU house to come outside, with Portuguese-speaking soldiers giving the impression they were Frelimo. Some came outside but two ANC

leader of the Communist Party, in their raid on African National Congress bases in Mozambique.

He visited the Maputo headquarters of the South African Council of Trade Unions, three hours before the raid on the offices took place.

The South African security machine regards Slovo as a key figure in the ANC military high command and in the "total Marxist onslaught" against South Africa.

If he had been captured or killed it would have been a security success comparable to the arrest of ANC leader Nelson Mandela or former communist chief Braam Fischer more than a decade ago.

Last weekend I visited Maputo and obtained information about the raid either not published and now or not fully explained.

The South African force was so much in command of the situation that several operations on wounded soldiers were performed under bright lights.

The South African force drove back on the railway line to avoid pursuit.

It seems the only Mozambican civilian to die was shot and killed by the South Africans because he was probably mistaken for Slovo. The civilian was travelling in a white Land rover jeep similar to those used by Slovo and other top ranking ANC and SACP leaders.

Mozambican sources showed the attack was brilliantly planned and executed.

It appears more troops were involved than was believed. Witnesses said 11

By HENNIE SERFONTEIN

guards were suspicious and remained inside. They opened fire, which led to the South African attack.

Several of the 12 ANC civilians were killed and the body of one of the two South Africans killed was left behind here.

This SACTU house was the least damaged of the three houses. No heavy weapons were apparently used here, as at the other two houses.

Because of this, Mozambican sources are convinced that the original purpose of the attack on the SACTU centre was not to kill, but to take prisoners and documents.

It is said the South Africans failed to capture the bulk of SACTU files because they were protected by a wall that collapsed in the attack.

Mozambicans are convinced that Slovo was a main target of the South African raid.

The Mozambican civilian to die, 59-year-old white engineer Jose Ramos, approached the scene from Maputo in a white Landrover.

The first road block allowed him to pass, but apparently alerted the second roadblock. They opened fire, killing Mr Ramos. More than 50 bullets hit the jeep and driver.

He was an engineer working for Maputo City Council's electricity engineering department. The words "electricity department" appear on the

NOVEMBER

8/3/81

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Slovo had a narrow escape during SA raid

84A
218
254

Sunday Times, by Peter London

JOE SLOVO, a key figure in the banned South African Communist Party narrowly escaped being captured or killed in last month's midnight raid by South African commandos on bases of the African National Congress (ANC) in Matola near Maputo.

The hardline Marxist left the headquarters of the South African Council of Trade Unions, which is affiliated to the ANC - a mere three hours before the attack.

This is revealed in a report in the Sunday Telegraph, London today.

Twelve ANC members were killed in the raid and three captured some at the Sactu centre.

The report says the only Mozambican civilian to die in the attack may have been shot in the mistaken belief he was Slovo.

The dead civilian, a 59-year-old Portuguese engineer, travelled in a white vehicle similar to those used by Slovo and other top ranking SACP and ANC leaders.

South African security forces have over the years regarded Slovo as a key figure in the ANC military high command and in the "total Marxist onslaught".

Had he been captured or killed it would have been a security success comparable with the arrest of ANC leader Nelson Mandela or former Communist chief Bram Fischer about 15 years ago.

The Telegraph report from a correspondent who visited Maputo

the area around their target and controlled the terrain for almost two hours.

Several operations were performed on wounded soldiers under bright lights.

The raiding party returned to the South African border by driving along the railway line for some distance to avoid pursuit.

The report quotes eyewitnesses as saying 11 or 12 vehicles were used in the raid. The commandos were fully prepared for every eventuality, they said.

Frelimo sources told the correspondent that the purpose of the raid was to capture prisoners and documents, with Slovo the prize target.

When they reached the Sactu headquarters the commandos used Portuguese-speaking soldiers in an attempt to coax ANC members out of their houses. But ANC guards opened fire - which was returned in strength.

The report says that a few years ago a main ANC centre in Nemaacha, close to the Swaziland border was also destroyed in a mysterious explosion.

On another occasion a time-bomb was discovered in the boot of the car of Ruth First, wife of Joe Slovo. She is a university lecturer in Maputo.



JOE SLOVO
Left HQ in time

last weekend says in ADF com-
... .. in command of

557 (218) (254)
Maputo:

Captain spied 7/3/77 for CIA

From JOSE CAETANO

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique claimed yesterday that an army captain had confessed to giving information to alleged CIA agents at the United States Embassy in Maputo.

A Maputo source said the Mozambique authorities suspect that an American employee of a US multi-national company was using its Mozambique subsidiary as a front for CIA work.

These latest claims follow the expulsion last week by Maputo of four US diplomats and two wives of embassy personnel accused of being part of a CIA spy network.

Radio Mozambique yesterday named the army officer as Captain Aleixo Chivite.

It alleged he had confessed to supplying the CIA station in the Mozambican capital with intelligence which helped the South African Defence Force attack on ANC installations in Matola, a Maputo suburb on January 30.

Meanwhile a source in Maputo has said that the arrest last week of Mr Arthur Zimmerman, a salesman for Mabor, a subsidiary of the US General Tyre and Rubber Company, was based on the suspicion that he had been using Mabor as a 'proprietary' for deep-cover CIA intelligence work.

Deep cover

In the vernacular of US intelligence proprietaries are private companies manipulated by agents to give them deep cover in intelligence-gathering operations.

The investigations into the alleged spy network are under the personal supervision of the Mozambican Minister of Defence, General Jacinto Veloso.

General Veloso, a former Portuguese Air Force officer, deserted to join Frelimo in Dar Es Salaam in 1963. He is a senior member of the party's Central Committee.

JOHN MATISONN of the Washington Bureau reports that a spokesman for the State Department declined to comment yesterday on the claim that Captain Chivite had confessed to passing on information to US intelligence operatives.

© "SA, CIA co-operation unlikely, page 9"

RDM 9/3/81

Spy row may endanger US aid to Maputo

254 218 337

By ANTHONY RIDER
Mail Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Mozambique could find itself back on the aid blacklist of the United States as a result of the expulsion from Maputo of four US Embassy officials

Aid to the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel was prohibited for several years because the powerful US Senate Rightwing lobby accused it of "aiding terrorists" This was a reference to the backup role Mozambique played for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu and its military wing, Zanla

But with Zimbabwean independence last year, Africa specialists at the State Department in Washington pleaded the case for renewed aid to Mozambique

A US aid team was, in fact, in Maputo last week, discussing with the Mozambique government projects that merited US support, particularly development of ports

The Reagan administration recalled the team immediately after the expulsion of the four officials and two of their wives

At the same time, the US Government lodged a formal

protest against the expulsion with the Maputo government

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources continue to believe there is a Cuban hand behind the action against the officials

They believe Mozambican pride was sharply stung by the South African raid on Matola, near Maputo, five weeks ago

In their view, the Mozambican Government considered an effective way of hitting back at South Africa was to make a spectacular gesture against the US, particularly because the new Reagan administration has appeared to Maputo to be taking a much friendlier line towards the P W Botha government

Following that reasoning, the Cubans would have been drawn in to stage the "blatant confrontation" — the State Department's description — that preceded the expulsion order issued by the Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano

One of the four expelled officials had been called to the Cuban Embassy in Maputo earlier that day, and, according to diplomatic sources, Cuban intelligence agents tried to induce him to become a double agent

Among the Cubans was the

head of the Caribbean island's counter-intelligence services Ironically, Mozambique now says that US knowledge that this 'senior Cuban official was in Maputo' is a dead giveaway that the CIA has been active in Mozambique.

The Machel government said it had expelled the US officials because they were part of a CIA-organised spy network

There is now increased concern that Mozambique is being drawn further into Soviet and Cuban influence, to the detriment of Western interests

One Western diplomatic source commented "The South Africans cannot escape their share of blame for this disturbing situation They did, after all, violate Mozambique territory — but, far worse, they hurt Mozambican pride, and the Soviets and the Cubans were at hand to offer sympathy and more"

The source said "President Machel may be a Marxist, but he wants to be realistic about his country's development needs"

Moves to restore US aid and President Machel's own willingness to visit Britain next year have indicated this

Army Official CIA, says

CIA aided Maputo

RPM 9/3/81

~~254~~
~~6/18~~
~~321~~

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBIQUE claimed yesterday that an Army captain had confessed to giving information to alleged CIA agents at the United States Embassy in Maputo.

And a Maputo source told the Rand Daily Mail that the Mozambique authorities suspect that an American employee of a US multinational company has been using its Mozambique subsidiary as a front for CIA work.

These latest claims follow the expulsion last week by Maputo of four US diplomats and two wives of Embassy personnel, accused of being part of a CIA spy network.

The US State Department in Washington declined comment yesterday on the alleged confession.

In a broadcast yesterday, Radio Mozambique named the army officer as Captain Alcino Chivite.

It alleged he had confessed to supplying the CIA station in the Mozambican capital with intelligence which helped the SA Defence Force attack on ANC installations in Matola, a Maputo suburb, on January 30.

Meanwhile a source in Maputo has told the 'Mail' that the arrest last week of Mr Arthur Zimmerman, a salesman for Mabor, a subsidiary of the US General Tyre and Rubber Company, was based on the suspicion that he had been using Mabor as a "proprietary" — a front — for "deep cover" CIA intelligence work.

The vernacular of US intel-

RDM

9/3/81

254

Intelligence "proprietaries" are private companies manipulated by agents to give them deep cover in intelligence-gathering operations

The investigations into the alleged spy network are under the personal supervision of the white Mozambican Minister of State Security, Major-General Jacinto Veloso

Gen Veloso, a former Portuguese Air Force officer, deserted to join Frelimo in Dar Es Salaam in 1963. He is a senior member of the party's Central Committee

Replying to allegations that the expulsions were ordered as a result of "advice" from agents of the Cuban intelligence services, a spokesman for the Mozambican Information Ministry said yesterday it was "the old racist idea that blacks could never, without the aid of American whites and Cubans, find out what the CIA is doing"

Two CIA defectors, Mr Louis Wolf and Mr Bill Schaff, visited Mozambique last week

Mr Wolf is co-editor of Covert Action Information Bulletin, a magazine dedicated to exposing the secret activities of the CIA

In 1979, Covert Action named Mr Dorwin Francis Goosen, then a political officer at the US Embassy in Pretoria, as the CIA Chief of Station in South Africa

Mr Goosen was first appointed to the US diplomatic service in October 1967 and had served in Zaire. He was later transferred away from South Africa

At the time, Covert Action also claimed Mr Frederik Wetering, an economic advisor at the US Embassy in Maputo, had been replaced as Chief of Station in Mozambique by Mr James Hartman. Mr Hartman has since left Mozambique

JOHN MATISONN of the "Mail" Washington Bureau reports that a spokesman for the State Department refused to comment yesterday on the claim that Capt Chivite had confessed to passing on information to US intelligence operatives

"As a matter of policy, we do not comment on allegations concerning intelligence matters — especially under this administration," the spokesman said

He also refused to provide information on the travel plans of the expelled Americans



SA-CIA CO-operation on SADF raid 'unlikely'

Defense Reporter

CT 9/3/81 ~~337~~ 02540248

ANY accusation that South Africa and the United States Central Intelligence Agency co-operated closely on the SADF's January 30 raid on the ANC headquarters in Maputo runs aground on what military men call "the need-to-know principle".

Which, in simpler terms, means that every time you let someone else into the secret you increase the chance of creating a catastrophic leak.

So important is this principle in all the world's armed forces that it is not unknown for even senior officers to plan parts of an operation without knowing when or where it is to take place.

The Mozambique Government this week was emphatic that its Security Ministry had found close links between the South African intelligence services and the CIA spy network it alleges it has uncovered.

Among other things, the official Mozambican news agency AIM

has alleged that the CIA passed on to the South African Defence Force information on expatriate ANC members' movements in Mozambique.

Till now the South African and United States Governments have maintained only a deafening silence on the subject.

In the absence of information — or documentary proof from the Mozambicans — the interim answer must be "possible", but not very probable.

A raid like the one on Maputo is not an impromptu affair. It will incorporate weeks and possibly months of careful planning, with constant adjustments being made to keep the plans up to date.

Every possible factor is considered, from the likely international repercussions to the weather conditions the raiders are likely to meet. It is an open secret that at least one fairly recent South African over-the-border operation came within an ace of being cancelled at the last moment because certain factors lacked

clarity.

An inordinate amount of attention is paid to planning and preparation, including "dress rehearsals", because such raids are usually fraught with other implications, yet are so easily unbalanced by unscheduled events that everything possible must be done to eliminate or anticipate any weak points.

It is difficult to amass the high-quality information required from a one-way flow of information, which might be unclear in some aspects or inadequate in others. Intelligence officials prefer to draw up a series of questions based on the requirements of the intended operation and then satisfy them — which often involves giving agents in the field specific tasks to carry out.

If the main flow of information were coming from a foreign agency, the SADF would not be able to ask such specific questions because they would be a total giveaway as to the intended use of the information requested.

In this way the CIA would become aware of the intended raid — which might not suit the United States Government's broader foreign policy. In such a case it could sabotage the whole operation by exerting pressure on Pretoria to desist, or even warning the intended victim.

On the other hand, it is not unknown for various countries to swap general information on a *quid pro quo* basis, or even to cooperate completely "off the record" on a specific matter of mutual interest.

Whatever the truth of the Mozambican allegations might be, the expulsion of the four Americans is a clear indication that President Samora Machel's government is not indulging in a mere war of words.

The fact that Mozambique has jeopardized its future relationship with the United States — a link it had been hoping to strengthen — by expelling four of the US Embassy staff is an indication that it is taking the matter very seriously.



DD 13/3/81 (254)

Big army, navy plans for Border

EAST LONDON — Large extensions to Defence Force operations are to be undertaken here.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Peet de Pontes, the Nationalist candidate for the parliamentary seat of East London City.

In an interview, Mr. De Pontes said both the navy and the army would be extending their activities in East London in the near future.

activities in East London though not necessary at the present base expand considerably BUT

expansion of the army's activities in and around East London are envisaged

New bases will be established in the area

"Apart from this, there is a possibility of an es-

Mr De Pontes said there was absolutely no doubt that the infrastructure and incentives that the government was planning would promote development of the region

"Obviously we would like to have the answers as soon as possible, but it must be done in an orderly and well-planned manner.

"This process has now almost reached finality and will be implemented in the near future.

"Once this has happened, economic growth in the region will be substantial," he said

Indications of the government's approach to the area were reflected in the decentralisation concessions granted to motor

By BARRY STREEK
Political correspondent

established unit being resettled in this area," Mr De Pontes said.

There had been a lot of rumours about economic development of the region and suggestions that the area had been written off by the government.

But the Defence Force's decision to expand its activities in the East London area had proved this was not the case

Not only that but the Defence Force's expansion would generate much psychological confidence about the government's commitment to the region

"There is a lot of confusion about the concept of a

transport, the substantial development plans of the railways, the spending on schools and plans for construction of black housing

"This is now definitely coming

"The Defence Force move will obviously bring in more permanent settlers and boost the area, not only by their presence, but by the stabilising effect on the Border and neighbouring states"

Mr De Pontes said development had to be undertaken by private enterprise but the government could create the climate and structure for expansion

or interest in, any homeland. to be legally resident on the

which it is implied that various governments will control the area jointly.

"That policy is unacceptable and would be unmanageable.

"What would be of benefit to the area are co-prosperity projects, in which governments and private enterprise co-operate.

"But the geographical area would remain under the control of the government in whose area it was.

"And once the geographical boundaries are finalised, it will be obvious that the area's economic interdependence and economic co-operation will take place in terms of these boundaries, as is happening now."

"The incentives will create the extra stimulus and, coupled with the stability of increased governmental presence in the region, this will provide confirmation that East London and the white corridor are part and parcel of the Republic of South Africa," Mr De Pontes said

He had little doubt that these moves by the government would not only create confidence in the future of the area but also lead to substantially increased economic development in the region

A Defence Force spokesman was not available for comment last night.

(News by B Streek, 33 Caxton Street, East London)

with town wages.

Card: we asked for army boost

25 14/3/81

(254)

EAST LONDON — Discussions with the South African Defence Force to increase its activity in the East London area were started two years ago by the East London City Council

This was revealed last night by the Mayor, Mr Donald Card, in reaction to a statement by the National Party parliamentary candidate, Mr Peet de Pontes, announcing that both the navy and army would be extending their activities in East London in the near future

"Two years ago I headed a city council delegation to Pretoria to discuss this matter," Mr Card said.

"Since then I have been involved in numerous discussions with the SADF about this, although there have been a lot of delays"

Mr Card said that to date very little had actually been decided on the matter.

Mr De Pontes preaching about the defence force bringing confidence to East London actually came from the city council motivating an increased defence force presence here

"We were the ones who, two years ago, said if they wanted to prove their con-

fidence in our area they should increase the defence force activity here"

Mr Card sharply criticised Mr De Pontes for his statement on co-prosperity zones saying that Mr De Pontes was "twisting" the truth

"Mr De Pontes was involved when we made our final decision on co-prosperity. He was present when the committee of five made its final report

"He was invited to every single meeting of the committee when the whole co-prosperity idea was being formulated

"He never went against the idea and he never said anything about it

"He knows perfectly well that the co-prosperity zone plan does not involve political sharing but economic sharing

"So for him to come out now and say that the policy is unacceptable and unmanageable is incredible"

Mr De Pontes also came in for criticism from the New Republic Party parliamentary nominee for East London North, Mr Harland Bell.

"What Mr De Pontes reveals as startling news is vague and somewhat old

hat as it has been generally known for some time now that the defence authorities were contemplating a more permanent presence in the Border area, but on a restricted basis"

Mr Bell said the "mere plans" of the government would not allay fears and suspicions of people in the "white corridor", "until the boundaries of Ciskei have been finally and definitely fixed and the tedious promises of new concessions become a reality"

Mr Bell added that what Mr De Pontes should do instead of talking of "substantial development plans of the railways" was to "compare the development plans for the Border and East London with the amounts to be spent on projects in other areas

"The allocations to the Border area are minimal compared to other areas as a study of the capital works programme of the railways recently disclosed in Parliament will reveal"

A spokesman for defence headquarters said yesterday details of defence force plans to increase their presence on the Border could be given at this stage — DDR

(News by Mike Chandler, 33 Caxton Street, East London)

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David Phillip, Cape Town 1977 Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooy and Delta Hendrie (eds.).

BOOKS

26	I.C.G. DouwesDekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
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SA Defence Force denies build-up

RDM 14/3/81

254

LONDON — The South African Defence Force has dismissed Swapo claims that a "massive build-up" of forces is taking place in South West Africa in preparation for strikes into neighbouring countries as "blatant and poor propaganda"

Swapo has claimed in a statement issued in London that a major increase in South African troops and equipment has been noted in South West Africa — "on a scale exceeding even that which took place before the Kassinga massacre"

A South African Defence Force spokesman responded last night from Pretoria, saying that "history has proved that we do not need massive troop concentrations to wipe out terrorists"

The Angolan resistance movement, Unita, also issued a statement last night, from Lisbon. It says it has killed nearly 130 MPLA troops, including four Cuban officers, in recent attacks in Angola.

It also claims it launched major sabotage strikes in the

provincial capital of Huambo, and against the Benguela railway line during the first two weeks of February.

The organisation, which has fought the Cuban-backed MPLA government in Angola since 1975, says its forces attacked four military barracks in three central provinces, and that it ambushed an 80-vehicle convoy during the first three weeks of last month.

It says 114 government troops and 15 Cubans, including a Cuban captain and three lieutenants, were killed. Unita suffered 11 dead and 20 wounded in the attacks.

In the same period Unita says it destroyed 9 000m of railway line, seriously damaged six diesel locomotives and 25 carriages and exploded bombs at four electric pylons on the Benguela railway line.

Unita appeared to have kept its bush war largely to areas of the deep south along the border with South Africa.

Observers suggest that South Africa's 15 year old border efforts against Swapo are likely

to decrease if the Reagan Administration lifts the United States embargo on aid to Unita.

American aid to Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi would depend on the present reassessment of the US government's policy in Southern Africa, US sources have stated.

The big risk of American aid to Unita, it was pointed out, was a greater Russian, Cuban and East German involvement in Southern Africa.

If the US supplied arms and other war equipment to Unita, military activity in southern and central Angola would intensify.

With very little outside support Unita was engaged in substantial military operations against the Angolan, MPLA and Cuban forces.

The trend would be for MPLA forces and their Cuban and East German allies, to become heavily committed.

MPLA support to Swapo would obviously decrease under conditions of greater military activity in central and southern Angola.

S. 10/12 14/3/81

Soldiers deny death charge

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PIETERSBURG — A national serviceman, Mr Hendrik Johannes Coetzee, denied in the Pietersburg Regional Court yesterday that he and three other soldiers had gone to the Lebowa homeland's Seshego Township in August last year to beat up "kaffirs"

Mr Coetzee (19), appeared before Mr W G M van Zyl with the three others, Mr Hendrik Kleinhans (21), Mr Victor Van Wyk (19), and Mr Petrus Johannes Groenewald (20) on a charge of culpable homicide. They had pleaded not guilty.

The four are alleged to have beaten to death Mr Thomas Mmamadi on August 1, last year in Seshego township.

A State witness Sergeant A G B Veldman, told the court that when he arrested Mr Coetzee in Pretoria shortly after the incident, the serviceman

told him "We went to Seshego to f... up kaffirs"

Mr Coetzee said in evidence, however, they had had a lot of liquor to drink at their military base near Pietersburg that day. Later in the evening they ran out of liquor and decided to go to Seshego to look for more liquor at the shebeens there.

They drove to the township and met a group of blacks. When they stopped their car, the blacks ran away except for one man who stayed behind.

They gave the man money with which to buy them liquor, but the man ran away with the money.

"We managed to catch him and after recovering our money each of us slapped and kicked him and left him standing in the road," Mr Coetzee said.

The hearing was adjourned to April 8 — Sapa

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Individual farms: work force, average number in family, total payment and correlation

TABLE 14

On eight of the 13 farms, $r > 0,5$ and on two $r > 0,7$. Again, however, the presence of coefficients both high and negative (suggesting that farmers pay older workers less) is surprising.

* includes one unknown.

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6	26,33	15,70	0,87
6	35,50	12,32	0,31
5	38,40	10,22	-0,07
5	43,00	16,66	0,61
7	40,36	18,95	0,57

Uproar over secret US trip

Argus 16/3/81

327
254

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The five South African military officers who sneaked a visit to the Pentagon were issued with United States visas on the basis of three diplomatic notes which identified them only as 'Government officials'.

Their visit has sparked an uproar in the United States and blunt words from the American Embassy in South Africa.

An embassy official said today 'We definitely did not know these men were high-ranking military officials

'They were issued visas on the basis of three diplomatic notes which identified them only as government officials

'The notes said they were going to Washington for consultations with the South African Embassy'

In fact, the South African officers are said to have briefed Pentagon officials and members of America's National Security Council, a relatively conservative military orientated organisation in Washington

Their quick four-day trip may effectively have broken an 18-year old ban on official military meetings which started in 1963

According to the US State Department, the fact that the five officers did

not identify their status when they applied for visas is 'just short of fraudulent'

It is a matter of courtesy between countries with close diplomatic ties that host governments can present embassies with a note to ask for visas for officials.

Usually the note identifies whether the officials are senior men or not and indicates the purpose of the visit

The use of a diplomatic note expedites visa applications

In the case of the military officers, they were described only as 'officials,' although their status is certainly that of senior officials in the military.

Afrikaans

There was nothing to indicate exactly who they were and all the officers involved had fairly common Afrikaans surnames, so their applications would have been dealt with in a normal manner

The officers included Brigadier P W van der Westhuizen, Rear Admiral Willem du Plessis and Brigadier Nils van Tonder

In South Africa, Mr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, said 'I do not want to comment at this stage'

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman said in Pretoria today he believed South Africa was on the verge of a major breakthrough in relations between it and the United States

In the absence of official comment from the Department of Foreign

Affairs and the Defence Force I would not like to say anything further at this stage

(News by Peter Sullivan, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

(35/254)
STAR
16/3/81

US probes visa 'fraud' by senior SADF men

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

The five South African Defence Force officers who sneaked a visit to the Pentagon, were accorded United States visas on the basis of three diplomatic notes which identified them only as "Government officials"

Their visit has sparked off an uproar in the United States and some blunt words from the US embassy in Pretoria

An embassy official said today "We definitely did not know these men were high-ranking military officials."

"They were issued visas on the basis of three diplomatic notes which identified them only as Government officials"

"The notes said they were going to Washington for consultations with the South African embassy"

The United States State Department has launched an investigation into the episode, which could detrimentally affect the new Reagan Administration's friendlier attitude towards South Africa

Headed by Lieutenant-General P.W. van der Westhuizen, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence, the party of five included Rear-Admiral W.N. du Plessis, Naval Staff Officer, Intelligence, and a former South African Defence Attaché in Washington

Admiral du Plessis was expelled from the United States in the aftermath of the so-called "spy plane" incident early in 1979 in retaliation for United States military attachés' expulsion from Pretoria

The group is said to have gone to the United States at the invitation of the American Security Council, a relatively conservative, military-orientated organisation in Washington

In fact the officers are said to have briefed Pentagon officials and members of the National Security Council.

The four-day trip may effectively have broken an 18-year-old ban on official military meetings

According to the State Department, the fact that the five officers did not identify their status when they applied for visas was "just short of fraudulent"

It is a matter of courtesy between countries with close diplomatic ties that host governments can present embassies with a note to ask for visas for officials

The use of a diplomatic note speeds up visa applications

In the case of the officers, they were only described as "officials"

Mr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, said today "I do not want to comment at this stage."

Payment to coloured farm workers in two areas, cash, kind and total, January-February, 1975 (R per week)

Cash Kind Total

TABLE 20

payment by area, broken down into cash and kind:

SA team confuses officials

337 (254) CT 17/3/81

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — There were red faces at the State Department here over their failure to detect that visa applications to the embassy in Pretoria were coming from some of the most senior military and military intelligence officials in South Africa

But there was also anger yesterday afternoon as American officials tried to work out why South Africa chose to send senior officers to Washington clandestinely at the very moment the American Government has sent unprecedented signals that it wishes to drop some of the barriers to South African acceptance in the community of nations

"Why do they still try to come kicking in the back door when they should try knocking on the front door," one official who asked not to be named said yesterday

Africa policy-makers were clearly exasperated at the timing of the trips, when they have had an extraordinarily difficult few weeks coping with the deteriorating relations with Mozambique, where tentative steps had until recently indicated the two countries were moving closer to each other

While reports reached Washington that the pro-government press and television in South Africa had consciously decided to blow down the incident over the five military personnel in Washington at the weekend the State Department said it was continuing its investigation into how they came to get visas in the first place, without revealing their military positions

The State Department spokesman Mr Bill Dvess, contradicted earlier reports that the officers had had an appointment in the State Department which had been cancelled once it became apparent who they really were. He denied any appointment had been made, or that they saw anyone in the department but he declined to comment on reports that they arrived at the diplomatic lobby of the department building in Washington only to be turned away

He said he understood they had left on Saturday night

"Ask the South African Embassy if they showed up at the State Department" Mr Dvess suggested at the daily press briefing in the department

"No comment" said the South African Embassy spokesman

RDM #3/8
254
37

How army men got visas

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE five senior South African military officials — including the chief of military intelligence — who have embarrassed United States Government officials by their presence in Washington, were granted visas on request from the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

The visas were granted to the South African military officers through the US Embassy in Pretoria earlier this month.

According to sources in Pretoria, the visa applications were covered by a note from the Department of Foreign Affairs which described the officers as Government officials.

Nowhere in their visa application forms did they state that they were connected with the South African Defence Force. They said that they wanted to visit the South African Embassy in Washington, a source in Pretoria said yesterday.

The US State Department is checking out the circumstances behind the granting of the visas and until this is completed there will be no official comment.

Spokesmen for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria would not comment yesterday.

Farmers now grow cane — for fuel and security

RDM 17/3/81

3492

254

SS

LYDENBURG — Farmers in the remote Onderberg region, near South Africa's border with Mozambique, believe that sugar cane could help to solve the problems of border security and fuel shortages.

To prove their point, they are seeking Government aid to expand cane production.

The Government is seeking to halt infiltration from Mozambique by guerrillas of the banned African National Congress — as it made clear in January when South African troops made a lightning strike against three houses described as ANC headquarters in a suburb of the capital, Maputo.

However, infiltration into this largely undeveloped area is

easy, and the border is marked only by a simple fence.

One answer, the Government believes, is further settlement and development of the Onderberg, which boasts almost ideal growing conditions. But its traditional crops of cotton and vegetables are barely profitable.

Soaring fuel costs have affected vegetable crops, which must be transported about 400km to markets.

Local farmers believe the answer lies in sugar cane, already the major crop for ones such as Mr Jan Lourens and his son, who have 1 000 hectares of their 10 000 hectares under cane.

In the last season, Onderberg

farmers delivered a record 1 600 000 tons to the local sugar mill.

Cane is not cheap to produce, because it needs overhead irrigation. Mr Lourens puts his water bill at R7 000 a month.

To deal with that problem — with the aid of the British Tate and Lyle Corporation — farmers have drawn up extensive plans for a second mill and are seeking Government backing.

As an added incentive to the Government, the project calls for the mill to crush two million tons of cane a year — half for sugar, and half for ethanol — an important consideration in South Africa.

Mr Lourens is confident that despite its price tag of R140-

million, the mill is a sound proposition, providing it can get a guaranteed annual quota of 100 000 tons.

The overall project — mill, irrigation canal and railway spur — would cost about R350-million. It will eventually provide 10 000 to 20 000 jobs, 95% of them for blacks.

The question of jobs and better housing for blacks preoccupies many farmers in the area.

"As we develop, so must they," says Mr Lourens. "As we pushed forward with clearing the land and building our farms, I think we neglected them. Now we must go back and clear up these matters."

— Sapa-Reuter

Soldier shot in border incident

CT 19/3/81

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AIM

Defence Reporter

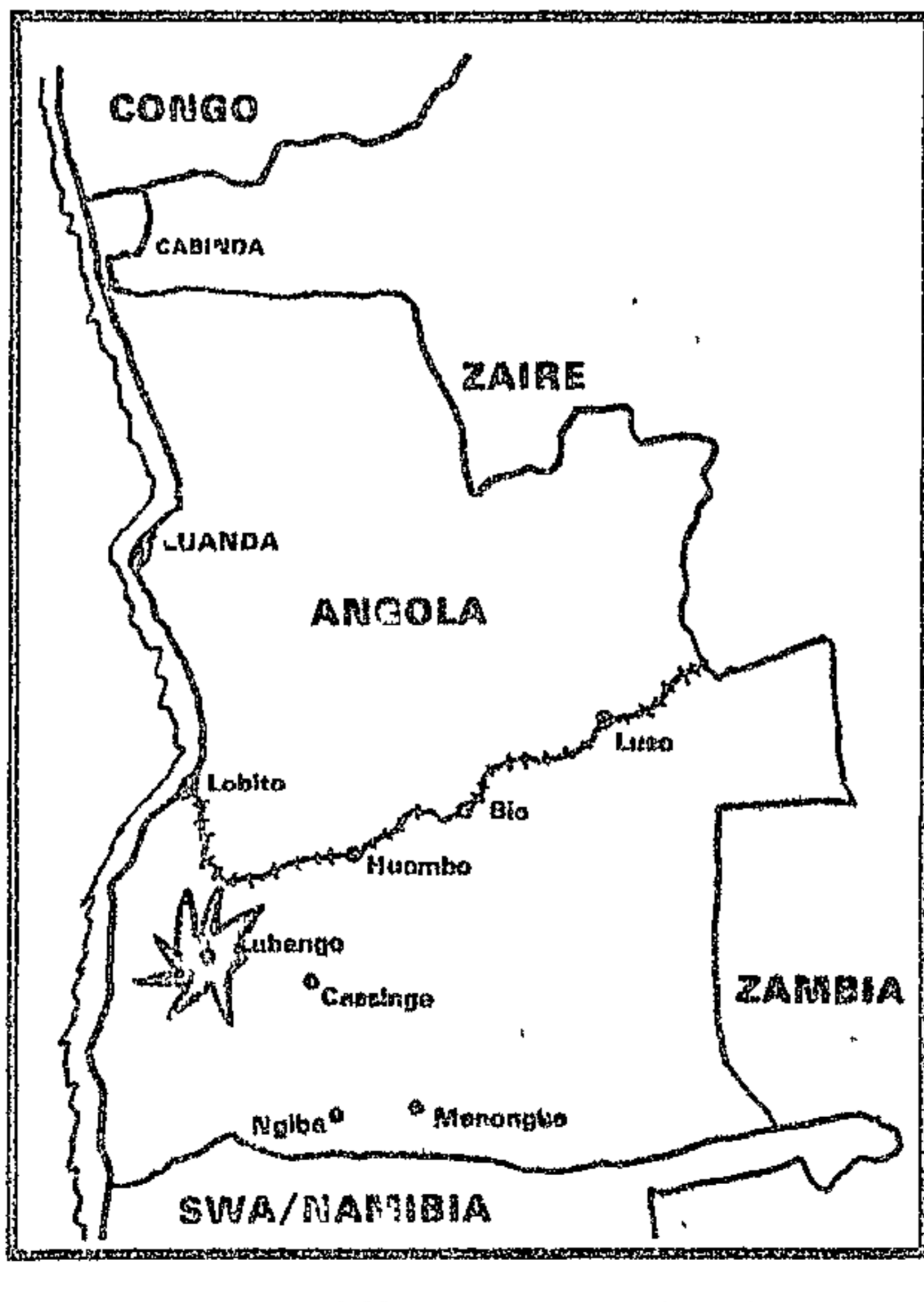
A SOUTH African army corporal is believed to have been shot dead by Mozambican border guards yesterday while "innocently" straying across an unmarked boundary — but Mozambique claims he was killed in a full-scale battle against invading South African soldiers.

The South African Defence Force last night charged that 23-year-old Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen was lured into a Mozambican ambush near Ponta do Ouro on the Natal border, and gunned down without warning.

Mozambique, however, says he was one of two white South Africans to die in a six hour battle that ended with "up to 200" invaders — most of whom were blacks — being forced to withdraw. The official statement did not speculate about the possible aim of the alleged incursion.

Late last night the SADF could not yet say for certain that Corporal Viljoen was dead but Mozambican authorities said they had taken a dead South African soldier to the mortuary at Maputo.

Corporal Viljoen was the son of Mr C H L Viljoen of Plot 221 De Deur Meyerton, and Mrs R E van Tonder of Marine Drive Oslo Beach, Port Shepstone.



From page 1

group of about 50 South African troops, mainly blacks, crossed the border at a hilltop crossing point not far from the town of Ponta do Ouro.

The South Africans were spotted by a naval patrol unit which alerted border guards in the area. As the guards moved towards the hill they clashed with the South African group and had one man wounded.

Then in mid-morning AIM added, "reinforcements arrived for the enemy force in the form of a company of about 150 men and two assault cars."

"They tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponta do Ouro and the Catembe road leading to Maputo but they were forced back."

The battle ended about 3pm, AIM said, by which time the South Africans had lost two men dead, both of them whites. One of the dead men was recovered by his colleagues, while the other was taken by Mozambican security forces to the Maputo mortuary.

When found by the Mozambicans the dead man had been carrying an FN rifle, seven cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass but had been wearing no insignia or military rank badges.

AIM quoted frontier guards as saying many South African troops were still massed along the border in the area, described as a tourist resort.

No indication

Later yesterday the SADF issued a statement saying that Corporal Viljoen "has probably been shot and killed by Mozambican soldiers on the Natal border with Mozambique."

It added "The incident occurred while Corporal Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponta do Ouro while walking on the beach."

On the beach there is no indication as to where the border is. The outline only starts west of the sand dunes which border on the beach.

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were led into an ambush and attacked without warning."

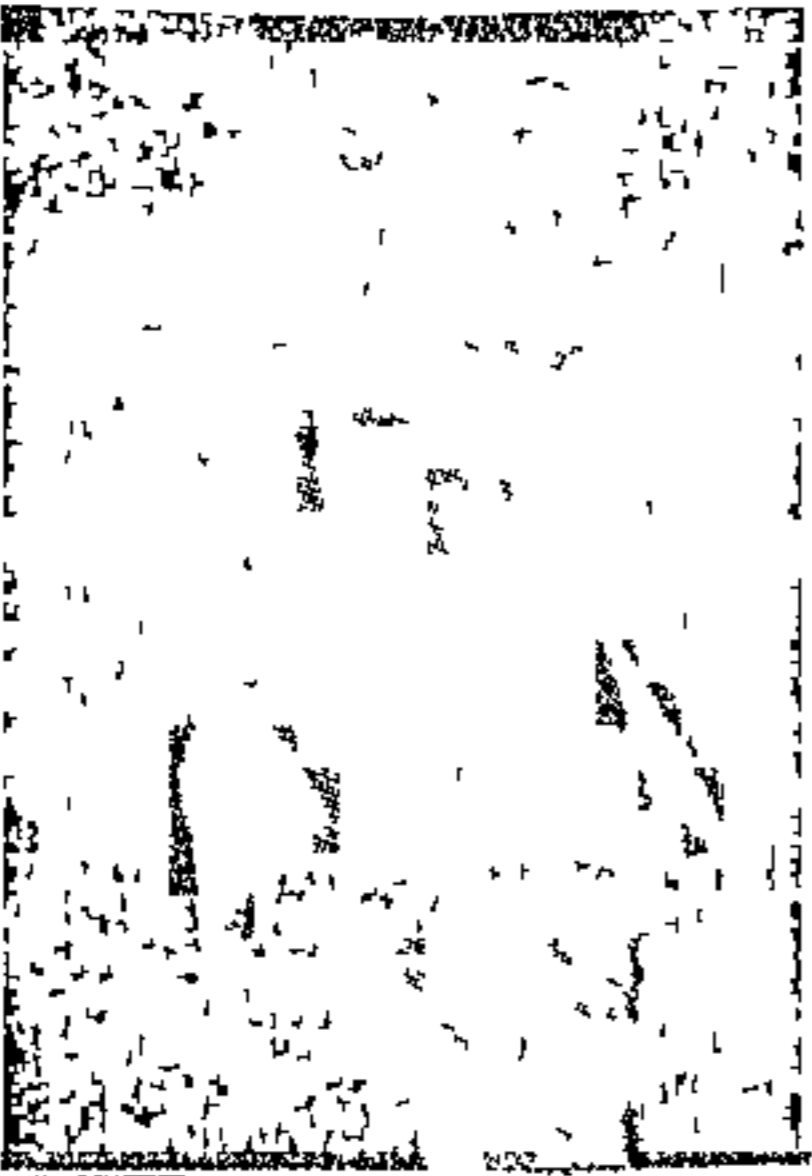
The statement quoted General Viljoen as pointing out it was South Africa's declared policy not to become involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbouring states and this was also the case where the SADF attacked terrorist bases in these countries.

"It is however the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as deeds of open

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CT

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Corporal Petrus Viljoen

A railway clerk from Port Shepstone he was doing border duty in northern Natal. His distraught mother said yesterday that Natal Command had told her at 2pm yesterday that he was missing presumed dead, but "it had been a terrible shock to see it on the 6pm news"

Soured relations

The Chief of the Defence Force General Constand Viljoen, last night left no doubt that the incident has soured relations between the two countries. He said that "the present development will without a doubt heighten tension on the border"

"That country (Mozambique) and its undisciplined military commanders who caused the incident will have to accept responsibility"

The first indication of a border clash with Mozambique came yesterday afternoon, when the official news agency, AIM, issued a statement in Maputo saying that two white South African troops had been

hostility
"The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldier of Mozambique as a result of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country. The present development will without a doubt heighten tension on the border.
"That country and its undisciplined military commanders who caused the incident will have to accept responsibility"
• Reliable sources in Pretoria said last night the SADF was "beaten to the punch" by the Mozambican statement because of its policy of not releasing stories involving fatalities before informing the next of kin.
• The Cape Times' London correspondent writes that a government spokesman in the House of Lords yesterday turned down a suggestion the government should the United Nations Security Council's raids into Mozambique

(Continued from page 1)

man said this act was 'un-civilised and shocking' and by displaying the body of a murdered man it would not further the international cause of Mozambique.

The nine-man group which included Corporal Viljoen, was walking on the beach and it was within hearing distance of the Mozambican soldiers.

Part of the group had mentioned to the Mozambicans that one man, Corporal Viljoen, had been sent up a dune to look out, before he was shot.

'There was no retaliation and after the shooting began, the South African group withdrew to report back,' said the spokesman.

He added that the South Africans were not in a military formation.

From Maputo it is reported that the South African soldier killed by Mozambican forces near Ponta do Ouro was yesterday put on display outside the Maputo mortuary for the benefit of Mozambican and foreign journalists.

The soldier was killed after a group of South African soldiers had crossed the border between Natal and Mozambique near Ponta do Ouro, the Mozambique information agency Am, reported.

The dead soldier, according to Am, was in camouflage battledress and raincoat but without insignia or identification.

He was displayed on a canvas sheet outside the mortuary.

He was described by Am as being white, 175 cm tall, with short light brown hair and a mustache.

Too shocked

He had apparently been shot five times.

The body of a second soldier allegedly killed in fighting in Mozambique was taken away by South African forces, according to Am.

The South African Defence Force has claimed only one person died in the skirmish.

The mother of Corporal PV (as he is known) Viljoen, Mrs R I van Tonder of Oslo Beach, Port Shepstone, was too shocked and upset to talk today but said her son was on a month's camp, stationed in Zululand.

He would have been home in 10 days' time.

Opposition political parties have been shocked by the shooting.

Mr Vause Raw, MP, New Republic Party leader and his party's defence spokesman, condemned the shooting as a 'shocking act of irresponsibility from a country being kept from starvation and its hat hours open by South Africa'.

Mr Ray Swail, MP, Progressive Federal Party Natal leader, said 'I am appalled at this incident which highlights again the immense problems along our borders'.

ANGER OVER SAIDIER DEAD SOLDIER

Strong protest
to Mozambique

19/3/81
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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa was to protest in the strongest terms on what it considered the 'murder' of a South African soldier on the Mozambique border yesterday, a top Defence Force official said today.

The SADF spokesman would not comment on whether retaliatory action would be taken.

But he will certainly use the existing channels to register a protest against the Mozambique Government, he said.

Reacting to the incident which happened last month with Mozambique border guards at Pondo, where the border line is ill defined, the spokesman said that it was the killing of a soldier or Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen, 23, of De

as to what action the South African Government would take over the incident

"My department is taking the matter up with the Mozambique Government," he said.

A spokesman for the department declined to comment on what form the Government's contact with the Mozambique authorities might take.

However, it is believed the first step would be to try to recover the body of Corporal Viljoen. The next move could be some form of protest to the Mozambique Government.

No links

South Africa has no diplomatic links with Mozambique, but the two countries have informal links of communication.

Reacting to Mozambique's claims of an attack by South African forces, the Defence Force spokesman said the reason they not reacted to the incident earlier was because they were maintaining high standards.

The Defence Force had not released news of the death of Corporal Viljoen because it worked on the principle of first information the next of kin in such cases.

Commenting on the fact that Mozambique authorities had made political capital from the incident by displaying the body of the dead soldier in Maputo, the Defence Force spokesman said:

(Continued on Page 2 col 4)

Confirmed

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed today that the Government would be taking up the incident which led to the killing of Corporal Viljoen with the Mozambique Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. K. Botha, said he had not

US mystery over visit of SADF group

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — There was speculation last night that the South African military intelligence mission which stirred a Washington row last week may still be in the United States.

Neither the US State Department nor the South African Embassy in Washington would answer questions about the movements or whereabouts of the group of five.

The embassy's answer to all questions was "No comment".

The State Department said the South African Government had informed it the visitors were leaving the US last Saturday and it was therefore "assumed" that they had.

State Department sources did, however, name the members of the team, who obtained visas to enter the US by not declaring their military status.

Led by Lieutenant-General P W van der Westhuizen, they are Rear-Admiral Willem du Plessis, who is on the National Security staff, Brigadier Nel van Tonder and two whose ranks are not given — Conrad Frederick Pretorius and Jan A Steenkamp.

Other sources established the group was about to call on Mr Chester Crocker, the Reagan Administration's choice for Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, when it was turned away from the State Department last Friday.

It was subsequently learned that at least one member of the group had seen officials of the White House's National Security Council and the Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency.

The group arrived in the US through New York's Kennedy Airport and spent two days with the American Security Council — a private, conservative group — before starting its lobbying activities in Washington.

Informed sources now assert that the group proceeded to New York after the State Department confrontation, and did not depart directly from Washington.

Nothing is known of the five's subsequent movements.

The US has banned official contacts at senior level with the South African military since 1963.

Aware of likely reaction

from powerful Rightwing elements, the State Department has declined to condemn the visit, although it called the means of entry "just short of fraudulent".

And JOHN MATISONN of the Rand Daily Mail Washington Bureau reports that a State Department investigation has confirmed that the five misrepresented their status to the US Embassy in Pretoria to obtain visas.

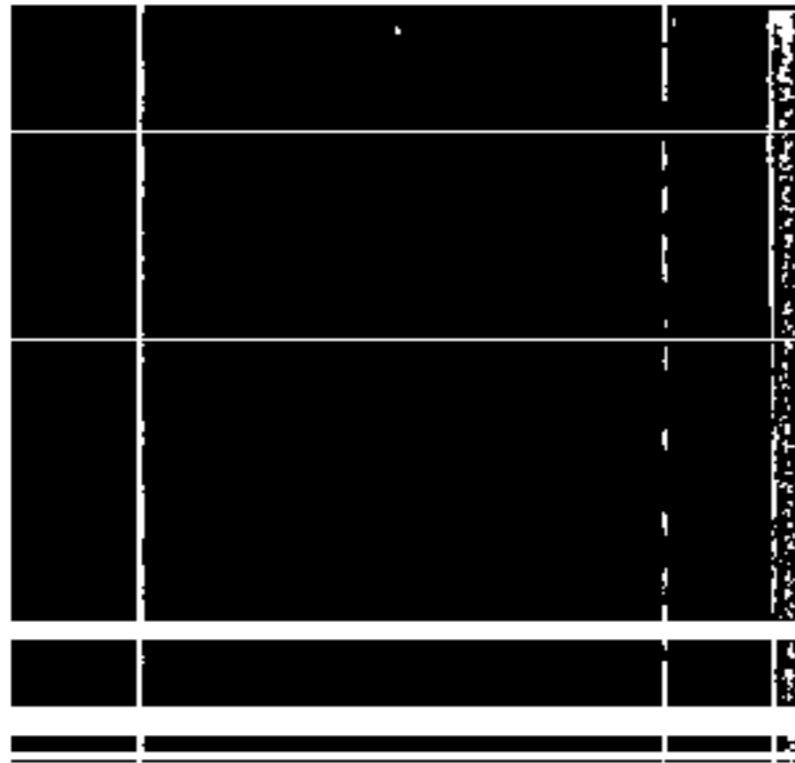
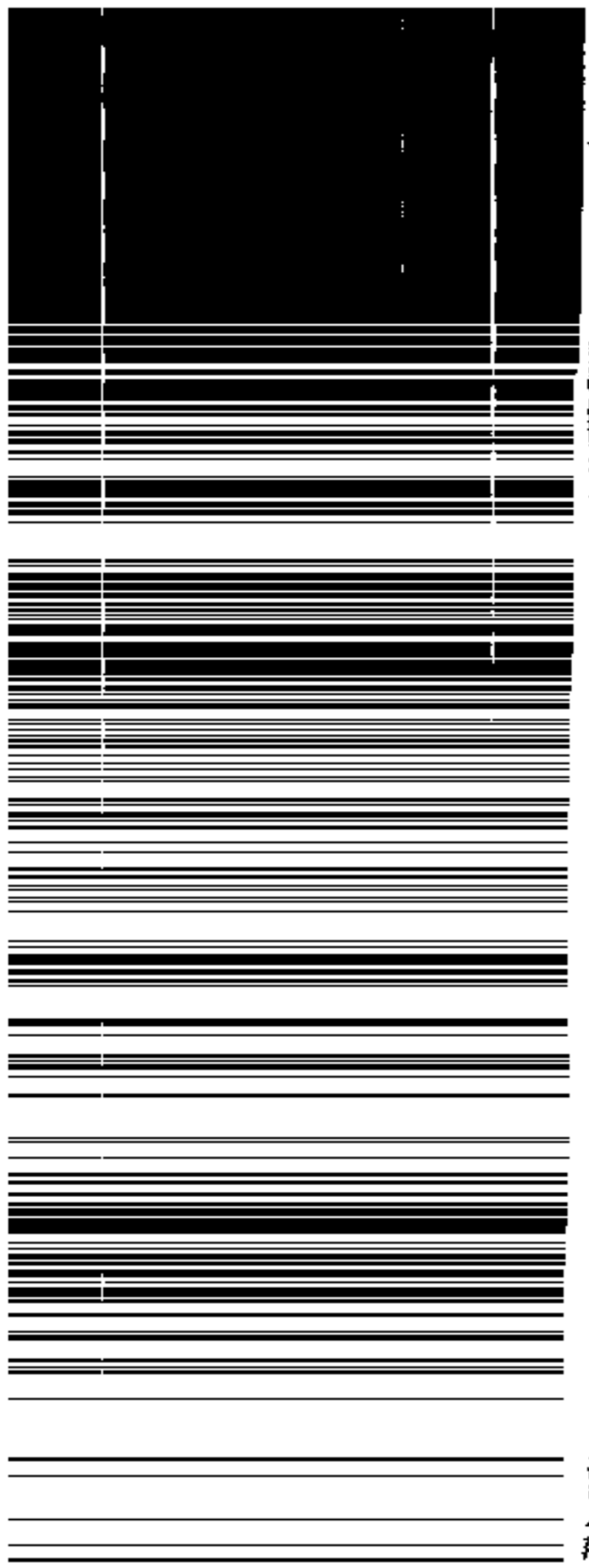
A State Department spokesman said last night that a low-ranking official at the US Embassy in Pretoria received the visa applications, sent by messenger from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

He contacted Foreign Affairs to ask who the the applicants were, and was told they were "Department of Foreign Affairs officials" who were going to Washington to see their colleagues.

It was understood from the conversation that these were colleagues in the South African Embassy in the US.

The officer made no further checks, and issued the visas.

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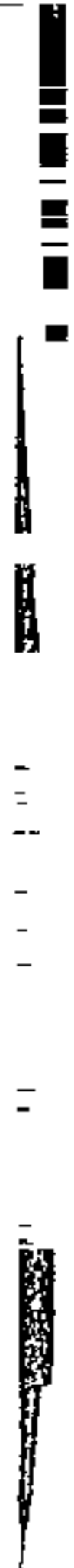
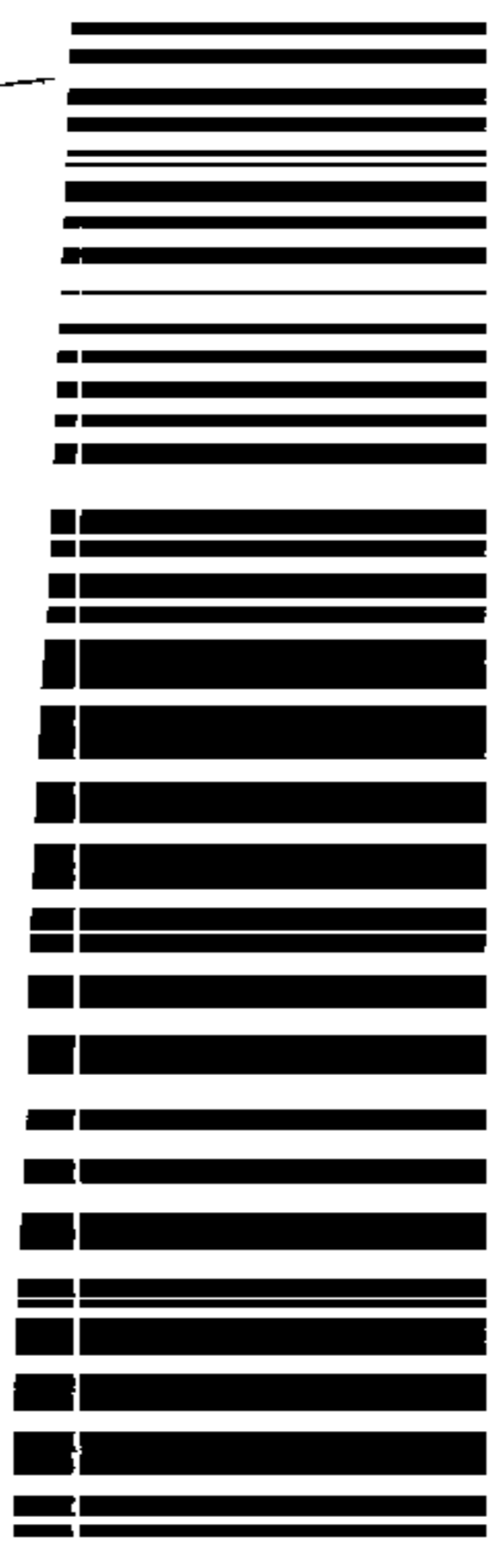


THE KILLINGTONS

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9/3/81



Air Force attacks Swapo base in Angola

Windhoek Bureau

AN ATTACK on a Swapo base in Angola on Tuesday took place during lunch and was carried out entirely by the South African Air Force

This was confirmed here yesterday by the Officer Commanding Western Air Command, Brig Bosman Huysman. It was decided to strike at that time as most of the camp members were likely to be there.

The military authorities were tight-lipped about further details of the operation. The Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, said yesterday the raid had taken place near Lubango, the principal centre in south-east Angola.

'After repeated warnings to Angola by the South African Air Force, the Defence Force attacked another Swapo terrorist base in Angola. This attack follows murders and deeds of terror perpetrated against innocent inhabitants of South West Africa,' Gen Viljoen said.

All the South African forces had returned safely.

Gen Viljoen said South Africa had warned Swapo repeatedly that bases would be located and attacked, even if in neighbouring territories. 'These operations are always conducted against confirmed terrorist bases,' the general said.

Earlier this month, the Angolan Minister of Defence submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, a number of written complaints about alleged incursions of South African and South West African security forces into Angola. He said a number of these had taken place in February.

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—South Africa last night reacted angrily to an incident on the Mozambique border this week in which a young national serviceman was shot dead apparently by Frelimo forces.

Defence Force Headquarters announced that Cpl Petrus Jacobus Viljoen, 23, probably had been killed on Tuesday by Mozambican soldiers in an incident on the Natal border with Mozambique.

South Africa immediately said Cpl Viljoen had wandered innocently into Mozambican territory, where he and a group of comrades had been lured into an ambush.

Grim reaction

Mozambique claimed yesterday that its forces had killed two South African soldiers taking part in a raid into Mozambique.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, last night reacted grimly to the soldier's death and said in a statement that the incident would heighten tension.

Body

The announcement of Cpl Viljoen's death last night followed an earlier news agency report which claimed that Mozambican defence and security forces stationed at Ponto do Ouro, a tourist resort in the south of the country, had killed two white South African soldiers after a group of about 50, most of them black, had crossed into Mozambique.

The body of one of the South African soldiers, a radio operator, was taken back to South Africa and the body of the other soldier was taken to a mortuary in Maputo, the news agency reported.

The SADF made reference to only one casualty in last night's statement.

The South Africans also rejected the implication that the South African soldiers had been taking part in a raid into Mozambique.

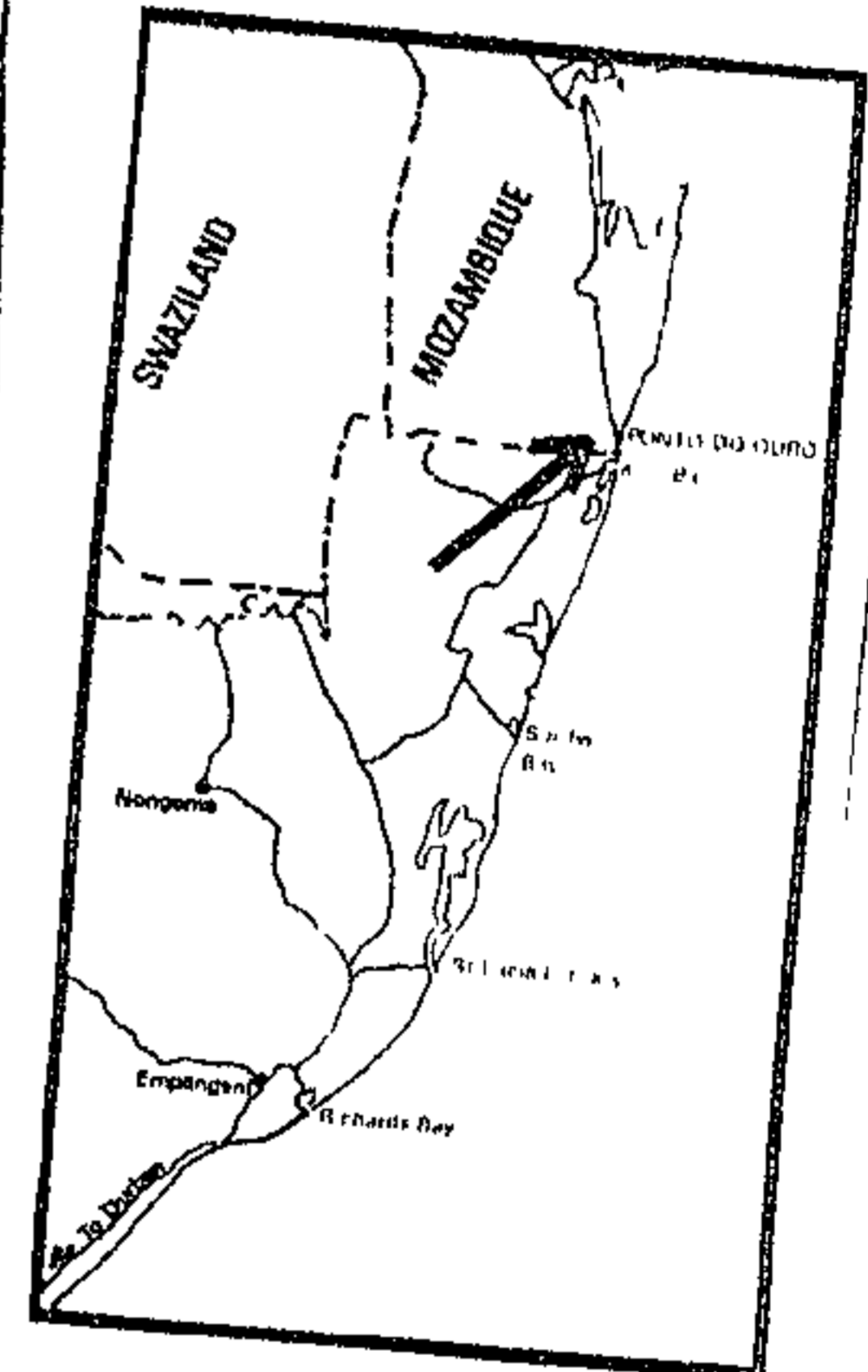
The incident occurred while Cpl Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponto do Ouro while walking on the beach where there is no indication of where the border is.

'The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were lured into an ambush and attacked,' the statement said.

Cpl Viljoen was the son of Mr C H L Viljoen of Plot 221 De Deur Meyerton and Mrs R E van

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INFORMATION

FROM

Tonder, of 58 Marine Drive, Oslo Beach, Port Shepstone

It was obvious from last night's Defence Force statement that Cpl Viljoen's body had not been recovered by the South Africans

Gen Viljoen said it was South Africa's declared policy not to get involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbouring States

If it is however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as acts of open hostilities

Tension

The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldiers of Mozambique as a result of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country

The present development, without doubt, will heighten tension on the border That country and its undisciplined military commanders, who caused the incident will have to accept responsibility for this' Gen Viljoen said

The news agency report on the incident said that one Mozambican soldier was wounded in fighting between the South African and Frelimo forces

Mozambican authorities were claiming last night that they had recovered in FN rifle seven cartridge clips binoculars and a compass from the body of the South African soldier which they had seized

He did not have any insignia of military rank, the news agency report said

According to the report fighting between South African and Mozambican soldiers began at 8.54 am on Tuesday when a Mozambican navy patrol stationed at Ponto do Ouro spotted the South African troops and alerted the border guard in the region

The border guards moved to the area where the infiltration had taken place, a hill on the border near the resort town

The Mozambican report claimed that South African reinforcements arrived in mid-morning in the form of a company of about 150 men and two assault cars

They tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponto do Ouro and on the Catembe road leading to Maputo, but were forced back

The fighting ended about 3 pm when the South African troops withdrew, the news agency claimed

Battledress

Sapa reported from Maputo that the body of a white South African soldier was displayed yesterday to local and foreign journalists, according to the official news agency, AIM

The dead soldier, lying on a canvas sheet outside the Maputo mortuary, wore camouflage battledress and a raincoat but carried no identification or insignia

The body was surrounded by captured goods including an FN rifle, cartridge clips, water canteens and cups a watch, food rations, a packet of South African cigarettes, a chess set, a pair of binoculars and a compass

Petrus grew up in Apple Orchards Homestead between Johannesburg and Vereeniging He attended the De Deur primary school and matriculated at the Magaliesburg Agricultural College

After completing one year's army training, he joined the Volkskas Bank in Verwoerdburg Later he was transferred to Port Shepstone and joined the Railways goods office a year ago A keen sportsman, he completed the Comrades marathon a few years ago and just missed a silver medal

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CLASSIFIED

RDM 19/3/81

SAZAMBOIQUÉ

at

Map of Mozambique

By DON MARSHALL, Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH AFRICA last night reacted angrily to an incident on the Mozambique border this week in which a young national serviceman was apparently shot and killed by Mozambican forces.

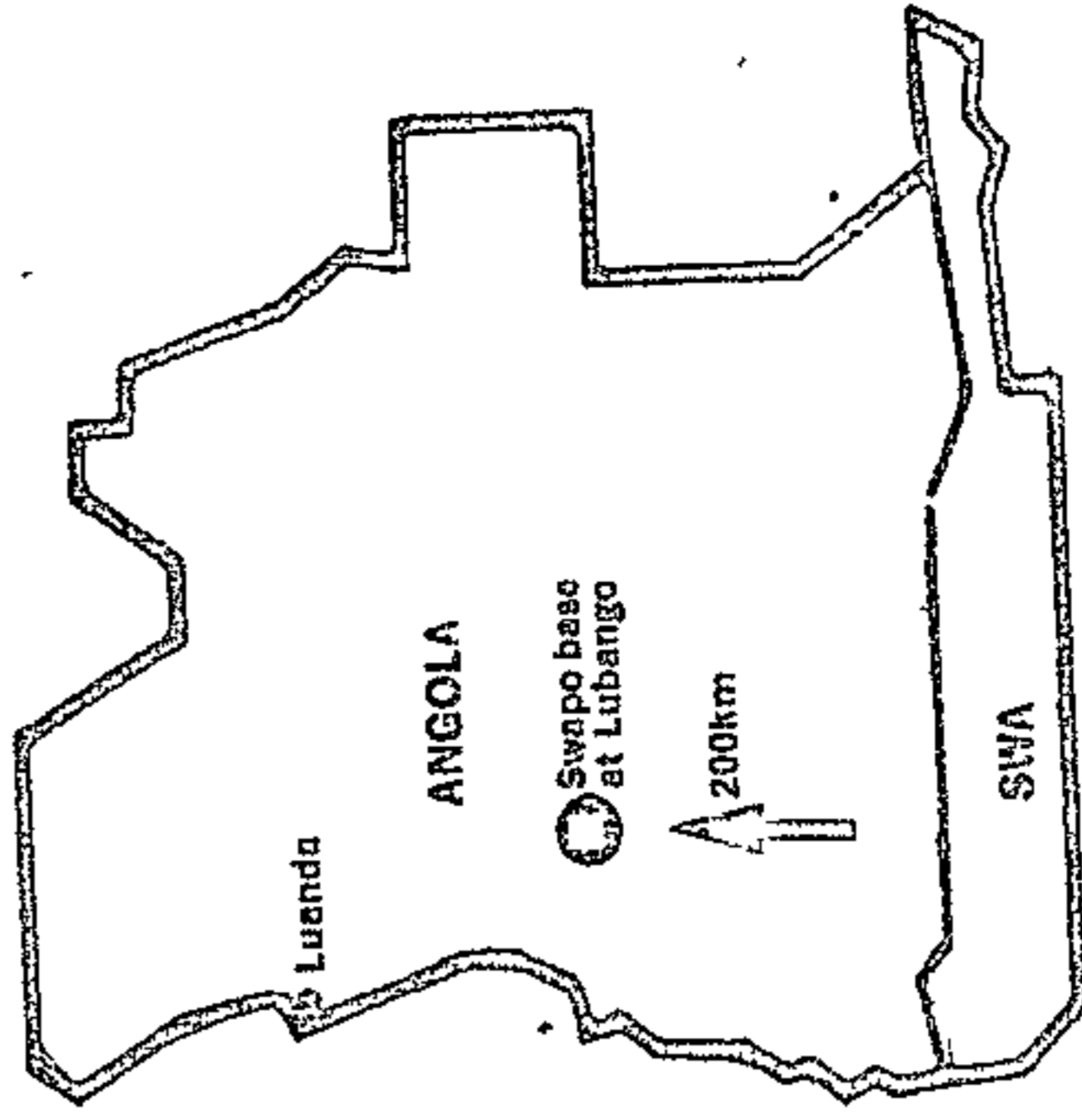
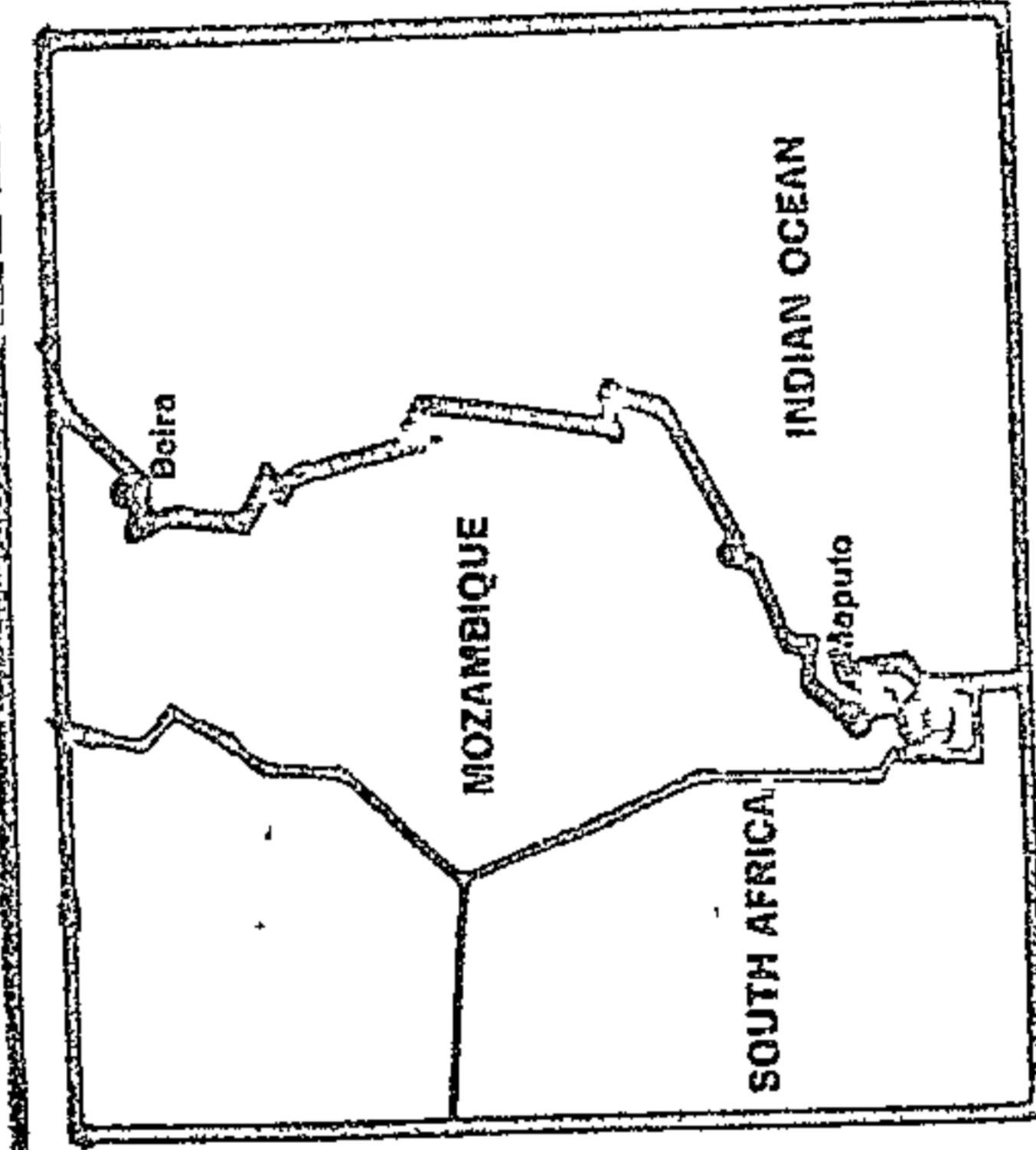
And at the same time Western Air Command in South West Africa confirmed SA Air Force planes carried out a successful strike against a Swapo base deep in Angola on Tuesday.

Mozambique claimed earlier yesterday that its forces had killed two South African soldiers taking part in a raid into Mozambique — but South Africa immediately claimed that a group of SADF men were lured into an ambush after wandering inadvertently across the border.

Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria announced that Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen, 23, had probably been shot and killed by Mozambican soldiers in an incident on the Natal border with Mozambique on Tuesday.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night reacted strongly to the soldier's death and said in a statement that the incident would without doubt heighten tension on the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

Earlier, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported that Mozambican forces sta-



The graphics pinpoint where the shooting incident took place in Mozambique and where the South African Air Force struck in its raid into Angola

19/3/81

KOM

tourist resort in the extreme south of the country, killed two white South African soldiers after a group of about 50, most of them black, had crossed into Mozambique

The body of one, a radio operator, was taken back to South Africa, but the other was left behind and taken to a mortuary in Maputo, AIM said

It said fighting began at 8.54am on Tuesday when a Mozambican navy patrol stationed at Ponto do Ouro spotted the South African troops and alerted the border guards

The Mozambican report claimed South African reinforcements — a company of about 150 men and two assault cars — arrived in mid-morning and tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponto do Ouro and on the Catembe road leading to Maputo, but were forced back

Mozambican Navy units, frontier guards, police and militia became involved in the fighting, which ended when the South Africans withdrew at about 3pm, AIM said. It reported one Mozambican soldier wounded

The SADF mentioned only one South African casualty in last night's statement

"The incident occurred while Corp Viljoen and a few of his comrades unsuspectingly and probably innocently crossed the border at Ponto do Ouro while walking on the beach, where there is no indication of where the border is

"The alarming aspect of this incident is that the young men were lured into an ambush and attacked without warning," the statement said

The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, last night threatened to retaliate against neighbouring countries who shot South African soldiers who "innocently wandered" across borders

He said it was South Africa's declared policy not to get involved in clashes with the armed forces of its neighbours

"If it is, however, the attitude of neighbouring countries to attack South African soldiers who unsuspectingly and innocently wander across borders, they are heading for a serious crisis and such deeds will inevitably be viewed as acts of open hostilities

"The SADF has so far not killed or injured any soldiers of Mozambique as a result of thorough planning and careful execution of operations against terrorists in that country

"The present development will without doubt heighten tension on the border," he said

From Windhoek, PETER KENNY of the Rand Daily Mail's Africa Bureau reports that Brigadier Bosman Huyser, Officer Commanding Western Air Command, confirmed yesterday that the Air Force carried out Tuesday's strike on a Swapo base near Lubango, a southeastern town about 200km from the Angola/SWA border

The military authorities were tight-lipped about further details

Gen Viljoen said earlier that the South African forces had returned safely to SWA

SOLDIERS KILLED RAID

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S. AFRICAN
19/8/74

TWO white South African soldiers were killed during a six-hour battle inside Mozambique on Tuesday between up to 200 South Africans and units from Mozambique's frontier guard, militia, police and navy, it was reported yesterday.

However, while the South African Defence Force admitted launching a cross-border raid into Angola on the same day, they refused to confirm reports from Maputo of a similar attack into Mozambique.

Reports by Sowetan Africa News Service, Agence France Presse and South African Press Association.

The official Mozambique news agency, Aum, reported yesterday that the battle started just before 9 a m on Tuesday, after a group of troops crossed the border at a hill-top crossing point not far from the town of Ponta Do Ouro.

The South Africans were reportedly spotted by a navy patrol unit, who alerted border guards in the area. As the guards moved towards the hill, they clashed with the South Africans, and one man was injured.

"In the middle of the morning, reinforcements of about 150 men

and two assault cars arrived," the agency said.

"They tried to cut the access to the airstrip at Ponta Do Ouro and the Catembe Road, leading to Maputo, but they were forced back."

The battle was reported to have ended at about 3 pm, with two South Africans having died. One of the dead had been recovered by his colleagues, but the other had been taken to Mozambique mortuary.

He was said to have been carrying an FN rifle, cartridge clips, binoculars and a compass. He had no military rank markings.

The Mozambique border guards later reported that large numbers of South African troops were still positioned along the South African side of the border.

Meanwhile the South African High Command warned the country's neighbours that all anti-South African guerilla bases in their territory would be located and attacked.

South African troops, according to the Army High Command in Pretoria, crossed into Angola from Namibia attacking a base near Lubango used by Swapo on Tuesday.

A communique, which said that all the South African troops returned safely to their base in Namibia, described the raid as a response to "murders and deeds of terror perpetrated against innocent inhabitants of Namibia."

RDM 20/3/81 (254) 125

Protest meeting on SADF raids

London Bureau

LONDON — A large protest meeting will be held at the University of London in response to the continuing South African attacks on Angola and the recent incursion into Mozambique

The meeting, organised jointly by the Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Information Centre, the Anti-apartheid Movement and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, will be chaired by Lord Gifford, past chairman of the Freedom Committee of Mozambique and Angola

There will be speakers from Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, as well as from Swapo, the ANC and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu)

The presence of Angolan, Mozambican and Zimbabwean diplomats, underlines the importance attached to the recent escalation of the war in Southern Africa

FM 20/3/81

THE OTHER SIDE

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Pretoria's view of the imbroglio over the visit to America of the five military men is understandably somewhat different from Washington's -- and is harder to establish as the SA Government is less prone to information leaks.

What is plain is that something very odd went on that does not square with the American State Department's injured protestations that it was deceived by SA.

All five of the men are in military intelligence. The three already named Lt Gen Piel van der Westhuizen, Rear Admiral Willem du Plessis, and Brigadier Nils van Tonder are believed to be the top men in Military Intelligence (MI). The FM understands the other two were Jan Steenkamp and Conrad Pretorius, both MI men who are believed to carry Commandant rank or below.

What is also clear is that Pretoria would like to defuse the row and could go so far as to shoulder responsibility by saying that failure to inform the American embassy that the men were military officers was "an administrative oversight."

Which would, no doubt, be true in that the visa applications did not carry this information. Which is not to say the embassy (and the State Department) was not well aware of the identities of the five men.

The MI men's trip coincides with talks Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi of Unita is holding in America and the US visit by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's Dirk Mudge and his party.

Mudge, however, has dissociated himself from the South Africans -- telling American reporters he had no

knowledge of or connection with their visit.

American reports associate the South African visit with the conservative American Security Council (ASC) and with rightwing Senator Jesse Helms. Pretoria might regard them as allies but it still seems odd that a top-level military intelligence delegation should travel 18 000 km to visit them.

And certainly according to reports, at least one of the men left he could visit the State Department without risk -- and he was Admiral Du Plessis who was certain to be recognised as a military man since he has served as military attache in the Washington embassy and was declared persona non grata in retaliation for SA's expulsion of American diplomats after the spy-plane incident.

A reasonable interpretation of the whole incident would be a visit by South African intelligence men to discuss matters of common interest with certain American officials that it was hoped could be kept quiet.

It would have been recognised that the visit was contrary to existing American policy (currently under review) and that a leak could be embarrassing -- so nothing incriminating would be put in writing, like identifying the men as military officers in their visa applications.

In the event news of the visit leaked to the American press and someone had to take the rap for the breach of policy, with SA as the obvious scapegoat.

Neither Washington nor Pretoria is likely to admit whether this is what happened -- but it does account for the anomalies in the known facts.

FM 20/3/81

BORDER DEATH (254)

A young South African serviceman paid the price of international tension on Tuesday when he was killed by Frelimo troops near the Mozambique border

As the FM went to press Maputo was claiming there had been a six-hour battle with about 50 mainly black, SA troops inside Mozambique and that two SA soldiers had been killed

The SADF told a very different story. A spokesman told the FM that a group of three or four soldiers had been strolling on the beach near the Mozambique border in Natal and that it was possible they had strayed over the border

They were fired on by Mozambique troops and one man was killed. The others withdrew immediately

"There was no return of fire and no battle," the spokesman said. "We were withholding the news until the dead man's family had been informed but Mozambique jumped in with its claim of a six-hour battle."

He made it clear the SADF regarded the Mozambique claim as a propaganda ploy which they had got away with only because SA had withheld news of the incident out of consideration for the dead soldier's relatives

On the other side of the continent the SADF announced a raid by the SA Air Force deep into Angola

A striking combination

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FM 20/3/81

Sanctions have a habit of backfiring, but few have rebounded as hard as the West's decision to stop military co-operation with SA

The revocation of the Simonstown Agreement by the British Labour government in 1965 and the UN arms embargo of 1977 have hurt the West more than SA. Not only did they deprive the West of valuable SA defence contracts, but they also laid vulnerable the Cape sea route which carries more than half the West's oil and a good proportion of its strategic minerals and food

In the meantime, Russia has established itself along both coasts of Africa. It has provided naval forces to Benin and Cape Verde and is building ports at Cape Verde. It also now uses ports in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique from which it could launch its navy against Western convoys

Although Western influence in southern Africa has waned, SA military power has become stronger than ever before. And the country can now supply most of its defence needs from an armaments industry that has become the biggest in the southern hemisphere

The 1979 SA White Paper on defence and armaments supply describes the voluntary arms embargo of the early Sixties as 'a blessing in disguise because it forced the RSA to take positive steps towards self-sufficiency'

And Britain's revocation of the Simonstown Agreement allowed the SA Navy to adapt to the role of fighting its own kind of war rather than defending the shipping of other nations

In terms of this agreement, SA was obliged to buy a number of frigates, minesweepers and seaward defence boats from Britain over an eight-year period. The main function of these vessels was to protect British convoys and those of its allies in terms of a clause which proclaimed that Britain and SA would 'ensure the safety of the sea routes around southern Africa'

Another clause stated that the defence of SA begins in the Middle East and that SA would send tanks to this region if Britain got itself into a war there. To this end SA bought Centurion tanks from Britain, some of which have since been resold

It also provided for SA to take over the British naval base at Simonstown as well as its associated command, communications and control centres. These have now been replaced by the more modern Silvermine centre. SA was to make certain improvements to these facilities and hand them back to Britain in the event of war, even if SA was not involved in it. If SA was in the war, the SA Navy would fall under the command of the Royal Navy

No provision was made for British assistance to SA in a war of its own and one clause declared that internal security 'must remain a matter for each individual country'

Cynics have suggested that the only reason SA signed this rather one-sided agreement was that anglophobe Frans Erasmus, the then Minister of Defence, wanted the Union Jack out of SA at almost any cost

Relieved of its role to protect foreign convoys and deprived by the embargo of all the means to do this, the SA Navy now protects SA's own maritime assets and coast, as well as assists other arms of the defence force in their operations

New backbone

These tasks need a different type of warship and the missile strike craft is now replacing the convoy escort anti-submarine craft as the backbone of the fleet. Since 1976, the Navy has laid off two destroyers and three frigates. The three remaining frigates, which were commissioned only in the Sixties, will also be retired when they can be replaced by locally made craft

The Navy's new tasks call for a combination of fast missile strike craft, mine warfare vessels and submarines to work in co-operation with maritime recon-

sance aircraft

This combination ensures a fast reaction and a quick striking capability, as the reconnaissance aircraft scan the seas and direct the ships to the scene of action. This is a welcome change from convoy escort where a warship has to spend much of its time at sea, in the target area for hostile forces

The new combination also uses less manpower. Fighting ships must be manned by professional sailors, not national service trainees, and such people are hard to keep in the service. The Navy's 2 800 t frigates each carry a crew of 203. But the 430 t missile strike craft carry only 45 men each. In switching to the new ships, the navy has become stronger while maintaining static personnel levels of about 4 000 professionals supplemented by 1 400 national service ratings

Surface missiles

So far six missile strike craft are in service and more are being built in Durban. According to the authoritative British publication *Jane's Fighting Ships*, they have a top speed of 32 knots and carry six Scorpion surface-to-surface missiles in addition to two 76 mm guns. The Scorpions are said to be locally made and can carry a 182 kg warhead a distance of 42 km

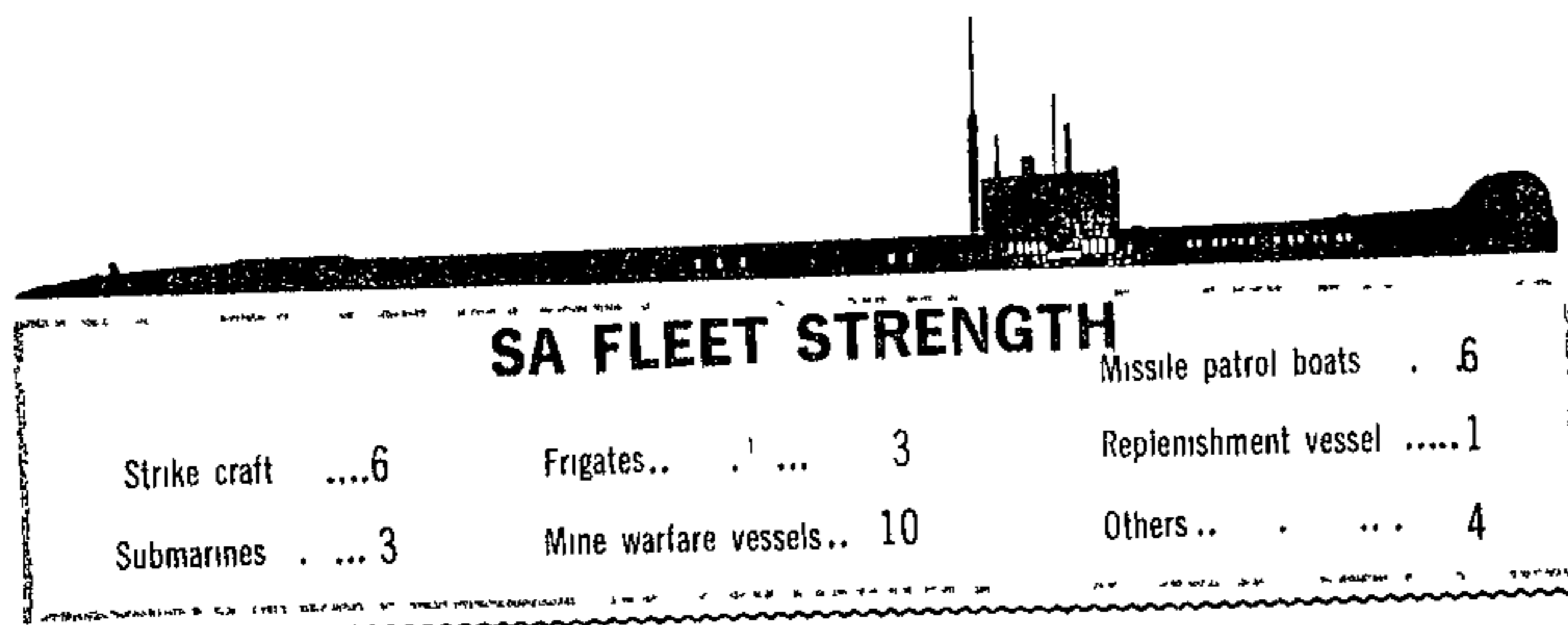
Their striking power was demonstrated last year when a missile from a SA strike craft made a direct hit from over the horizon on the old decommissioned destroyer *Jan van Riebeeck*

The missiles give these tiny vessels a bigger punch at longer range than for example the 17 500 t Russian cruiser *Aleksandr Suvorov*, which recently called at Maputo. They carry enough fuel to travel 4 000 sea miles at an uneconomical speed, which is nearly the range of most frigates. A strike craft can also be modified to carry a helicopter which would give it an anti-submarine role in addition to its surface capabilities. But it is not known if the Navy has made such conversions

Little is known of the Navy's mine warfare activities, although the 10 minesweepers it agreed to buy under the Simonstown agreement are still in service. But these, coupled with its frogmen and ship-borne Wasp helicopters, must give it a mine warfare capability to be reckoned with

SA's three French Daphne class submarines also form a deterrent to hostile forces in SA waters. Relatively small in size, they are difficult to detect as they lie in wait between water layers of different temperature which abound around the SA coast

To strengthen the submarine arm, the



Navy had ordered two Agosta class submarines from France, but these were not delivered after the arms embargo was imposed in 1977

Air reconnaissance of the seas around SA is carried out by seven ageing four-engined Shackletons, based at D F Malan Airport, and 18 twin-engined Albatrosses which operate from airports around the coast. The Shackletons have a 23-hour flying endurance and can range far afield, but the Albatrosses are restricted to operating over coastal waters

There are clearly not enough of these aircraft or "eyes in the sky" as they are called by the Navy. For to support the strategy of keeping small, high speed missile craft dispersed in ports around the coast, it is necessary to have a continuous, up to the minute review of all shipping activities in the waters around SA

It is not known what will replace the

frigates when they retire, for they are at present the main anti-submarine force. Equipped with underwater sonar detection gear and anti-submarine depth charges, they carry Wasp helicopters fitted with "dunking" sonar gear and depth charges

The Navy cannot protect SA merchant ships as they ply the seas of the world. But as only 10% of SA trade is carried by SA ships, this role could fall back upon our trading partners who have as much need to protect their own vessels and trade as we do

The existence of the SAS *Tafelberg*, the 12 500 t fleet replenishment ship, does, however, mean that the Navy can operate at some distance from home waters. By far the biggest ship in the fleet, *Tafelberg's* function is to provide fuel and stores at sea

The Navy's new marine detachment is another potential striking force. The Navy

claims that its main function is to protect SA port installations, but it is making sure that marines get operational experience by sending them on tours of duty to the border

The Navy is regarded by many as the Cinderella of the Defence Force, but expenditure on maritime defence fixed assets during the last five years amounted to R562m as against R211m on fixed assets for air defence. As it takes years to build a ship, much of this could well be tied up at present in new vessels under construction

Working in co-operation with the SAAF, the Navy already has the power to repel a seaborne assault by any of its potential enemies unless they are supported by massive assistance from a major power. In the next few years, indications are that it could develop into a powerful striking force as well

Note: In interpreting these results it must be noted that every farmer was directly asked whether he believed education increased the productivity of the farm worker - see actual findings in Viljoenskroon - p15 - and Cathcart - p22 for

Benefit	Number of times mentioned	Total number interviewed / views in area
Broad social responsibility	6/11	6/17
Benefiting workers not farmers.	2/11	4/17
Keep workers content	1/11	3/17
Attract more workers	1/11	2/17
Keep children out of mischief	5/11	5/17
Increase productivity of farm workers		

Table 9 : Farmers' Perceptions of Benefits of Farm Schools

benefits was as follows:
 In order better to understand the farmer's decision it is instructive to consider the costs and benefits to the farmer of a farm school. The farmer's own response in considering the

families.
 has vast control over the lives of both his workers and their farm school) carries with it the implication that the farmer permission for their workers children to attend a neighbouring (and its logical extension, namely that farmer's must give with its emphasis on the paramountcy of the farmer's interests labouring the point it is interesting to note that this policy

CT 20/3/81 (254)

SADF 'strives for separate facilities'

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force strove towards making separate training facilities available for the different race groups, but this was not always possible, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

He said in a statement that the SADF's handling of people of various race groups was in keeping with government policy.

"The onslaught against South Africa is not aimed at a specific population group, but wants to replace the present form of government with a Marxist one."

"It is therefore only right that members of South Africa's non-white race groups who declare themselves prepared to make a contribution towards warding off the onslaught, whatever form it may take, be it political, military, economic or psychological, be given the opportunity to do so."

Large numbers of coloured people, Indians and blacks had joined the Defence Force voluntarily, and were fighting side-by-side with white soldiers against Swapo terrorists.

The existing infrastructure in the Defence Force, and particularly in the army, was mainly based on handling whites and other races as separate groups, and grouping together was avoided where it was practically possible.

Where separate training for the different race groups was not possible because of limited numbers, operational requirements, lack of instructors or insufficient facilities, other races might be trained with whites at existing institutions, but this happened only in exceptional cases —

Sapa

(Report by S F Moller, 627 Old Mutual Building, Harrison street, Johannesburg)

GENERAL NEWS

Gen Malan says separate facilities for volunteers

The Defence Force strove towards making separate training facilities available for the different race groups, but this was not always possible, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

General Malan said in a statement, the Defence Forces' handling of people of various race groups was in keeping with Government policy.

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opportunity to do so."

Gen Malan said large numbers of coloured people, Indians and blacks had joined the Defence Force voluntarily and out of love for South Africa, and were fighting side-by-side with white soldiers against Swapo terrorists.

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Where separate training for the different race groups was not possible because of limited numbers, operational requirements, lack of instructors or insufficient facilities, other races might be trained with whites at existing institutions, but this happened

only in exceptional cases.

"As the Defence Force was attuned to giving other population groups a continually greater share in the defence of our country, it is therefore justified to train and treat them as fully-fledged members of the force without promoting integration," the statement said.

Referring to immigrants, the statement said immigrants who arrived in South Africa before April 18, 1978, had to register for national service between the ages 18 and 25, after being domiciled for five years.

An immigrant who arrived in the Republic after April 18, 1978, became an SA citizen automatically, after two years unless he or his parents/guardian made a declaration to the contrary. — Sapa.

20/3/81
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US sore
RDM 2/3/81
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SA men
got in

WASHINGTON — Five high-ranking South Africans managed to obtain visas for the United States because the Pretoria Government "inadvertently omitted" to tell the US State Department they were military officers, the State Department has said.

The US has diplomatic relations with South Africa but prohibits military contacts, and the department left little doubt of its displeasure.

"South Africa is well aware of the fact that we were not satisfied with the way the matter was handled," spokesman Mr William Dyess said.

He said SA had been informed it was "not normal procedure" to apply for visas for its officers without identifying them "because the US policy of not admitting such officers is well-known."

The officers, including the military intelligence chief, Brigadier P W van der Westhuizen, arrived in Washington last week and were asked by the US Government to leave when their identity was discovered.

The SA Foreign Affairs Department said SA Embassy officials had made no attempt to hide the presence of the military visitors.

In Washington, the State Department denied a report published yesterday that the Reagan Administration was seriously considering inviting Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to visit Washington, but the denial was unconnected with the visa case.

No South African Prime Minister has ever been invited to the United States, mainly because of South Africa's apartheid policy — Sapa-Reuter

CT
SA asks
for ^{21/3/81}
soldier's
body ²⁵⁴

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa yesterday formally requested the Mozambican authorities to return the body of the South African soldier killed in a border skirmish this week.

The request was contained in a diplomatic note addressed by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The note explained the circumstances which led to the death of Corporal P J Viljoen when troops became involved in a brief fire-fight on Tuesday

"Due to a navigational and map-reading error, a small South African border unit accidentally strayed across an unmarked portion of the border with Ponto do Ouro. Due to the vagueness of the border at this point, a member of the unit, Corporal Viljoen, proceeded to a higher vantage point to establish his unit's position

"At this stage two armed border guards of Mozambique appeared from the west along the beach. Two members of the South African unit approached them with the purpose of establishing from them the location of the border to avoid the unit's crossing into Mozambican territory

"The soldiers could not make themselves understood. While they were still trying to communicate, several other Mozambican guards appeared. At this stage the leader of the unit summoned Corporal Viljoen back

"As he descended from his vantage point, the Mozambican border guard opened fire and shot him. The unit returned the fire while withdrawing south along the beach"

The note pointed out that Mozambican soldiers had in the past strayed into South African territory and the South Africans had avoided drastic action

South Africa strongly protested against the attack on Corporal Viljoen which reportedly resulted in his death and requested the return of his body

Separate training is policy —Malan

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force strove towards making separate training facilities available for the different race groups but it was not always possible, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

General Malan said the Defence Force's handling of people of various race groups was in keeping with Government policy.

"The onslaught against South Africa is not aimed at a specific population group, but wants to replace the present form of Government with a Marxist one," a statement issued by General Malan said.

CONTRIBUTION

"It is therefore only right that members of South Africa's non-white race groups who declare themselves prepared to make a contribution towards warding off the onslaught, whatever form it may take, be it political, military, economic or psychological, be given the opportunity to do so."

General Malan said large numbers of coloured people, Indians and blacks had joined the Defence Force voluntarily and out of love for South Africa, and were fighting side-by-side with white soldiers against Swapo terrorists.

The existing infrastructure in the Defence Force, and particularly in the Army, was mainly based on handling whites and other races as separate groups, and grouping together was avoided where it was practically possible.

Where separate training for the different race groups was not possible because of limited numbers, operational requirements, lack of instructors or insufficient facilities, other races might be trained with whites at existing institutions, but this happened only in exceptional cases.

It was the policy of the Defence Force to strive towards making separate training facilities available for the different race groups.

"As the Defence Force is attuned to giving other population groups a continually greater share in the defence of our country, it is therefore justified to train and treat them as fully fledged members of the force without promoting integration," the general's state-

IMMIGRANTS

Referring to immigrants, the statement said immigrants who arrived in South Africa before April 18 1978, had to register for national service between the ages 18 and 25 after being domiciled for five years.

They should indicate on the registration forms whether they intended taking up South African citizenship. Those who did not want to take up citizenship were exempted from national service in terms of Proclamation 363 of 1967.

An immigrant who arrived after April 18 1978 became an SA citizen automatically after two years unless he or his parents/guardian made a declaration to the contrary. In such cases the Minister of Internal Affairs had the power to withdraw such a person's permanent residence permit, the statement said. — Sapa.

(News by S F Moller, 627 Old Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.)



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Mothers angry over army blast

S. Tribune BY IAN WYNN

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THE army has no business using explosives anywhere near schoolchildren, the angry mothers of two 17-year-old Durban schoolgirls who narrowly escaped death or serious injury in a military explosion, said this week.

And the official investigation into the blast which knocked pretty Leigh-Anne Fairhead and Stephanie Sharp to the ground has shown there was "a certain amount of negligence" on the part of the officer in charge of the demolition party which set off the charge.

But, said Brigadier Piet Bosman, the officer commanding Natal Command, there was also negligence on the part of the schoolgirls, who had been told to move to another part of the Beachwood nature reserve away from the demolition site.

Leigh-Anne Fairhead — still getting headaches

to newspapers. But the Sunday Tribune has pieced together the events which led to Leigh-Anne and Stephanie coming within three metres of death or disfigurement.

A group of 50 matric pupils, accompanied by two teachers, visited the Beachwood nature reserve swamp on a biology outing on March 4.

The group was approached by two national servicemen who told them they would be detonating explosives on the beach nearby and warned them to move.

Shortly after they moved off the teachers sent two of the girls, Heidi Roseblad and Gail Goodwin, to check if any pupils had remained behind.

The two servicemen spotted the girls and told them a bomb was about to explode. The four hid in a ditch out of sight of where the bomb was placed.

Becoming worried when Heidi and Gail did not

return, the teachers sent Leigh-Anne and Stephanie to investigate. The girls walked right past the explosive, calling for their friends.

Leigh-Anne noticed a cordite smell. They were within three metres of the explosive when it detonated, throwing them to the ground.

Dazed and shocked they were helped to their feet by the servicemen and their friends. Gail and Heidi took them back to the biology group.

The servicemen went ahead with their job, setting off four or five more blasts. Mrs Ilona Fairhead, Leigh-Anne's mother, is furious that the army officer did not check with the teachers whether the girls were hurt.

The blast caught Leigh-Anne on the side of the head, damaging her ear drum. She suffered severe headaches and impaired vision for more than a

week and is still getting headaches.

"We are very worried the damage to the ear drum may be serious and are taking her to a specialist," her mother said.

"I feel the whole thing shows negligence through and through. There was a lack of communication all round. Something like this should never have happened."

She dismissed as "judicious" Brigadier Bosman's suggestion that the girls were partly to blame.

"Surely it is the army's responsibility to clear the area before blasting," she said. "The girls also saw an Indian man in the area immediately before the explosion. What was he doing there and why wasn't he told to move?"

She and Stephanie's mother, Mrs Judi Sharp,

criticised the army for not putting red warning flags out at the site of the blast.

"How can they let off explosives in an area with 50 girls wandering around," said Mrs Sharp. "Either they shouldn't have been there or the army shouldn't have been there. It was up to the army to check the girls were all rounded up."

She heard about the incident half way back from fetching her daughter from school, but Mrs Fairhead immediately knew something was wrong when she fetched Leigh-Anne from school.

"She was a giggling, crying mess," she said.

The Beachwood area is administered by the Natal Parks Board and the board had been notified that the school class would be in the area.

The Defence Force, however, has overall control of the reserve. Part of the area is used as a shooting range. Contrary

to normal practice, they did not notify the Parks Board they would be detonating explosives on March 4.

And Brigadier Bosman this week confirmed that the explosives had not been set off in the shooting range area normally set aside for this, or in the sand dunes, but in a reserve area densely wooded where it was impossible to monitor the movement of people.

"A young officer just sent to us was in charge and I suppose he did not know the locality of the range," he said.

A red flag was displayed on the military jeep at the entrance to the reserve but none was put out at the site of the blast.

To prevent a recurrence of the incident Brigadier Bosman has ordered that an alternative site be found for the destruction of old explosives.

The Director of Education in Natal, Dr Gerald Hosking, is satisfied no blame can be attached to the school for the incident

The explosives detonated had been old stock, he said.

Mrs Fairhead asked why the army investigation started 10 days after the blast, but Brigadier Bosman said the army was not aware before this that anyone had been injured.

"We didn't even know about it until the Parks Board told us and the officer said nobody was injured so it wasn't taken further," he said.

The Parks Board investigated and is satisfied no environmental damage was done.

The army did not usually have activities outside the shooting range, a spokesman said. They were also usually very good about keeping the board informed of their activities.

The Director of Education in Natal, Dr Gerald Hosking, is satisfied no blame can be attached to the school for the incident

Stephanie Sharp . . . blasted

The Vietnam syndrome

IT HAPPENED in Vietnam. It happened in Rhodesia. Now it is happening in South Africa. Disturbed youngsters who are trained to kill are unable to adjust to a normal society, when they come home.

Only a tiny percentage of South African soldiers see action, and most of those come through unscathed, but some crack, either on the battlefield or back home, and the victims will be found on psychiatrist's couches.

A very few become killers or rapists, many more find themselves in difficulty coping with the stresses of readjustment to civilian life. Excessive drinking and displays of aggression

among returned national servicemen are common.

As was the case in Rhodesia, the conflict is predominantly a black-white confrontation, and aggression often goes hand in hand with racism.

There are no facts and figures available for this frightening phenomenon but the tip of the iceberg has shown itself in the country's courts.

During the past year, four soldiers have been charged with culpable homicide following the death of a black man.

254 A national serviceman told a magistrate

SCREEN

VIOLENCE, drunkenness and sexual frustration in returning national servicemen are inevitable consequences of a border war which is growing in intensity.

This is the warning given to the Sunday Tribune this week by behavioral experts who said

- All soldiers sent to the border should be psychologically screened
- Border fighters who cannot handle stress are potential murderers.
- The army's systems for helping the mentally sick do not always work.
- Some returning servicemen feel uncontrollable aggression
- People with potential homicidal personalities are being taught the art of killing
- Sexual problems created by two years away from home can give rise to violent and aggressive behaviour towards women.

The army is aware of the problem and has taken steps to cope with it — but it is logistically impossible to screen every soldier psychologically to gauge his ability to withstand stress

Psychologists, social workers and chaplains in the operational area keep a sharp lookout for signs that a soldier is cracking, said Brigadier Lets Kok, director of the South African Defence Force's welfare services.

More aggression

"If we detect more aggression than we consider normal in an 18-year-old we have a multidisciplinary team to treat him, consisting of a psychologist, psychoanalyst, chaplain, social worker and a medical doctor if necessary," she said.

Aggression was on the increase throughout society and while war stress could contribute towards excessive aggression, particularly with soldier having ready access to weapons, she felt few soldiers were under stress for long enough to present a serious problem.

Sexual aggression could also be a problem for a soldier on leave, she said, but often the habit of army discipline helped him cope.

Committees have been set up throughout South Africa to help returning servicemen cope with adjustment problems, but most report that few people have come to them for help

They say those seeking help have had only minor problems, and while institutions such as universities generally agree, the few who have been dealing with disturbed youngsters feel they may be seeing only the tip of an iceberg.

Sam Bloomberg, of Suicides Anonymous, is worried by the aggression shown throughout South African society.

"People come into contact with violence in their homes and on the streets. They see murders and muggings and many go into the army screwed up," he said.

"The problem is the effect that being taught to kill has on various people — the school bullies or those with aggressive personalities"

Mr Bloomberg has found a distinct link between suicidal and homicidal personalities and said there were cases when people who had attempted suicide had been taken in-

BY IAN WYNNE

to the army without screening.

"If people have no value for their own life they seldom value the life of another and in the army a pattern can be extended," he said

Immature

Many youngsters entering the army were physically ready to fight a war but emotionally immature

"There are a lot of people in sexual difficulties in our society Homosexuals often feel aggressive towards women They may feel like strangling a

woman if they don't know how to handle her," he said.

"Many youngsters go into the army at an age of sexual awakening and are unable to cope when thrown together with women after living in an all-male environment. They can have a panic reaction and get violent"

He stressed that the civilian environment could also aggravate violent or sexual problems in a youngster, "but the difference is that after the army they are let loose on society a bit more effective than when they went in," he said

South Africa had bred a

generation of youth that was impulsive and had a low level of tolerance for frustration and stress, both of which are found in abundance in military life

Violence rubbed off easily on an immature and impulsive youngster "So many people get killed in war that it devalues life," Mr Bloomberg said.

"People pour out how they feel to me and amazes me there are more rapes and muggings If they all had to carry what they felt it would be alarming"

Aggressiveness, drinking and other adjustment problems often became visible on the university

Lieutenant Jacobus Botha was one of those who cracked under stress. He murdered a little boy . . .

What may be happening in South Africa now

that when he drove with a woman in a car the strangest things happened to him and he had to hurt her.

A national serviceman, absent without leave from his base, allegedly fired two shots at his father and held a group of policemen at gunpoint before dropping his pistol and running away.

Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha was sentenced to 15 years jail for murdering a black schoolboy and attempting to murder another.

Three other national servicemen were convicted of being accessories to attempted murder and received five-year jail sentences.

South-West Africa territory force headquarters announced an investigation into allegations that two soldiers had shot a Botswana villager, wounding him twice.

Rifleman R. Willers was convicted on two charges of assault and sentenced to six months imprisonment by a court martial. The assaults took place at the Windhoek Show in September

and the incident involved "coloured people".

A young taskforce policeman, Louis Nagel, was sentenced to three years for shooting a black man dead in the main street of Windhoek.

Not all the servicemen charged with crimes of violence have been convicted. Not all have been to the border, but psychologists and psychiatrists agree that the stresses of army life could contribute greatly to a psychological breakdown, although the basic causes are usually there before the youth dons his uniform.

OUR BOYS!

Psychologists say soldiers who cannot handle stress may come back from the border as potential murderers

campus, where the freedom and responsibilities are often greatest after release from two years in the army.

Many South African universities have had experience of Rhodesian students plucked straight from an intense bush war and dropped into the lecture hall, none more so than the University of Natal.

Adjustment problems were inevitable and often took the form of excessive drinking, fighting and racial tension.

David Basckin, a research psychologist at the Durban campus, feels the 11 Rhodesian and South African students who came to him with their problems, during the past three years were merely the tip of an iceberg.

"These were the ones sufficiently worried to motivate themselves and come to me. The rest of the iceberg do not recognise their problem or are too frightened to do anything about it," he said.

Four major problems were found singly or in combination: Excessive drinking, uncontrollable feelings of aggression, the inability to form relationships, especially with women, and a profound difficulty in getting down to work.

Mr Basckin referred the students for professional help, but said their problems often came

from a feeling of alienation and an inability to cope.

After the total routine and authoritarian lifestyle of the army the change to the self-directed life of a student can be too difficult," he said. "If they do badly in their first assignments this reinforces the feeling they are unable to cope and they make recourse to the pleasant and relaxing aspects of their military past, usually drinking."

Students who had experienced the Rhodesian raids into Mozambique or the South African raids into Angola were in the vast minority at the university and found their values questioned on a liberal campus where the outlook on the Rhodesian and South West struggles was vastly different to theirs.

"They tend to get involved in fights. Some have told me they have uncontrollable feelings of aggression which they can't handle. They find themselves hitting when they don't want to hit or getting inexplicably blind with rage and this frightens them," Mr Basckin said.

The returning soldier often suffered an inability to relate to women — a direct result of living in a single sex institution for two years where the views of a woman were either sentimentalised or brutalised.

The Pietermaritzburg campus has also had its

problems, especially among Rhodesians.

"Those who had seen their friends or family killed or who had shot people themselves often experienced a meaninglessness in life," said student advisory officer, Clive Cooperthwaite.

"They miss the danger and go about their activities in a bold, aggressive way looking for excitement," he said.

There had also been cases when the more sensitive South African students had returned from the border disgusted with the killing and the apparent joy others took in death.

"They want to get out," Mr Cooperthwaite said.

Ralph Wortley, head of the counselling and careers unit at the University of the Witwatersrand, slammed the army for appearing to take no cognisance of the history or qualifications of a soldier and for insufficient screening of those doing operational duty.

"If somebody has personal problems they are likely to be exacerbated in the army environment," he said.

"I have had a few cases where students' problems got worse in the army and where the army systems were not sufficient to identify their problems.

"The army does have systems for helping people, but very often they don't work," he said.

"Because physical things, like strength, and intelligence, are easy to determine, the army takes cognisance of these, but because psychological strength is not visible it is not considered at all.

"People not as emotionally strong as others who could serve in clerical jobs are sent to the border and others who could do border duty are kept in clerical positions."

Mr Wortley said South African soldiers seldom had to deal with the pressures of the Rhodesian bush war which had been quick to show up any emotional fragility, but he had nevertheless seen a few emotional problems in youngsters subjected to perpetual tension.

Dr Dap Louw, a clinical psychologist at the University of Potchefstroom, said many soldiers and police doing border duty were under continual stress and South Africa would benefit by psychologically testing every soldier sent to the border.

"Border fighters who can't handle stress are potential murderers, especially when drunk or taking drugs," he warned.

Dr Louw recently gave evidence in mitigation of sentence in the case in which the young policeman, Louis Nagel, was convicted of killing a black man whom he heard swearing at a woman in a Windhoek street.

Kill, kill, kill . . . that's the name of the war game but for some the violence never stops

S. Tribune 22/3/81

Edwards should

be tried

--SADF

he had about these alleged atrocities, and bearing in mind he signed this document, he should have come immediately to us and we would have been able to investigate conclusively said Colonel Kobus Bosman, head of Defence Public relations.

Colonel Bosman suggested a link between Edwards' revelations and the United Nations debate on South West Africa/Namibia a few weeks later

All SADF members in the operational area, Edwards included, were obliged to sign an undertaking against involvement in atrocities, he added

Asked why it had taken the Defence Force so long to produce the document, Colonel Bosman said Edwards' file had only just reached him from South West Africa/Namibia

The SADF rigorously investigated any atrocity allegations, he said, adding that, because of Edwards' absence, it had been impossible to investigate his charge as thoroughly as the SADF would have liked to

Edwards should return to South Africa to testify on his allegations and stand trial for his own involvement, Colonel Bosman said

TREVOR EDWARDS, the British member of South Africa's top secret 32 Battalion who alleged he took part in South African Defence Force atrocities in Angola, contravened a written agreement if he did so, according to a Defence Force spokesman

A document apparently signed by Edwards in which he undertakes not to involve himself in any atrocities and misdeeds, was presented to the Press by the Defence Force in Pretoria yesterday.

Edwards was the major source of atrocity allegations against the South African Defence Force which were published in the British newspaper The Guardian in late January

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Distribution of workers according to cash wages (R per week)		
Wages (weekly, R)	Number of workers	Cumulative %
0 - 2,50	4	3,08
2,51 - 5,00	22	20,00
5,01 - 7,50	34	46,15
7,51 - 10,00	33	71,54
10,01 - 12,50	20	86,92
12,51 - 15,00	6	91,54
15,01 - 17,50	0	91,54
17,51 - 20,00	7	96,92
> 20,00	4	100,00
130		

TABLE 7

ATLANTIC NAVY PACT PLANNED

S. Express 22/3/81

337
254
~~166A~~

Bold Western moves designed to protect strategic sea routes

By KITT KATZIN

THE Reagan Administration initiatives toward South Africa could lead to the creation of a Nato-type naval and military pact between the Republic and three South American countries.

It would be part of a bold new Western offensive to safeguard the strategic waters of the South Atlantic.

In Brazil, highly-placed diplomatic sources have told the country's top news weekly, *Veja*, that the Reagan Administration, perturbed at Russia's fast-expanding sea power and presence in the South Atlantic, is anxious to 'activate' a naval pact in the area.

The sources say that unofficial approaches have already been made to three South American countries to consider maintaining a strong naval presence with South Africa in the South Atlantic.

Details of proposals to establish the pact, to be known as the South Atlantic Alliance, were revealed in the Sao Paulo-based news magazine — and political observers in South Africa say the establishing of a defence

ertain mines systematically permitted to be used from the mines. (76) Obviously remedial action was necessary to correct such conditions to protect the general health and comfort of the workers. However the point which is most relevant for this discussion and one which was overlooked is that in the absence of sanitary rules the risk of contracting tuberculosis was high. Doctors already realised that tuberculosis would be superimposed on silicosis. (77) What they did not then realise was that this superadded infection could cause chronic silicosis to become complicated and fatal within a very short time. In addition superimposed tuberculosis was not necessarily identifiable, its characteristic symptoms being masked by the very dangerous progressive massive fibrosis.

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12. period. This was estimated at being over five years but usually between seven to nine years. And that the average age of the miners who had contracted the disease was in the early stages, was this feature seems to indicate that already had the disease in their life expectancy would years. At this point one should discuss all the Transvaal miners came might have been the position A considerable number of Transvaal districts of South Wales, North instance, of the five miners Phtisis Commission, three stated that they had worked

would be a logical conclusion to unofficial talks between South Africa and South American states over the last three years. The countries mentioned are Brazil and Argentina, whose

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before the that practically ough this r war. (72) om the colliery land. For to diagnose This last silicosis and that urther two

US initiatives push four-navy alliance for South Atlantic

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From Page 1

navies are said to be larger than South Africa's, and Chile

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria he could not comment on the new South Atlantic Alliance proposal, but other military and political experts disclosed that there had been 'considerable contact' at diplomatic level between the South Americans and South Africa to establish an alliance for the 'southern ocean'

If the South Atlantic Alliance is concluded, and some observers predict confidently that it may even get underway in the next year, South Africa's military and naval status in terms of international recognition will be transformed dramatically

Apart from the navy playing a joint role in patrolling and monitoring the vital oil-carrying Cape sea route, Simonstown which the Royal Navy ceased using as a base in 1976 after a 180-year association, will be used extensively by the three South American navies

And it also means that the navies of Western countries and other allies which would probably be drawn into the alliance in a supportive role, would also make use of Simonstown's facilities

The base, which has trebled in size in the past seven years, is today the most modern and well-equipped naval facility between the Mediterranean and the South Atlantic, and has been offered by the Prime Minister, Mr Botha to any 'friendly Western country in the battle against communist expansionism'

Reports this week of the alliance come only a few months after a firm prediction by Mr Eric Marsden, South African correspondent for the London Sunday Times, that American

policy towards Simonstown would change if Mr Reagan won the presidential election

He wrote in September last year that American defence chiefs would urge Mr Reagan to reconsider US policy of ignoring the South African offer of the use of its naval bases

Mr Marsden, who said that Simonstown was large enough for 50 warships said there was 'silent resentment' over American and Nato unwillingness to acknowledge South African co-operation and predicted that if Ronald Reagan goes to the White House, he would give priority to a 'new strategy' in regard to South Africa's naval situation

Last October Captain John Moore, editor of *Janes Fighting Ships* respected by top defence officers throughout the world, said in Washington that the West should supply South Africa with all the maritime equipment she needed

He said South Africa was vital to Western interests because of the contribution 'perfectly strategically-placed' Simonstown could make to a Western effort to match Russia's fast-expanding sea power in the South Atlantic

It is an absurdity," he said, "that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation should stop at the Tropic of Cancer"

These initiatives follow hard on reports earlier this week that five South African Defence Force officers led by Lieutenant General P W van der Westhuizen, Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence briefed Pentagon officials and members of the American National Security Council in Washington

The group was invited by the council, a relatively conservative, military-orientated organisation

The nature of the discussions are not known

Yesterday the chief PFP spokesman on defence, Mr Schwarz, said he had pleaded recently in Parliament for South Africa to become party to a South Atlantic pact especially at a time when South Africa was increasing her trade with South America and when the trade route to the US around the Cape was more dependent than ever on the safety of the South Atlantic

Obviously, said Mr Schwarz, such an alliance was in the best interests of South Africa, but warned that nothing should be done to jeopardise any agreement in this respect

Mr Vause Raw, leader and defence spokesman of the New Republic Party, said there was no doubt that military leaders of countries which rejected South Africa publicly were anxious to establish an Atlantic and Indian Ocean treaty with South Africa

He had had talks with diplomats of several South American countries in this regard, he said, and hoped that in the present favourable political climate in the US, the South African Government would respond by regulating its internal affairs and so make it easier for the three South American countries to form an alliance that would be acceptable to the Western world as a whole

Professor Michael Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said that Walvis Bay as well as Simonstown would probably be drawn into the defence of the South Atlantic if the alliance was formulated

Such a pact was logical and feasible in a strategic sense, he said, but he had not believed it was politically possible

South American diplomatic sources who claim to know of plans to create a new South Atlantic Alliance also told Brazilian journalists last week that President Reagan's Administration would soon ask Congress to repeal a 1976 law banning aid to rebel factions such as Unita in Angola

This was officially announced on Friday when the US Secretary of State General Alexander Haig told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the relevant law, known as the Clark Amendment, was an 'unnecessary restriction' on President Reagan's ability to carry out his responsibilities

The State Department also announced on Friday that Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi would meet US officials in Washington next week

impressed on Milner the urgency of the problem of silicosis. One of the first steps taken by the newly formed trade union was to appoint a deputation which interviewed the Transvaal Medical Society. The TMA requested the doctors to urge the Government to create some kind of provision for destitute

of truth. But the counter arguments of the Transvaal miners Association (T.M.A.) in 1906 (after water had been made compulsory by regulation in 1905 - a regulation which was allowed to lapse by 1907) (55) had validity. Its spokesmen complained that the 'miners are now simply confronted with a choice of evils', a view supported by the Professor

10.

of Mining, J. Yates, in 1908. (56) This was not an exaggeration. The water devices saturated the rock and the miners, and there were no facilities on the mining properties for miners to dry their work clothes. Only in 1906 did the mining regulations make compulsory the provision of change houses for whites and not blacks. (57) This regulation did not however

9. Shortly after the appearance of Oliver's article in the *Lancet*

Francis Oats, a director of De Beers, wrote to Charles Rube, one of the directors of Wernher Beit and Company, the London-based parent company of Eckstein's, the largest mining house on the Witwatersrand, drawing the latter's attention to the article and asking him to refer it to his colleagues

also requested Rube to bring notice of Wernher Beit. (5) a number of doctors in the They confirmed from personal visits which had occurred in miners, the majority of whom rock drills. They observed average died at 37 years of preventive measures, the dusty mining conditions miners about the danger of lactic devices. (51)

Almost immediately after copies of the letters from with Eckstein's asking if was being handled. Sidn the Association of Mine gravity of the disease a tried to implement improvement of respirators for miners

Return and testify, SADF Urges 32 Battalion soldier

SOLDIERS MUST SIGN PLEDGES NOT TO HARM ANY CIVILIANS IN ANGOLA

ALL members of the controversial 32 Battalion of the SA Army were made to sign an undertaking that they would not commit acts of atrocity or misdeeds against the Angolan population.

This was revealed at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday following allegations in the international media that battalion members committed atrocities against Angolan civilians.

Newsmen at the conference were given copies of the undertaking signed by Trevor John Edwards, the British corporal who deserted 32 Battalion in January and gave graphic accounts of alleged atrocities to British newspapers and ITV.

The undertaking, signed by Edwards at Rundu on April 30, 1980 reads:

"I, Trevor John Edwards 80016389PF O/CP, hereby state that I have been thoroughly informed about the critical role of the local population in a Revolutionary War, and that I realise that revolutionary practice aims at creating frustration and anger amongst the se-

BY DESMOND BLOW Military Correspondent

curry forces with the object of encouraging retaliatory measures and atrocities.

"I am also aware that such actions can only serve the terrorist cause and must be avoided at all costs.

"I therefore undertake to refrain at all costs from misdeeds against the local population during my operational service and to strictly apply the rule of maximum force against the enemy and maximum friendship towards the local population.

"As a soldier of the South African Army, I further undertake to act honourably at all times and to command the respect of the people as being the medium of the struggle."

A Defence Force spokesman said all South African soldiers who served in the operational area were made to sign similar undertakings.

The spokesman said the SADF could not prove that the alleged atrocities revealed by Corp Edwards had occurred unless he returns to South Africa and testifies.

"But we intend to stamp out any atrocities which do occur. This has been proved by the trials held in the past in camera," the spokesman said, adding that the cases were held in camera for security reasons.

bothering him, then he should return to South Africa to give evidence against those he says did commit them.

"In view of the undertaking which he and all other members of 32 Battalion signed, his duty was to report what he alleged occurred to a senior officer. In that way justice could be done."

The spokesman said that when reports were made about alleged atrocities the military police were told to investigate the allegations. The findings were then sent to the Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia for his decision or to the AG in the area where the soldiers launched the attack.

"A number of soldiers have been found guilty of murder and jailed."

He said it was not known whether the allegations made by Edwards that 32 Battalion shot women and children were true, "and we cannot find out whether it was true unless Edwards returns."

"Our only other source would be the men he accuses, and they will simply deny it — so we reject his allegations until they can be proved."

The spokesman said he was suspicious about Edwards' allegations because they were made a week before the United Nations debate on SWA/Namibia, and "received the utmost publicity."

"Atrocities are committed in all armies and are taken seriously by the authorities, but this is even more so in a revolutionary war," he said. "It is vital to have the local population on your side."

"We feel so strongly about this that we make all soldiers in the operational area sign the undertaking and they are left in no doubt as to the seriousness of such a crime."

"We are fortunate that in the South African Defence Force there have been very few such incidents, but the Defence Force will not tolerate them and stamps them out immediately."

The spokesman added "If Edwards himself was innocent of the alleged atrocities, as he claims, and his conscience is

"I wonder if he did it to save his conscience or for financial gain?" he said.

He revealed that Edwards, a registered male nurse, had joined the SA army on April 17, 1980 on a year's contract. Twelve days later he was sent to the operational area.

He confirmed that Rhodesian soldiers had joined the South African army and served in 32 Battalion as well as other units. "But we never recruited them. They applied to join the SA Defence Force and some were accepted and some were rejected."

He denied that foreign soldiers in the SADF were mercenaries. "They earn the same pay as South Africans and they have their families in this country."

SADF 'strike first' raids have Swapo on the run

S. Express 22/3/81

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CONFIDENCE SOARS AS NEW PLAN OF ATTACK BEGINS TO PAY DIVIDENDS

WINDHOEK — The commanders of the SADF and the South West Africa Territory Force based in the operational area seem pretty confident these days. They believe they've finally got Swapo on the run.

Sunday Express Correspondent

As a result of the SADF's aggressive new policy of frequent cross-border raids into southern Angola — the latest one was this week — Swapo has been forced to move its bases further north with the result that, in the words of one officer, "their morale has never been lower".

There are good reasons for the SADF's confidence.

- The threat by Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, to intensify the war after the collapse of the Geneva conference on SWA in January has clearly not materialised.
- The 'kill ratio' — the litmus test of success or failure in a counter-insurgency war — is running at more than 20-1 in the

Defence Force's favour. Last year Swapo deaths were said to total 1 447 compared with 72 for the security forces (including those who died in accidents). During the first two months of this year a further 225 Swapo insurgents have been killed, according to SADF calculations. Security force deaths are still in single figures.

- The deployment last year of larger units by Swapo (on East German advice) has proved a disaster and was partly responsible for the big increase in Swapo's death toll. Swapo has reverted to small-unit, guerrilla-style, hit-and-run tactics.
- The situation in Kaokaland, Kavango and Caprivi is quiet. Fighting is largely restricted to Ovambo-land, where Swapo enjoys ethnic support among the Ovambo inhabitants.

Yet, despite Defence Force successes, the war goes on. A couple of weeks ago Swapo made rocket and mortar attacks against bases as Oko-ongo and Mahanene bases in Ovambo-land. Two weeks before that they attacked the SADF's huge base at Oshakati with rockets. Little damage was done, but the raids did show that Swapo was still very much in evidence.

The local Ovambo population needs no such reminders of Swapo's presence. Last year 220 were killed, more than half in landmine incidents. But Swapo has not just been

concentrating on 'soft' targets. Operating by night, Swapo sappers regularly place mines under the main tarred road that connects the SADF's huge base at Grootfontein with the Ovambo heartland. Although the rate of sabotage incidents has fallen, Swapo still managed to blow up a road bridge at Ongwediva between Ondangwa and Oshakati last month.

Swapo's Sam Nujoma threat not materialised

SADF intelligence sources say there are only between 500 and 600 out of Swapo's 8 000-strong guerrilla force in the 'operational area' at one time. Yet, despite these small numbers, Swapo has succeeded in punning down a conventional army 40 times larger and equipped with the most modern weapons, aircraft and communications.

Major-General Charles Lloyd, head of the SADF and the SWATF in the territory, has publicly stated there will have to be a political rather than a military solution in SWA.

Major-General Charles Lloyd, head of the SADF and the SWATF in the territory, has publicly stated there will have to be a political rather than a military solution in SWA.

exclusively in southern Angola. According to a recent interview with an English deserter from No 32 Battalion published in England, the unit deliberately killed and terrorised Angolan civilians in any area where Swapo might find support or help, often passing off its activities as those of Unita — a South African-supported guerrilla organisation fighting against the MPLA.

Whatever the truth about the allegation against No 32 Battalion, there can be no doubt that the war in southern Angola is intensifying and is likely to go on doing so. For it is clear that the SADF has decided to make Angola its front line against Swapo rather than Ovambo-land and other parts of the operational area.

A Defence Force spokesman said the men were not mercenaries, but naturalised South West Africans.

"They were refugees from Angola after the Angolan civil war and they and their families — who are living at the base and in the area — have adopted this country and are fighting for their new country."

The spokesman also said the leaders of the battalion were mostly White South Africans.

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After the fiasco of Geneva, that is still a long way off. Meanwhile, his task is to neutralise Swapo's military capability as far as possible so that law and order and security can be maintained in Ovambo-land.

"My strategy is to break its will to fight," he said recently. To achieve this objective the SADF has recently adopted an aggressive new strategy of cross-border raids. These are now so regular they rarely receive a mention in South Africa except when a member of the security forces is killed. The emphasis is on "pre-emptive strikes" rather than follow-up operations.

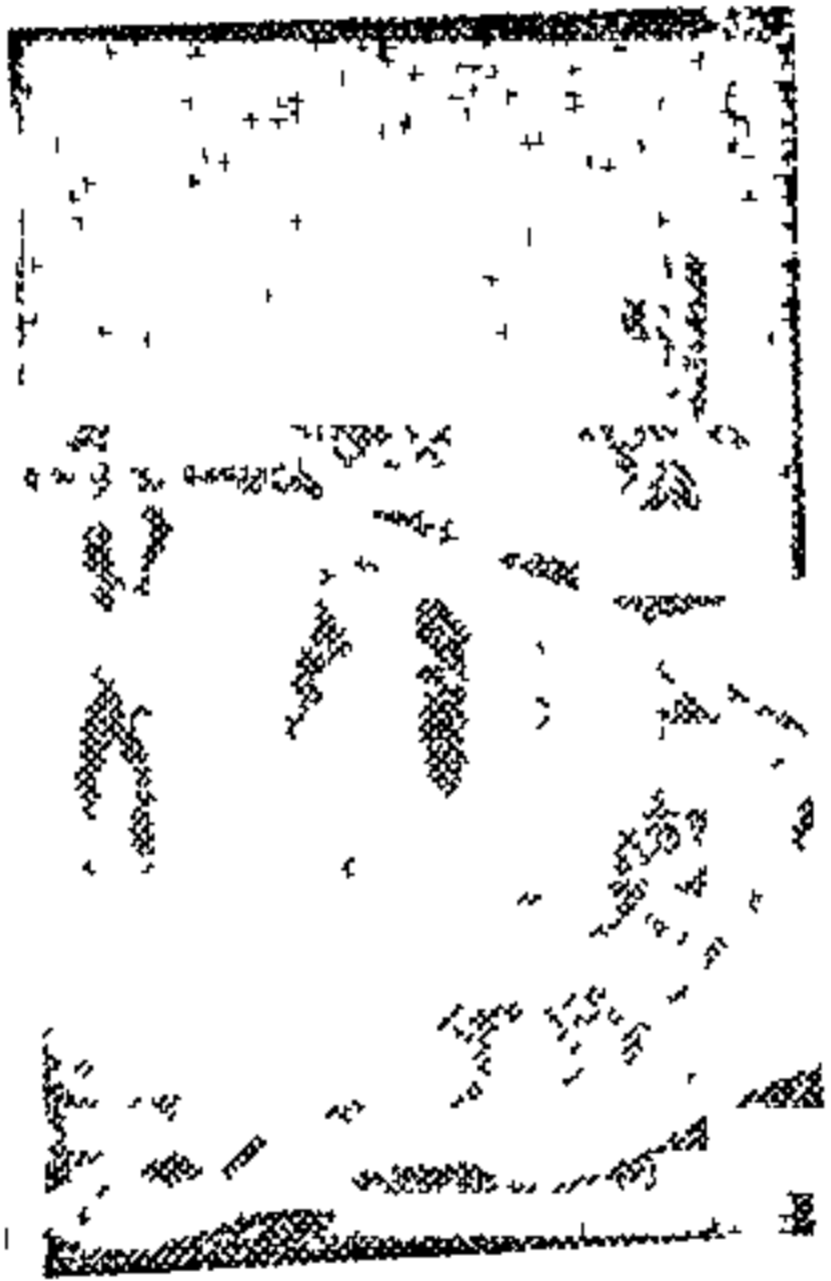
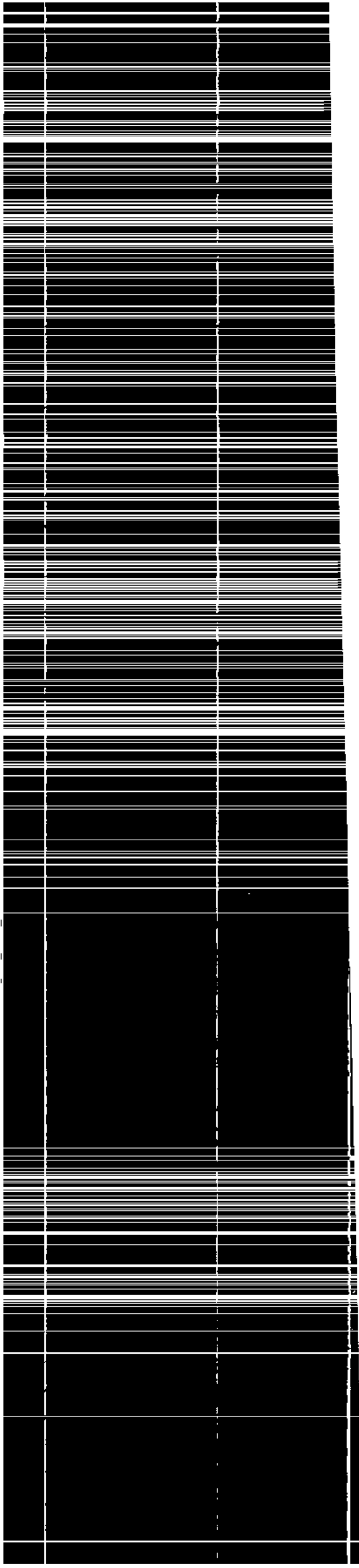
According to deputy Angolan Defence Minister Colonel David Moises, there were 925 South African reconnaissance flights over Angola last year, 81 air attacks and 33 assaults by airborne troops. The country's president, Mr Eduardo dos Santos, said recently that up to 3 000 Angolans, civilian and

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U.S. SHIPS MAY NEED TO USE
HARBOUR — BUT THERE ARE FEARS
OF RACE INCIDENTS WITH CREWS

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22/3/81

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~~SECRET~~

22/3/81

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ONE of the major factors in the Reagan administration's current review of policy towards South Africa is whether Simonstown should be used as a base for United States warships.

However, no firm decisions have thus far emerged from the review.

Because of the instability of the Middle East, even Carter strategists were forced to think of Simonstown as a potential base for the US Navy.

Reagan is much more concerned about the spread of Soviet power than Carter ever was. The administration is coming

By JOHN D'OLIVEIRA
in Washington

under heavy pressure from a vast array of powerful conservative individuals and organisations who want the US to use Simonstown.

There is no question about Simonstown's potential value to the West.

It is one of the most strategically situated naval bases in the Indian Ocean. It offers unrivalled facilities. It is backed by a sophisticated local industrial infrastructure. It has access to land, sea and air transportation and it lies at the centre of a far-reaching communications and surveillance system.

Attractive as Simonstown may appear to military strategists, any decision by the Reagan administration to move into Simonstown would be a highly contentious one—to say the least.

Such a move would provoke an angry reaction from American blacks, liberal politicians, Third World leaders and leading politicians from much of the Western world.

The Reagan men could decide that this reaction would outweigh the advantages of Simonstown — unless there was a major

military crisis in the Middle East.

In a sense, the very fact that Simonstown is so well equipped — ready to provide sanctuary to a major naval task force at short notice — enables the US to delay a decision until it is faced by a crisis.

Apart from anything else, US warships stopped using South African ports about 12 years ago because their sailors were subjected to racial discrimination, even though attempts were made to have them treated as "honorary whites".

The fact that racial discrimination still operates in South Africa would weigh heavily against the US using Simonstown as a naval base.

Atrocity pledge revealed

ALL MEMBERS of the South African Army's 32nd Battalion had to sign an undertaking not to commit acts of atrocity against Angolan civilians, a Johannesburg Sunday newspaper yesterday quoted an Army spokesman as saying

The paper said the army statement came after recent British Press allegations that battalion members killed and tor-

tured Angolan civilians.

The 32nd battalion is said to be the SADF's crack unit in its strikes against Swapo guerillas in northern Namibia and Angola.

The Army spokesman reportedly showed newsmen copies of the undertaking signed by Trevor John Edwards, a British corporal who deserted the battalion in January and gave details of alleged at-

rocities to the British Press

The document, dated April 30, 1980, states: "I, Trevor John Edwards 80016389 PF O/CP . . . undertake to refrain at all costs from misdeeds against the local population during my operational service . . ."

The Army spokesman said Corporal Edwards should return to South Africa to testify. — AFP

[Handwritten scribble] 254

[Handwritten] 23/1/81

Border duty change could reduce service

D 25/3/81 (254)

CAPE TOWN — If the government were to amend the Defence Act so that three-month border camps count for a full 90 days' service instead of the present 30 days — a possibility reportedly mooted by Mr Pik Botha this week — part-time servicemen could complete their military obligation in as little as six years instead of the present 10

At a public meeting in Bryanston a questioner complained that some Citizen Force members had been called up for three 90-day border camps in three years, and asked why some servicemen were called up less frequently than others

Mr Botha replied that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, intended to table legislation in this regard later in the year, and he "is considering either the possibility of letting the full three-month count or introducing a system giving equal treatment to everyone"

Mr Botha's reply has aroused speculation, particularly among serving members of the country's

largely part-time defence force, many of whom have done a number of periods of border duty since long call-ups started in 1976

Military observers said yesterday such a radical change from the present system appeared unlikely, and it was more probable attempts would be made to spread the burden of border duty more evenly — at present some types of unit do more active service than others, because of the nature of the war

Meanwhile, a Defence Force spokesman has condemned as "untrue and unfounded" rumours that the total 10-year service period is to be extended to 15 years. There was about as much substance in it, he added, as there was in the "feverish" rumour that full-time national service was to be increased from two to three years.

Observers pointed out yesterday that if every period of border service counted for a full 90 instead of 30 days it would probably cause sharp changes in manpower planning for the citizen and commando forces,

which comprise more than 90 per cent of the SADF's trained manpower reservoir

At present the SADF budgets for a 10-year obligation, consisting of two years' full-time national service, followed by eight 30-day training camps in the next eight years (a total of 240 days), after which the serviceman goes on the reserve

Border duty is not regarded as training in terms of the Act, but each man is given a 30-day "credit" which can be subtracted from his obligatory service period

Part-time units are kept up to strength by balancing the number of men who go on the reserve with new intakes who have done two years' national service and been given a year in which to find their feet.

If border camps were to count for 90 days each, however, this long-standing system would be altered radically. It would mean that a man could complete his obligation in as little as six years by

doing

Two years' national service,

Two 90-day border camps, and

Two 30-day training camps

Such a system would probably have a negative effect on the vitally important "leader group" pool of experienced officers and non commissioned officers available

This is because many leader group members, particularly those in demanding civilian jobs, find it difficult to justify signing on as extended service volunteers after their period of obligation has ended — often just as they are reaching a peak of experience and training

The SADF spokesman pointed out yesterday that as long ago as last year a departmental board of inquiry had been set up to look into the question of part-time military service. This board was still sitting, but would present General Malan with its findings later this year — DDC

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Economics of Health in South Africa Volume I: Perspectives on the Health System. Gill Westcott and Francis Wilson (eds.). Raven Press, Johannesburg and David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)

Farm Labour in South Africa. Francis Wilson, Alide Kooij and Delta Hendrie (eds.). David Phillip, Cape Town, 1977. (R9,00)

BOOKS

26	L.C.G. Douwesdekker	The Process of Collective Bargaining and its Implications for Industrial Relations Policies. (R0,75)
27	Marc Best	The Scarcity of Domestic Energy: A Study in Three Villages (R1,00)
28	Jonathan Myers	Asbestos and Asbestos-Related Disease in South Africa (R1,00)
29	Dudley Horner/ Alide Kooij	Conflict on South African Mines: 1972-1979 (R0,75)
30	George Ellis	The 'Quality of Life' Concept: An overall framework for assessment schemes (R2,00)
31	Don Pinnock	Telona: Some reflections on the work of a private labour recruiter (R2,00)

SADF Helps cops win road blocks

By Elliot Tshingwala
ROAD blocks were put up at three major outlets in Soweto again yesterday morning.

Hundreds of riot police men and Defence Force personnel were stopping cars at random. In one roadblock near Baragwanath Hospital, more than 100 policemen in full battledress were seen searching the area near the mine dumps

Some of the policemen were using dogs in the search. Mounted Military Police on motor bikes were placed about 100 yards from the roadblocks

Police said it was a normal crime-combating drive meant for the safety of Soweto. Brigadier N J Botes said four people were arrested at the roadblocks for criminal charges and two stolen cars

and various stolen articles recovered.

Many commuters were late for work yesterday as queues of cars were waiting to be searched. Although it is not known what the police are looking for, popular belief is that they are looking for arms

Police also denied that a police unit in collaboration with the local command of the SADF,

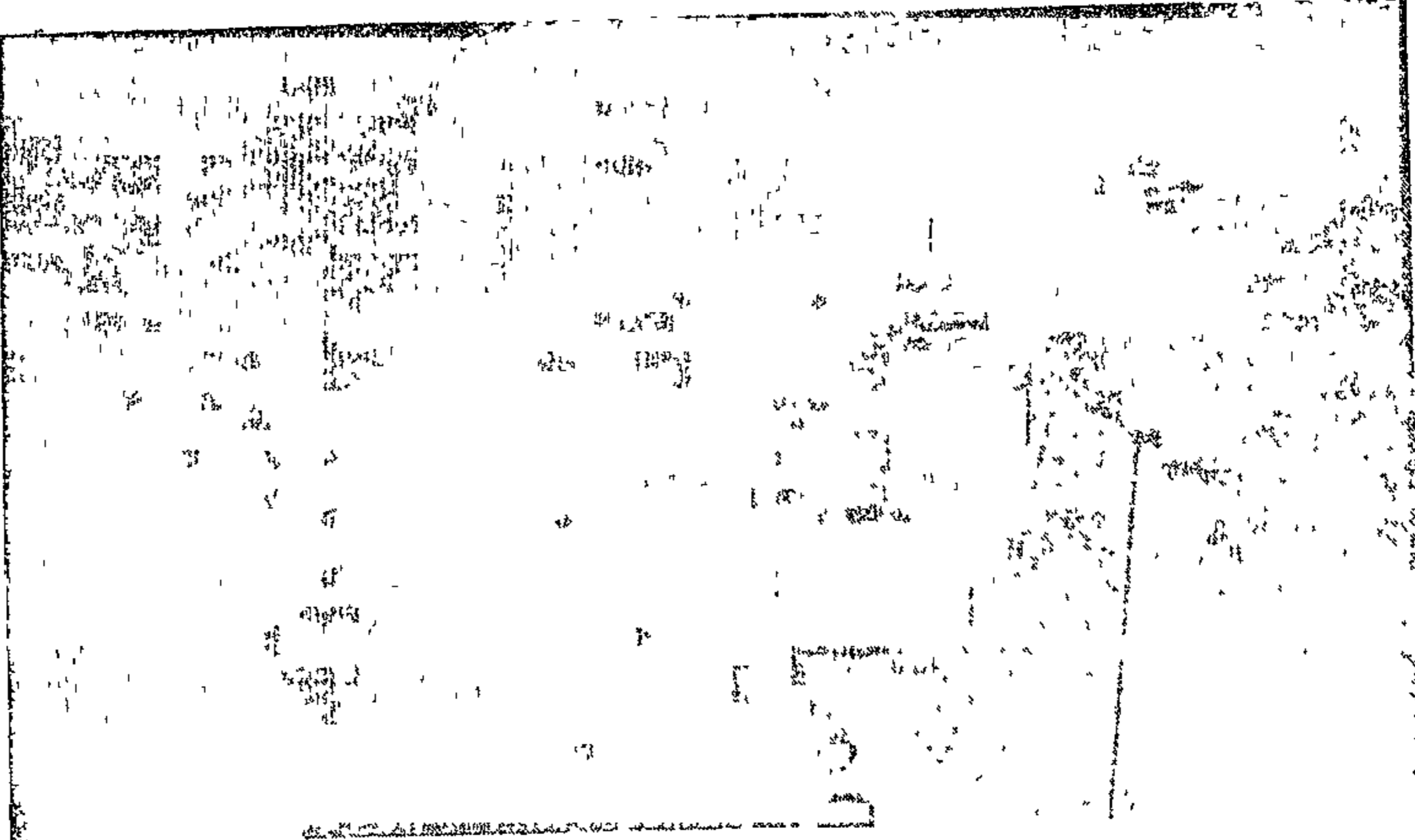
believed to be the Witwatersrand, are carrying a series of raids in the townships. But Defence Force's participation in the roadblocks was confirmed by a spokesman of the SADF yesterday.

Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria have said that the operations are normal and the SADF has been called in to assist the police because of the size of the area.

Riot Squad police in full battledress are seen searching the area near the mine dumps near Baragwanath. Some have grass tufts sticking from their hats.



Thousands of commuters were late yesterday when vehicles were stopped at road blocks at three major outlets in Soweto



CT 26/3/81 (254) 844 219

Raiders killed lawyer

Staff Reporter

ONE of those killed in a South African Defence Force raid on an African National Congress house in January was once an active participant of a youth leadership training course run by the Methodist Church of Southern Africa

The church's newspaper Di-

mension, reports in its latest edition that Mr Mduduzi Guna was an active participant in the church's National Youth Leadership Training Programme in 1977 before he left the country. Dimension said that Mr Guna a young Durban lawyer was survived by a young wife and three children

they have only half the number of patients per registered nurse.

In practice of nursing the number of beds per registered

SADF assist police in Soweto searches

Police have refused to give details of articles seized in recent raids and the searches have been described as routine

All three main roads from Soweto were blocked yesterday

Police headquarters in Pretoria said that the operations were normal and the SADF had been called in to assist the police because of the size of the area — SAPA

JOHANNESBURG — Eyk, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Soweto, denied that raids had taken place in his area. Yesterday, on the Soweto highway, soldiers were patrolling and stopping cars at random to check them.

Many commuters were late for work as queues of cars waited to be searched. The reason for the spot checks was not known, but it was believed the soldiers were searching for arms.

Members of the South African Defence Force and the police have been involved in several raids and roadblock searches in Soweto over the last few days

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the SADF who said members of the local command, believed to be the Witwatersrand, had helped the police during raids in Soweto

But, Brigadier M. van

For hospital work, then the money must be provided to expand

these schools and to fill them with students. Money is

required not only for nurse training but also to improve

secondary education (to increase the number of matriculants

great many nurses who such of the hospital training and by enrolled there is a figure but there is no ing nor of what

ry are convinced as primary health many parts of this and Red Cross to do this work to take on this work then we need about

nurses in South ls are not filled. hary health care ndoubtedly need

available to train as nurses), and to improve and equalise salary scales for nurses to make them economically competitive.

Are doctors and nurses our only health professionals?

The definition of a health professional can be controversial. The Oxford English Dictionary gives two rather different definitions of a profession and hence of a professional person. The first implies both a vocation and learning, the second merely an habitual occupation. Doctors and nurses tend to regard themselves as being in the first category. They feel that their training and work entail self-sacrifice and they expect respect and gratitude from their patients. Furthermore they take offence at being judged by anyone other than their "professional colleagues". The fact that most students enjoy themselves and that doctors at least become rich in the process of serving others is regarded as incidental.

Doctors, dentists and nurses are the traditional health professionals. They have come to accept, some rather reluctantly, that pharmacists, physiotherapists, occupational and speech therapists and social workers are also professional colleagues, but they shy away from medical assistants and any further dilution of the concept of the "professional man".

The alternative definition of a professional in the Oxford English Dictionary is much more all embracing. By this

(254)

The Vietnam syndrome may be happening in South Africa now

IT HAPPENED in Vietnam. It happened in Rhodesia. Now it is happening in South Africa. Disturbed youngsters who are trained to kill are unable to adjust to a normal society, when they come home. Only a tiny percentage of South African soldiers see action, and most of those come through unscathed, but some crack, either on the battlefield or back home, and the victims will be found on psychiatrist's couches.

A very few become killers or rapists, many more find themselves in difficulty coping with the stresses of readjustment

to civilian life. Excessive drinking and displays of aggression among returned national servicemen are common.

As was the case in Rhodesia, the conflict is predominantly a black-white confrontation, and aggression often goes hand in hand with racism.

There are no facts and figures available for this frightening phenomenon but the tip of the iceberg has shown itself in the country's courts.

During the past year, four soldiers have been charged with culpable homicide following the death of a black man.

A national serviceman told a magistrate that when he drove with a woman in a car the strangest things happened to him and he had to hurt her.

A national serviceman, absent without leave from his base, allegedly fired two shots at his father and held a group of policemen at gunpoint before dropping his pistol and running away.

Lieutenant Jacobus Casparus Botha was sentenced to 15 years jail for murdering a black schoolboy and attempting to murder another.

Three other national servicemen were convicted of being accessories to attempted murder and received five-year jail sentences.

South West Africa territory force headquarters announced an investigation into allegations that two soldiers had shot a Botswana villager, wounding him twice. Rifleman R Willers was convicted on two charges of assault and sentenced to six months imprisonment by a court martial. The assaults took place at the Windhoek Show in September and the incident involved 'coloured people'.

A young taskforce policeman, Louis Nagel, was sentenced to three years' for shooting a black man dead in the main street of Windhoek.

Not all the servicemen charged with crimes of violence have been convicted. Not all have been to the border, but psychologists and psychiatrists agree that the stresses of army life could contribute greatly to a psychological breakdown, although the basic causes are usually there before the youth dons his uniform.

SUGAR MEN BURN BOYS

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SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers' mans a machine-gun near the Kunene River hydro-electric scheme.

If we detect more aggression than we consider normal in an 18-year-old we have a multidisciplinary team to treat him, consisting of a psychologist, psychoanalyst, chaplain, social worker and a medical doctor if necessary, she said.

Many go into the

army screwed up

They see murders and muggings and many go into the army screwed up, he said.

Many youngsters go into the army at an age of sexual awakening and are unable to cope when thrown together with women after living in an all-male environment. They can have a panic reaction and get violent.

DEVALUES LIFE

He stressed that the civilian environment could also aggravate violent or sexual problems in a youngster, but the difference is that after the army they are let loose on society a bit more effectively than when they went in, he said.

South Africa had bred a generation of youth that was impulsive and had a low level of tolerance for frustration and stress, both of which are found in abundance in military life.

the Durban campus, thinks the II Rhodesian and South African students who came to him with their problems during the past three years were merely the tip of an iceberg.

These were the ones sufficiently worried to motivate themselves and come to me. The rest of the iceberg do not recognise their problem or are too frightened to do anything about it, he said.

Four major problems were found singly or in combination: Excessive drinking; uncontrollable feelings of aggression; the inability to form relationships, especially with women; and a profound difficulty in getting down to work.

FRIENDS KILLED

The Maritzburg campus has also had its problems especially among Rhodians. Those who had seen their friends or family killed or who had shot people themselves often experienced a meaninglessness in life, said stu-

They tend to get involved in fights. Some have told me they have uncontrollable feelings of aggression which they can't handle. They find themselves hitting when they don't want to hit or getting inexplicably blind with rage, and this frightens them, Mr Basc kin said.

The returning soldier often suffered an inability to relate to women — a direct result of living in a single sex institution for two years where the views of a woman were either sentimentalised or brutalised.

nal problems, they are likely to be exacerbated in the army environment, he said.

I have had a few cases where students' problems got worse in the army and where the army systems were not sufficient to identify their problems.

The army does have systems for helping people, but very often they don't work, he said. Because physical things, like strength and intelligence, are easy to determine, the army takes cognisance of these, but because of these psychological strength is not visible it is not considered at all.

People not as emotionally strong as others who could serve in clerical jobs are sent to the border and others who could do border duty are kept in clerical positions.

Mr Wortley said South African soldiers seldom had to deal with the pres-

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Experts say soldiers who cannot handle stress may

By IAN WYNNE

VIOLENCE, drunkenness and sexual frustration in returning national servicemen are inevitable consequences of a border war which is growing in intensity.

This is the warning given to Weekend Argus this week by behavioural experts who said:

- All soldiers sent to the border should be psychologically screened
- Border fighters who cannot handle stress are potential murderers
- The army's systems for helping the mentally sick do not always work.
- Some returning servicemen feel uncontrollable aggression
- People with potential homicidal personalities are being taught the art of killing
- Sexual problems created by two years away from home can give rise to violent and aggressive behaviour towards women.

The army is aware of the problem and has taken steps to cope with it — but it is logistically impossible to screen every soldier psychologically to gauge his ability to withstand stress

Psychologists, social workers and chaplains in the operational area keep a sharp lookout for signs that a soldier is cracking, said Brigadier Lets Kok, director of the South African Defence Force's welfare services

AGGRESSION

come back from the border as potential killers

Soldiers having ready access to weapons, she felt few soldiers were under stress for long enough to present a serious problem

Sexual aggression could also be a problem for a soldier on leave, she said, but often the habit of army discipline helped him cope.

Committees have been set up throughout South Africa to help returning servicemen cope with adjustment problems, but most report that few people have come to them for help

They say those seeking help have had only minor problems, and while institutions such as universities generally agree, the few who have been dealing with disturbed youngsters feel they may be seeing only the tip of an iceberg.

Mr Sam Bloomberg, of Suicides Anonymous, is worried by the aggression shown throughout South African society.

'People come into contact with violence in their

Violence rubbed off easily on an immature and impulsive youngster 'So many people get killed in war that it devalues life' Mr Bloomberg said

'People pour out how they feel to me and it amazes me there are no more rapes and muggings if they all had to carry out what they felt it would be alarming.'

Aggressiveness, drinking and other adjustment problems often become visible on the university campus, where the freedom and responsibility are often greatest after release from two years in the army.

Many South African universities have had experience of Rhodesian students plucked straight from an intense bush war and dropped into the lecture hall, none more so than the University of Natal

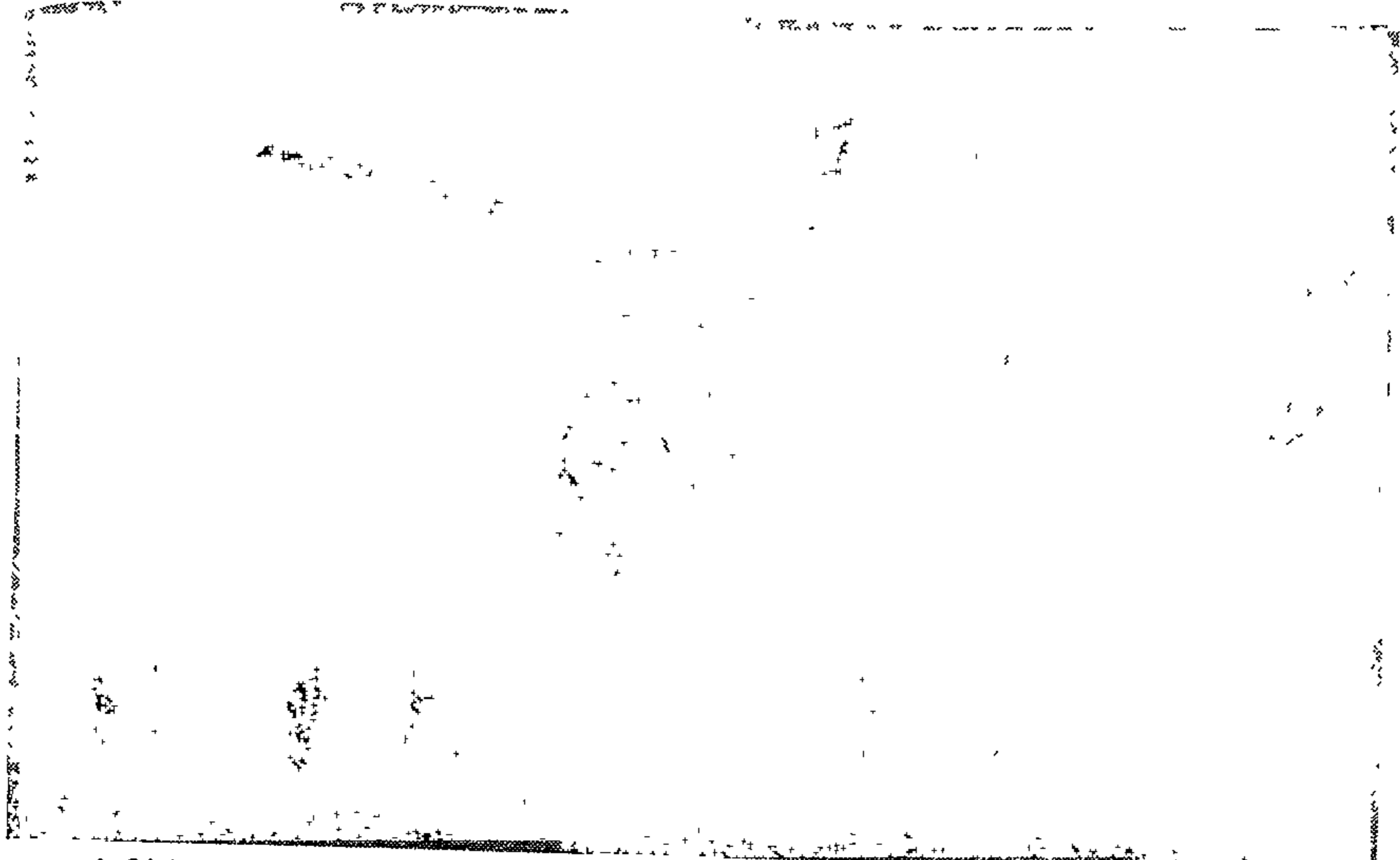
Adjustment problems were inevitable and often took the form of excessive drinking, fighting and racial tension.

Mr David Basckin, a

Argus

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A SAAF Puma helicopter blasts clouds of dust as tough, well-trained soldiers fan out.

and authoritarian lifestyle of the army the change to the self-directed life of a student can be too difficult,' he said.

DRINKING

'If they do badly in their first assignments this reinforces the feeling they are unable to cope and they make recourse to the pleasant and relaxing aspects of their military past, usually drinking.'

Students who had experienced the Rhodesian raids in Mozambique or the South African raids into Angola were in the vast minority at the university and found their values questioned on a liberal campus where the outlook on the Rhodesian and South West struggles was vastly different to theirs.

dent advisory officer, Mr Clive Cooperthwaite.

'They miss the danger and go about their activities in a boishie, aggressive way looking for excitement,' he said.

There had also been cases when the more sensitive South African students had returned from the border disgusted with the killing and the apparent joy others took in death.

'They want to get out,' Mr Cooperthwaite said.

Mr Ralph Wortley, head of the counselling and careers unit at the University of the Witwatersrand, criticised the army for appearing to take no cognisance of the history or qualifications of a soldier and for insufficient screening of those doing operational duty.

'If somebody has perso-

nales of the Rhodesian bush war which had been quick to show up any emotional fragility, but he had nevertheless seen a few emotional problems in youngsters subjected to perpetual tension.

Dr Dap Louw, a clinical psychologist at the University of Potchefstroom, said many soldiers and police were under continual stress and South Africa would benefit by psychologically testing every soldier sent to the border.

'Border fighters who can't handle stress are potential murderers, especially when drunk or taking drugs,' he warned.

Dr Louw recently gave evidence in mitigation of sentence in the case in which a young policeman,

Louis Nagel, was convicted of killing a black man whom he heard swearing at a woman in a Windhoek street.

● A psychologist at the University of Cape Town's Student Health Service said she had treated no students coming out of the army, but pointed out that this in itself might be a danger.

'If students are taking refuge in drinking and "jawling" they may not even know they have a problem,' she said.

UCT runs a programme for all disadvantaged students. Any student experiencing problems, because of inferior previous education or because of social maladjustment, can contact the student affairs department.

Fight as one nation says Malan

DO. 28/3/81 (254)

The development of pharmacy as a dichotomous practice has been a two-edged sword. On the one hand it is the retailing of non-professional goods which has led to the siting of pharmacies in most shopping centres, thus making the pharmacist the most accessible professional person who has a detailed knowledge of medicines and an understanding of other health matters. On the other hand the pharmacist has to some

1.

should join forces against this danger

It was necessary "for practical and operational reasons" that "we build up a team spirit against this country's enemies"

"It is therefore obvious that officers and other ranks of the SADF must communicate and fight together as teams and under operational conditions stand together and defend one another

"Consequently, they should be trained and employed together for we are jointly responsible for one another's security"

Gen Malan said these soldiers were all prepared to sacrifice their life blood for that which they held dear, and it often happened that a black or white soldier was called upon to risk his life for the safety of his comrades

"We are concerned here with the priority of Western civilisation's survival and not with petty political gain

"The election will take place on April 29, but after that the fight remains to be waged against the wave aimed at transforming Southern Africa into a battlefield for our young people

Let us keep the interest of the SADF and the soldiers, who often die with life and death, above party politics"

(News by W. Jordan, 58 Berg Street Cape Town)

CAPE TOWN — Black, brown and white people should join forces and fight shoulder to shoulder on the country's borders to ensure peaceful co-existence for all, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here last night

He said it had come to his notice that "so-called alleged integration" in the SA Defence Force was receiving attention at various political meetings and then in the media

"In subsequent reports different interpretations of the matter are given, which are then exploited for political gain"

Gen Malan warned that such matters, which had a "profound effect on the security and survival of South Africa," were above party politics

"The Defence Force, like any other authority, is an instrument of the government of the day and merely executes the policy of that government.

"The government does not follow a policy of integration and for that reason the SADF will also not enforce integration"

South Africa was being threatened by the "forces of Marxism and communism" which intended to create chaos in Southern Africa and "lay off" black and white against each other

Black, brown and white

follows.

29 (2). (a) the manipulation, preparation or compounding of any medicine or chemical substance (whether it does or does not contain a poison) for sale or supply as a medicine;

(b) the compounding or sale or supply -

(1) of any medicine on the prescription of a medical practitioner or dentist; or

(11) of any chemical substance on the prescription of a veterinarian

(c) the manufacture or the supervision of the manufacture of any medicine.

With the exponential drug explosion that has taken place since the 1940's and the increasing complexity of manufacturing procedures, the community pharmacist's activities have become centred around 'pour, lick and stick' dispensing. This technical, logistical function is merely the tip of the iceberg. The pharmacist is a filter, protecting the patient against incorrect dosage and drug interactions. The doctor's instructions and thus ensuring compliance. Adverse unwanted drug interactions can be maintenance of a patient profile on of medicine are recorded

2.

the first point of contact that the public faces. As such the onus of advising the correct action to take, be it referral to a doctor, counter-prescription or self-medication, rarely on his shoulders. Even in the ubiquitous community pharmacist who is involved, as was evidenced during the two years ago. Health education is a the life of the pharmacist. Joint have been undertaken with the Dental tribution of health booklets as are made artment of Health and Lay Publications. eling are some examples of this range in

the spectrum. Many more opportunities exist for such activities.

CHRONICALLY ILL

A major problem in the control of chronic ailments is compliance with treatment and regular monitoring of the condition. The value of the involvement of the pharmacist in these areas has been underscored by the numerous reports emanating from the U S A on the success of pharmacy hypertension programmes. The pharmacist measures the B P providing the patient with a BP Screening Report and maintaining a hypertension record with the patient profile. This system provides a history against which the doctor can

Fight as one nation says Malan

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altogether. Although the white sisters appeared to be doing a good job, I was on occasions disappointed with their attitudes to the people they were dealing with.

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(News by W Lordan, 58 Berg Street, Cape Town)

23.

APPENDIX I

1. Age

2. Place of Residence

3. Distance from nearest facility

LAST EPISODE

PREVIOUS

PREVIOUS

kms. Low cost facility

kms

M/F

M/C/B/

24.

RURAL HEALTH SURVEY

WHEN?
PROBLEM?
CHRONIC/ACUTE
HISTORY

WORK?

PAY?

TIME OFF?

LOSE PAY?

EASY TO GET OFF?

INSURED?

REASONS FOR CHOICE

OR FACILITY OR

WAITING TO SEE DR.

TRADITIONAL HEALERS?

ILLNESS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT AIRCRAFT IS HIT BY GUNFIRE FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Plane attack: Charter chief warns against SA 'Viscount'

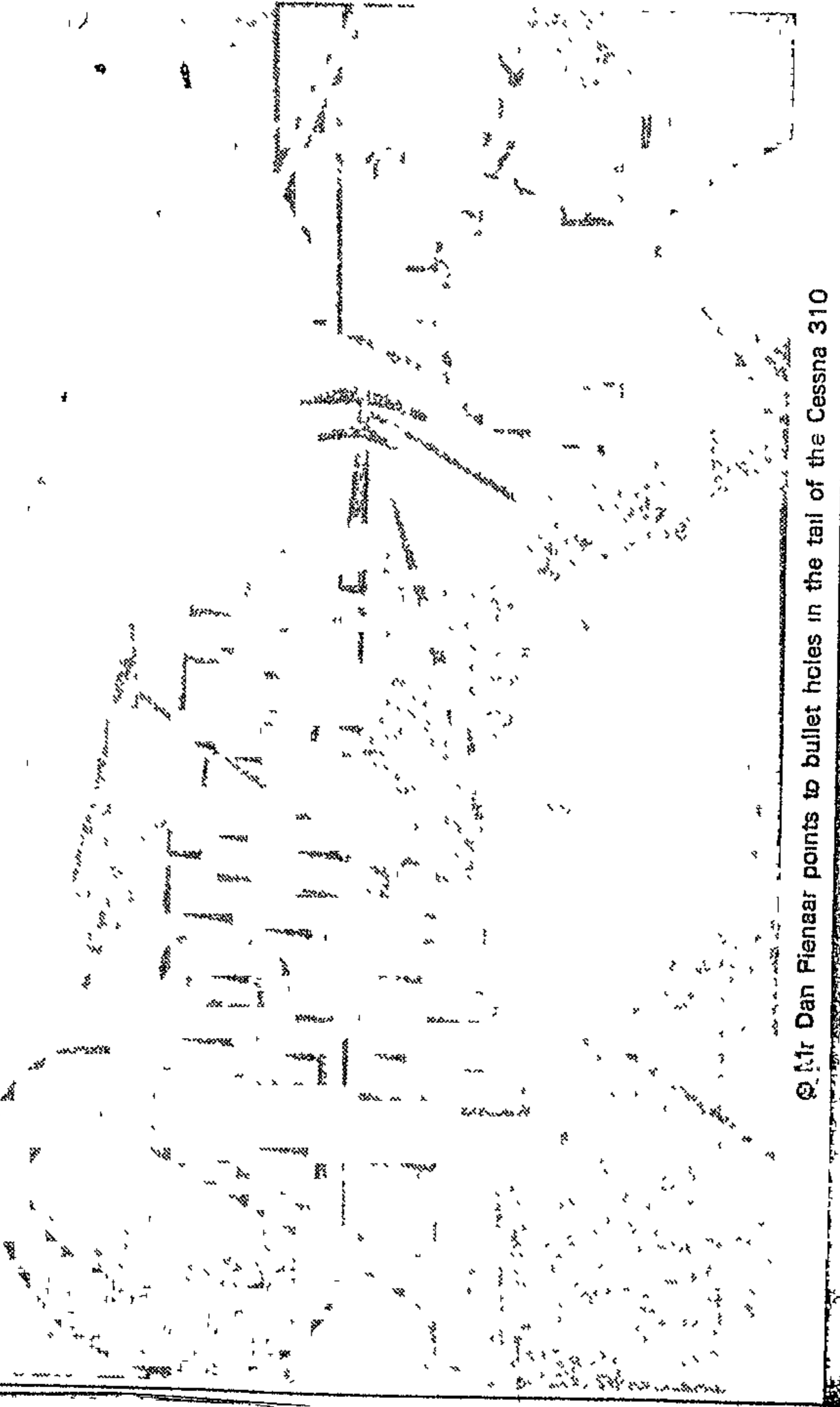
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ANS
S. Express 29/3/81

A SOUTH AFRICAN aircraft was hit by gunfire from Mozambique troops as it made its descent to land at Komatipoort on a flight from Maputo to Nelspruit on Friday afternoon. The pilot of the plane, a Capital Air Cessna 310 and three passengers narrowly escaped injury when about 10 bullets hit the aircraft.

Yesterday Mr Dan Pienaar, managing director of Capital Air Charter Service, called for drastic Government steps to protect civil aviation in South Africa.

BY ANGELA
HAMMERSLEY

An angry Mr Pienaar said I was thoroughly disgusted by the incident. It's time serious steps were taken to protect civil aviation in South Africa. "We are heading for a situation which could culminate in disasters similar to that of the Viscount tragedy in Rhodesia a few years ago. Something must be done to ensure our safety". Mr Pienaar said it was lucky that neither the pilot nor the



Mr Dan Pienaar points to bullet holes in the tail of the Cessna 310

three passengers were injured, but said he stood to lose R150 000 in damage and loss of revenue while the aircraft was repaired — which could take three months.

According to Mr Pienaar the aircraft was flying over the Komatipoort customs post — South African territory — when shot at. Several of the bullets penetrated the cockpit.

The Cessna, piloted by Captain Henk Schimmelpenninck and carrying Mr C Freire, Mr S Simmons and Mr C Banks, was on a flight from Maputo to Nelspruit.

"Two of the passengers are Americans," said Mr Pienaar. "This incident is certain to become an international one. Not only should the Government take steps to protect us — I think we should be compensated in a case such as this."

Mr Pienaar was anxious to contact the pilot who had gone on leave immediately after the incident. "We don't know where he is, and he has to give me a report."

The Sunday Express was unable to contact the three passengers said to be badly shaken by the incident. It is understood they are in the Kruger National Park.

A spokesman for Magnum Airlines at Nelspruit Airport said he believed the passengers were due to fly back to Johannesburg today.

South African authorities at the Komatipoort border post have refused to comment on the matter.

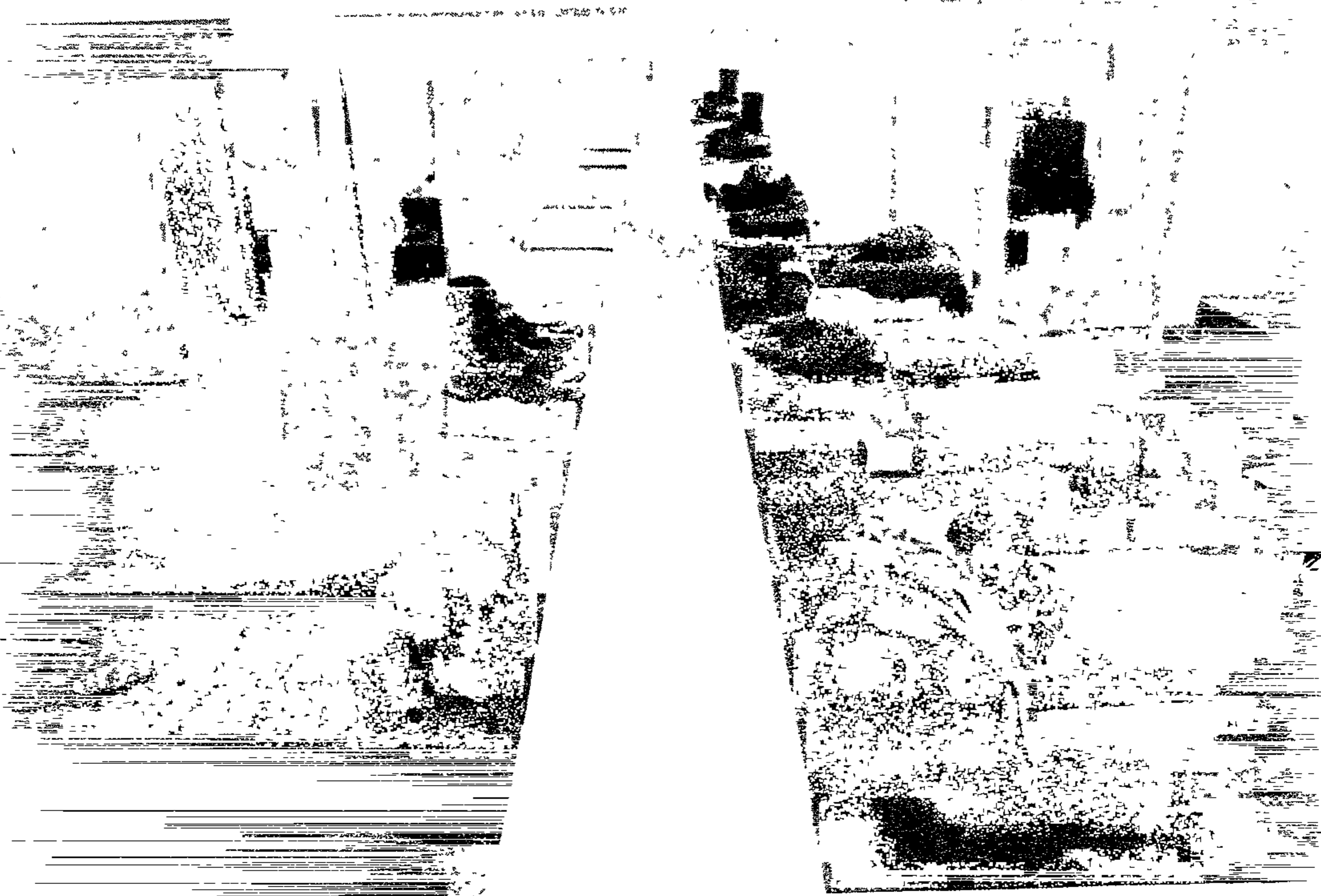
"Our information is confidential," said one.

Barrack blast

horror: 3 die

RDM 30/3/81

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Little evidence remains of the death blast soldiers' shoes are neatly lined up again in the bungalow at One Parachute Battalion in Bloemfontein, where three men died in a mortar explosion the day before

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

THREE paratroopers were killed and six seriously injured when a mortar bomb accidentally exploded in a bungalow at the 1 Parachute Battalion section at Tempe in Bloemfontein.

The 60mm mortar had apparently been sneaked into the bungalow, which houses 64 troops, and blew up at 6 45pm on Saturday while being examined.

The dead men were: Rifleman Elias Jacobus Beukes, 18, of Number 2, Nuwee

Street, Caledon, Cape; Rfn Petrus Jacobus Pieterse, 18, of 45 Mackerris Street Brooklyn, Pretoria; Rfn Johannes Daniel van der Westhuizen, 19, of 99 Bermuda Circle, Extension 2, Bloemfontein.

The names of the injured have not been officially released. Three are in the No 3 Military Hospital and three are in the Universitas Hospital in Bloemfontein.

All but one are reported out of danger.

All three men at the Universitas Hospital underwent emergency operations last night to remove shrapnel in their abdomens. Reports are that one of them, named as S

Potgieter, is still in a very serious condition.

Of those at 3 Military Hospital, one was reported to have lost both legs, another lost one leg and another suffered extensive shrapnel wounds to both legs.

The bomb apparently exploded on the floor with a force so great that flying shrapnel killed a man standing on the other side of a closed door.

Many troops in the bungalow at the time of the blast were protected by a dividing wall. The men were apparently having a "sing-along" behind the wall at the time of the explosion.

Other occupants were out

of the bungalow at the time.

The bungalow, which has a cement floor, was not badly damaged.

Shrapnel pocked the door and the floor and shredded paratroopers' kits.

Details of how the mortar came to be in the building and why it exploded have not been released.

A board of inquiry is investigating the incident, a spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday.

He said none of the injured soldiers could be interviewed while the inquiry was being held.

Asked about controls, he said strictest measures were taken to ensure troops did not

carry live ammunition or explosives off a military terrain after an exercise.

"Each soldier has to declare verbally that he is not in possession of any explosives or ammunition. National servicemen, as well as the public, are warned about the dangers of collecting military material as souvenirs.

"Unfortunately, things have been shipped through at times."

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has extended his condolences to the families of those killed or injured.

● See Page 2